



CHILDREN'S BUDGET

 FIRST FOCUS
ON CHILDREN



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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CHILDREN'S BUDGET

- 1 Message from the President of First Focus on Children
- 12 Children Must Come First—In Pandemic Recovery and Beyond
- 22 Notes on *Children's Budget 2021*
- 25 Overall Spending
- 33 Domestic Program Details
 - 33 Child Welfare Programs
 - 43 Early Childhood Programs
 - 51 Education Programs
 - 79 Health Programs
 - 101 Housing Programs
 - 111 Income Support Programs
 - 123 Nutrition Programs
 - 135 Safety Programs
 - 151 Training Programs
- 155 International Program Details
- 168 Index of Programs
 - 168 Alphabetical Index of Programs
 - 170 Index of Discretionary Programs by Appropriations Subcommittee
 - 172 Index of Domestic Programs by Department and Bureau
 - 174 Index of International Programs by Agency



Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus on Children

Valuing Our Children and Our Future

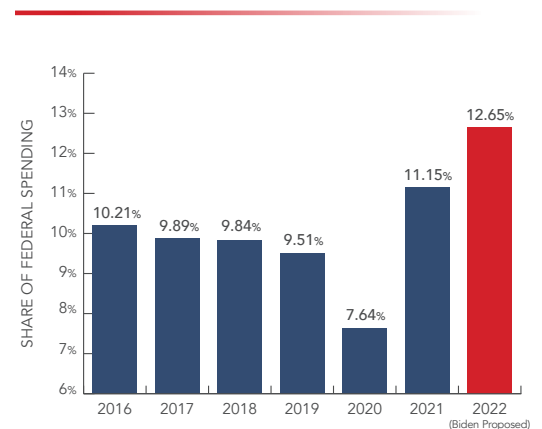
Since 2008, First Focus on Children has worked with the Urban Institute, which publishes *Kids' Share* on an annual basis,¹ on documenting the tragic decline in the share of the federal budget dedicated to our nation's children and youth.

After more than a decade of mostly bad news for children, in which the share of federal spending has progressively declined, 2021 has proven to be a historically positive year. After the share of federal spending on children dropped to a record low of 7.6 percent in 2020, it rose to 11.2 percent in 2021—an unprecedented increase.

Although the Trump Administration and many in Congress initially dismissed the negative consequences of the dual global pandemic and economic recession for children in early 2020,² the multiple challenges and problems facing children and families were becoming increasingly apparent.

The kids are **NOT** alright. Every single aspect of the lives of children has been negatively impacted.³

Share of Total Federal Spending



*“Children losing primary caregivers have higher risks of experiencing mental health problems; physical, emotional, and sexual violence; and family poverty...These unnamed children are **the tragic overlooked consequence** of the millions of pandemic dead.”*

–The Lancet⁴

Fortunately, due in large part to the investments committed to by President Joe Biden and enacted by Congress as part of the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act, critically important investments were made to help children and families address poverty, unemployment, hunger, homelessness, child abuse, education instability, child care and health care challenges. These investments explain much of the more than 3 percentage point increase (from 7.6 percent in 2020 to 11.2 percent in 2021) in the federal share of funding dedicated to children. This change has been historic.

Although it is important to note that the ARP funding is mostly temporary, President Biden included in his budget extensions key provisions in the ARP proposal, such as making the refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit permanent, along with major investments in early childhood, child care, education, family medical leave, child nutrition, and health care. As a result, President Biden’s fiscal year (FY) 2022 budget proposal increases the share of funding to children to 12.7 percent. The Biden Administration recognizes that children are suffering and now is the time we should be investing in improving their lives and outcomes for the future.

This stands in sharp contrast to President Trump’s final FY 2021 budget, which sought to make substantial cuts to children’s programs. In fact, Trump’s final budget proposal sought \$21 billion in cuts to children’s programs, largely through the Administration’s proposal to eliminate or consolidate into block grants 59 children’s programs, including a number of educational programs. The federal share of spending on children during the Trump Administration declined more than 25 percent between FY 2016 and 2020.⁵

American Rescue Plan

1. Expands the Child Tax Credit.
\$3,600 for kids under 6 and \$3,000 for older kids.
2. Provides every person \$1,400 checks.
Unlike the CARES Act, which gave kids just \$500 compared to \$1,200 for adults.
3. Expands Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit.
4. Provides funding for child care.
5. Provides funding for public schools and higher education.
6. Provides funding to improve Medicaid, CHIP, ACA, and COBRA to expand health care coverage and vaccines.
7. Provides funding for food and housing supports.
8. Paid family and medical leave.

Cuts child poverty in half!



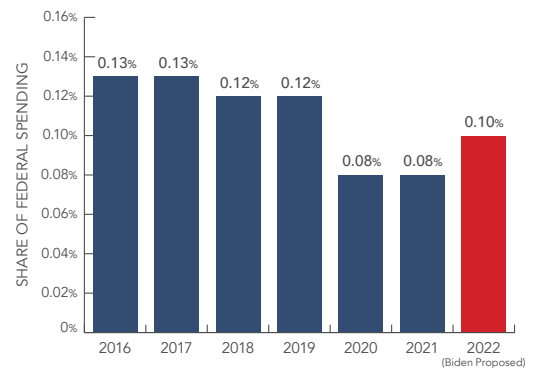
If funding for children has been largely a story of decline on the domestic side of the federal budget until this year, that same story is even worse with respect to children internationally. For FY 2021, we estimate the federal share of spending on children internationally will drop to just 0.08 percent (although President Biden's budget would seek to increase that to 0.10 percent).

We must do better by children both here and around the world. Experts estimate that by the end of September 2021 more than 4.5 million children experienced the death of a parent or a grandparent caregiver from COVID-19.

In a study published in *The Lancet* in July, the authors noted:

Children losing primary caregivers have higher risks of experiencing mental health problems; physical, emotional, and sexual violence; and family poverty. These adverse experiences raise risks of suicide, adolescent pregnancy, infectious diseases including HIV/AIDS, and chronic diseases... These unnamed children are the tragic overlooked consequence of the millions of pandemic dead.⁶

Share of Total Federal Spending on Children Internationally





Money Matters

Money matters—numerous studies confirm it. And investments in kids deliver a high return-on-investment (ROI).⁷ Investing in child care and early childhood education, and adopting an expanded and improved Child Tax Credit (CTC) as part of the ARP, will enrich the lives and well-being of children. In fact, the Center on Poverty and Social Policy at Columbia University estimates that the various provisions in the ARP, led by the improved CTC, could collectively cut child poverty by more than half.⁸

Making the case for such investments has been a long-term project for child and family advocates. For a number of years, advocates have been highlighting the fact that children in the United States fare much worse on a number of child well-being indicators than children in other wealthy nations.

In a May 1968 speech, Vice President Hubert Humphrey (D-MN), who was a great Champion for Children, cited English biologist and writer Thomas Huxley, who upon visiting the United States in the 1800's, said:

I cannot say that I am in the slightest degree impressed by your bigness, or your material resources, as such. Size is not grandeur, and territory does not make a nation. The great issue, about which hangs the terror of overhanging fate, is what are you going to do with all these things?⁹

In response, Vice President Humphrey spoke about “building a society of full and equal opportunity.” He spoke about the problems of injustice, bigotry, inequality, poverty, child hunger, and the environment and proposed making investments focused on creating opportunity and on children and the nation's future.

Humphrey said:

America needs now a full commitment to the American Dream...to the idea that we can take the future in our hands and make it what we want it to be.¹⁰

Half a century later, this is true, more than ever.

Children Have Long Been Dismissed or Treated as an Afterthought

Unfortunately, although there were moments in time such as the enactment of Medicaid in 1965 and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) in 1997 that significantly improved children's health, the larger story has been one of underinvestment. When it comes to children, too often policy debates focus on the adults rather than on the needs, concerns, and voices of children themselves. Children do not vote, they do not have political action committees (PACs), and they do not have active membership groups like the AARP for senior citizens that can demand attention and action.

Professors Anne Schneider and Helen Ingram argue that, because children are considered as potentially deserving but weaker politically, "legislators generally design policies that provide promises, but not much in terms of material benefits."¹¹

As a result, even though children are dependent on parents and government to help ensure their education, health, well-being, and safety, kids are often dismissed or treated as an afterthought by lawmakers. Michael Freeman explains in his 1997 book *The Moral Status of Children*:

It is important that all those who formulate policy should be compelled to consider the impact their policies have on children... All too rarely is consideration given to what policies formulated at the level of government, bureaucracy or local state level do to children. This is all the more the case where the immediate focus of the policy is not children. But even in children's legislation the unintended or indirect effects of changes are not given the critical attention they demand. But where the policy is not "headlined" children, immigration policy or housing policy for example, the impact on the lives of children is all too readily glossed over.¹²

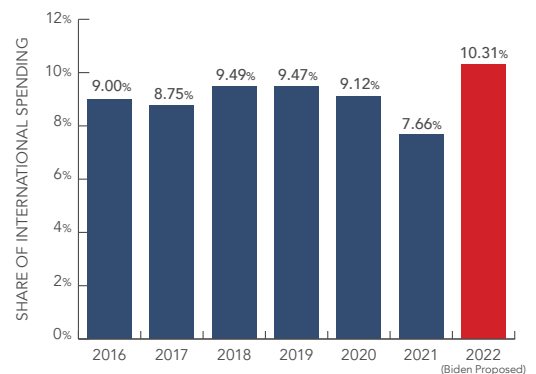
Over two decades later, in 2018, the *Washington Post*'s Colby Itkowitz described the exact same dynamic impacting children. She writes:

The mistreatment or disregard of American and foreign children at the hands of the United States is not a new problem... When issues from guns to immigration to health care to foreign affairs are viewed through the lens of how they affect children, it becomes clear the young are an afterthought when it comes to public policy.¹³

As Itkowitz notes, this is true with respect to investments in children both domestically and internationally (both as immigrants and refugees or through foreign assistance). While children represent about one-quarter of the U.S. population, they represent a much higher share of the population internationally and up to one-half in some countries. And yet, even when it comes to the paltry share of funding that goes to foreign assistance, children receive far less than their fair share of even those dollars.

In sharp contrast, while child advocates were struggling to be heard, senior citizens had made some important gains in federal policy. A 2018 Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget (CRFB) report, *Budgeting for the Next Generation: Does the Budget Process Prioritize Children?*, finds that the budget process systemically disadvantages and shortchanges our nation's children.¹⁴

Share of International Spending on Children



CRFB's analysis concluded:

- **While much of spending on adults is mandatory, spending on children is disproportionately discretionary** and thus must be reviewed and renewed with other appropriations.
- **Spending on children is disproportionately temporary**, and it requires far more regular reauthorization and appropriation than programs for adults.
- **Spending on adults is rarely limited while spending on children is often capped**, constraining what can be spent for most major children's programs.
- **Most programs for children lack built-in growth**, leading spending on children to erode relative to spending on adults and relative to the economy.
- **Programs for children lack dedicated revenue** and thus lack the political advantage and protection of programs for seniors that enjoy this benefit.
- **Growing spending on adults is burdening younger generations** by driving up debt and thus reducing future income and increasing costs.

As CRFB explains, "These features of the current budget process are increasingly leading spending on children to be crowded out, as the burden we place on children rises."¹⁵

Advocates seeking increased investments in children face serious political and structural barriers. As noted above, numerous studies have found a significant ROI for children's programs both domestically and internationally. Harvard University's Nathaniel Hendren found similar results and explains:

*The policies that have historically invested in kids tend to be the ones that have the biggest bang for the buck. Because, oftentimes when you put in a dollar when a kid is young, it can have an impact that then pays us back when those kids grow up.*¹⁶

Investing in Kids: Valuing Our Children

However, investing in children is not just about economics and ROI. Children are not just human "becomings" who deserve support because they produce a good return on investment. Children are deserving because they are human beings with fundamental needs in the here and now.¹⁷

The past failures to invest in the next generation have resulted in much poorer outcomes for a wide range of measures of child well-being. In a UNICEF report comparing the U.S. to other wealthy nations on dozens of child well-being measures, including child poverty and child mortality, the U.S. ranked 36th out of 38 countries—behind countries including Romania, Slovakia, Greece, Poland, and Estonia.¹⁸

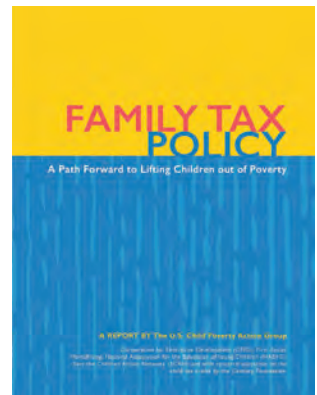
Again, this dismal showing is due in large part to the fact that the U.S. spends far less, as a share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), than other nations on children.¹⁹ Citing data from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD),²⁰ Hilary W. Hoynes and Diane Whitmore Schanzenbach explain, "...the United States is near the bottom of countries belonging to the OECD in 'family benefits public spending' as a share of GDP (third from the bottom, above only Mexico and Turkey), with a share less than half the OECD average." In sharp contrast, U.S. spending on the elderly is close to the OECD average.²¹

As our analysis of the federal budget has shown over the years, the long-term story about investments in children has not been a positive one. However, rather than accepting this downward trajectory, groundwork for change was created by child advocates and policymakers who are Champions for Children.



For example, in an effort to achieve better investments and outcomes for children, more than 80 organizations have come together across all policy areas to form the Children’s Budget Coalition.²² Through this Coalition, child advocates have committed to work together to raise attention around how the federal budget shortchanges our children, both overall and within individual programs. For the first time, child advocates have come together to speak with one voice when it comes to children’s issues in the federal budget and appropriations process..

Furthermore, First Focus on Children and other advocates established the Child Poverty Action Group (CPAG) whose mission is to cut child poverty in half in ten years and to eliminate it in 20 years.²³ CPAG has pointed to effective efforts in the United Kingdom and Canada to successfully reduce poverty among children and to progress made in the U.S. to reduce poverty among senior citizens through programs like Social Security and Medicare. First Focus on Children and CPAG, with other advocates, together issued the first report ever on key tax issues of importance to children. That report, entitled *Family Tax Policy: A Path Forward to Lifting Children Out of Poverty*,²⁴ was critical to laying the groundwork for the future inclusion of the improvements to the CTC, the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) in the ARP.



Advocates for children have also formed strong partnerships with allies in Congress. For example, our sister organization, First Focus Campaign for Children, has honored Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT) as a Champion for Children in every single one of its Legislative Scorecards. In 2003, Rep. DeLauro introduced legislation to expand the CTC and has kept up the fight year-after-year and pushed the Biden Administration to include it in their American Rescue Plan package.²⁵ As DeLauro has said:

*The targeted investments and interventions we make now will make a lifetime of difference for the children they reach.*²⁶



Improvements to the CTC have also had bipartisan support. In 2017, Sens. Marco Rubio (R-FL) and Mike Lee (R-UT) successfully pushed to expand the CTC from \$1,000 to \$2,000 a year, increased the refundable amount per qualifying child to \$1,400, and lowered the threshold to qualify for the credit to \$2,500 through 2025 as part of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA).²⁷

Unfortunately, even though 68 senators showed support for strengthening the CTC by voting favorably on an amendment offered by Senators Rubio and Lee and/or an alternative amendment offered by Senators Sherrod Brown (D-OH) and Michael Bennet (D-CO) in Dec. 2017, those additional improvements were not included in the final legislation. This failure has left 26 million children, or nearly one-third of all children, eligible for only a partial benefit or no benefit from the CTC because their families make *too little*.²⁸ As a result, millions of children live in poverty, particularly children of color but also white children in rural communities across the country.²⁹

To address these problems, First Focus Campaign for Children worked with Reps. Lucille Roybal-Allard (D-CA), Barbara Lee (D-CA), and then-House Appropriations Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK) to secure funding to create a National Academy of Sciences study on how best to cut child poverty in half in this country. That landmark report, entitled *A Roadmap to Reducing Child Poverty*, was released in 2019.³⁰

The report firmly established that the passage of an improved CTC was a centerpiece to cutting child poverty in this country. The researchers, who included Christine James-Brown from the Child Welfare League of America (CWLA), also found these improvements would be cost-effective. The report reads:

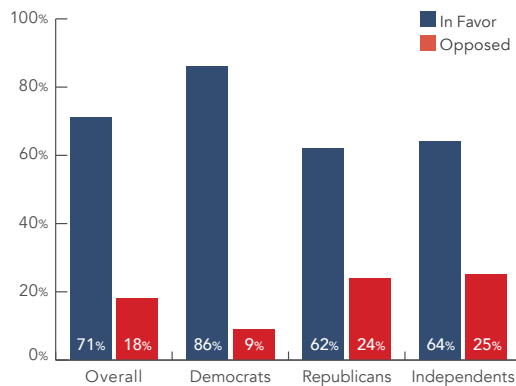
*...Whether [child poverty] costs to the nation amount to 4.0 or 5.4 percent of GDP—roughly between \$800 billion to \$1.1 trillion annually in terms of the size of the U.S. economy in 2018—it is likely that significant investment in reducing child poverty will be very cost-effective over time.*³¹

*“The targeted investments and interventions we make now will make **a lifetime of difference** for the children they reach.”*

–Rep. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT)³²

American Family Act

Voter support for bill to expand the Child Tax Credit and reduce child poverty



Children’s issues are a priority for American voters

The American Family Act would “expand the Child Tax Credit” for children under the age of 16, create an added credit for families with children under the age of six, and make it “fully refundable for all families with low incomes,” to reduce “child poverty by nearly 40 percent.”

Lake Research Partners—2020 election eve poll

The public also strongly supports improving the CTC to cut child poverty. In a 2020 election eve poll by Lake Research Partners commissioned by First Focus on Children, voters supported adoption of the American Family Act and its improvements to the CTC by an overwhelming 71–18 percent margin, including 86–9 percent among Democrats and 62–24 percent among Republicans. Both Biden voters (85–9 percent) and Trump voters (58–28 percent) strongly supported improving the Child Tax Credit for children.³³

This momentum culminated in Rep. DeLauro continuing her relentless push with her House colleagues, Reps. Suzanne DelBene (D-OR) and Ritchie Torres (D-NY), and Senate leaders Michael Bennet (D-CO), Sherrod Brown (D-OH), and Cory Booker (D-NJ) to get the American Family Act adopted as part of President Biden’s American Rescue Plan. The bill expands the credit to \$3,600 per year for children under age 6 and \$3,000 for children 6 and up, and eliminates the earnings threshold. Consequently, experts project the credit will cut the rate of child poverty by more than 40 percent.³⁴

Now the battle will be to get it extended and to try to make it permanent in the future. If Congress fails to do so, child poverty will nearly double. This must not happen.



For more than half a century, we have failed to address child poverty in this country. This neglect has resulted in negative outcomes for child well-being and threatens our nation's future. A child who grows up in poverty is far less likely to perform as well as their financially secure classmates, more likely to experience food insecurity, more vulnerable to homelessness, more likely to be subjected to violence, abuse and neglect, more likely to have health care problems, and less likely to succeed in school, graduate from high school, and attend college.

As noted above, ARP also included funding for early childhood development, child care, education, child nutrition, housing, child health, and other investments in children that reflect a great deal of work to educate and inform policymakers that our children need real investments in their development for them to succeed and fulfill their promise.

While the United States is a leader in science, technology, innovation, and sports, we sadly also lead in infant mortality, violence against children, and child poverty. Despite lots of expressed concern for children, our nation's leaders have failed to make needed investments in child well-being.

As our *Children's Budget 2021* highlights, we stand at a proverbial crossroads for our children. President Biden and Congress have made extraordinary and desperately needed investments in our children to reverse the long-term downward trend in investing in children. The question is whether we will return to the old, tragic, downward trend or live up to our promises to the next generation.

As President Biden said:

It's time for a president to stand up and remind the American people that we have promises to keep—promises to the world, promises to one another, promises to our children and to our grandchildren. In rededicating ourselves to the hard work of fulfilling those promises, we restore America as the hope of the world and the vision of a brighter future.³⁵

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

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Children Must Come First— In Pandemic Recovery and Beyond

The coronavirus pandemic has claimed 700,000 lives in the U.S. and an end to the crisis remains elusive. The Delta variant continues to spread, vaccinating children remains slow, and uncertainty surrounds our economic recovery. Families are grappling with safely returning to the office and school; addressing mental health needs; ensuring they can meet food, housing, and living expenses; and securing child care. As our nation navigates the ongoing challenges, we are reminded that an immense amount of work remains to support and protect our children, here and abroad.

Children have carried some of the pandemic's heaviest burdens. In many countries, children—and especially girls—have lost access to education and have experienced higher rates of child labor and child marriage.¹ Around the world, an estimated 5 million children have lost a caregiver to COVID-19.²

At home, the coronavirus outbreak and its economic fallout have hit Black and Hispanic children the hardest due to racial inequalities that existed long before the current crisis.³ Families with children, especially families of color, were more likely to suffer income loss and to struggle with hunger and housing payments than their white peers.⁴ Children of color also were far more likely than white children to be hospitalized if they contracted COVID-19 and to lose a caregiver to the virus.^{5,6} With children out of school, they often remained out of view, increasing the incidence of abuse and its ability to go undetected.

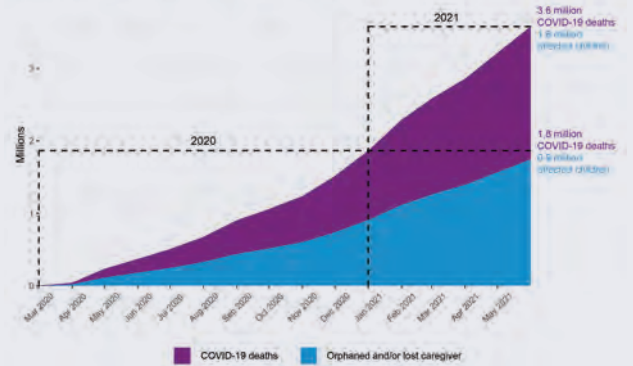
U.S. government assistance played a critical role in sustaining the nation's children in 2020, though little specifically targeted children. Relief packages kept millions of highly vulnerable children from slipping into poverty, and even decreased a critical measure of child poverty.

But even with that support, children still registered the highest rates of poverty in 2020 and suffered significant material hardship, even when living above the federal poverty line.⁷ Assistance for children overseas was even less robust, and is very difficult to track, raising concerns that children abroad experienced greater risk of abuse and negative outcomes.



Global COVID-19 Deaths and Children Affected by Deaths of Caregivers⁸

FIGURE 2: COVID-19 deaths and children affected by orphanhood and death of caregivers: Comparison of trends between March 1 – Dec 30, 2020, and Jan 1 – May 31, 2021^{10,26}.



These results—which do not account for further aid passed in March 2021 under the American Rescue Plan—underscore the importance of assistance for children and why these investments must continue. While hardship rates quickly fell after the implementation of the American Rescue Plan, hardship is still prominent across the nation,⁸ particularly in the many communities where officials have been slow to distribute federal assistance. The dual public health and economic crises have increased hardship for many families who already were experiencing financial insecurity. 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.

Many households with children—especially households of color—remain extremely vulnerable to hunger, housing instability, poverty, and educational gaps.⁹ The federal eviction moratorium ended in August 2021, impacting more than 11 million people across the nation who, as of July, were behind on their rent. Children live in about half of these households.¹⁰ Children also have begun to navigate the return to the classroom, and have had to overcome “learning loss” and gaps caused by the digital divide.¹¹ Data for 2020 also indicates a decline in the overall health and wellness of children, as many parents passed up child screening and mental health services, vaccinations, and going to the dentist.¹²

The misperception that COVID-19 does not affect children has harmed them in multiple ways. As of late September 2021, nearly 5.7 million children had tested positive for COVID-19 and 498 had died from the virus.¹³ In other words, families have endured 498 preventable child deaths, causing unfathomable grief. The U.S. now ranks fifth in the world for having the greatest number of children orphaned by COVID-19, disrupting their lives and leaving them susceptible to entering the child welfare system.¹⁴

Vaccines finally arrived in December 2020—less than one year after the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the outbreak a pandemic—when the U.S. Federal Drug Administration (FDA) issued the first Emergency Use Authorization (EUA) for the COVID-19 vaccines to individuals aged 16 and older.¹⁵ Five months later, the FDA approved one COVID-19 vaccine for children aged 12 and older. As of late September 2021, 13 million children aged 18 and younger had received one dose of the vaccine, but this represents only 56 percent of children ages 12 to 17, while only 45 percent of children in that age range were fully vaccinated.¹⁶ As schools reopened this fall, no vaccine had been approved for children 11 and younger, creating new challenges with the rapid spread of the Delta variant.

The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) said over the summer that fully vaccinated students and teachers would not need to wear masks in the classroom, but quickly shifted guidance to urge all students, teachers, and visitors—both vaccinated and unvaccinated—to wear masks indoors. The change came as coronavirus variants began rippling through the country, posing a greater threat to the unvaccinated community. Child advocates continue to work with the White House and policy makers on the plan to efficiently and equitably vaccinate children as more become eligible for a vaccine.¹⁷

Throughout 2020 and early 2021, the federal government implemented extensive protections against the social and economic impacts of COVID-19 in the form of tax relief, financial assistance, eviction protections, and more. *Children's Budget 2021* tracks many of these COVID dollars, and we flag those programs accordingly. However, we do not analyze those resources separately from other programs.

As pandemic assistance draws to a close, Congress faces mounting pressure to pass comprehensive recovery measures to help families safely return to school and the office, put nutritious food on the table year-round, pay the bills, and protect their health and safety. Any further action should not only mitigate the impact of our current crisis, but also address the inequities that existed before the pandemic. “Don’t tell me what you value,” President Joe Biden has said, “show me your budget, and I’ll tell you what you value.” We now must ensure that we build upon these investments for our children as we look forward to creating a better life for every single child in America.

COVID-19 Funding in FY 2020

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 (HHS) 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 CDC’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.¹⁸

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 tax credits for employers with fewer than 500 employees to offer 10 days of paid, job-protected, emergency sick leave for employees to take care of their own health or that of a family member and 10 weeks of job-protected paid leave to care for a child whose school or child care provider had closed due to COVID-19. The bill also increased funding to support states in providing supplemental unemployment benefits. The legislation also required all commercial health insurance, Medicaid, and the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) to cover diagnostic testing at no cost to consumers, and included a 6.2 percent increase in the Federal Medical Assistance percentages (FMAP) through the end of the declared 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, or charge higher premiums. Families First increased funding and support for child nutrition programs and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), but critical support was slow to reach families.¹⁹ The Pandemic-EBT program, authorized by the bill 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.²⁰ The bill passed with bipartisan support in both the House and Senate, but many members of the public, lawmakers, advocates, and others realized that more relief would be needed as the economic downturn continued.

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 2021, Congress passed H.R.748, the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act), which became law on March 27, 2020. This emergency response legislation provided approximately \$2.2 trillion in stimulus resources, but shortchanged children in some fundamental areas. Major provisions of the bill included 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 under the EIP program, children received just \$500, valuing the needs of children at less than 42 percent of the needs of adults. 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 in August 2021) and offered funding relief for K-12 and higher education institutions, as well as \$3.5 billion for the Child Care and Development Block Grant and \$750 million for Head Start. 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 the CDC's global disease detection and emergency response program (\$500 million).²¹

Research found that the CARES Act, specifically the expansion of unemployment benefits and the establishment of one-time stimulus payments, prevented child poverty from spiking.²² This news is encouraging, but the same research also recognized that many children and families continued to face significant hardship.



Paycheck Protection Program and Flexibility Act

In early June 2020, 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 support small businesses by easing rules in the CARES Act on how and when small businesses could use the 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 children 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, children's need for national economic relief never entered the discussion.

COVID-19 Funding in FY 2021

Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021

The Consolidated Appropriations Act (H.R.133), which authorized additional coronavirus stimulus and relief payments, was signed into law by former President Donald Trump on December 27, 2020. This \$900 billion relief legislation, attached to the \$1.4 trillion omnibus package, was the second stimulus package passed under the Trump Administration. It extended enhanced unemployment protections, dispersed an equal \$600 direct stimulus payment to both qualifying adults and children, and directed funding for assistance with nutrition, housing, schools, child care, Head Start, health care delivery costs, and small business support. This relief legislation did not limit the number of children eligible per family for the economic impact payments and allowed some children in mixed-status households to receive benefits. It also allocated \$13 billion to fund a 15 percent increase for the allowance of SNAP benefits that families would receive through June 30, 2021.

While this relief delivered a handful of positive elements, key aspects of the legislation failed to address the growing needs of children across the country. Most notably, the authorized aid failed to expand and strengthen the Child Tax Credit (CTC) as reflected in the American Family Act (H.R.928). Although adults and children received equity in the bill's stimulus payments, the support was half of the \$1,200 direct stimulus payments initiated under the CARES Act. The support also left out 2 million children of immigrant households, and continued to exclude children 17 and older and dependent adults from receiving the \$600 economic impact

payment.²³ Additionally, while the package directed \$10 billion for child care, this funding was \$40 billion short of the amount deemed necessary by advocacy groups. These shortfalls kept additional income out of the pockets of too many families, and prevented families from accessing essential services.

American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 (ARP)

On March 11, 2021, just 49 days into his administration, President Biden signed the American Rescue Plan Act (H.R.1319) into law, after a lack of bipartisan support forced Vice President Kamala Harris to cast the tie-breaking vote needed for passage. This monumental piece of legislation will improve the lives of children more drastically than any passed in the last three decades. Analysts project that the provisions in the ARP will cut child poverty in half in 2021 alone by supporting improvements to child care, nutrition, education, mental health services, tax credits, and more.²⁴ The bill delivered \$1,400 direct economic relief payments to qualifying adults and children—\$200 more than in the CARES Act and an \$800 increase over the final direct economic relief payments authorized by President Trump. Importantly, these payments were accessible to mixed-status households, going to every single child with a Social Security number, regardless of their parent's or guardian's immigration status.

Improvements to the tax code—namely, the expansion of the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC)—provide one of the ARP's most crucial opportunities to reduce child poverty and address some of the racial inequities in our tax code. The expansion of the CTC has been instrumental in lifting children out of poverty by providing households with additional income to pay for basic needs. As of August 2021, 61 million children—more than 90 percent of the country's kids—were receiving monthly cash payments of up to \$300 per child.²⁵ The ARP increased the benefit to as much as \$3,600 per child per year, authorized advanced monthly delivery of the benefit, which began in July, and included an additional 26 million children previously left behind.²⁶ The CTC payments alone resulted in 3.5 million fewer children experiencing poverty in August and had an outsized impact on reducing poverty for children of color.²⁷ Unfortunately, the strengthening and expansion of the credits are set to expire at the end of 2021. For more than a decade, First Focus Campaign for Children has championed these tax credit improvements and the need to make them permanent. Making these changes permanent could end child poverty within a generation.²⁸

The ARP also supplied the remaining nearly \$40 billion in funding for child care deemed necessary by advocates. ARP directed \$24 billion to a child care stabilization fund, \$15 billion to the Child Care and Development Block Grant, and \$1 billion to Early Head Start/Head Start. The ARP also allocated millions of dollars specifically to address the mental health needs of children. Furthermore, \$800 million in funding was directed to identify and provide youth experiencing homelessness with wrap-around services to help navigate the additional challenges they faced as a result of the pandemic.

The legislation increased access to health care coverage, vaccinations, and nutritious meals as well as extending unemployment benefits. It required Medicaid and CHIP to cover COVID-19 vaccination costs. It allowed states to extend Medicaid postpartum coverage from 60 days to one year. It included an increase in federal Medicaid matching funds for home- and community-based services (HCBS), which allow children with disabilities to remain at home and in their communities. It also increased the percent of federal matching dollars, incentivizing states to expand Medicaid and encouraging the enrollment of children.

The ARP invested \$31.2 billion in Native communities, funding Native health services and education programs, tribal child care programs, and E-rate to support broadband access and close the digital divide with increased assistance to Native families in need.

Research has found that assistance in the American Rescue Plan kept 6.3 million children out of poverty in August 2021, reducing child poverty by 43 percent. Children have historically had the highest poverty rate of any age group in the United States, but when considering improvements to the CTC and other assistance in the American Rescue Plan, analysts project children will have the lowest poverty rate in the nation in 2021.²⁹ Allowing these benefits to expire will reverse this progress and create a surge in child poverty rates.

Build Back Better Plan

In April 2021, the Biden Administration announced its “Build Back Better Plan,” which outlines once-in-a-generation investment and policy proposals that would be life-changing for millions of children, parents, and families, significantly benefiting our society, economy, and our future. “[C]hildren are the kite strings that keep our national ambitions aloft,” President Biden has said. “So we’ve got to invest in them—invest in our children to invest in the future.”³⁰

Comprised of a sweeping infrastructure plan called the American Jobs Plan and a broad, social policy agenda called the American Families Plan, Build Back Better’s stated agenda is to simultaneously address pandemic recovery and the inequities that existed in American society prior to the crisis. Many of the policies proposed in Build Back Better are under consideration as part of the infrastructure and reconciliation legislative packages making their way through Congress at the time of this writing.

American Jobs Plan

The American Jobs Plan, introduced in March 2021, would make robust improvements to critical infrastructure, such as housing and school buildings, ensure safe drinking water for all children, expand broadband access to all households, and promote the construction and improvement of clean energy infrastructure.³¹

The American Jobs Plan calls on Congress to direct \$45 billion to remove every lead pipe and service line in drinking water systems in roughly 10 million households and 400,000 schools nationwide.³² The lead pipe provision has been negotiated into the trillion-dollar Bipartisan Infrastructure Bill that lawmakers are still debating. The legislation would also expand affordable and reliable broadband internet to every house in America, so that every child can complete online homework, access school assignments, and apply to college from their own home.

The plan also calls for radical rehabilitation of schools, child care facilities, and affordable housing. It includes \$100 billion to modernize public school buildings and \$25 billion to upgrade child care facilities and build new child care sites in high-need areas.



American Families Plan (AFP)

The American Families Plan, released in April 2021, has the potential to cut child poverty in half and would benefit an estimated 90 percent of the nation's children—including more than 9 million Black children and 17 million Hispanic children.³³ This legislation makes ambitious proposals to tackle child poverty, inadequate early childhood development, educational inequities, substandard and inaccessible child care, health care inaccessibility, the financial perils of family medical caretaking, and college affordability. The legislation also addresses the historical racial and socioeconomic inequities among U.S. children that were made worse during the pandemic. This plan would invest roughly \$1.8 trillion over 10 years.³⁴

Notably, the AFP recommends making the full refundability provision of the CTC permanent, and also would extend other significant CTC improvements, including the increased tax refund of up to \$3,600 a year per child, advanced monthly payments, and coverage of residents in the territories. It also would establish other significant policy and investment changes to help ensure the credit is available to all qualifying children and families, increase uptake of the benefit, and reach hard-to-serve populations while offering some protections for those experiencing challenging family circumstances.

The AFP also would direct \$200 billion to offer high-quality, universal pre-K for all 3- and 4-year-olds across the nation, saving the average family \$13,000 annually and benefitting an estimated 5 million children. This funding would also develop the early learning workforce by increasing the minimum wage for all pre-K and Head Start teachers. The AFP would also allocate \$225 billion to ensure that child care is affordable for all, making child care free for the lowest-income families and capping child care costs at no more than 7 percent of income for other eligible families. This plan would also improve the overall quality of child care by investing in curriculum development, smaller class sizes, and better pay and training for the child care workforce.

The AFP would establish a national paid family and medical leave plan to help families keep their jobs while caring for a new child, attending to their own health needs, or managing caregiver responsibilities. It would reduce child hunger and ensure that children have nutritious food on the table year-round by expanding school meal programs with \$25 billion and would expand school meals to an additional 9.3 million children.³⁵ This legislation would invest \$200 billion in the extension of health care tax credits to lower health insurance premiums for families purchasing health care through the Affordable Care Act (ACA) and could expand health insurance coverage to 4 million uninsured people.³⁶



FY 2022 Reconciliation

Under FY 2022 reconciliation instructions, the committees of jurisdiction in the House originally passed components of a \$3.5 trillion reconciliation package that included many of the president's budget and policy priorities as outlined in his Build Back Better agenda. Provisions to benefit children included the expansion of free and reduced-price school meals, funding for K-12 school infrastructure, universal pre-K, increased child care funding, a permanent extension of the Children's Health Insurance Program, an extension of the CTC expansions through 2025, and making the full refundability provision of the CTC permanent along with the improvements to the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) provisions that benefit former foster youth and youth experiencing homelessness.

In late October, in response to negotiations with lawmakers, a proposed \$1.75 trillion framework was announced, scaling back some programs, including the Child Tax Credit provisions, and removing some, such as paid family and medical leave. At the time of this writing, Congress had just produced new legislative text.

Conclusion

The pandemic and its social and economic fallout have affected every aspect of the lives of children and families. Long-term investments are more essential than ever as pandemic relief expires and families face down the lack of paid leave policies, accumulated debt, job cutbacks, escalating housing costs, and the lack of child care support.

Lawmakers face a pivotal moment to authorize once-in-a-lifetime policy changes and budget decisions that would significantly reduce hardship for millions of children and the people who care for them. Prioritizing children in our investment decisions will build on the progress achieved by the American Rescue Plan, and deliver a tremendous return, improving our children's near- and long-term outcomes and healthy development, and benefiting society and our economy. Children need our full attention and protection more than ever, and the game-changing investments included in the Build Back Better plan would go a long way to ensure all our children can reach their potential.

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Notes on *Children's Budget 2021*

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2021 can be found in the Joint Explanatory Statements for 2021 appropriations bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2021 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2021 and the Appendix of the president's FY 2022 budget. The Congressional budget justifications and Appendix are also the source for the president's budget request for FY 2022.

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 2020: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2019 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 Community Health Centers, the CDC 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 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-Based 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; Job 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.
- For the first time, *Children's Budget 2021* includes refundable tax credits as programs that benefit children. We know that the Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit are only given to people with qualifying children and dependents, so they were given a 100% multiplier, and the funding level was taken from the Department of the Treasury's FY 2022 budget request. However, the Earned Income Tax Credit goes to individuals with or without qualifying children or dependents. First Focus on Children utilized data published by the Internal Revenue Service that provides demographic breakdowns and spending of the refundable credit to determine the amount spent on the EITC for adults with dependents.
- Every year we work with our advocacy partners to review existing programs and to determine if we should add any new programs to track. This year, we added several existing programs to begin tracking. We also added 30 new programs either proposed by the president's budget request for FY 2022 or established by Congress between FY 2020 and FY 2022.

Updates to Multipliers

Unlike past years, *Children's Budget 2021* does not have any updates to multipliers for existing programs.

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 2021* reports the nominal funding level and the real percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2021 and FY 2022 from the Congressional Budget Office's February 2021 report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2021 to 2031*.

Tax Expenditures

Children's Budget 2021 is the first budget analysis published by First Focus on Children that includes the refundable portions of the Child Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Treasury Department designates the refundable portions as mandatory spending, and we are therefore including the credits as mandatory spending programs for children in the Income Support chapter. We included tax expenditures in every fiscal year we track in this book, which significantly raised the overall spending on children per year and makes *Children's Budget 2021* quite different from previous publications.

COVID-19 Response

Due to the availability of COVID-19 spending information, we were able to include supplemental funding for specific programs for FY 2020 and FY 2021. Programs that had particular COVID-19 spending boosts are flagged throughout the book. We were also able to add spending on the three economic impact payments enacted by Congress due to demographic data published by the Internal Revenue Service. Due to this data, we were able to calculate how much money in each round of the economic impact payments went to families with children.



For each program, arrows indicate the real percent change in estimated spending on children from FY 2016 to FY 2021.



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 2021.



OVERALL SPENDING

↑ 9.3%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 391.44 B	\$ 396.21 B	\$ 410.60 B	\$ 422.75 B	\$ 500.17 B	\$ 797.08 B	\$ 739.21 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.83%	1.20%	1.07%	16.62%	55.15%	-9.71%
Share of Total Spending	10.21%	9.89%	9.84%	9.51%	7.64%	11.15%	12.65%

The federal budget is a critical tool for understanding the investment and policy priorities of the United States government. For more than a decade, *Children’s Budget* has highlighted the fact that the federal government historically has not prioritized investment in children and the people who care for them. Children often have come last and least in the federal budget, with appalling statistics to reflect that reality:

- The United States has the 10th highest rate of child poverty among Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries.¹
- In 2019, more than 1.5 million U.S. students were experiencing homelessness.²
- Nearly 15 million children experienced hunger and food insecurity in 2020.³
- Up to 99 percent of students in lower- and middle-income countries have been impacted by closures of schools and learning spaces due to the pandemic.⁴
- Nearly 4.3 million children did not have health insurance in 2020—a 7 percent rise over 2019.⁵

↓ 11.2%

DECREASE IN MANDATORY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

MANDATORY SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 310.12 B	\$ 313.97 B	\$ 321.90 B	\$ 332.68 B	\$ 383.43 B	\$ 595.90 B	\$ 556.36 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.81%	0.12%	1.45%	13.60%	51.31%	-9.10%
Share of Total Spending	12.77%	12.46%	12.56%	12.16%	8.38%	11.35%	13.85%

↑ 81.3%

INCREASE IN DISCRETIONARY SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

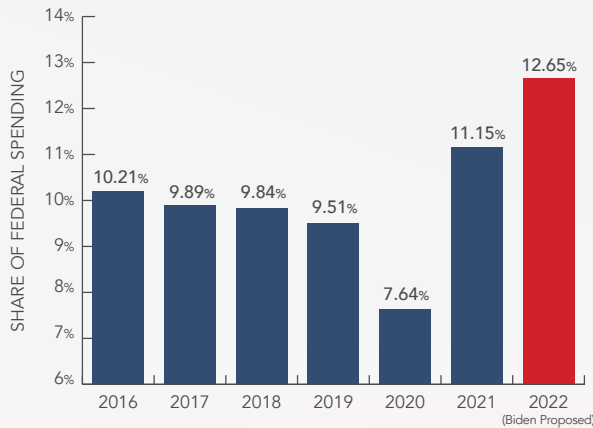
DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 81.32 B	\$ 82.25 B	\$ 88.69 B	\$ 90.06 B	\$ 116.75 B	\$ 201.18 B	\$ 182.84 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.91%	5.32%	-0.33%	27.77%	67.78%	-11.52%
Share of Total Spending	6.93%	6.74%	6.90%	6.74%	7.18%	12.63%	12.02%

The COVID-19 pandemic has made things worse for kids. Every aspect of their lives has been disrupted by the dual public health and economic crises. They have suffered the closure of schools and child care centers, increased mental health emergencies, and rising rates of hunger and homelessness. The pandemic also robbed nearly 5 million children around the world of a primary or secondary caregiver.⁶

The pandemic spurred historic investments in programs that benefit children and families and drove an upward trend in federal spending on children. An expansion of the Child Tax Credit, increased food aid, and the economic impact payments are just a few examples of how emergency federal assistance has positively affected children since the pandemic began.⁷ The impact of this aid—which helped reduce child poverty by more than 20 percent in 2020, even in the midst of a pandemic—illustrates what lawmakers can achieve on behalf of children when they have the political will to do so.⁸

However, it is important to recognize that hardship persists, that child poverty in the United States still ranks among the highest in the world, and that racial, social, economic, geographic, and other inequities continue to drive the unfair distribution of federal resources. Children of color continue to experience poverty and food insecurity at higher rates than white children, and experience greater challenges to accessing quality health care and educational support.^{9,10} The gains made around the world in such areas as girls' access to education, life-saving vaccinations, health care, and reductions in child labor are all at risk. More needs to be done to not only increase resources to children overall, but to address the systemic racial inequities that prevent equal access to federal resources for all children.

Children's Share of Total Federal Spending, FY 2016 to FY 2022



Children's Budget 2021

In last year's *Children's Budget*, we tracked spending from fiscal year (FY) 2016 to FY 2020. During this period, we found that the share of federal spending on children decreased and policy makers eliminated or condensed many programs directed at children. As noted on page 23, we have updated our methodology, and expanded our period of analysis by one year, again starting with 2016, and are now tracking spending on children's programs and services to FY 2021. We continue to include the president's budget request for the upcoming and now current fiscal year estimates.

This year's analysis reveals several bright spots in children's funding—including the fact that in FY 2021, the share of federal spending on children hit 11.2 percent, an increase of more than 9 percent over FY 2016.

Children's Budget 2021 also finds that the share of federal funding increased in many specific policy areas:

- **Early Childhood:** share increased 133.2 percent
- **Income Support:** share increased 37.0 percent*
- **Education:** share increased 4.8 percent
- **Nutrition:** share increased 9.5 percent

*Does not account for expanded unemployment insurance benefits.

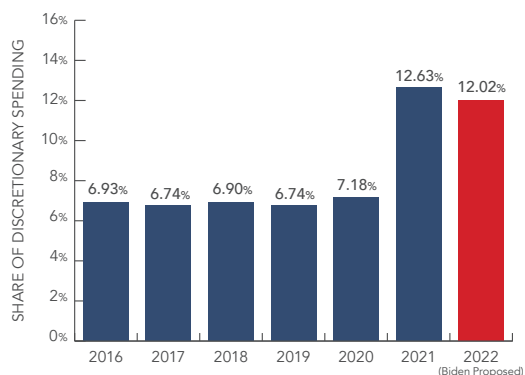
Despite these positive developments, children continue to be shortchanged as the budget process itself contains structural inequalities that disadvantage children's programs, for which spending is disproportionately discretionary, often temporary, capped, and lacks both built-in growth and dedicated revenue. Discretionary programs by design undergo annual review, and while regular review during the annual appropriations process could be helpful to identify additional needs for programmatic improvements, in recent times, it often leads to funding uncertainty, slower growth and more frequent cuts as passage of appropriations bills lag behind the fiscal calendar.

On the mandatory side of the ledger, the success of adult-specific programs such as Social Security, which has decreased the elderly poverty rate by two-thirds since its creation, and Medicare illustrate how well permanent support paired with a dedicated funding stream can significantly improve the economic, social, and physical health of Americans.¹¹



Unfortunately, children's mandatory spending programs are often temporary and capped. For example, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides 10 million children a year with child-specific health care such as pediatricians and children's hospitals and is the only federal insurance program that is temporary and continuously needs to be extended.¹² As a result, in 2017, Congress actually allowed the program to expire—for more than four months—endangering the health care of millions of children.

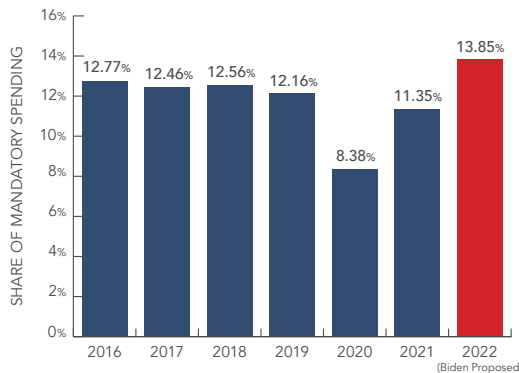
Discretionary Spending on Children as a Share of Total Discretionary Spending



As the federal government responded to the COVID-19 pandemic and increased investments in children, many of these came in the form of discretionary funding streams, again meaning that Congress will revisit the investments annually. Our 2021 analysis finds that the children's share of discretionary funding increased 81.3 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2021. Understanding that is a significant increase, it represents little more than a temporary solution to the long-term challenges children and families face, which have been exacerbated by the health crisis and its economic chaos.

Conversely, over the past five years, the share of mandatory spending on children—that is, funding that does not need to be reappropriated annually—has dropped from 12.8 percent to 11.4 percent, a decline of 11.2 percent. While the rising costs of health care generally necessitate higher spending on mandatory health programs for children, including Medicaid and CHIP, other parts of mandatory spending—chiefly, Social Security and Medicare—are driving mandatory spending away from children.

Mandatory Spending on Children as a Share of Total Mandatory Spending



A growing body of research continues to show that investing in children improves their healthy development, educational outcomes, and earnings potential. We need lawmakers to prioritize children in federal investment decisions and address the disadvantages kids' programs and services face in the federal budget process.

There are lessons to be learned from the response to the public health crisis and its economic turmoil. While COVID-19 relief funding did reach children, which we reflect throughout the book, they did not benefit to the same level as adults. In many cases, even where funding for children's programs increased, their share of overall spending shrank as the overall budget grew.

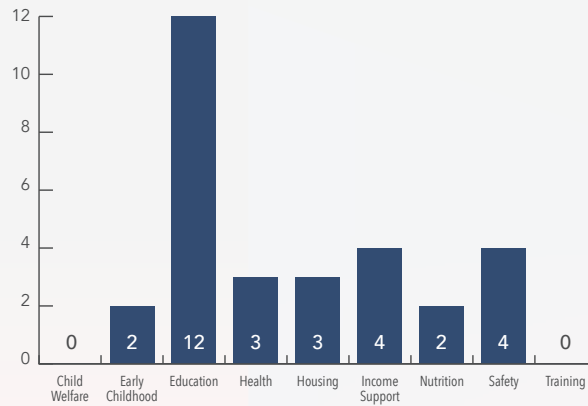
For instance, total federal spending—propelled by pandemic aid—increased 68 percent between FY 2016 and FY 2021. During that same period, spending on children's health increased 13.2 percent—but the share of total spending on children's health decreased 32.6 percent in that time, outpaced by the increase in overall spending. The same scenario played out in the areas of child welfare, housing, safety, and training.

The extremely high influx in federal spending in FY 2020 and FY 2021 stems largely from COVID-19 aid. Some of the policies that had a significant impact on children's funding levels included three rounds of Economic Impact Payments authorized under COVID-19 aid legislation in 2020 and 2021, increases in the amount of and access to the Child Tax Credit, boosts to nutrition assistance, creation of an education stabilization fund, and increases to the Child Care and Development Block Grant.

With the major improvements to the tax credits under the ARP, *Children's Budget 2021* marks the first time our analysis is accounting for the refundable portions of these three tax credits that benefit children: The Child Tax Credit (CTC), Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC). Inclusion of these credits for every fiscal year we track has greatly increased the spending levels on children, making this book very different from previous books. Recent expansions of these credits make tracking these funds even more important, as research has shown the advance payments of the Child Tax Credit alone have brought 3.5 million children out of poverty in August 2021.¹³ These CTC improvements offer remarkable and significant policy and funding gains for children in this country, and those improvements are paired with incredibly important changes to the EITC benefitting former foster youth and youth experiencing homelessness as well as a first-time refundable provision for the CDCTC.



Programs Supporting Children Established in FY 2021 or Proposed in the President's FY 2022 Budget



The President's 2022 Budget

President Biden's FY 2022 budget seeks to make permanent many of the temporary solutions Congress enacted over the past year. Of the president's \$5.8 trillion budget request, \$739 billion—or 12.65 percent—would go toward children, the highest share of federal spending on children between FY 2016 and FY 2022. In inflation adjusted dollars, the president's budget proposes nearly \$300 billion more for children in FY 2022 than in FY 2019, the last fiscal year before COVID-19 drove up government spending.

Many of these increases come from the president's proposed creation of nearly 30 programs that would help children and the people who care for them, and funding boosts to nearly 100 existing programs.

The president's budget request comes as children continue to struggle with an ongoing pandemic and the related slowdown of the economy. Children continue to experience food insecurity, losses of health coverage, high poverty, and an exponential increase in pediatric COVID-19 cases as they head back to school. The president's budget request

acknowledges these urgent problems and proposes a robust investment and tax plan to address the growing needs of our children and build a foundation to ensure all children can thrive and succeed.

One of the president's first initiatives was the American Rescue Plan, which proposed significant investments in children's programs and services and helped to reverse the disinvestment trend we saw for years. Following the enactment of the American Rescue Plan in March 2021, President Biden proposed the Build Back Better plan in late Spring, which would lift many children's programs through the two defining initiatives, the American Families Plan and the American Jobs Plan. The president's strong FY 2022 budget request supports the historic Build Back Better investments and tax plan prioritizing the health and well-being of children. As of publication, negotiations for the legislative package supporting the Build Back Better plan—being considered under the reconciliation process that provides a fast-track, filibuster-proof process for considering changes to direct spending, revenue, and the debt limit—are ongoing.



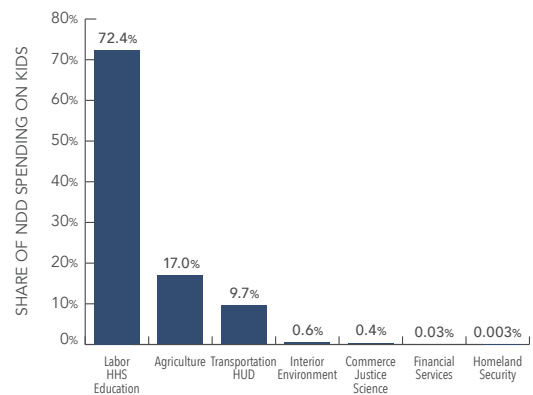
While Congress is negotiating the reconciliation package, they also are negotiating the topline spending levels for FY 2022 discretionary programs. For the first time in a decade, the statutory spending limits set for defense and non-defense discretionary spending under the Budget Control Act of 2011 are no longer in place. The expiration of the budget caps gives Congress more discretion as they work to find agreement on the topline spending levels for FY 2022.

The president's FY 2022 budget request proposes a nearly 16 percent increase in non-defense discretionary (NDD) spending, and a less than 2 percent increase in defense discretionary spending. As in years past, Congressional Democrats and Republicans continue to disagree on spending levels for defense and non-defense discretionary spending even without the statutory requirements.

In October 2021, Congress passed a stopgap continuing resolution (CR) to keep the federal government operating until December 3, 2021. As of mid-October, the Senate has not passed any of the FY 2022 annual spending bills. The House has passed nine of the twelve annual appropriations bills, capturing many of the investment priorities included in the president's FY 2022 budget request.

The Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies annual spending bill passed the House on July 29, 2021—that bill alone supports 72.4 percent of the programs and services we track—providing for increases in several key children's programs.

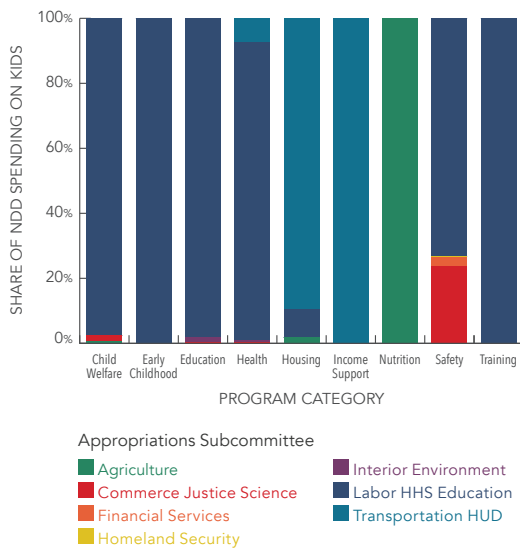
Most Children's Programs are Appropriated by Three Subcommittees



30

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

FY 2021 Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD) Spending on Program Category by Appropriations Subcommittee



These funding increases could be in jeopardy if the topline FY 2022 spending levels shift—and subsequently the subcommittee allocations—during the ongoing negotiations. As the debate over topline spending levels continues, completion of the twelve annual spending bills is uncertain and programs remain flat-funded at FY 2021 levels, making it difficult to address rising costs and pressing needs of children and families.

Congress should address the structural disadvantages children's programs encounter in the budget process, while also building off the investments made through the American Rescue Plan and heeding policy lessons learned during this public health and economic crisis, to prioritize children's needs and invest in our future.

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CHILD WELFARE

↓ 30.8%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD WELFARE FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.68 B	\$ 9.64 B	\$ 10.61 B	\$ 10.67 B	\$ 11.60 B	\$ 12.49 B	\$ 12.29 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.36%	7.45%	-1.31%	7.22%	4.77%	-4.17%
Share of Total Spending	0.25%	0.24%	0.25%	0.24%	0.18%	0.18%	0.21%

Child welfare encompasses a number of programs that help counties, states, territories, and tribes support children and families in the foster care system and those at risk of entering it. In fiscal year (FY) 2021, the greatest percentage of federal child welfare dollars—46 percent—supported the cost of maintaining children who had been removed from their families of origin and placed in foster care homes or institutions. Roughly 30 percent of federal child welfare funds provided financial assistance to adults who adopted children in foster care who have “special needs.” It is worth noting that 38 states and the District of Columbia and Guam consider a child to have “special needs” if they are “hard to place”—a definition that these jurisdictions may base solely on the child’s race or ethnicity, or on a combination of race, ethnicity, and age.¹



When law firms deploy social workers, client advocates, and other non-legal staff in their representation of parents, children spend about **four months less** in foster care, cutting approximately **\$40 million** in foster care costs.²

More limited funding is provided for family preservation services, family reunification services, independent living and education, and career training services for transition-aged youth, support for kin who are caring for children who would otherwise be in a non-familial foster care placement, legal counsel for children, and training for child welfare professionals.

Counties, states, territories, and tribes also rely on other federal funding sources, such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) to stabilize and support families, and often use these dollars to supplement their local child welfare funds.

Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, the need for federal support for child welfare services was growing but unfortunately, the share of federal spending on these services has decreased. In fact, the share of federal spending on child welfare has decreased by more than 30 percent between fiscal years 2016 and 2021. That said, spending on child welfare did increase almost 5 percent from \$11.6 billion in FY 2020 to \$12.5 billion in FY 2021, partly, but not solely as a result of emergency pandemic aid.

Programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) experienced a significant funding increase of more than \$85 million—a 26 percent increase—in FY 2021. CAPTA, which is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect, is currently undergoing reauthorization. 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.



52%

Children and youth in foster care receiving psychotropic medication, compared to 4 percent of children in the general population.³

Furthermore, a Senate bill would enhance CAPTA-related savings by granting children and parents guaranteed access to legal counsel (S.1927); an action that research suggests decreases the amount of time that children spend in foster care.⁴

In June 2020, data from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) showed the number of children in foster care had decreased in FY 2018 for the first time in roughly six years. The decrease continued in FY 2019, when there were 423,997 children in foster care—11,000 fewer than in FY 2018. This decrease may not last, however. Lawmakers must keep in mind when allocating federal funds that the COVID-19 pandemic may have increased the number of children in foster care by:

1. Slowing the rate of court activities that typically facilitate children's permanent exit from foster care;
2. Prompting an emergency extension to foster care that accompanied the Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act (P.L. 116-260); and
3. Increasing the risk factors for abuse and neglect that accompany times of economic hardship.



25%

Children in foster care who receive any mental health services after being in foster care for a year,⁵ despite developing PTSD at twice the rate of U.S. war veterans.⁶

The COVID-19 pandemic showcased the need for child welfare agencies to be innovative and effective in their efforts to keep families healthy, safe, and together, and to prevent children from spending any unnecessary time in foster care, as outlined in the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) of 2018. The Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2020 supported states, tribes, and territories in their implementation of the FFPSA by covering 100 percent of the state match for qualifying prevention services. The programmatic and funding flexibility provided by the Family First Transition Act of 2019 will also assist states with the implementation of the FFPSA. However,

prevention services will require significantly more federal funding as service providers adjust to supporting families whose challenges, stressors, and opportunities for engagement are constantly evolving during the ongoing public health crisis.

While increased investments in prevention services are needed to decrease the incidence of child abuse and neglect—and increase the provision of community-based prevention and intervention services—Congress will also need to provide robust and efficacious funding to support the health, safety, and well-being of children currently in foster care. Now more than ever, children and youth in foster care need Congress to fund services that help them prepare for the transition to adulthood, address emotional and mental disorders without the use of psychotropic drugs,⁷ and heal from trauma inflicted prior to and during their time away from home.⁸

The President's 2022 Budget

The president's FY 2022 budget projects a decrease of approximately \$200 million in spending on child welfare programs, from \$12.5 billion in FY 2021 to \$12.3 billion in FY 2022. This proposal would represent an inflation-adjusted cut of more than 4 percent. Most notably, the president's proposal would return the mandatory spending portion of the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Programs, Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs, and the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood program to pre-pandemic levels.

However, the president's FY 2022 budget proposes increasing discretionary funds for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families by \$21 million, or 25 percent. These funds would allow states, tribes, and territories to build on the strength of families by developing coordinated and integrated service systems that also focus on prevention and promote permanency. This investment would allow child welfare agencies to offer children and families more and varied types of support during the continuing economic downturn.



Nationwide, **1 in 3** children will be investigated by Child Protective Services by the time they turn 18, **1 in 8** will experience confirmed maltreatment, and **1 in 17** will go into foster care.⁹

The president's FY 2022 budget would increase the funding provided to train current and prospective child welfare workers more than five-fold, which will help expand the size and the knowledge of the workforce, equipping workers to be at their best for the children and families they serve.

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. The president's FY 2022 budget expands the allocation to CASA by an inflation-adjusted 13.6 percent over FY 2021.

The president's budget proposes level investments in foster care payments and adoption assistance coupled with increased investment in services to prevent the need for foster care. These proposals suggest a commitment to keeping children and families safe and together.

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Child Welfare Program Listings

78.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	93.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

The Adoption Incentives 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.

1.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 46.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	2.0%	1.8%

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

**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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 10%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.3%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%	-2.6%	-2.6%

The Chafee Education and Training Vouchers program provides vouchers of up to \$5,000 per year to eligible youth who are, or were formerly, in foster care for expenses related to post-secondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies, and vocational training.

249.6%
2016-21

Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 10%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 140.0 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 542.9 M	\$ 142.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 54.3 M	\$ 14.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.1%	-2.3%	-1.8%	0.7%	269.7%	-74.4%



The Supporting Foster Youth and Families Through the Pandemic Act appropriated an additional \$400 million to the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood. These funds were intended to assist youth and young adults who are currently in foster care or who had been in foster care at age 14 to pay for groceries, utilities, rent, transportation and other basic necessities as they adjusted to losing jobs, housing, and access to support during the pandemic.

The Chafee Foster Care Independence Program (CFCIP) provides services to foster children under 18 who are expected to “age out” of foster care, former foster youth (ages 18-21), and youth who left foster care for kinship guardianship or adoption after age 16. This program provides a variety of services including, but not limited to, educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training, job placement, life skills training, home management, health services, substance abuse prevention, preventive health activities, and room and board.

300.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 435.8 M	\$ 235.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	57.4%	-1.8%	12.7%	134.7%	-47.5%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 313.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 275.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	15.1%	-16.6%	-0.4%

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



-4.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 121.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	2.8%	520.5%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-2.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 715.0 M	\$ 742.4 M	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 753.9 M	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 775.4 M	\$ 753.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 264.6 M	\$ 274.7 M	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 278.9 M	\$ 643.8 M	\$ 286.9 M	\$ 278.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		1.7%	-2.3%	-0.4%	127.5%	-56.6%	-5.3%

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.



20.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 14.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	30.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	13.6%

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.

29.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 143.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 46.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	14.6%	13.0%	4.7%	-2.6%	1,591.8%

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.

102.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 120.5 M	\$ 133.8 M	\$ 163.4 M	\$ 189.9 M	\$ 219.1 M	\$ 270.9 M	\$ 254.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		8.8%	19.3%	14.0%	13.7%	20.3%	-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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 16.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	10.4%	9.5%	-2.6%	55.8%

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 Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants out of the Department of Justice.

31.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.599 B	\$ 2.497 B	\$ 2.937 B	\$ 3.007 B	\$ 3.385 B	\$ 3.802 B	\$ 3.736 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-5.9%	14.8%	0.5%	10.9%	9.4%	-4.3%

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.

8.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.837 B	\$ 4.949 B	\$ 5.329 B	\$ 5.255 B	\$ 5.355 B	\$ 5.795 B	\$ 5.829 B
Real Change from Prior Year		0.3%	5.1%	-3.2%	0.4%	5.4%	-2.1%

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%

26.0% 2016-21		Mandatory						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	\$ 293.5 M	\$ 292.4 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 298.7 M	\$ 324.6 M	\$ 410.3 M	\$ 325.3 M	
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.4%	1.4%	-3.4%	7.1%	23.1%	-22.8%	

24.4% 2016-21		Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 92.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 106.0 M	
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	63.0%	-1.8%	-8.6%	-13.2%	25.1%	

The federal pandemic support for children in care was robust for youth who have been in foster care, but shortchanged younger kids and children who were reunifying with their families or being cared for by kin. The COVID-19 Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA) appropriated an additional \$85 million to the mandatory spending portion of the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program. The program bolstered safety and permanency for children by supporting family reunification and preservation services, as well as adoption assistance and promotion services during the pandemic.

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.

-18.8% 2016-21 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.780 B	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.587 B	\$ 1.646 B	\$ 1.600 B	\$ 1.603 B	\$ 1.603 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 996.8 M	\$ 930.2 M	\$ 888.7 M	\$ 921.8 M	\$ 895.8 M	\$ 897.8 M	\$ 897.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-8.6%	-6.7%	1.8%	-4.2%	-2.4%	-2.6%

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.

4.0% 2016-21 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 8.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	4.3%	10.3%

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



133.2%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 16.33 B	\$ 16.51 B	\$ 19.53 B	\$ 19.81 B	\$ 24.44 B	\$ 70.96 B	\$ 40.26 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.96%	15.54%	-0.43%	21.60%	182.64%	-44.76%
Share of Total Spending	0.43%	0.41%	0.47%	0.45%	0.37%	0.99%	0.69%

Early childhood programs, including child care, preschool, Early Head Start, Head Start, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program (MIECHV), are some of the most important and worthwhile investments we can make in our effort to eliminate racial inequities, prepare our children’s brains and bodies for the rest of their lives, give caregivers the opportunity to work and attend school, provide important early learning jobs, and benefit our economy. Early learning opportunities can provide equity for both children and their families, as well as the people employed by the sector.

Child Care

The benefits of child care are many and far reaching. It simultaneously provides both early care and education for our youngest members of society, give parents and caregivers the opportunity to work and attend



The average U.S. family spends more to have one infant in a child care center than on food and transportation combined.¹

school, provides an economic driver by ensuring a stable workforce, and employs more than 2 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.

Child care was already unaffordable before the COVID-19 pandemic. Across the United States, the average price a family pays for an infant in a child care center exceeds the average amount a family spends on food and transportation combined. The cost of care for two children exceeds mortgage payments in 40 states and the District of Columbia. Fees for two children in a child care center exceed the annual median rent payment in all 50 states.² And yet only one-in-seven eligible families receives a subsidy from the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG).

Early educators have rates of poverty 7.7 times higher than those of K-12 teachers. The average salary for child care employees in 2019 was \$11.65 per hour, and child care continues to be one of the lowest-paid professions in the 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, and 46 percent of child care workers rely on one or more public support programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families each year.³ Because child care workers are overwhelmingly women—and disproportionately women of color and immigrants—these statistics have significant implications for equity.



7.7x

Early educators have rates of poverty 7.7 times higher than K-12 teachers.⁴

The pandemic has proven just how vital child care is for the nation, our economy, and our people. Since March 2020, we have seen thousands of child care providers close temporarily or permanently; families and especially women unable to return to work because of a lack of child care; thousands of child care workers lose their jobs; and children go without the education and stability they need from early learning programs to thrive and develop. COVID-19 emergency funding legislation provided needed

2

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING EARLY CHILDHOOD ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

increases in CCDBG funding, which contributed to a 437 percent increase in fiscal year (FY) 2021 funding over FY 2020. This funding will help stabilize the child care sector, reimburse child care providers for losses they incurred during the pandemic, and help child care employees retain and regain jobs, but it will not fundamentally improve the quality and affordability of the child care system. The president's FY 2022 proposed funding increases will be necessary to make needed improvements for children, families, and workers.



3-5%

The percent of eligible families receiving MIECHV services each year.⁵

Head Start and Early Head Start

Head Start and Early Head Start are vital programs for children ages 0-5 that provide health, education, and nutrition services for the development of the whole child to low-income children and families and connect them 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.⁶ These programs also address the mental health needs of children and families and provide trauma-informed care for

children with adverse childhood experiences. Head Start and Early Head Start also received emergency COVID-19 funding, which contributed to an increase in funding of nearly 6 percent between FY 2016 and FY 2021.

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program

The MIECHV Program is a federal grant program to states, territories, and tribes that supports early childhood home visiting programs with documented, evidence-based success, for families from pregnancy through a child's entry into kindergarten. MIECHV shows positive results in six benchmark areas critical to strengthening at-risk families: Improved maternal and newborn health; prevention of child injuries, child abuse, neglect, or maltreatment and reduction of emergency department visits; improvement in school readiness and achievement; reduction in crime or domestic violence; improvements in family economic self-sufficiency; and improvements in the coordination and referrals for other community resources and supports. MIECHV was funded at \$150 million in the American Rescue Plan, which contributed to a funding increase of 36 percent in FY 2021 over FY 2020. MIECHV will expire at the end of FY 2022, and an increase in the current authorization level will be a priority for advocates.



*Early Head Start serves just **11 percent** of eligible children from birth to 3 years old; Head Start serves only **36 percent** of eligible 3- to 5-year-olds.⁷*

The President's 2022 Budget

President Biden's FY 2022 budget proposal includes significant and transformational funding for early learning. It includes a total of \$450 billion that would serve an additional 8.27 million infants, toddlers, and preschoolers across the country through child care and new early learning opportunities.⁸ The budget proposal includes \$225 billion in child care funding to limit most families' out of pocket child care expenses to 7 percent of their income (the level that the Administration on Children and Families has deemed affordable),⁹ to increase funding to providers in order to cover the cost of high-quality care, and to support the child care workforce by increasing wages and providing professional development

opportunities. The proposal includes \$200 billion to provide high-quality, universal preschool to all 3- and 4-year-olds and to increase pay for preschool and Head Start teachers. It also includes \$25 billion for child care infrastructure improvements to upgrade facilities and increase the supply of child care. The budget proposes important increases for existing programs, including Child Care Access Means Parents in School, Head Start and Early Head Start, IDEA B Preschool Grants, IDEA C Grants for Infants and Families, and Preschool Development Grants. These efforts taken together would help create an early learning system that is of higher quality for children, more affordable and accessible for families, a better employer for workers, and a more stable backbone of our economy.

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Early Childhood Program Listings

227.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 95.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	222.6%	-1.8%	4.5%	1.0%	68.2%

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%

9.7%
2016-21

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 3.550 B	\$ 3.550 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	18.5%	-2.6%

1,693%
2016-21

Discretionary

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.761 B	\$ 2.856 B	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 5.276 B	\$ 9.326 B	\$ 54.911 B	\$ 7.377 B
Real Change from Prior Year		1.4%	78.7%	-0.9%	74.2%	473.3%	-86.9%

Discretionary CCDBG funding between FY 2016 and FY 2021 saw a 1,693 percent increase due to emergency COVID-19 relief funding passed in 2020 and 2021. The CARES Act passed in March 2020 included \$3.5 billion, the December 2020 COVID-19 package/annual appropriations bill included \$10 billion, and the American Rescue Plan passed on March 2021 included \$39 billion for child care. These funds were dedicated to stabilizing the child care sector through spending that supported staff and payroll, cleaning supplies, subsidies for families, parent co-pays, and care for school-aged children.

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 and includes both discretionary funding in the form of the Child Care Development Block Grant as well as a mandatory Child Care Entitlement funding stream.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Child Care for American Families

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 11.720 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Child Care for American Families program proposed in President Biden's FY 2022 budget request would support the expansion of high-quality child care by ensuring that low- and middle-income families only pay a portion of their income towards this cost. The infrastructure component of this program, the Child Care Growth and Innovation Fund, will help to upgrade child care facilities and expand the supply of child care in areas where it is most needed, especially for infants and toddlers. The total cost of the program is \$250 billion over 10 fiscal years.

5.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.168 B	\$ 9.223 B	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 10.063 B	\$ 10.613 B	\$ 10.748 B	\$ 11.932 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.4%	4.4%	0.2%	4.0%	-1.4%	8.1%

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

-2.7%
2016-21

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 391.1 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 397.6 M	\$ 502.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	1.1%	0.7%	-0.7%	-1.8%	23.1%

Special Education Preschool Grants to States are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and assist states in meeting the cost of providing special education and related services for children with disabilities aged 3 through 5, serving 762,802 children in 2017. When Congress authorized IDEA, it committed to Part B Funding covering 40 percent of the excess cost of educating students with disabilities. However, in 2017, IDEA Part B funded just 18 percent of these costs.



-5.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 477.0 M	\$ 481.9 M	\$ 731.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	0.1%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.7%	47.9%

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

**NEW
SINCE
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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	-1.8%	38.0%	11.3%	-2.6%

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.

21.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 416.0 M	\$ 366.0 M	\$ 386.0 M	\$ 376.4 M	\$ 527.2 M	\$ 377.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		4.5%	-14.1%	3.5%	-3.9%	36.4%	-30.3%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

-0.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 450.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	8.4%	-2.6%	59.3%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Universal Preschool

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 3.517 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's FY 2022 budget proposes universal preschool—a national partnership with states to offer free, high-quality, accessible, and inclusive preschool to all 3- and 4-year-olds. The total cost of the program is \$200 billion over 10 years.



EDUCATION

↑ 4.8%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 39.22 B	\$ 39.52 B	\$ 41.04 B	\$ 41.78 B	\$ 48.85 B	\$ 76.61 B	\$ 159.99 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.27%	1.43%	-0.11%	15.25%	52.70%	103.31%
Share of Total Spending	1.02%	0.99%	0.98%	0.94%	0.75%	1.07%	2.74%

The country's K-12 public education is largely supported by state and local funding. However, the federal government plays a crucial role in creating an equitable learning experience for children. The federal government funds more than 70 children's education programs, the overwhelming majority of which are run through the Department of Education. In fiscal year (FY) 2021, the federal government invested more than \$76 billion in K-12 education—a massive 52.7 percent real increase from the \$48 billion invested the previous year. COVID-related investments account for most of this increase, with the largest share going to the Education Stabilization Fund, which contributed more than \$30 billion in emergency spending to K-12 education in FY 2021. Education spending on children accounted for 1.07 percent of all federal spending in FY 2021.

These numbers, however, can be misleading. While COVID bills including the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations (CRRSA) Act, and



*The president's
FY 2022 budget would
increase funding
for Full-Service
Community Schools
to **\$443 million**—a
1,300% increase.*

the American Rescue Plan infused a huge amount of money into education, they conceal a downward trend in spending on public schools and equitable education.

Until the coronavirus crisis, education spending had decreased by a cumulative 11.4 percent over the previous five years. The transition of schools to online learning highlighted the vast inequalities in internet access among students, the impact of homelessness and financial hardship on a child's education, and the unique needs of students with disabilities, among other issues in our education system. Emergency COVID spending provided much needed support to state education budgets, but these issues have not disappeared. In many cases, the negative effects of COVID and the move to distance learning have outpaced the increased funding support.¹

In March 2020, the pandemic sent millions of students from the classroom to remote learning. Distance from the schoolhouse compounded already existing inequities among populations such as youth experiencing homelessness, students with disabilities, and low-income, rural, and non-white students. Federal support—from CARES, CRRSA and the American Rescue Plan—supported state education budgets throughout the pandemic, providing crucial funds to maintain equity in schooling. While federal funds were a lifesaver that kept struggling

education agencies' heads above water, schools on a national level still fall short of providing students with equitable education.² Beyond that, emergency spending, while helpful, is a finite funding stream; we need a long-term plan to support schools.³ Decades of disinvestment have crippled our public school system. Public schools lack safe and modern facilities that our children deserve and need to learn.⁴ The fight between public schools versus charters and privates has consistently leaned towards the latter.⁵

We must recommit to education as a public good, necessary for a healthy society, and to the promise of equitable education for students of all backgrounds, regardless of socioeconomic background, race, immigration status, sexual and gender identity, or disability. Properly, education empowers students and gives them the tools to build the future they want to see. In schools, students come together as a community in the process of learning and creating. Together, they begin to conceive what sort of world they would like to live in.

Student access to broadband internet highlights the disparity in opportunity and access to learning across socioeconomic, geographic, and racial lines. Understandably, the inequity in access to the internet, also called the "homework gap," has received needed attention during the COVID-19 pandemic as students

12

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S EDUCATION ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

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.⁶ According to a 2019 report by Pew Research Center, 37 percent of rural Americans have no access to broadband service at home, compared to 25 percent of suburban residents and 21 percent of urban residents.⁷

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.⁸ 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 6 percent of households earning \$75,000 per year.⁹



\$800M

The American Rescue Plan's allocation for the identification and enrollment of students experiencing homelessness, the largest amount ever designated.

The homework gap has real consequences: Almost one-fifth of teens report that they often or sometimes cannot finish homework assignments because they lack access to a broadband accessible device. In response to the coronavirus pandemic and its effects on the nature of learning, the American Rescue Plan invested \$7.17 billion through the Emergency Connectivity Fund to help schools and libraries provide connected devices, such as laptops or tablets, and connectivity to students, school

staff, and library users. The program serves the same populations as the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) E-Rate program, which provides mobile hotspots for schools and libraries to help with students' internet access.

The COVID crisis has exerted a particularly harsh impact on students experiencing homelessness. Students experiencing homelessness, defined as those who "lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence,"¹¹ may be residing in public areas, homeless shelters, cars, motels, or in a temporary living situation (often called "couch surfing"). By November 2020, schools, in conjunction with homeless liaisons, had identified 420,000 fewer children experiencing homelessness compared to the previous year.¹² Yet all indications are that student homelessness is on the rise.¹³ The advocacy group SchoolHouse Connection projects that as many as 1.4 million children could be "unidentified and unsupported" by their schools.¹⁴ This statistic, then, points to a grim reality: disconnected from school, homeless children are flying under the radar, and the long-standing crisis of under-identification has been exacerbated by the pandemic.

The McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act authorizes the Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program, the primary federal source of education-related funding. The program provides a number of services for students experiencing homelessness and supports identification of such students and families. In the American Rescue Plan, Congress allocated \$800 million in funding to support the identification and school enrollment of youth experiencing homelessness. These funds also can be used to hire additional staff and support existing staff in finding students with whom they may have lost contact during remote learning. The funds can help train school staff to identify students who

are experiencing homelessness and enable more robust communication with students and families who have already been identified. This \$800 million is the largest amount of money ever designated for students experiencing homelessness. Indeed, it is more than the sum of all education funding for youth experiencing homelessness over the past ten years.¹⁵ It provides crucial support for the aims of McKinney-Vento, bolstering this program and helping to attack the pandemic of under-identification. However, when students go unidentified, much of these funds don't get to those who most need them.¹⁶ Schools must maximize identification efforts to make full use of these funds.

The President's 2022 Budget

The president's FY 2022 budget proposes the largest investment in public education in more than a generation. The budget includes mandatory spending programs, created in the American Jobs Plan, that would increase equity in schools and begin healing ruptures caused by chronic disinvestment in public education. If the president's budget is passed in full, education spending would skyrocket to nearly \$160 billion in FY 2022, more than double the FY 2021 funding.

For the past five years, inflation-adjusted values for Title I Grants to local education agencies (LEAs) have stayed fairly level. This year, though, the largest new investment in schools in the president's FY 2022 budget request comes in the form of \$20 billion in supplemental Title I Equity Grants. Title I authorizes financial support to LEAs and schools relative to the number of low-income students and families they serve. These grants will support districts long underfunded compared to their wealthier, and often whiter, counterparts. A 2019 study found that largely white school districts receive \$23 billion more in yearly funding than their largely non-white counterparts.¹⁷ The Title I equity grants would target those funding disparities, look to increase teacher pay, support efforts for universal preschool and offer programs to prepare students for post-secondary education and work.

When schooling went remote, many students were separated from crucial supports. However, as they return, we are reminded of the many ways that schools fall short of ensuring the physical and mental health of youth. This is a result of the chronic underfunding of public schools and structural undervaluing of socioemotional learning and support. Department of Education data from 2016 showed that one-third of schools lack an on-site nurse.¹⁸ In addition, 1.7 million students attended schools with police but no counselors; some 6 million with police but no school psychologists; and some 10 million more students attended school with police but no social workers.¹⁹ The president's budget includes \$1 billion for School-Based Health Professionals, a program that would seek to double the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools.



1 in 3

Schools with an on-site nurse, according to 2016 Department of Education data. Some 1.7 million students attended schools with police but no counselors.¹⁰

The president's budget also calls for a massive increase in the Full-Service Community Schools Program. Funded at only \$30 million in FY 2021, the president's FY 2022 budget would increase funding to \$443 million—a 1,300 percent increase. The program provides wrap-around supports for students and families (including health, social, and academic services), leveraging outside organizations and bringing community stakeholders into decision-making processes to build more democratic schools. Community schools empower students and families in decision making to create schools that accurately reflect the needs of the home community. The president's increased funding request reflects calls from advocates to more robustly support community schools so that community responsive education becomes the norm rather than the exception.

COVID-related investments helped raise federal funding for K-12 education to **\$76 billion** in FY 2021, a **53%** jump.



In order to support education for disabled students and ensure all receive a free appropriate public education, Congress enacted the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1975. As part of IDEA, the federal government committed to funding 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 covered only about 18 percent of the cost of education for disabled students as of 2018.²⁰

The coronavirus pandemic disproportionately affected children and infants with disabilities, according to a memo released in August 2021 by

the Department of Education's Office of Special Education and Rehabilitation Services (OSERS).²¹ To further address the need, the president's FY 2022 budget boosts funding for Personnel Preparation, funded through IDEA D, by nearly 170 percent. This funding comes on top of \$90 million in mandatory funding designated in the American Jobs Plan.

In addition to this robust support, state educational agencies and LEAs must ensure that students with disabilities are meeting their academic, social, and functional goals as laid out by IDEA guidelines. As students go back to school, education agencies must prioritize serving those who have struggled most during remote learning.



The federal government only paid for around **13 percent** of the per student cost for special education students during FY 2020, far short of the **40 percent** Congress set out to cover in IDEA.²²

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Education Program Listings

-100%
2016-21

Advanced Placement

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-100.0%	N/A	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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 1.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	76.4%

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.

1.2%
2016-21

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	6.7%	-1.8%	-0.0%	-1.3%	-2.6%

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.

160.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 5.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		89.8%	-2.4%	34.5%	-1.4%	6.2%	-2.6%

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



22.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 37.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	5.3%	8.9%	5.0%	3.4%	5.8%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Answer the Call: Supporting In-Demand Credentials for Teachers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.600 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Answer the Call would provide grants to States to allow eligible public school teachers to obtain additional certifications at no-cost in high-demand subject areas, such as special education, bilingual education, and STEM education.

1.8%
2016-21

Arts in Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 30.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	4.9%	-1.8%	2.0%	-1.0%	-2.6%

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.

7.6%
2016-21

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.193 B	\$ 1.263 B	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 1.335 B	\$ 1.355 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 647.1 M	\$ 647.1 M	\$ 690.5 M	\$ 731.0 M	\$ 742.6 M	\$ 772.9 M	\$ 784.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	4.2%	3.9%	0.1%	1.3%	-1.2%

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 shown to be effective in dropout prevention and recovery.

19.0%
2016-21

Charter School Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 333.2 M	\$ 342.2 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		0.6%	14.2%	8.0%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Climate Resilient Schools

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's American Jobs Plan would invest \$50 billion over five years to upgrade and build new public schools through direct grants. These funds would help make sure our schools are safe and healthy places of teaching and learning for students, teachers, and other education professionals through, for example, improved indoor air quality and ventilation and innovative, climate resilient design features, including energy efficiency improvements that reduce greenhouse emissions. The proposed Climate Resilient Schools supports this proposal by providing competitive grants to LEAs in partnership with entities with expertise in safe, healthy, or green building design or construction to support the development of model school facility modernization plans that can serve as guides for the effective use of infrastructure funds.

-8.9%
2016-21

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 51.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.8%	1.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-8.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-14.6%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.184 B	\$ 1.114 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.083 B	\$ 1.104 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.308 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 438.0 M	\$ 412.1 M	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 400.7 M	\$ 408.6 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 484.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-7.8%	3.8%	-10.2%	0.5%	-1.2%	13.6%

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.

72.3%
2016-21

Education Construction

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 138.2 M	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 238.3 M	\$ 248.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 264.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	68.6%	-1.8%	2.7%	3.6%	-2.6%

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.



37.1%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 77.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 101.5 M	\$ 106.5 M	\$ 106.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		7.8%	7.8%	8.0%	7.0%	2.2%	-2.6%

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.

0.9%
2016-21

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.9 M	\$ 37.4 M	\$ 37.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	6.4%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.3%	-2.6%

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

45.7%
2016-21

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 194.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-18.3%	17.2%	6.3%	44.1%	-0.6%	-2.6%

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



NEW
SINCE
2016

Education Stabilization Fund (2020)

Department: Education • Bureau: Education Stabilization Fund
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 52%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 11.160 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.774 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

The Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) supports a number of programs authorized and funded in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act allocated \$30.075 billion to the ESF, stipulating that 43.9 percent of funds will be spent on Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief, and 9.8 percent of funds will be spent on the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER). We estimated that roughly 7.84 percent of the GEER funds go to children, arriving at a multiplier of 51.74 percent of the ESF that goes to elementary and secondary education.

Education Stabilization Fund (2021-present)

Department: Education • Bureau: Education Stabilization Fund
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 71%

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 8.298 B	\$ 58.086 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.892 B	\$ 41.241 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	581.5%

NEW SINCE 2016	Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 36.832 B	\$ 45.972 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 26.151 B	\$ 32.640 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.5%

The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021 allocates more funding to the Education Stabilization Fund, now with 67 percent going to the Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief Act and 5 percent going to the Governor's Emergency Education Relief Act.

-10.3%
2016-21

Education Statistics

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 111.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-1.8%	-2.6%

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

-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 49.6 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-100.0%	N/A	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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Emergency Connectivity Fund

Department: Federal Communications Commission
Bureau: Emergency Connectivity Fund for Educational Connections and Devices
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 85%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.057 B	\$ 5.057 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 898.5 M	\$ 4.299 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	365.8%



The American Rescue Plan invested more than \$7 billion, via the Emergency Connectivity Fund, to help schools and libraries provide connectivity as well as laptops, tablets, and other devices to students, school staff, and library users.

Congress established a \$7.171 billion Emergency Connectivity Fund as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to help schools and libraries provide connected devices, such as a laptop, tablet, or similar end-user devices, and connectivity to students, school staff, and library patrons at locations other than a school or library during the COVID-19 pandemic.

-2.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 787.4 M	\$ 797.4 M	\$ 917.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.2%	-1.4%	12.0%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Expanded Career Pathways for Middle and High School Students

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The 2022 President's Budget proposes mandatory funding under the American Jobs Plan to expand career pathways for middle and high school students. These funds would support the development and implementation of high-quality career pathway programs in middle and high schools, with a priority on programs that connect underrepresented students to STEM and in-demand sectors and help increase the capacity of community colleges to offer high-quality workforce training programs.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Expanding Opportunities for Teacher Leadership Development

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program would support opportunities for experienced and effective teachers to lead and have a greater impact on their school community while remaining in the classroom (and be compensated for additional responsibilities). Examples of such teacher leadership include high-quality teacher mentorship programs and job-embedded coaching in areas such as social and emotional learning, data-driven decision-making, teacher development, and family engagement.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Fostering Diverse Schools

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The proposed Fostering Diverse Schools program would address the well-documented, persistent negative effects of racial isolation and concentrated poverty by supporting voluntary efforts to increase school racial and socioeconomic diversity in preschool through grade 12. The program would make competitive awards to LEAs—alone, in consortia, or in partnership with State educational agencies—that have significant achievement gaps and racial or socioeconomic segregation within or across districts.



170.4%
2016-21

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 443.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	70.9%	-1.8%	40.8%	16.8%	1,337.6%

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.

4.3%
2016-21

Gallaudet University

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 134.4 M	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 143.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.8 M	\$ 16.8 M	\$ 17.7 M	\$ 18.6 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 19.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	3.1%	3.0%	0.8%	-0.5%	-0.6%

Gallaudet University provides a liberal arts education and career development for deaf and hard-of-hearing undergraduate students. The University also runs two federally supported elementary and secondary programs for deaf and hard-of-hearing children.

2.8%
2016-21

GEAR UP

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 322.8 M	\$ 339.8 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 408.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		3.1%	0.6%	1.0%	-0.1%	-1.8%	7.9%

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



-5.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 110.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	2.0%

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.

-2.1%
2016-21

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 11.913 B	\$ 11.940 B	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.364 B	\$ 12.764 B	\$ 12.938 B	\$ 15.537 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.8%	0.4%	-1.1%	1.8%	-1.3%	16.9%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	7.1%

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

IDEA D–Personnel Preparation

Department: Education • Bureau: Education Stabilization Fund
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 71%

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 90.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NEW SINCE 2016	Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 87.2 M	\$ 89.7 M	\$ 90.2 M	\$ 250.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	-2.1%	169.8%

This program helps ensure that there are adequate numbers of personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to help children with disabilities succeed educationally. Program activities focus both on meeting the demand for personnel to serve children with disabilities and improving the qualifications of these personnel, with particular emphasis on incorporating knowledge gained from research and practice into training programs. The Department uses requested funds to support (1) training for leadership personnel and personnel who work with children with low-incidence disabilities, (2) at least one activity in the broadly defined area of personnel development, and (3) enhanced support for beginning special educators.

IDEA D–State Personnel Development

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 41.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-9.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 49.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	8.3%

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 total number for both programs combined minus the funding specified for Special Olympics.

-11.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-8.5%	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.8%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

3.6%
2016-21

Impact Aid

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.306 B	\$ 1.329 B	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.446 B	\$ 1.486 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.541 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.3%	3.9%	0.4%	1.3%	-1.7%	-0.0%

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.

-13.3%
2016-21

Indian Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 852.4 M	\$ 750.7 M	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 761.9 M	\$ 796.1 M	\$ 819.7 M	\$ 915.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-13.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%	3.0%	0.2%	8.8%

The Indian Education Grant Program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable. The totals here exclude funding for post-secondary education programs. The FY 2020 agreement was 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.

-6.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.0%	-2.6%

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.



1.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 13.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.8%	1.1%	-2.6%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

K-12 School Infrastructure

Department: Education • Bureau: Infrastructure
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The American Jobs Plan would provide \$10 billion in mandatory funding in 2022, and \$50 billion over five years, for grants to upgrade existing school facilities and build new public elementary and secondary schools. The K-12 Infrastructure program would support job-creating investments in cutting-edge, energy-efficient, resilient, and innovative school buildings with technology and labs that will help our educators prepare students to be productive workers and valued students. The program also would create better, more efficiently operated school facilities that reduce greenhouse gas emissions and provide climate resilient safe havens to gather during increasingly common natural disaster emergencies.

1.6%
2016-21

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 96.6 M	\$ 97.6 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 149.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.0%	5.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-0.8%	33.1%

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



-100%
2016-21

Mathematics and Science Partnerships

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 152.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-100.0%	N/A	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.

27.4%
2016-21

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		15.6%	2.1%	-1.8%	5.7%	4.0%	-2.6%

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.

4.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 160.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 187.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-0.5%	4.9%	4.6%	5.8%

The National Assessment of Educational Progress supports programs that assess the academic performance of students nationwide in reading, mathematics, science, writing, U.S. history, civics, geography, and the arts.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 115.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 66.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	1414.2%

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

-0.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 940.0 M	\$ 968.0 M	\$ 1.287 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 221.0 M	\$ 223.0 M	\$ 230.3 M	\$ 237.2 M	\$ 315.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	0.1%	-1.0%	1.8%	0.3%	29.5%

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

-2.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 1.222 B	\$ 1.250 B	\$ 1.260 B	\$ 1.310 B
Real Change from Prior Year		0.1%	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.8%	-1.9%	1.2%

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 afterschool 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).

-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 47.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-100.0%	N/A	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.

-0.3%
2016-21

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 91.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	4.3%	-1.8%	0.8%	-1.4%	9.4%

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

3.3%
2016-21

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	5.2%	-1.8%	3.0%	-1.0%	-2.6%

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

-5.6%
2016-21

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 57.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-0.9%	-2.6%

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.

-8.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 187.5 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 195.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 267.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-5.8%	0.4%	-1.8%	0.2%	-1.6%	31.8%

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.



-2.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 58.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	1.3%	-1.8%	-0.6%	0.8%	-2.6%

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.

3.7%
2016-21

Rural Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 185.8 M	\$ 187.8 M	\$ 192.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	0.4%	-1.8%	1.3%	-1.6%	-0.1%

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.

NEW
SINCE
2016

School-Based Health Professionals

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Administration requests \$1 billion in first-time funding for the proposed School-Based Health Professionals (SBHP) program in FY 2022, consistent with President Biden's commitment to double the number of school counselors, nurses, social workers, and school psychologists in LEAs and schools over the next decade. Funds would be allocated to SEAs on the basis of shares of funding received under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).



-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-13.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The School Leader Recruitment and Support program, which was last funded in 2017, provided competitive grants to LEAs, SEAs, the BIE, or consortia of one of those entities with nonprofit organizations or IHEs to improve the recruitment, preparation, placement, support, and retention of effective principals or other school leaders in high-need schools. Funds proposed for FY 2022 would support grants for high-quality professional development for principals and other school leaders and high-quality training for aspiring principals and school leaders.

-5.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 21.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.9%	83.4%

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

111.7%
2016-21

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.1 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 23.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		22.3%	17.0%	14.4%	12.6%	14.8%	-2.6%

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 provided the programs with a \$2.5 million boost in funding over FY 2019 levels.

61.3%
2016-21

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 38.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		49.6%	14.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 369.1 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.3%	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

-12.6%
2016-21

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-8.4%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.8%	-1.2%	-2.6%

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

**NEW
SINCE
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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	51.2%	-36.0%	21.7%	-2.6%

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.

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 1.170 B	\$ 1.210 B	\$ 1.220 B	\$ 1.220 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	168.5%	4.4%	1.9%	-1.8%	-2.6%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 19.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	14.6%

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.

-23.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-32.2%	12.7%	-1.8%	5.1%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-17.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.350 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.132 B	\$ 2.143 B	\$ 2.149 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-14.3%	-2.4%	-1.8%	2.2%	-2.1%	-2.4%

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.



-21.6%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-14.8%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

9.0%
2016-21

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 50.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 132.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	14.6%	1.2%	146.9%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Title I Equity Grants

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 20.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This new program would build on and complement the current Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies program by directly addressing longstanding inequities in our education system, including State and local funding systems that favor wealthier districts over districts with concentrated poverty; competitive pay for teachers; preparation for, access to, and success in rigorous coursework; and expanded high-quality preschool opportunities.

-0.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 14.910 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.860 B	\$ 16.310 B	\$ 16.537 B	\$ 16.537 B
Real Change from Prior Year		1.6%	-2.4%	0.7%	1.4%	-1.3%	-2.6%

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.

-9.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.4%	-2.6%

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 2015-16 school year, only 68 percent of eligible children received services through the MEP.

-8.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 48.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-2.6%

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.

9.9%
2016-21

TRIO Programs

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 950.0 M	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 1.060 B	\$ 1.090 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.298 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 450.0 M	\$ 475.0 M	\$ 505.0 M	\$ 530.0 M	\$ 545.0 M	\$ 548.5 M	\$ 648.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		3.4%	3.8%	3.0%	1.4%	-2.0%	15.2%

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

 **32.6%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 110.63 B	\$ 118.62 B	\$ 124.74 B	\$ 124.91 B	\$ 125.73 B	\$ 139.01 B	\$ 152.21 B
Real Change from Prior Year		5.06%	2.69%	-1.70%	-0.78%	7.64%	6.60%
Share of Total Spending	2.88%	2.96%	2.99%	2.81%	1.92%	1.95%	2.60%

Coverage

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic crisis stemmed the years-long decline of children's enrollment in public health programs, including Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). From 2016 to 2019, children were losing coverage at the highest rate since the enactment of CHIP two decades earlier, which began expanding coverage by covering children whose families made too much to qualify for Medicaid. But as the pandemic took hold in 2020, job loss and the related loss of family health coverage—combined with the threat of a deadly disease—brought children back into the programs. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act created a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) that raised Medicaid's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) and tied acceptance of those funds to keeping eligibility standards



Rates of routine childhood vaccinations, including for measles, declined dramatically during 2020. Rates are now recovering more slowly for Black children when compared to children of other races.¹

accessible and maintaining eligibility determination processes. Families First also prohibited states from disenrolling individuals during the national public health emergency. Once children were enrolled in Medicaid, they were able to retain coverage.

Throughout the pandemic, Medicaid and CHIP have done exactly what they were designed to do: Cover children. After an unprecedented three-year decline in enrollment, children whose parents lost jobs, income, and employer-sponsored coverage enrolled in these programs, boosting their numbers. Medicaid and CHIP are long-established programs that safeguard the health of our nation's children. Their sheer size, scope, and significance require consistent, dependable, and sufficient funding to meet the health care coverage needs of low-income and disabled children and families. Data from February 2020 to March 2021 shows an increase of 3.4 million children in Medicaid and CHIP. Children enrolled at a slower pace than adults, and the rate of enrollment in Medicaid was higher than in CHIP, possibly because children in CHIP transitioned to Medicaid when parents lost jobs or income.²

The pre-pandemic loss of children's coverage was fueled by the Trump Administration's efforts to curb outreach and enrollment, allowing states to disenroll eligible kids, and by enactment of the public charge

rule, which created fear and confusion that inhibited coverage, especially among Hispanic families. We don't yet know whether the children who lost coverage during these years are represented in the 2020 enrollment growth of Medicaid and CHIP. Recent figures from the U.S. Census Bureau showed that 9.5 percent of Hispanic children do not have health insurance—the highest rate of any ethnic group.³



9.5%

Percent of Hispanic children who lack health insurance.⁴

The current Administration must continue outreach and enrollment efforts to engage the children who lost coverage or who never enrolled because of fears related to the public charge rule. The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services published an informational bulletin in July 2021 that explicitly stated “the 2019 Public Charge Final Rule has been vacated and is no longer in effect,” and directed state Medicaid and CHIP offices to clarify that parents are safe to enroll their children in public programs.⁵ If state Medicaid and CHIP directors, as well as governors and others, amplify this message, families may bring their children back to coverage.

3

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HEALTH ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

Funding for Medicaid has grown since 2020 with the increase in the FMAP for states that don't restrict enrollment procedures and that maintain coverage through the Maintenance of Effort (MOE). Including this requirement in the Families First Coronavirus Response Act increased retention in Medicaid and potentially reduced program "churn" throughout the second half of fiscal year (FY) 2020. CHIP funding in the president's budget has gone down, likely due to more kids enrolling in Medicaid than CHIP since the start of the pandemic.

For almost 25 years, CHIP has been an essential source of children's coverage, ensuring access to high-quality, affordable, pediatric-focused health care for children whose parents earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but too little to purchase private health insurance. During its first two decades, the program helped cut the rate of uninsured children from 15 percent to less than 5 percent in 2016—a decrease of nearly 70 percent. CHIP also improved health outcomes and access to care for children and pregnant women.⁶ Together with Medicaid, CHIP plays a particularly important role for children of color: In 2019, more than half of American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, multi-racial, and Hispanic children relied on Medicaid and CHIP for health coverage.⁷ Since 2017, uninsured rates for children have risen a full percentage point to 5.7 percent.⁸

Around 726,000 children lost coverage between 2016 and 2019—even before our country began facing a devastating pandemic that as of September 2021 had left more than 40 million Americans infected with COVID-19, including more than 5 million children. As we work to reverse course and get all eligible children covered, Congress must make CHIP permanent so that families, medical providers, and governors can depend on it. CHIP currently is the only federal health insurance program subject to expiration. Making it permanent would eliminate its

recurring funding dilemma and would allow states to develop their programs in ways that best serve children and families. The public health emergency that has devastated our nation for nearly two years has made clear that comprehensive, affordable—and reliable—health coverage is essential.

Ensuring CHIP's future as the critical part of the health insurance system that it is for children must be a priority. To never again wonder about CHIP's future would allow lawmakers, federal and state health departments, advocates, pediatricians, and other providers to be entirely focused and attentive to the emergencies at hand—ending the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing our nation's shameful maternal and infant mortality crises, and eliminating health disparities and promoting health equity. Swift passage of legislation to make CHIP permanent will ensure that we never again divert attention from improving child and maternal health to preparing for the crisis of CHIP's expiration or end.

Public Health

Vaccines

Public health policies and funding have an enormous ability to combat other troubling crises involving children and youth. Now, in the midst of an ongoing pandemic, it is more important than ever to provide robust funding for programs addressing public health issues impacting children, including vaccines. Prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, childhood vaccination rates were already beginning to decline, and the pandemic has only accelerated 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 rates. Routine childhood vaccinations declined sharply between March and May of 2020 compared to 2018

and 2019. Although these numbers increased in subsequent months during the pandemic, rates of childhood vaccinations remain below where they should be.⁹ This development is concerning, especially as we look ahead to when children under the age of 12 will be eligible for the COVID-19 vaccine.

We expect even greater challenges in vaccinating young children than there have been for adults and adolescents, including racial and other inequities in vaccine distribution and use, the perception that COVID-19 does not affect children, vaccine-hesitant caregivers, and the politicization of vaccines and public health. We need to ensure that vaccines reach children in all circumstances, including children with disabilities and chronic conditions, immigrant children and children of immigrants, and children living in congregate care settings and juvenile detention. A vaccination plan also must have an explicit goal of eliminating racial and other disparities in children's vaccinations at all ages. We look forward to the federal government providing the resources needed to realize this goal, including through funding made available to states and public health departments through the American Rescue Plan as well as the Vaccines for Children program.

Children's Mental Health

COVID-19 has exacerbated an already dire situation for children's mental health. In 2020, prior to the pandemic, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) estimated that the needs of children with serious emotional disturbances and adults with serious mental illness required 4.5 million additional behavioral health practitioners, including 49,000 child and adolescent psychiatrists. Prior to the pandemic, suicide attempts in 15-to-19 year-olds were at their highest rate since 2000, and suicide is the second leading cause of death in the U.S. for 15-to-24 year-olds.^{10,11} During the pandemic, children's mental health-related emergency room visits increased by 24 percent for children ages 5-to-11 and 31 percent for children ages 12-to-17.¹² More than 140,000 children in the United States have lost a primary caregiver to COVID-19 death.¹³ Children, and especially children of color, have experienced higher levels of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic symptoms due to the COVID-19 pandemic.¹⁴

The need for accessible mental health services for children and federal investment in these programs is greater than ever. The American Rescue Plan included important increases in some child mental health programs, including \$80 million for the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program, \$30 million for Project AWARE, \$10 million for the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, and education funding that can be used by schools to address the mental health needs of students.



24%

Increase in mental health emergencies for children ages 5 to 11 during the COVID-19 pandemic. For children ages 12 to 17 they rose 31 percent.¹⁵

Maternal and Infant Mortality

More than 700 women die each year in this country due to pregnancy or delivery, a rate higher than nearly all other developed countries, and 60 percent of these deaths are preventable.¹⁶ Our rates of maternal death are rising—the rate in 2019 was significantly higher than in 2018.^{17,18} The United States has an infant mortality rate that ranks 33rd out of the 37 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development member countries.¹⁹ And the statistics are significantly worse for Black women and infants compared to their white peers. In 2019, the maternal mortality rate for Black women was 2.5 times higher than that of white women and 3.5 times higher than that of Hispanic women.²⁰

Medicaid coverage is an important piece of reducing maternal mortality rates, and it varies greatly between states. Coverage is higher and uninsured rates are lower for pregnant and postpartum women in states that have expanded Medicaid coverage.²¹ Approximately half of all uninsured new mothers reported that losing Medicaid or other coverage after pregnancy was the reason they were uninsured.²² And the decline in the infant mortality rates is 50 percent greater in Medicaid expansion

500,000 fewer children got tested for elevated blood levels of lead from January to May of 2020 than in the same period in 2019.²³



states than in non-expansion states, with a significant reduction in racial disparities.²⁴ Numerous stakeholders have advocated for a 12-month expansion of postpartum Medicaid coverage in recent years, and COVID-19-related legislation passed in 2020 has begun to make progress toward that goal. The Families First Coronavirus Recovery Act included a requirement of continuous coverage for Medicaid enrollees, including pregnant women, through the end of the public health emergency. The American Rescue Plan included a time-limited, five-year state option for postpartum coverage of up to 12 months, well over the 60 days now required. And in April 2021, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) approved a waiver request from Illinois to extend postpartum coverage to 12 months.

The President's 2022 Budget

The president proposes \$131.8 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$1.5 trillion in mandatory funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and its various sub-agencies, which 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).

While the share of federal funding for children's health decreased by 33 percent in the proposed budget, the base level of funding actually increased over prior years. The percentage decrease is a result of the influx of COVID-19 spending, which disproportionately sent new funding to adults.

In addition to policy changes in Medicaid to improve maternal mortality rates, we also must continue to fund federal programs that address maternal and infant mortality. These programs include Healthy Start, Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children, Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program, Universal Newborn Screening and Early Intervention, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program. Several of these programs received modest increases in the president's budget proposal, but others were flat-funded.

The president's FY 2022 budget proposal also increases funding for some important programs benefiting children's mental health, including the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training Program, which was more than doubled. However, the Pediatric Mental Health Access Program, the Children's Mental Health Services Program, and the Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program would all be level-funded by the president's budget proposal. We must

continue to increase our investments in programs that are proven to work to address increasing needs in children's mental health.

The president's budget request of \$46 million for the Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program (CLPPP) includes a much-needed increase over the FY 2021 funding level of \$39 million. Childhood lead poisoning continues to be a dangerous and pernicious threat to our nation's children. These funds are used to ensure testing and reporting, enhance blood-level surveillance, improve linkages to children who are exposed to lead, and create strategies for target

and population-based interventions. The COVID-19 pandemic led to approximately half a million fewer children getting tested for elevated blood levels of lead, meaning this increased funding will be especially important in reducing childhood lead poisoning in the wake of the pandemic.²⁵

The president's budget includes increases in several programs that will support children's healthy growth and development. Maintaining and establishing positive policies and procedures will assure the programs reach children and families effectively.

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Health Program Listings

-5.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 73.8 M	\$ 76.7 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 81.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 21.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-3.1%	2.5%	-1.0%	2.0%

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

2.1%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 52.3 M	\$ 53.3 M	\$ 57.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.0%	-0.8%	4.7%

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



Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

101.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 224.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	46.5%	-1.8%	34.1%	6.9%	95.5%

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.

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

11.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 135.6 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 160.8 M	\$ 167.8 M	\$ 172.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 103.1 M	\$ 104.3 M	\$ 106.8 M	\$ 118.2 M	\$ 122.2 M	\$ 127.5 M	\$ 131.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.8%	0.0%	8.6%	1.9%	1.6%	0.3%

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.

-1.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 34.1 M	\$ 34.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	4.5%	-1.4%	0.3%	-2.6%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

143.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 46.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	101.0%	-1.8%	4.2%	2.6%	14.8%

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.

-11.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		2.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-6.5%	-3.2%	-1.5%

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

7.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 14.400 B	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 17.282 B	\$ 17.689 B	\$ 16.880 B	\$ 17.220 B	\$ 17.142 B
Real Change from Prior Year		12.9%	1.7%	0.5%	-5.9%	-0.7%	-3.1%

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) 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.

6.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 295.0 M	\$ 300.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 340.0 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 350.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.4%	2.5%	1.3%	3.1%	0.2%	-2.6%

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.

-5.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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%

		Mandatory						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
203.1% 2016-21								
Spending Level		\$ 3.449 B	\$ 3.603 B	\$ 3.699 B	\$ 3.865 B	\$ 5.320 B	\$ 11.600 B	\$ 3.905 B
Estimated Share to Children		\$ 1.073 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.202 B	\$ 1.655 B	\$ 3.608 B	\$ 1.215 B
Real Change from Prior Year			2.4%	0.2%	2.6%	35.7%	112.3%	-67.2%

		Discretionary						
		2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
1.3% 2016-21								
Spending Level		\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.492 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 2.206 B	\$ 1.563 B	\$ 1.613 B
Estimated Share to Children		\$ 432.3 M	\$ 464.0 M	\$ 505.5 M	\$ 468.2 M	\$ 685.9 M	\$ 486.0 M	\$ 501.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year			5.2%	6.4%	-9.1%	44.4%	-31.0%	0.5%

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



-0.2%
2016-21

Emergency Medical Services for Children

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 28.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	8.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	22.6%

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.

-1.7%
2016-21

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

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	7.5%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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. In FY 2022, the program will be moved from the Office of the Director to the Eunice Kennedy Shriver National Institute of Child Health and Human Development within NIH.

-7.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 19.3 M	\$ 19.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%	0.2%	-2.6%

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.

11.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 122.5 M	\$ 125.5 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 128.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 63.2 M	\$ 63.2 M	\$ 67.5 M	\$ 74.8 M	\$ 76.6 M	\$ 78.2 M	\$ 78.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	4.3%	8.8%	1.0%	-0.7%	-2.6%

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%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 5.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	27.0%	-1.8%	10.0%	-1.0%	-2.6%

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.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 17.9 M	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 18.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6%	2.8%	-2.6%

The Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children program focuses on reducing the morbidity and mortality caused by heritable disorders in newborns and children by supporting state and local public health agencies' ability to provide screening, counseling, and health care services.

7.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.5 M	\$ 9.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	10.9%	2.8%	-2.6%

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.

0.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 638.2 M	\$ 641.7 M	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 677.7 M	\$ 687.7 M	\$ 712.7 M	\$ 822.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 548.9 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 560.5 M	\$ 582.8 M	\$ 591.4 M	\$ 612.9 M	\$ 707.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.5%	-0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.9%	12.4%

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.



11.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 362.512 B	\$ 384.923 B	\$ 405.419 B	\$ 405.259 B	\$ 406.542 B	\$ 448.339 B	\$ 512.258 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 87.003 B	\$ 92.382 B	\$ 97.301 B	\$ 97.262 B	\$ 97.570 B	\$ 107.601 B	\$ 122.942 B
Real Change from Prior Year		4.0%	2.8%	-1.9%	-1.1%	7.4%	11.2%

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.

-6.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	-2.1%	-1.8%	2.0%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.



38.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 46.9 M	\$ 48.9 M	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 63.9 M	\$ 68.9 M	\$ 71.9 M	\$ 81.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year		2.2%	7.6%	16.4%	6.3%	1.6%	10.9%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to 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.

63.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 21.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		4.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	28.1%	27.3%	24.5%

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

7.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.340 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.507 B	\$ 1.557 B	\$ 1.590 B	\$ 1.942 B
Real Change from Prior Year		0.9%	2.7%	1.8%	1.9%	-0.5%	18.9%

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD) supports and conducts basic, clinical, and epidemiological research on the reproductive, neurobiological, developmental, and behavioral processes that determine and maintain the health of children, adults, families, and populations. NICHD also supports and develops research programs concerned with the impact of the environment on infant and child development.

-72.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-69.8%	-2.6%	-0.0%

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).

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

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

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 12.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

195.0%
2016-21

Discretionary

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 110.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 279.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		29.2%	54.9%	19.1%	2.5%	20.9%	8.2%

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. The mandatory funding stream was created in the American Jobs Plan.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Pediatric Disaster Care

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.6%

The Pediatric Disaster Care pilot program establishes two Centers of Excellence that will work to improve disaster response capabilities and the ability of pediatric hospitals to manage the overwhelming and unique medical needs of children who are impacted by a disaster.

Pediatric Mental Health Access

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

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

NEW SINCE 2016	Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

The Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program promotes behavioral health integration in pediatric primary care by supporting the development of new, or the improvement of existing, statewide or regional pediatric mental health care telehealth access programs. The American Rescue Plan Act created a mandatory funding stream for FY 2021.

-11.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 76.3 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 73.0 M	\$ 72.7 M	\$ 73.4 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-10.5%	2.2%	-2.2%	-0.4%	-0.6%	-2.6%

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.



48.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 64.9 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 155.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-13.9%	21.6%	-1.8%	41.6%	2.1%	41.5%

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.

-38.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 34.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-33.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.



-6.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.323 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.479 B	\$ 2.424 B	\$ 2.555 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 31.8 M	\$ 33.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.4%	-4.8%	2.6%

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 2.4 percent of the population that this program serves.

23.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 63.0 M	\$ 89.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	23.8%	-1.4%	5.8%	37.5%

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.

215.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		47.0%	62.7%	37.4%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-0.7%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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

1.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 66.7 M	\$ 63.4 M	\$ 64.1 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-6.9%	-1.3%	6.8%	6.0%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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 and appropriated \$75 million in mandatory funding for FY 2019.

24.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 20.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	30.9%	-1.4%	1.0%	-2.6%

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.

0.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		9.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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 communities with tools and resources to design and sustain their own culturally competent system of care approach for children.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

18.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.427 B	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.578 B	\$ 5.468 B	\$ 5.140 B
Real Change from Prior Year		4.3%	1.4%	-11.2%	8.4%	16.3%	-8.5%

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

↓ **24.6%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HOUSING FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.23 B	\$ 15.57 B	\$ 16.70 B	\$ 16.94 B	\$ 18.44 B	\$ 21.41 B	\$ 23.86 B
Real Change from Prior Year		0.17%	4.73%	-0.44%	7.26%	13.07%	8.50%
Share of Total Spending	0.40%	0.39%	0.40%	0.38%	0.28%	0.30%	0.41%

Nearly two years into the pandemic, many households with children continue to face significant economic hardship that is causing high rates of housing instability and homelessness. Recent data from the Census Household Pulse Survey showed that over 4 million adults in households with children are not caught up on rent¹ and 3.8 million young adults ages 18 to 25 have little or no confidence in their household's ability to pay next month's rent.² Due to our country's long history of systemic racism and discriminatory housing policies, households of color with children face even higher rates of housing instability.³ Data published in January 2021 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) showed only a slight increase in family homelessness in 2020,⁴ but these numbers are misleading since they leave out the majority of children and youth experiencing homelessness in the United States.



Only **\$5.1 billion** of the **\$46.5 billion** in emergency rental assistance enacted by Congress had been distributed by state and local governments as of August 2021.⁵

Most homeless children, youth, and families are forced to stay with others temporarily, or in motel or hotel rooms, due to lack of alternatives and/or fear. These situations are highly volatile and are particularly dangerous during a pandemic, making social distancing and remote learning near impossible. Despite being recognized as homeless by other federal agencies and having high levels of vulnerability, these children, youth, and families do not meet HUD's narrow definition of homelessness and are therefore not eligible to be assessed for and subsequently receive HUD Homeless Assistance.

Quantifying the actual increase in child and youth homelessness as a result of the COVID outbreak is difficult at this point, as the closure of schools and other institutions has made it hard for homeless student liaisons and other service providers to find and identify homeless children and youth in their community. A November 2020 survey from the University of Michigan and SchoolHouse Connection found that an estimated 420,000 fewer children and youth experiencing homelessness were identified by homeless student liaisons so far in the 2020-21 school year, despite other evidence of rising student homelessness.⁶

The federal government responded with emergency assistance, including emergency rental assistance administered by the U.S. Treasury Department⁷ as well as an eviction moratorium ordered by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).⁸ These measures had an important but limited impact in helping families with children stay in their homes.

Many renters and landlords have yet to be able to access federal emergency rental assistance. As of August 2021, only \$5.1 billion of the collective \$46.5 billion enacted by Congress had been distributed by state and local governments.⁹ The national eviction moratorium prevented or slowed the eviction process for many renters, yet the protection afforded by the moratorium varied widely across regions¹⁰ and differences in application, adoption, and implementation fostered confusion among families about the eviction process.¹¹

Additionally, many children and families in very precarious situations are either ineligible or not prioritized for assistance. Families who are staying in hotel or motel rooms or living temporarily with others because they have nowhere else to go were often not protected under the national eviction moratorium¹² and are unlikely to be prioritized for emergency rental assistance.¹³

3

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HOUSING ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

Other forms of assistance not covered in this chapter but discussed elsewhere in this book—such as emergency education assistance for homeless students, economic impact payments, advance monthly payments of the Child Tax Credit, expansions to Unemployment Insurance, and more—have provided critical cash assistance for families with children that help them with rent, utilities, and other household expenses.

Therefore, homelessness is both a symptom and a cause of trauma for children, youth, and families, and when experienced for even a brief time, is extremely detrimental to a child's healthy development. It is imperative that lawmakers prioritize long-term solutions to address child and youth homelessness that not only include increased access to affordable housing, but also flexible cash assistance, education, job training and employment, health care, child care, early childhood programs, mental health supports and counseling, addiction recovery, and an array of other services that ameliorate the wide range of the repercussions of childhood homelessness.



4million+

Adults behind on rent in households with children.¹⁴

Specifically, Congress allocated \$800 million in the American Rescue Plan for emergency education assistance for homeless students,¹⁵ which can be used flexibly by school districts to support the identification, enrollment, and educational attainment of homeless students, including contracting with community-based organizations to provide wrap-around services to students and their families, and building the capacity of homeless student liaisons.¹⁶

This emergency assistance is critical to mitigating the harm caused by the pandemic and resulting economic crisis, but child and youth housing instability and homelessness are long-term problems in need of long-term solutions. Families with children and youth on their own often become homeless due to traumatic experiences such as job loss, substance abuse, mental health issues, and domestic violence.

The President's 2022 Budget

The president's fiscal year (FY) 2022 budget proposes to increase funding for HUD by 15 percent. This includes increasing discretionary funding by \$4.6 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which would allow for an additional 200,000 housing vouchers and if enacted, would represent the largest annual increase in the program's history, as well as an additional \$435 million for the Public Housing Capital Fund.

In regards to other housing programs, the president's budget proposes a small increase of \$8 million for Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs and only flat funds the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act.



Over **1.5 million** public school students experienced homelessness in the 2017-18 school year, a **10 percent increase** over the previous school year.¹⁷

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Housing Program Listings

44.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 137.5 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 122.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 250.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 67.3 M	\$ 74.0 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 65.6 M	\$ 107.6 M	\$ 134.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		7.8%	6.5%	-1.8%	-19.8%	59.6%	21.7%

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.

3.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 116.8 M	\$ 123.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	5.6%	-1.8%	22.6%	-17.1%	3.2%

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

19.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.263 B	\$ 2.383 B	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.636 B	\$ 2.212 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.500 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 520.5 M	\$ 548.1 M	\$ 578.0 M	\$ 606.3 M	\$ 508.8 M	\$ 690.0 M	\$ 805.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		3.2%	3.0%	3.0%	-17.3%	32.0%	13.6%

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.

-8.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 644.0 M	\$ 654.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 652.0 M	\$ 652.0 M	\$ 723.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 102.4 M	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 103.7 M	\$ 103.7 M	\$ 115.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.5%	12.7%	-1.8%	-14.9%	-2.6%	8.0%

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.

119.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 4.640 B	\$ 8.250 B	\$ 3.850 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 678.1 M	\$ 678.1 M	\$ 728.1 M	\$ 738.1 M	\$ 928.1 M	\$ 1.650 B	\$ 770.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	4.8%	-0.5%	23.9%	73.1%	-54.6%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 32.1 M	\$ 80.6 M	\$ 169.0 M	\$ 201.0 M	\$ 226.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 46.9 M	\$ 55.8 M	\$ 62.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	1,510.9%	146.4%	106.6%	15.8%	9.5%

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. President Biden proposed \$9 billion in his FY 2022 budget request, but this number will be spent over several fiscal years. We used estimated budget outlays for FY 2022 instead of budget authority.



Project-Based Rental Assistance

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

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory–AJP						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 130.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 36.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

14.3% 2016-21	Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.620 B	\$ 10.816 B	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.747 B	\$ 12.904 B	\$ 13.465 B	\$ 14.060 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.947 B	\$ 3.001 B	\$ 3.195 B	\$ 3.260 B	\$ 3.581 B	\$ 3.737 B	\$ 3.902 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-0.2%	4.0%	0.1%	8.3%	1.6%	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. The mandatory funding stream was included in the American Jobs Plan.



Public Housing Fund (Formerly the Public Housing Operating Fund)

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

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory–AJP						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.200 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 459.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

56.3% 2016-21	Discretionary						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.500 B	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.550 B	\$ 4.653 B	\$ 4.580 B	\$ 7.806 B	\$ 8.575 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.721 B	\$ 1.683 B	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 1.780 B	\$ 1.752 B	\$ 2.986 B	\$ 3.280 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.2%	1.0%	0.4%	-3.0%	65.9%	6.9%

The Public Housing 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. The 2021 Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act combined the Public Housing Capital Fund and the Public Housing Operating Fund into the new Public Housing Fund. The Public Housing Capital Fund continues to make obligations and outlays from funds appropriated in 2020 and earlier. In his American Jobs Plan, President Biden allocated \$1.2 billion for the Public Housing Fund in mandatory spending. For FY 2021, we tracked the sum of Public Housing Fund and the now-defunct Public Housing Operating Fund. We do not track funds from the Public Housing Capital Fund.

140.3%
2016-21

Rural Housing Voucher Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 32.0 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		26.7%	25.8%	6.0%	16.8%	21.7%	9.5%

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.

-8.6%
2016-21

Rural Rental Assistance Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.390 B	\$ 1.365 B	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.331 B	\$ 1.375 B	\$ 1.410 B	\$ 1.450 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 388.4 M	\$ 381.5 M	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 372.1 M	\$ 384.3 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 405.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-3.8%	-3.8%	-2.8%	1.8%	-0.2%	0.1%

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

5.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	16.2%	-3.7%	3.2%

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

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

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

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 299.0 M	\$ 598.0 M	
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 132.3 M	\$ 264.6 M	
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.7%	

18.4% 2016-21	Discretionary							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	\$ 19.629 B	\$ 20.292 B	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 22.208 B	\$ 24.632 B	\$ 25.778 B	\$ 30.442 B	
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.686 B	\$ 8.979 B	\$ 9.742 B	\$ 9.827 B	\$ 10.900 B	\$ 11.407 B	\$ 13.471 B	
Real Change from Prior Year		1.3%	5.9%	-1.0%	9.3%	1.9%	15.0%	

The Housing Choice Voucher Program, or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as “Section 8”), helps subsidize housing costs for over two million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government’s largest low-income housing assistance program. Since 2007, the share of children using Tenant-Based Rental Assistance has fallen from 54 percent to 44 percent. The American Rescue Plan authorizes an additional \$4.98 billion of mandatory spending in additional vouchers for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance to be allocated over 10 years. We used estimated budget outlays for FY 2022 instead of budget authority.



INCOME SUPPORT

↑ 37.0%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 137.31 B	\$ 134.17 B	\$ 135.54 B	\$ 147.29 B	\$ 182.79 B	\$ 350.44 B	\$ 246.57 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.26%	-1.35%	6.68%	22.32%	86.66%	-31.50%
Share of Total Spending	3.58%	3.35%	3.25%	3.31%	2.68%	4.90%	4.22%

The Income Support share of federal spending on children increased 37 percent between 2016 and 2021. This edition of *Children's Budget* marks the first year we are tracking the mandatory spending component of the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), all programs that represent a significant increase in income support funding. The three rounds of Economic Impact Payments (EIPs) Congress authorized in response to the coronavirus outbreak and the related economic crisis account for the other significant increase.

When Congress passed the American Rescue Plan (ARP) Act in March 2021, it made significant policy and investment decisions that now are credited with nearly cutting child poverty in half in 2021.¹ Although the U.S. economy was harder at the time of this publication than in the winter of 2020, uncertainty about the

state of the pandemic and our economic recovery remains. The Delta variant's continued impact on human behavior, consumer confidence, employment opportunities, tax revenues, and government expenditures reminds us that the health of our nation's residents and the health of our economy go hand-in-hand. Evidence shows that the public health crisis, its economic fallout, and the nation's unsteady recovery have disrupted every aspect of children's lives and that the disruptions have landed hardest on households with children and families who already were experiencing financial insecurity.² These hardships have disproportionately affected low-income, Black, and Hispanic Americans, and have decimated industries where low-wage workers of color are overrepresented.^{3,4,5}

The ongoing recovery also has been uneven across the nation's households. The Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that the overall unemployment rate was 4.8 percent in September 2020—down from 5.3 percent in August—while the Black and Hispanic or Latino unemployment rate remains higher at 7.9 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. More than 32 million adults in households with children were not employed in the previous 7 days, according to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey for September 15-27, 2021, and adults in households with children were more likely to report being behind on rent.

While not tracked in this book, federal enhancements to Unemployment Insurance (UI) benefits—through Pandemic Emergency Unemployment Compensation, Pandemic Unemployment Assistance, and Federal Pandemic Unemployment Compensation—have been critical to mitigating spikes in child poverty by increasing the duration, reach, and amount of benefits received by parents and caregivers who lost jobs due to COVID-19.⁶ Federal enhancements to UI benefits do not allocate additional benefits for dependents in a household, and only a minority of states do so. Yet UI benefits continue to support millions of children: Extensions of enhanced UI benefits in legislative packages subsequent to the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act are likely to lift over 1.5 million children above the poverty line in 2021.⁷



1.5million

Children likely to be lifted above the poverty line in 2021 as Unemployment Insurance benefits support households with parental job loss.⁸

As this book goes to press in late October, Congress stands on the precipice of making once-in-a-generation budget and policy decisions that prioritize our nation's children and families, invest in traditional infrastructure and build on the monumental gains for our children advanced by the American Rescue Plan, which will boost the economy in the near-term and spur "greater productivity growth" in the years to come.⁹ Congressional passage of an investment and tax plan that enacts President Biden's Build Back Better agenda—with improved income support, through expanded and permanent child-friendly tax credits, wage supplements, the creation of a federal, paid family and medical leave program and more—would offer game-changing investments in our nation's children.

Tackling Child Poverty in the Wake of COVID-19

A 2019 landmark study from the National Academy of Sciences confirms that cash assistance not only reduces child poverty in the near-term, it also promotes a child's economic mobility by improving children's long-term health and educational outcomes.¹⁰ Boosting household income supports a child's healthy development through two avenues—increasing access to critical resources and reducing household stress, which gives parents and caregivers more mental and emotional bandwidth for their children. Income boosts also support parental employment, helping with costs for child care, transportation to work, higher education or training programs that lead to steady employment and higher-paying jobs.

The first two rounds of Economic Impact Payments lifted **3.24 million** children out of poverty; the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit together lifted **2.7 million** children out of poverty in 2020.¹¹



Cash assistance programs proved critically important in both 2020 and 2021 as the outbreak of COVID-19 and the resulting economic collapse increased hardship for many families already struggling to make ends meet.



26 million

Children left out of the Child Tax Credit before Congress made it fully refundable.¹²

Despite the job loss and economic toll that the pandemic took on families with children last year, the U.S. Census Bureau's 2020 annual poverty data found that child poverty decreased when accounting for the impact of stimulus and other cash assistance, including two rounds of Economic Impact Payments (EIP), expansions of Unemployment Insurance benefits, increased access to nutrition assistance, and tax credits. The first two rounds of the EIPs alone lifted 3.24 million children out of poverty and improvements to the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) together lifted 2.7 million children out of poverty in 2020.¹³

The data is clear that reducing child poverty is possible—even in the midst of a global pandemic—when there is the political will to act.

The American Rescue Plan: A Game Changer for Kids

There is overwhelming evidence that the investment and policy decisions made in the American Rescue Plan are significantly reducing child poverty, food insecurity and material hardship for families with children. One outstanding, but temporary, policy change is the strengthened and expanded Child Tax Credit (CTC), which increased the tax refund to as much as \$3,600 a year per child, authorized advanced monthly payments that began in July, and—very importantly—began including 26 million lowest-income families previously excluded by making the credit fully refundable.¹⁴ Delivery of the advanced monthly payments began in July.

The CTC improvements are responsible for much of the long overdue reduction in child poverty. A recent report from Columbia University notes that the monthly child poverty rate fell from 15.8 percent in June to 11.9 percent in July 2021.¹⁵



*The expanded Child Tax Credit in the American Rescue Plan is promoting racial equity by helping to lift **52 percent** of Black children, **61 percent** of Native American children, and **45 percent** of Hispanic children above the federal poverty line in 2021.¹⁶*

This drop was primarily due to the monthly advanced payment of the expanded CTC, resulting in 3.5 million fewer children experiencing poverty in August, 2021, with an outsized impact on reducing poverty for children of color.¹⁷

The advanced monthly payments of the CTC already are showing an impact on the daily lives of families across the country and are helping to reduce food insecurity and economic hardship. In a conversation with First Focus on Children over the summer, working moms from West Virginia shared that the Child Tax Credit was providing important relief for their families. The advance monthly payments were helping with essential household expenditures, such as buying groceries, clothes for their children, back-to-school supplies, and other household expenses. A recent U.S. Census Bureau survey conducted just before and shortly after the first CTC payments were issued in July found that economic hardship declined in households with children and nearly half of all respondents to the survey of families who received the CTC payment—47 percent—said they used the money to buy food.¹⁸

The ARP—along with Build Back Better Act legislation passed by the House Ways and Means Committee¹⁹—also includes enhancements to the EITC, which lower the age of eligibility to 18 for foster and homeless youth (and 19 for all

other adults without qualifying children). The improvements also increase the amount of the credit to provide these young people with some of the economic support that their peers receive from parents and family members. Improvements to the EITC would benefit an estimated 380,000 and 500,000 former foster youth by increasing the maximum benefit for low-paid, childless workers, and decreasing the age of EITC eligibility for working foster and homeless youth from 25 to 18, even while these young people are full-time students.²⁰ The EITC can help young people pay for transportation to and from job training, school or community-based support. These benefits will be realized at tax time in early 2022.

In addition, the ARP seeks to improve access to child care by temporarily increasing the CDCTC, expanding eligibility, and, for the first time, extending the credit to low- and moderate-income families who have not previously been eligible. As a result of these improvements, the lowest-income 40 percent of families would see the greatest benefit.²¹ The National Academy of Sciences finds that making the CDCTC fully refundable reduces the number of children in poverty by nearly 1 million and increases earnings by \$9.3 billion.²² The legislation raises the cap on qualifying child care expenses, helping to align the CDCTC more closely with the actual costs of child care. This enhanced credit will be available during tax season in early 2022. These

4

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

improvements to the CDCTC, combined with increases in direct child care assistance through the Child Care and Development Block Grant, will help families afford the high cost of child care while they work or attend school.

Congress also allocated \$1 billion in ARP for a Pandemic Emergency Assistance fund through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program in order to support families with children with the lowest incomes who are disproportionately experiencing hardship as a result of the pandemic.²³ States, territories, and tribes can use this fund to provide one-time emergency cash benefits or in-kind support to families, including families not currently receiving TANF benefits. This fund provides critical assistance to low-income Black families, who are more likely to live in states with low levels of TANF cash assistance,²⁴ as well as for other low-income households with children headed by parents and caregivers who may be ineligible for other forms of emergency assistance—such as UI benefits—because they were disconnected from the workforce before the outbreak of COVID-19.



8:1

Return on investment from the Child Tax Credit. The positive societal impacts of the CTC are valued at eight times its annual cost.²⁵

Building on Progress

Child poverty in the United States is a long-term problem that demands a long-term solution. Children have historically experienced poverty at a rate far

higher than adults in the U.S., and we have one of the highest child poverty rates among developed nations. Without further action, improvements to the tax code are due to expire at the end of 2021, and the UI benefits have already expired.

Our recovery must be built on measures that benefit children and address racial and economic inequities. Improving economic opportunities for lower-income families with children requires a mix of policy solutions, including those that offer income support. Tracking of the advanced monthly CTC payments offers new, strong evidence that improvements to the federal tax code can assist families struggling to afford basic living expenses, reduce child poverty, help address income and racial inequities, and build families' financial security so all children, regardless of immigration status, have a strong start in life.

The President's 2022 Budget

President Biden's FY 2022 budget request prioritizes children by proposing significant investments and policy changes to the tax code that help reduce income and racial inequities, and, for the first time, reach low- or no-income households who have been ineligible for the tax credits. The president's budget request would maintain the full refundability provision of the CTC to include 26 million children left behind because their household income was too low, and recommends making this provision permanent. Prior to the CTC changes in the ARP, 50 percent of Black/non-Hispanic and Hispanic children did not receive the full CTC, compared to 23 percent of White/non-Hispanic children;²⁶ nearly 1-in-5 Black/non-Hispanic children did not receive any credit at all. By making the credit fully refundable to reach all households except the very highest

earners and increasing the payment amounts, the expanded CTC in the American Rescue Plan will help lift 52 percent of Black children, 61 percent of Native American children, and 45 percent of Hispanic children above poverty in 2021.²⁷ The

president's budget also recommends permanent improvements to the CDCTC that would keep low-income families eligible for the credit,²⁸ and permanent adoption of the EITC changes for childless workers.

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Income Support Program Listings

NEW
SINCE
2016

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7.902 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The American Rescue Plan Act provided a temporary increase and expansion of the CDCTC and made it refundable for the first time, meaning that the amount of the credit is no longer limited by an individual's income tax liability.

The CDCTC can help in offsetting working families' child care costs. Unlike the Child Tax Credit, the CDCTC expansion does not include advance payments. Therefore, spending on this credit will not occur until people file for their 2021 taxes in 2022, making the refundability portion of the credit FY 2022 funding.

255.1%
2016-21

Child Tax Credit (Refundability)

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 20.188 B	\$ 19.408 B	\$ 18.597 B	\$ 28.898 B	\$ 27.779 B	\$ 79.542 B	\$ 106.834 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-5.8%	-6.4%	52.5%	-5.3%	178.8%	30.8%

The American Rescue Plan Act made several temporary changes and expansions to the child tax credit: it increased the amount of the Child Tax Credit from \$2,000 up to \$3,600 for children under age 6 per year, and up to \$3,000 for other children under age 18 per year; expanded the scope to cover children 17 years and younger compared to 16 years and younger; provided advance payments of an eligible taxpayer's 2021 child tax credit as opposed to waiting until the 2022 tax filing season to receive the benefit, made the credit fully refundable so low-income households can receive the full benefit, and extended the credit to Puerto Rico and the U.S. territories.

The Child Tax Credit (CTC) helps ease the costs of having children. The refundable portion of the CTC provides a cash payment to low-income taxpayers who owe little or no income tax.

12.0%
2016-21

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.899 B	\$ 6.570 B	\$ 6.341 B	\$ 7.207 B	\$ 7.698 B	\$ 8.574 B	\$ 10.268 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 262.2 M	\$ 249.7 M	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 273.9 M	\$ 292.5 M	\$ 325.8 M	\$ 390.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-6.7%	-5.8%	11.6%	5.3%	8.4%	16.6%

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation (DIC), also known as "Survivors Compensation," pays a monthly payment to a veteran's surviving spouse, child, or parent after a service-connected death.

33.5%
2016-21

Disability Compensation

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 72.256 B	\$ 71.983 B	\$ 72.211 B	\$ 86.728 B	\$ 97.130 B	\$ 107.028 B	\$ 120.016 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.428 B	\$ 12.381 B	\$ 12.420 B	\$ 14.917 B	\$ 16.706 B	\$ 18.409 B	\$ 20.643 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.4%	-2.0%	17.9%	10.4%	7.3%	9.2%

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

-7.0%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 142.963 B	\$ 142.806 B	\$ 144.781 B	\$ 144.852 B	\$ 146.834 B	\$ 147.466 B	\$ 153.566 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.548 B	\$ 6.541 B	\$ 6.631 B	\$ 6.634 B	\$ 6.725 B	\$ 6.754 B	\$ 7.033 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.1%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-2.2%	1.4%

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

-7.2%
2016-21

Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 57.308 B	\$ 55.641 B	\$ 57.311 B	\$ 54.679 B	\$ 55.850 B	\$ 59.029 B	\$ 55.500 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.9%	0.6%	-6.3%	0.7%	2.9%	-8.5%

The American Rescue Plan increased the credit rate and maximum credit for childless workers. It also dropped the qualifying age to 19 years old (from 25) for adults without qualifying children and to 18 years old for former foster youth and homeless youth.

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable tax credit available to eligible workers earning relatively low wages. Because the credit is refundable, an EITC recipient need not owe taxes to receive the benefit. For FY 2016 to 2019, data from the Internal Revenue Service was used to determine the amount of refundable credits being issued to people with qualifying children (the amount allocated to childless adults was not included). As the most recent year of data from the IRS is for tax year 2018 (FY 2019), for FY 2020 to 2022, we used data from the Congressional Research Service that estimates 97% of EITC funds are allocated to people with qualifying children.



Economic Impact Payments

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service
 Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

NEW SINCE 2016	Round 1							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 29.913 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	

NEW SINCE 2016	Round 2							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 32.592 B	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	

NEW SINCE 2016	Round 3							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 108.413 B	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	

The Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security Act (CARES Act) of March 2020 provided the first round of economic impact payments. Eligible individuals were sent a refundable tax credit of up to \$1,200 (\$2,400 for those filing a joint tax return), plus \$500 per qualifying child.

The Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act, passed in December 2020, provided Americans with a second round of economic impact payments. Eligible individuals received \$600 (\$1,200 for those filing a joint tax return), plus \$600 per qualifying child.

The American Rescue Plan Act authorized the third and final round of economic impact payments in March 2021. Eligible individuals received payments of up to \$1,400 (\$2,800 for those filing a joint tax return), plus \$1,400 per qualifying dependent.

These credits were temporary and only impacted spending levels for FY 2020 and FY 2021.

Congress authorized three rounds of stimulus checks that were sent to Americans in response to the economic crisis caused by the COVID-19 pandemic. Using data published by the Internal Revenue Service, we were able to determine the amount of the Economic Impact Payments attributable to a qualifying child.



26.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 29.2 M	\$ 29.2 M	\$ 38.3 M	\$ 43.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	4.7%	-1.4%	27.8%	11.3%

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 FSS have children.

12.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 762.121 B	\$ 791.092 B	\$ 833.029 B	\$ 888.067 B	\$ 940.205 B	\$ 948.682 B	\$ 1.039 T
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.718 B	\$ 14.240 B	\$ 14.995 B	\$ 15.985 B	\$ 16.924 B	\$ 17.076 B	\$ 18.698 B
Real Change from Prior Year		1.7%	2.8%	4.6%	4.4%	-1.8%	6.6%

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.

-1.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.079 B	\$ 4.075 B	\$ 4.137 B	\$ 4.117 B	\$ 4.532 B	\$ 4.439 B	\$ 4.194 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.670 B	\$ 3.667 B	\$ 3.723 B	\$ 3.705 B	\$ 4.078 B	\$ 3.994 B	\$ 3.774 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.1%	-0.9%	-2.3%	8.5%	-4.6%	-8.0%

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

-9.6%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 60.686 B	\$ 52.941 B	\$ 48.817 B	\$ 55.856 B	\$ 60.807 B	\$ 60.835 B	\$ 67.704 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 11.045 B	\$ 9.635 B	\$ 8.885 B	\$ 10.166 B	\$ 11.067 B	\$ 11.072 B	\$ 12.322 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-14.5%	-10.0%	12.3%	7.3%	-2.6%	8.3%

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.

-19.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.936 B	\$ 1.838 B	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.699 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.730 B	\$ 1.749 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 112.3 M	\$ 106.6 M	\$ 97.9 M	\$ 98.5 M	\$ 99.7 M	\$ 100.3 M	\$ 101.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-7.0%	-10.3%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-2.0%	-1.6%

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

NEW
SINCE
2016

TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 768.1 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 established a new, one-time Pandemic Emergency Assistance Fund to assist needy families impacted by the COVID-19 pandemic, including those not currently receiving Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) benefits. These funds can be used for nonrecurrent cash assistance or in-kind support for families with children.

-7.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 15.624 B	\$ 15.974 B	\$ 16.415 B	\$ 15.496 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 16.044 B	\$ 17.346 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.001 B	\$ 12.270 B	\$ 12.608 B	\$ 11.903 B	\$ 13.323 B	\$ 12.323 B	\$ 13.324 B
Real Change from Prior Year		0.2%	0.3%	-7.3%	10.3%	-9.9%	5.3%

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. 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, and 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. Over 70 percent of TANF recipients are children.



NUTRITION



9.5%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 60.15 B	\$ 59.33 B	\$ 59.15 B	\$ 58.01 B	\$ 84.90 B	\$ 122.70 B	\$ 97.32 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-3.35%	-2.65%	-3.74%	44.26%	40.71%	-20.68%
Share of Total Spending	1.57%	1.48%	1.42%	1.30%	1.30%	1.72%	1.67%

Even before the COVID-19 pandemic, 10.7 million children lived in a household that struggled to put food on the table.¹ Pandemic-induced school closures and an economic crisis meant children had limited access to food at school and at home. As a result, nearly 15 million children experienced hunger in 2020.²

The presence of children in a household makes food insecurity more likely. The U.S. Census Bureau's Household Pulse Survey, created to track hardship during the pandemic, found that adults in households with children are more likely to report not having enough to eat than in those without children.³ But as our nation and economy continue to recover from the pandemic, hunger has slightly waned. Data from the Pulse Survey from August 2021 showed food insecurity in households with children at its lowest level since the beginning of the pandemic.⁴ While it's too early to know exactly what caused this reduction in hunger, it can most likely



15 million children experienced hunger in 2020, roughly **one-third more** than in 2019.⁵

be attributed to the first round of Child Tax Credit payments that went out in July 2021, in conjunction with other food assistance programs.⁶ Nearly half of respondents to the Pulse Survey (47 percent) said they used their first Child Tax Credit payment to buy food, further supporting this claim.⁷

However, it is important to note that many of these policy changes are temporary. Pandemic policies have illustrated the positive impact of government investment in assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) on the lives of low-income families, especially those with children.⁸ Sustained investment is needed to tackle the long-term issue of child hunger.

Consistent and adequate access to healthy food is critically important for the development, learning, health, and well-being of children. Food insecurity inflicts long-term harm on 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.

SNAP, or food stamps, is considered the first line of defense against child food insecurity, and roughly half of the spending for child nutrition goes toward the

program. In response to increased need due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the SNAP program received a 15 percent boost to maximum benefits, which helped the lowest-income families put food on the table.

Along with SNAP, child nutrition programs such as the National School Lunch and National School Breakfast programs provide an important shield 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. Spending on mandatory child nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Service Program has increased over time, but greater investment is needed to reach all low-income children even when school is out of session.

Pandemic-related school closures created many challenges for school meal programs to continue to reach students. In response, Congress gave the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) authority to provide waivers that allow school nutrition programs to offer meals to students in various settings outside the classroom. Congress also provided additional funding for programs that are simultaneously facing higher overhead costs and reduced reimbursements. USDA extended several of these waivers through the 2021-22 school year to support school meal

2

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S NUTRITION ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

programs as children return to in-person learning, but many will expire at the end of fiscal year (FY) 2021. Congressional action is needed to extend USDA's waiver authority while schools continue to grapple with disruptions to learning.

However, even with the added flexibility, school nutrition programs were unable to reach as many children as when schools were open. To fill the gap, Congress established the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (P-EBT) program to provide funds to families to supplement the meals that students miss while schools are closed. While some states were slow in getting the money to families, the program was able to lift 3.9 million low-income children out of hunger the week following benefit disbursement.⁹ The success of P-EBT indicates that such a program can and should be fully funded to better support the nutrition of students during extended school closures, such as during the summer.



47%

Percentage of people who used their Child Tax Credit payment to buy food.¹⁰

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. In the years before the pandemic, WIC funding had declined due to a reduction in caseloads, and only increased nominally during the pandemic compared to other food assistance programs. In response, Congress authorized an \$880 million increase in the WIC program through the American

Rescue Plan Act as well as waivers to provide flexibility in the administration of benefits and purchase of food items. This funding allowed the fruit and vegetable cash value benefit (CVB) level, which allows eligible families to purchase healthy foods, to increase from roughly \$11 to \$35 a month. However, the increase was set to expire before the end of FY 2021. Additional funding is needed to sustain the \$35 CVB level, as well as to improve access to the program through increased innovation and modernization.

The President's 2022 Budget

Overall, nutrition funding declines in the president's FY 2022 budget, reflecting the expiration of emergency pandemic aid. But some specific programs get a boost.

For instance, the president's FY 2022 budget would make Summer EBT permanent, essentially creating a whole new program. Even before the pandemic, summertime meant increased food insecurity for millions of children. Building on the obvious success of the Pandemic EBT program, which was able to feed children when schools were closed, the Biden Administration is proposing more than \$25 billion over ten years to make the Summer EBT program permanent and available to nearly 30 million children. Summer EBT was previously a pilot program, meaning it was not permanent and had a limited scope. Pandemic EBT will continue to be in effect this upcoming school year and through the duration of the pandemic. The summer funds will begin rolling out in FY 2023.

The president's budget also expands access to school meals, investing more than \$17 billion over ten years, including \$210 million in FY 2022. These funds would be used to expand the community eligibility provision (CEP), which allows high-poverty



3.9 million
low-income
children were lifted
out of hunger the
week following
P-EBT benefit
disbursement.¹¹

schools with a large proportion of children eligible for SNAP to provide free school meals to all children. CEP is a valuable tool that helps reduce stigma and administrative burdens, but only 70 percent of eligible schools participate. The increase in funding would allow the government to cover more of the costs associated with CEP, making it more cost-effective—and therefore more attractive—for schools. The budget proposal would also expand the use of direct certification, which would allow schools to use a child's use of means-tested programs (i.e. Medicaid, SNAP, TANF) to establish his or her eligibility for free school meals.

SNAP funding actually decreases in the president's FY 2022 budget, reflecting the expiration of pandemic emergency funds. Outside of the budget

proposal, however, the Administration recently revised the Thrifty Food Plan, which guides benefit amounts, to increase SNAP benefits by more than 25 percent over pre-pandemic levels.

The change to the Thrifty Food Plan represents the largest increase to the SNAP program since its creation, and the first time its purchasing power has changed since the Thrifty Food Plan was introduced in 1975. More than 40 percent of SNAP recipients are children, making this change an excellent investment in reducing childhood hunger. The changes took effect October 1, 2021.

Overall, the president's budget suggests a commitment to ensuring low-income and food-insecure children have access to healthy, consistent meals year-round.

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6. Reiley, Laura, "Census data suggests America's hunger problem may be waning, but food assistance continues to top pre-pandemic levels," The Washington Post, 23 August 2021. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/business/2021/08/23/hunger-pandemic-food-stamps/>
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9. Lauren Bauer et al., "The Effect of Pandemic EBT on Measures of Food Hardship," Hamilton Project, July 2020. https://www.hamiltonproject.org/assets/files/P-EBT_LO_7.30.pdf.
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11. Ibid, 9.

Nutrition Program Listings

3.1%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 3.385 B	\$ 3.583 B	\$ 3.618 B	\$ 3.616 B	\$ 3.836 B	\$ 4.015 B	\$ 4.315 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.257 B	\$ 3.447 B	\$ 3.480 B	\$ 3.478 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 3.863 B	\$ 4.151 B
Real Change from Prior Year		3.7%	-1.4%	-1.9%	4.6%	1.9%	4.6%

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.

-0.6%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.287 B	\$ 1.352 B	\$ 1.297 B	\$ 1.601 B	\$ 1.420 B	\$ 1.461 B	\$ 1.568 B
Real Change from Prior Year		3.0%	-6.4%	21.2%	-12.6%	0.2%	4.5%

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

-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-51.0%	-2.4%	96.3%	-1.4%	-100.0%	N/A

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. Funding for women, infants, and children was phased out entirely in FY 2021.

-6.4%
2016-21

Coordinated Review

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.7 M	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.8%	-13.8%	-12.8%	16.3%	7.0%	-2.6%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Expand Access to School Meals

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's American Families Plan proposes a multi-year demonstration project using incentives to improve the quality of school meals and support the development of healthy lifestyles throughout the school environment. Schools adopting specified measures would receive an enhanced reimbursement as an incentive for adopting the measures.

218.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.8%	-4.2%	-1.9%	84.1%	83.9%	-71.4%

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.

4.1%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 24.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	10.2%	11.3%

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.



-3.4%
2016-21

Food Safety Education

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		3.0%	-4.8%	-0.2%	2.3%	-0.7%	-0.7%

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.

-6.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 163.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 168.7 M	\$ 167.7 M	\$ 179.0 M	\$ 183.0 M	\$ 187.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		8.2%	-8.9%	-2.4%	5.2%	-0.5%	-0.5%

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



NEW
SINCE
2016

Healthy Food Demonstration

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 210.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's American Families Plan proposes an investment of over \$17 billion over 10 years to expand access to school meals in high poverty schools by improving the reach of the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) and expanding the use of direct certification from other means-tested programs, such as Medicaid.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Pandemic EBT

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 12.647 B	\$ 27.000 B	\$ 16.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	107.9%	-42.3%

The P-EBT program was established by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 to alleviate the impacts of lost school meals from school closures. The program was able to lift 2.7 to 3.9 million children out of hunger at the end of the 2019-20 school year. Due to the success of this program, President Biden is proposing to expand and make permanent the Summer EBT program in his American Families Plan.

The Pandemic EBT program, or P-EBT, allows states to issue benefits on EBT cards, redeemable for food, to households with children who would have received free or reduced-price school meals if not for the closure of their schools due to the COVID-19 emergency. The American Rescue Plan Act extended the successful P-EBT program through the duration of the pandemic—including during the summer months.

5.7%
2016-21

School Breakfast Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.242 B	\$ 4.386 B	\$ 4.645 B	\$ 4.785 B	\$ 4.831 B	\$ 5.039 B	\$ 5.189 B
Real Change from Prior Year		1.3%	3.4%	1.1%	-0.5%	1.5%	0.2%

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.

1.2%
2016-21

School Lunch Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 12.260 B	\$ 12.303 B	\$ 12.761 B	\$ 13.468 B	\$ 12.508 B	\$ 13.540 B	\$ 14.666 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.7%	1.3%	3.6%	-8.5%	5.4%	5.5%

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.

10.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 35.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	17.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	13.6%

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.

-25.3%
2016-21

Special Milk Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 9.2 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 6.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.1%	-13.2%	-14.1%	-0.5%	0.7%	-16.8%

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.

-4.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 6.075 B	\$ 5.960 B	\$ 6.611 B	\$ 6.871 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.3%	8.0%	1.2%

The Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and breastfeeding 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.

0.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 262.8 M	\$ 290.8 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 304.5 M	\$ 314.9 M	\$ 317.0 M	\$ 332.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		8.4%	2.0%	-1.6%	1.9%	-2.0%	1.9%

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.

68.3%
2016-21

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 42.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	19.1%	-1.8%	23.2%	16.8%	4.3%

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.



0.3%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 539.9 M	\$ 506.0 M	\$ 512.0 M	\$ 498.0 M	\$ 526.4 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 581.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-8.2%	-1.2%	-4.5%	4.2%	2.1%	2.5%

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. However, only 1 in 6 children participating in these programs during the school year also access the Summer Meals Program.

93.5%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 73.081 B	\$ 70.147 B	\$ 68.493 B	\$ 63.466 B	\$ 98.477 B	\$147.594 B	\$107.087 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.681 B	\$ 30.409 B	\$ 29.692 B	\$ 27.513 B	\$ 42.690 B	\$ 63.982 B	\$ 46.422 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-6.0%	-4.7%	-9.0%	52.9%	45.9%	-29.4%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) received boosts in funding from several coronavirus relief bills to support struggling Americans. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 extended a 15 percent increase in SNAP benefits through the end of FY 2021. The United States Department of Agriculture expects that enrollment in the SNAP program will increase in FY 2022, as SNAP participation typically peaks after the peak of a crisis. However, they estimate that the cost of the program will go down due to the expiration of pandemic aid. Therefore, SNAP funding sees a significant increase in FY 2020 and FY 2021, but will decrease in FY 2022.

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.

-2.6%
2016-21

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-11.0%	7.7%	4.4%	-2.6%	8.2%

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



SAFETY

 **29.7%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD SAFETY FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.70 B	\$ 1.65 B	\$ 2.07 B	\$ 2.12 B	\$ 2.19 B	\$ 2.22 B	\$ 5.41 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-4.62%	22.21%	0.97%	1.61%	-1.22%	136.84%
Share of Total Spending	0.04%	0.04%	0.05%	0.05%	0.03%	0.03%	0.09%

Child safety encompasses a variety of federal efforts, agencies, and funding streams that address juvenile justice, school safety, product safety, and other areas. In fiscal year (FY) 2021, the federal government continued squeezing its already tight investment in child and youth safety, appropriating just \$2.22 billion to the category, a mere .03 percent of total federal spending. Small as it is, the share of federal spending on child safety declined further over the last five fiscal years, decreasing 29.7 percent from FY 2016 to FY 2021.

Juvenile Justice

States are responsible for administering juvenile justice, but the federal government influences state systems through grant programs and training that bolster youth's constitutional rights and offer rehabilitative practices supported by evidence, which play a critical role in diverting youth from the adult criminal justice system.



During the pandemic, the overall population of youth in juvenile detention facilities **decreased by 25%**. Since May 2020, the population of Black youth in detention has **risen 14%**, Hispanic youth in detention has also **increased**, while the population of white youth **decreased 6%**.¹

Despite the federal diversionary influence and research that suggests that most young people grow out of delinquent behavior,² state and local governments continue to respond to problematic youthful behavior with formal court involvement, detention, and secure confinement. These practices are both costly for the governments and unhelpful to all the children who get caught in this system. For example, many states continue to hold nonviolent and status offenders in detention and correctional institutions. A 2020 study found that 40 states and the District of the Columbia reported spending at least \$100,000 per confined youth annually.³

were still four times more likely than their white counterparts to be detained or confined.⁵ While the 2018 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) enhanced the requirements that states receiving federal funding must meet to address racial disparities, the federal budget has decreased funding for the JJDP A's implementation every year since its last reauthorization in 2002.⁶

School Safety

In 2018, in response to the 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 2021, STOP School Violence Act Grants received \$132 million, a \$7 million increase over FY 2020.



\$588
Average daily cost across 40 states and the District of Columbia in 2020 of incarcerating one youth, totaling \$214,620 per year.⁴

Harmful racial disparities also persist within the juvenile justice system. While the annual number of detained youth dropped by 24 percent between 2015 and 2019, Black youth in 2019

Children in Need of Asylum

Children make up nearly half of all forcibly displaced people around the world.⁷ The global crisis of children forced to flee their homes applies to the Western Hemisphere, where children are fleeing persecution, violence, or abuse. Since 2015, an increasing number of children, whether alone or with their parents, have arrived at the U.S. border from Central America.⁸



To accommodate the increase in arrivals, inflation-adjusted program funding and contingency funds for the Unaccompanied Alien Children (UAC) Program has increased nearly 24 percent since FY 2016. After going backwards in 2018, funding for the Office of Refugee Resettlement's (ORR) Unaccompanied Refugee Minors program also increased. The federal government has long focused funding on the care of children once they arrive in the United States rather than support for families' safety in their home communities. Thus, in contrast to trends for the UAC program, foreign assistance

funding for children has remained flat over several years. (Please see International Program Details on page 155 for the percentage of foreign assistance that goes toward children.)

Despite this increased funding, since 2017 the federal government has instituted multiple harmful policies toward immigrant children and their families. In 2018, the Trump Administration announced and implemented its "zero-tolerance" policy, which resulted in thousands of families being separated until a federal judge ordered the policy's end.⁹

5,636
Immigrant children separated from their parents under the Trump Administration.¹⁵

In 2020, the Trump administration used the COVID-19 pandemic as a pretext for closing the border to migrants and asylum seekers, including families and unaccompanied children.¹⁰ As a result of this policy, only 15,381 children were referred to the UAC program in FY 2020, the lowest number of children since 2012.¹¹ Policy reversals resulting from litigation and the advent of the Biden Administration in January 2021 resulted in an increasing number of unaccompanied children in ORR's care.

At the same time, the agency's permanent licensed capacity had been cut by 40 percent due to COVID-19 restrictions.¹² To meet the increased need, the Biden Administration created emergency intake sites (EIS) to facilitate children's transfer from the border. For the most part, EIS facilities are large and unlicensed and offer fewer services. They are also expensive, costing the government approximately \$60 million per week.¹³



“Being incarcerated forced me to harden up in ways that were incredibly destructive to my mental health and that ultimately made it harder for me to open up and heal from past traumatic experiences.”

—Hernán Carvente-Martinez, who was incarcerated for 4 years starting at age 16.¹⁴

The President’s 2022 Budget

Child safety spending received a roughly \$3.19 billion net increase in the president’s FY 2022 budget request, which, if enacted, would represent a real increase of more than 136 percent. Driving the majority of this proposed increase is a request to boost spending on the UAC program by \$1.98 billion, from \$1.3 billion in FY 2021 to approximately \$3.28 billion in FY 2022.

The president’s budget request also would make significant funding increases in multiple other programs shoring up child safety. The proposal would provide the highest allocation of funds that the Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants program has had at least in the last decade, providing it with \$250.5 million. The budget also would more than double the FY 2021 allocation to the Delinquency Prevention Program by providing the program with \$100 million in funding.

These two allocations will provide states with much-needed support and funding to actualize their commitment to the four core requirements of the JJDPA:¹⁴

1. Deinstitutionalization of status offenders;
2. Separation of juveniles from adult inmates;
3. Removal of juveniles from adult jails and lockups; and
4. Addressing racial and ethnic disparities.

The president’s FY 2022 budget would boost the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program by nearly 900 percent from FY 2021, bringing the program total to \$151.1 million. It also would grow the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program by 1,500 percent compared to FY 2021, for a total of \$40 million.

The proposal also calls for a 488 percent increase in the Safe Routes to Schools program, a 400 percent increase in the Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program, a 400 percent increase in the Preventing Trafficking of Girls program, and 200 percent increase to the Tribal Youth Program.

4

PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILD SAFETY ESTABLISHED IN FY 2021 OR PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2022 BUDGET

Immigration

The president's budget greatly increases funding for the UAC program. Importantly, the president's budget states that those funds would be used to expand the government's licensed capacity and facilitate children's safe and speedy release to their sponsors. Additionally, the president has asked for funds to create two new programs for immigrant children: \$15 million for a pilot legal representation program for children and families and \$30 million to provide services to families who were separated under the Trump Administration and are being reunited by the government Family Reunification

Task Force. In contrast to previous years, the president has also pledged \$4 billion dollars of foreign assistance over four years to Northern Triangle countries to address the root causes of migration, starting with \$860 million dollars in this FY 2022 budget request. However, the share of that funding that would go to children is unclear. It is critical that children receive a greater share of funding related to migration—from foreign assistance funding to funding for children's care upon arrival in the United States—and that funds are used to facilitate children's care, family unity, and access to legal protection.

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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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	47.2%	15.0%	-2.6%	66.9%

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-2.6%	119.1%

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.



-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-41.1%
2016-21

Community and 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 23.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 151.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-35.9%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	874.2%

CDC Community 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

Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration is a new program that will offer incentives to states, localities, and tribes that introduce reforms designed to reduce youth incarceration, including support for mentorship, counseling, and jobs. This program will also help grantees address non-construction costs (such as staffing and/or equipment) associated with repurposing empty juvenile detention facilities for the benefit of youth.

57.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	70.4%	-2.6%

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.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Community Violence Intervention Initiative (Youth Focused)

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Community Violence Intervention Initiative is a new program to expand evidence-based strategies to reduce gun violence through tools other than incarceration. Of the total requested, \$10.0 million will be for youth-focused programs.

-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-34.7%	46.5%	-100.0%	N/A	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.

-1.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.0%	1.6%	46.0%

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.

-2.7%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 127.0 M	\$ 133.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 170.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.4 M	\$ 50.4 M	\$ 50.8 M	\$ 53.2 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 68.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.2%	-2.4%	-1.1%	3.2%	-1.2%	22.6%

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

152.4%
2016-21

Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 42.0 M	\$ 49.0 M	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-30.0%	114.8%	-12.5%	69.0%	13.6%	98.7%

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 this book. 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 2021, Congress funded the Delinquency Prevention Program for a total of \$49 million, which includes \$33.5 million for specific programs and \$15.5 million in unspecified funds that are counted in our total. The president's FY 2022 budget requests \$100 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program, which includes \$89.5 million in funding for specific programs and \$10.5 million in unspecified funds.

-100%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year		-21.6%	-2.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

35.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	46.0%	386.8%

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.



-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-21.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	21.7%	1457.7%

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.

4.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 67.5 M	\$ 250.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-7.1%	6.5%	-1.8%	4.3%	3.5%	261.3%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot is a new program that supports the enhancement of legal representation of immigrant children and families who seek asylum and other forms of legal protection in the United States after entering at the borders, with a focus on areas where there is current or increasing needs.



17.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 72.2 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 87.5 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-1.6%	2.4%	5.9%	5.2%	4.6%	24.3%

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.

18.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 24.8 M	\$ 24.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 10.2 M	\$ 10.2 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 13.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	7.9%	7.6%	20.4%	-13.3%	-2.6%

The Poison Control Center (PCC) program works to ensure universal access to poison center services, connect callers to the poison centers serving their areas, and implement a nationwide media campaign to educate the public and health care providers about poison prevention and poison center services. Nearly 65 percent of 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.6%	386.8%

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.

-43.9%
2016-21

Safe Routes to Schools

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 798.4 M	\$ 4.697 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 177.5 M	\$ 115.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 650.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-36.2%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-8.5%	472.7%

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.

27.4%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 106.0 M	\$ 116.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-11.2%	29.2%	3.6%	8.9%	-1.7%	6.5%

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.

NEW
SINCE
2016

Separated Families Services Fund

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Separated Families Services Fund will provide mental health and other supportive services for children and parents or legal guardians who were separated at the United States-Mexico border between January 20, 2017, and January 20, 2021.

28.8%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	12.2%	10.9%	8.2%	-2.6%

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 132.0 M	\$ 135.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	23.2%	2.8%	-0.4%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	-2.6%

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.

-9.9%
2016-21

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-23.6%	-37.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	94.7%	192.1%

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 Title V Delinquency Prevention grants out of the Department of Justice.



23.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 3.284 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	34.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-2.6%	145.3%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2016**

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 92.0 M	\$ 98.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	-31.1%	24.3%	6.3%	9.2%	3.7%

The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program ensures that eligible unaccompanied minor populations receive the full range of assistance, care, and services available to all foster children in the state by establishing a legal authority to act in place of the child's unavailable parent(s). The program works to reunify children with their parents or other appropriate adult relatives through family tracing and coordination with local refugee resettlement agencies. However, if reunification is not possible, each program works to design a case specific permanency plan for each minor or youth in care.

35.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		2.9%	-2.4%	5.2%	18.3%	8.2%	62.3%

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.

-2.2%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	5.6%	-2.6%

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.

0.1%
2016-21

Youth Mentoring

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-12.9%	14.7%	-0.8%	0.6%	0.4%	16.8%

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.



TRAINING

 **43.9%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO YOUTH TRAINING FROM FY 2016 TO FY 2021

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING							
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.17 B	\$ 1.17 B	\$ 1.20 B	\$ 1.20 B	\$ 1.22 B	\$ 1.22 B	\$ 1.26 B
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.14%	0.15%	-1.84%	0.00%	-2.11%	0.64%
Share of Total Spending	0.031%	0.029%	0.029%	0.027%	0.019%	0.017%	0.022%

Every child deserves the opportunity to learn, grow, and thrive in their environment and to expect adequate preparation for the future. Although most children under the age of 18 are enrolled in the education system, many also have or seek jobs. To help prepare them for these positions, many rely on federal training programs. Programs such as Job Corps, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Training Programs, and YouthBuild help arm young adults with the skills and experience necessary to excel in the workforce.

Over the last several years, nearly a quarter-million children and youth have participated in federal training programs annually,¹ yet the programs continue to struggle for increased funding. Job Corps, for example, accounts for more than 60 percent of the entire federal budget for training programs, but has not received a funding increase in more than five years. Even with these programs, youth unemployment reached



Youth aged 16 and older have the highest unemployment rate of any age group.²

9.2 percent in July 2021³ and youth still have the highest rate of unemployment of any age group by almost 5 percent.⁴ Studies suggest that, on average, unemployment during youth negatively impacts potential future income and quality/quantity of employment eligibility,⁵ so removal or decreased funding of these programs could have severe impacts on these youths' futures.

In fiscal year (FY) 2021, more than 4.1 million youth between 16 and 24 fell behind by being cut off from people, institutions, and experiences that would otherwise help them prepare for adulthood.⁶ They are considered the “disconnected youth” who are neither working nor in school and will likely face extreme deficits later in life. Individuals who worked or were in school as teens and young adults earn \$31,000 more per year, according to the Measure of America project of the Social Science Research Council. They are also 45 percent more likely to own a home, 42 percent more likely to be employed, and 52 percent more likely to report excellent or good health than individuals who were disconnected as young people.⁷

With COVID-19's impact on the economy, youth employment suffered even more. Young people were unemployed in far greater numbers than adults, especially those in lower income areas. About

1-in-10 youth reported COVID-19 related issues as the reason for their unemployment during the pandemic, with Black and Hispanic youth experiencing higher rates of unemployment than other youth. Youth employment also declined across most major industries.⁸ In May 2020, an estimated 9 million youth did not work or go to school, which is double the rate from 2019. This number is considerably higher than in the years after the Great Recession.⁹



9million

Estimated youth who did not work or go to school in May 2020, more than double the number a year earlier.¹⁰

Even with the potential for government training programs to benefit so many young people, they consistently receive just a fraction of a percent of the federal budget. In FY 2020, training programs for youth received just \$1.2 billion, or less than 0.03 percent of the federal budget. These programs are funded annually through the appropriations process, allowing lawmakers to choose each year whether to fund these critical needs. While these programs may be small relative to other federal

programs, they are the only ones with funding clearly designated to help young people get the training they need for successful careers.

The President's 2022 Budget

The president's FY 2022 budget proposes additional funding for all three youth training programs. When accounting for real change, however, only two of these programs would receive an increase in funding: WIOA Youth Training Programs and YouthBuild. In the president's proposal, WIOA Youth Training Programs would receive an additional \$19.2 million toward kids over FY 2021 levels (a 1.9 percent increase), while YouthBuild would see an additional

\$19.4 million—a 46.2 percent increase. On the other hand, the \$2.7 million increase in Job Corps funding toward kids would represent a 2.3 percent decrease when accounting for inflation.

This funding offers some promising help to youth who are in desperate need of job training. The proposed total addition of over \$40 million for the three programs would benefit children, but they need continued support. While these strides are headed in a positive direction, federal spending on youth training has plummeted by almost 45 percent over the last five years and remains a small portion of the federal budget.

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Training Program Listings

-6.7%
2016-21

Job Corps

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.686 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.744 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.755 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 743.2 M	\$ 741.8 M	\$ 756.2 M	\$ 756.2 M	\$ 767.2 M	\$ 769.4 M	\$ 772.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.2%	-0.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.4%	-2.3%

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.

-4.9%
2016-21

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 913.1 M	\$ 921.1 M	\$ 963.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 393.0 M	\$ 393.0 M	\$ 406.5 M	\$ 406.5 M	\$ 410.9 M	\$ 414.5 M	\$ 433.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	1.0%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-1.8%	1.9%

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.

2.9%
2016-21

YouthBuild

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

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 96.5 M	\$ 145.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 35.8 M	\$ 37.8 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 58.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year		-2.0%	3.4%	-1.8%	4.1%	-0.6%	46.2%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed. 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.91 B	\$ 5.23 B	\$ 5.14 B	\$ 5.15 B	\$ 5.22 B	\$ 5.43 B	\$ 6.03 B
Share of International Spending	9.00%	8.75%	9.49%	9.47%	9.12%	7.66%	10.31%
Share of Total Spending	0.13%	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%

Children make up about 30 percent of the world's population, which is why First Focus on Children works to ensure that they receive their fair share of funding to help meet their full potential over the course of their lives.¹ In fiscal year (FY) 2020, First Focus on Children calculated—for the very first time—the share of the international assistance budget that benefitted children and youth abroad.

In FY 2021, almost \$80 billion supported international priorities. Roughly \$7.66 of every \$100 of this foreign assistance benefits children in some way. The combined share of foreign and domestic assistance to children increased from 7.4 percent in FY 2020 to 11.2 percent this year. While that may seem like good news, it is important to note that this increase largely resulted from pandemic-related expenditures on children domestically, not overseas. In fact, the share of the entire U.S. federal budget devoted to children abroad was just 0.08 percent in FY 2021.

Of note, we did not include COVID-19 funding—from the American Rescue Plan Act, supplemental funding and emergency funding—in the analysis of foreign assistance appropriations because it is not possible to know at this time which programs, directives, and subaccounts would receive the funds. We expect to track the funds in next year's *Children's Budget*.

COVID-19 FUNDING APPROPRIATED FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS ²			
	FY 2020 Supplemental Funding	FY 2021 Emergency Funding	FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act
International Organizations and Partnerships	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 580.0 M
Economic Support Fund	\$ 243.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 8.675 B
International Disaster Assistance	\$ 0	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 0
Migration and Refugee Assistance	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 500.0 M

COVID-19 funding not included in analysis

COVID-19 Pandemic Threatens Progress for Children Abroad and Demands Government Action

Nearly two years into the COVID-19 pandemic, the emerging picture is not good for children around the globe. They have lost access to education, food, health care, and other life necessities. Reported rates of child labor, child marriage, sexual exploitation, violence, child abuse, and neglect have increased. The pandemic has curtailed progress in poverty reduction, health outcomes, education, and children’s safety. Notably:



A child loses a caregiver to COVID-19 worldwide.³

- The pandemic has disrupted education for 1.6 billion learners, impacting up to 99 percent of the student population in low- and lower-middle-income countries.⁴
- Child labor rose to 160 million children, the first increase in two decades.⁵
- Global routine vaccination rates fell to 2005 levels.⁶
- 150 million additional children plunged into poverty.⁷
- Through September 2021, an estimated 4.9 million children experienced the death of a primary or secondary caregiver.⁸

Foreign assistance is needed more than ever. Increasing children’s share of foreign assistance will achieve lasting progress for children to reach their full potential.

How We Conducted Our Analysis

To understand the overall U.S. federal response to international children’s issues, First Focus on Children synthesized data from various government entities, nongovernmental organizations, experts, coalitions, and other stakeholders. No single entity currently exists for centralized tracking and monitoring of international funding streams that specifically benefit children. Rather, information is sprinkled among several accounts, subaccounts, and program directives that directly and indirectly benefit children abroad. And unlike the domestic side of the budget, international expenditures are difficult, and sometimes impossible, to track until years after they are disbursed.

To assess program funding going toward children, we analyzed several years of data in the United States Agency for International Development’s (USAID) Foreign Aid Explorer (Foreign Aid Explorer has recently been consolidated with the Foreign Assistance dashboard).⁹ 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. The U.S. government funds 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—through the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bills. We also included the Millennium Challenge Corporation in our analysis, but because of the inconsistency and timing for the delivery of funds that it allocates toward children, we were unable to determine a multiplier for that account.

Our international analysis applies a more expansive definition of what constitutes a “children’s program” than the rest of our *Children’s Budget 2021*. The international analysis considers any program or grant with a nominal goal of benefitting children a “children’s program.” In some cases, we include programs in which children may not be the sole (or even primary) beneficiaries of this spending. Additionally, we are certain that we missed some accounts—and continue to seek feedback from any groups or experts for more clarification.

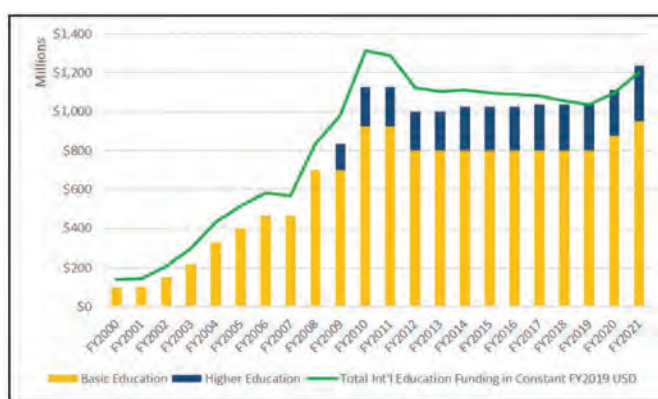
Unlike the domestic portion of our *Children’s Budget*—which compares outlays for prior years to budget authority in the current year and the president’s budget—data constraints for actual outlays forced us to focus the international analysis solely on budget authority. We primarily viewed funding data through the lens of annual obligations—or the federal commitment to spend funds. We used the annual obligations to calculate the share of program funding that is considered children’s spending and applied this multiplier to the annual budget authority to get a rough sense of how much funding might be allocated in a given year. The analysis also focuses on funding accounts and subaccounts, rather than program directives, to determine this funding in a manner consistent with the rest of *Children’s Budget*. For instance, in its annual appropriations process, Congress 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.

2021 Highlight: Education Directive

This year we are highlighting the education program directive. The pandemic disrupted the education of more than a billion children around the globe and restoring order and routine to the sector will determine outcomes for children everywhere.

Education assistance includes both basic and higher education, and is primarily funded from the Development Assistance and Economic Support Fund accounts.¹⁰ As seen in the figure at right from the Congressional Research Service, education sector funding peaked in FY 2010 and remained flat until FY 2021, when Congress appropriated an 11 percent increase over the previous year’s funding levels.¹¹ As with all children’s issues, education is cross cutting, and education assistance programs are implemented by eight federal agencies.¹² Education is crucial to development goals and improving economic stability. Education is one of many sectors and priority areas in which investment is needed to provide opportunities for children to thrive.

Education Assistance Appropriations, FY 2000 to FY 2021



Source: Graphic created by CRS using Annual Foreign Operations Appropriations (FY2000-2007); Annual Department of State, Foreign Operations and Related Programs Appropriations (FY2008-FY2021); Constant Dollar amounts calculated using GDP Price Index from the U.S. Bureau for Economic Analysis and Congressional Budget Office, compiled by CRS Analyst D. Andrew Austin.

Notes: FY2020 and FY2021 Constant Dollar amounts calculated using projected GDP Price Index for each year.

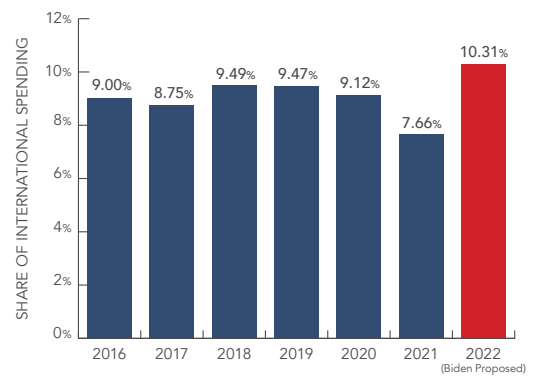


The President's 2022 Budget

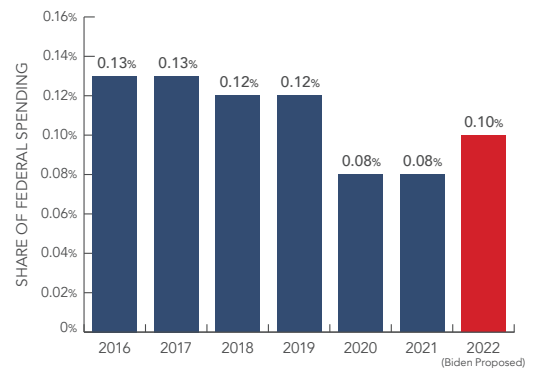
The previous administration sought to reduce foreign assistance funding. Fortunately, bipartisan support in Congress maintained funding levels and, in some years, increased them. However, our analysis shows that overall foreign assistance funding for children has remained largely stagnant for decades. In FY 2021, the share of the U.S. foreign assistance budget spent on children declined to 7.6 percent even though Congress increased the overall amount of foreign assistance with pandemic-related funding. First Focus will continue to adjust these numbers as more funding data comes in and as COVID assistance funds continue to be allocated.

President Biden's FY 2022 budget includes increases for maternal and child health and family planning and reproductive health programs around the globe. FY 2022 appropriations by the House Labor, Health and Human Services Committee also increased spending with an additional \$100 million for global public health protection and \$5 million for malaria. The president's FY 2022 budget also included nearly \$1 billion for global health security—\$825 million more than FY 2021 enacted levels¹¹ The president's FY 2022 budget would increase the share of international spending benefitting children to 10.3 percent.^{13,14}

Share of International Spending on Children



Share of Total Federal Spending on Children Internationally





Efforts to Track Spending on Children Internationally

We strongly support greater efforts to track U.S. government spending that benefits children and youth around the world. We are interested in the State Department's efforts to improve and monitor foreign assistance data.¹⁵ We are currently exploring the newly consolidated Foreign Assistance website and hope it will bring increased transparency in funding that helps children and youth internationally.

We will also look with interest at the first annual report to be issued soon as a result of implementation of the Global Child Thrive Act. The Global Child Thrive Act seeks to elevate and track efforts and programs related to early childhood development. These efforts are important to elevate the unique needs of children. But children's lives do not exist in sectors and silos. Children's needs must be addressed in a holistic manner across their lifetime. Elevating children begins by adequately funding programs to best help them to survive and thrive.

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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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 123.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 77.3 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.

CDC Global Health

Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 8%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 426.6 M	\$ 434.1 M	\$ 494.6 M	\$ 494.2 M	\$ 570.8 M	\$ 592.8 M	\$ 697.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 33.3 M	\$ 33.9 M	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 44.6 M	\$ 46.4 M	\$ 54.6 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.781 B	\$ 2.996 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.400 B	\$ 3.500 B	\$ 4.075 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 506.3 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 574.7 M	\$ 591.5 M	\$ 688.7 M

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.

Economic Support Fund

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.319 B	\$ 4.682 B	\$ 3.969 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.045 B	\$ 3.852 B	\$ 4.260 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 739.0 M	\$ 801.1 M	\$ 679.1 M	\$ 636.2 M	\$ 521.0 M	\$ 659.1 M	\$ 728.9 M

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.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 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.

International Disaster Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 2.794 B	\$ 4.428 B	\$ 4.285 B	\$ 4.385 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.682 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 67.7 M	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 103.8 M	\$ 106.2 M	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 113.3 M

The International Disaster Assistance account funds relief and aid to other countries that encounter emergencies, such as a natural disaster or other disaster.

International Organizations and Partnerships

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 36%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 390.5 M	\$ 387.5 M	\$ 457.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 162.7 M

The International Organizations and Partnerships account most significantly includes the U.S. government's contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).

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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 201.6 M	\$ 201.6 M	\$ 207.6 M	\$ 210.3 M	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 230.1 M

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.



Migration and Refugee Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 3.059 B	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.845 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 460.5 M	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 578.7 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.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Agency: Millennium Challenge Corporation • Type: Discretionary

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 901.0 M	\$ 901.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 912.0 M	\$ 912.0 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 352.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 39.9 M

The Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation subaccount supports 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.325 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 4.370 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.7 M	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 493.8 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 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.

USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 49%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 523.9 M	\$ 607.5 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 550.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 297.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 269.3 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 995.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 313.2 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 121.1 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M

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.

USAID-GHP: Malaria

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 45%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 674.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 306.7 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 350.4 M	\$ 350.4 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 750.0 M	\$ 814.5 M	\$ 829.5 M	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 851.0 M	\$ 855.6 M	\$ 879.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 705.0 M	\$ 765.6 M	\$ 779.7 M	\$ 784.9 M	\$ 799.9 M	\$ 804.2 M	\$ 826.7 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 272.5 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 105.2 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 236.0 M	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 261.0 M	\$ 302.0 M	\$ 310.0 M	\$ 319.0 M	\$ 319.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 54.1 M	\$ 55.3 M	\$ 59.9 M	\$ 69.3 M	\$ 71.1 M	\$ 73.2 M	\$ 73.2 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	2021	Biden 2022
Spending Level	\$ 22.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M

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.

Alphabetical Index of Programs

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program	37	Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	40
Adoption Opportunities	37	Delinquency Prevention Program	144
Advanced Placement	57	Dependency and Indemnity Compensation	117
Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren	37	Development Assistance	161
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	85	Disability Compensation	118
Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom	57	Disability Trust Fund Benefits	118
Alaska Native Educational Equity	57	Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants	40
American History and Civics Academies & National Activities	57	Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)	118
American Printing House for the Blind	58	Economic Impact Payments	119
Answer the Call: Supporting In-Demand Credentials for Teachers	58	Economic Support Fund	161
Arts in Education	58	Education Construction	60
Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative	85	Education for Homeless Children and Youth	61
Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	86	Education for Native Hawaiians	61
Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health	86	Education Innovation and Research	61
 Bureau of International Labor Affairs	161	Education Stabilization Fund (2020)	62
Career and Technical Education Grants to States	59	Education Stabilization Fund (2021-present)	62
CDC Child Maltreatment Funds	140	Education Statistics	63
 CDC Global Health	161	Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	63
CDC School-Based HIV Prevention Program	87	Emergency Connectivity Fund	63
CDC School Health Programs	87	Emergency Medical Services for Children	90
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	37	 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	162
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	38	English Language Acquisition State Grants	64
Charter School Grants	59	Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (Formerly National Children's Study)	90
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs	38	Expand Access to School Meals	128
Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	140	Expanded Career Pathways for Middle and High School Students	64
Child and Adult Care Food Program	127	Expanding Opportunities for Teacher Leadership Development	64
Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)	117	Family Self-Sufficiency Program	120
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	47	Farm to School Grants	128
Child Care and Development Block Grant	47	Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	128
Child Care Entitlement to States	47	Food Safety Education	129
Child Care for American Families	48	Fostering Diverse Schools	64
Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement	127	Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	129
Child Tax Credit (Refundability)	117	Full-Service Community Schools	65
Child Welfare Services	38	Gallaudet University	65
Child Welfare Training	39	Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	144
Childhood Cancer Data Initiative	87	Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program	91
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	87	GEAR UP	65
Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination	88	Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	144
Children Exposed to Violence Program	140	Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education	66
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program	140	Guardianship Assistance	41
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	141	Head Start and Early Head Start	48
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	39	Healthy Food Demonstration	130
Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	88	Healthy Start	91
Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program	88	Healthy Transitions	91
Children's Mental Health Services	88	Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children	92
Choice Neighborhoods	105	Homeless Assistance Grants	105
Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services	59	Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	92
Climate Resilient Schools	59	IDEA B—Grants to States	66
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (Women, Infants and Children Participants)	127	IDEA B—Preschool Grants	48
Community and Youth Violence Prevention	141	IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families	49
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	142	IDEA D—Parent Information Centers	66
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	142	IDEA D—Personnel Preparation	67
Community Health Centers	89	IDEA D—State Personnel Development	67
Community Services Block Grants	39	IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination	67
Community Violence Intervention Initiative (Youth Focused)	142	IDEA D—Technology and Media Services	68
Comprehensive Centers	60	Impact Aid	68
Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants	60	Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	145
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	143	Indian Education	68
Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	105	Indian Housing Block Grant Program	106
Consolidated Youth Programs	143	Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health	49
Consumer Product Safety Commission	143		
Coordinated Review	128		
Corporation for National and Community Service	60		

Innovative Approaches to Literacy	68	Separated Families Services Fund	147
International Disaster Assistance	162	Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	109
International Organizations and Partnerships	162	Sexual Risk Avoidance Program	99
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	69	Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs	148
Job Corps	154	Social Services Block Grant	42
Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants	145	Social Services Research	42
K-12 School Infrastructure	69	Special Education Studies and Evaluations	74
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	145	Special Milk Program	131
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	106	Special Olympics Education Programs	74
Magnet School Assistance	69	Special Programs for Indian Children	75
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	92	Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	132
Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	49	State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs	132
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	70	State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments	75
McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	162	State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation	164
Medicaid	93	State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	164
Migration and Refugee Assistance	163	State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria	164
Millennium Challenge Corporation	163	Statewide Data Systems	75
Missing and Exploited Children Program	146	Statewide Family Engagement Centers	75
National Activities for Indian Education	70	STOP School Violence Act	148
National Assessment of Educational Progress	70	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	76
National Asthma Control Program	93	Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families	99
National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative	94	Summer EBT Demonstration	132
National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	94	Summer Food Service Program	133
National Early Child Care Collaboratives	50	Supplemental Education Grants	76
National Housing Trust Fund	106	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	133
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	95	Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments	121
National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education	71	Support for Missing and Exploited Children	148
National Science Foundation K-12 Programs	71	Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants	76
Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers	71	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	76
Office of Adolescent Health	95	Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)	121
Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	95	TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance	122
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund	120	Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	77
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	41	Teacher Quality Partnerships	77
Pandemic EBT	130	TEAM Nutrition	134
Payments to States for Adoption Assistance	41	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants	99
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	121	Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	122
Payments to States for Foster Care	41	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	110
Peace Corps	163	Title I Equity Grants	77
Pediatric Disaster Care	96	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	78
Pediatric Mental Health Access	96	Title I Migrant Education Program	78
Personal Responsibility Education Program	96	Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program	78
Physical Education Program	71	Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Formerly Abstinence Education)	99
Poison Control	146	Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	100
Preschool Development Grants	50	Tribal Children and Family Programs	100
Preventing Trafficking of Girls	147	Tribal Youth Program	148
Project AWARE	97	TRIO Programs	78
Project-Based Rental Assistance	107	Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	149
Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Child Health (LAUNCH)	97	Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program	149
Promise Neighborhoods	72	Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention	100
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	42	Universal Preschool	50
Public Housing Fund (Formerly the Public Housing Operating Fund)	108	USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health	165
Ready to Learn Television	72	USAID-GHP: Global Health Security	165
Regional Educational Laboratories	72	USAID-GHP: HIV/AIDS	165
Research, Development and Dissemination	72	USAID-GHP: Malaria	165
Research in Special Education	73	USAID-GHP: Maternal and Child Health	166
Rural Education	73	USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases	166
Rural Housing Voucher Program	109	USAID-GHP: Nutrition	166
Rural Rental Assistance Program	109	USAID-GHP: Tuberculosis	166
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program	98	USAID-GHP: Vulnerable Children	167
Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program	98	Vaccines For Children	100
Safe Routes to Schools	147	Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)	150
School-Based Health Professionals	73	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs	154
School Breakfast Program	131	Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	150
School Leader Recruitment and Support	74	Youth Mentoring	150
School Lunch Program	131	YouthBuild	154
School Meals Equipment Grants	131		
School Safety National Activities	147		

Index of Discretionary Programs by Appropriations Subcommittee

This list only includes discretionary programs, as mandatory programs are not subject to the annual appropriations process.

AGRICULTURE, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, FOOD AND DRUG ADMINISTRATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom	57
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	39
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (Women, Infants and Children Participants)	127
Expand Access to School Meals	128
Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	128
Healthy Food Demonstration	130
☉ McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	162
Pandemic EBT	130
Rural Housing Voucher Program	109
Rural Rental Assistance Program	109
School Meals Equipment Grants	131
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	132
Summer EBT Demonstration	132
TEAM Nutrition	134
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	150

COMMERCE, JUSTICE, SCIENCE, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	140
Children Exposed to Violence Program	140
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program	140
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	141
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	142
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	142
Community Violence Intervention Initiative (Youth Focused)	142
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	143
Consolidated Youth Programs	143
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	40
Delinquency Prevention Program	144
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	144
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	144
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	145
Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants	145
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	145
Missing and Exploited Children Program	146
National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	94
National Science Foundation K-12 Programs	71
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	41
Preventing Trafficking of Girls	147
STOP School Violence Act	148
Tribal Youth Program	148
Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)	150
Youth Mentoring	150

FINANCIAL SERVICES AND GENERAL GOVERNMENT

Consumer Product Safety Commission	143
--	-----

HOMELAND SECURITY

Support for Missing and Exploited Children	148
--	-----

INTERIOR, ENVIRONMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	85
Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination	88
Education Construction	60
Indian Education	68

LABOR, HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES, EDUCATION, AND RELATED AGENCIES

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program	37
Adoption Opportunities	37
Advanced Placement	57
Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren	37
Alaska Native Educational Equity	57
American History and Civics Academies & National Activities	57
American Printing House for the Blind	58
Arts in Education	58
Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative	85
Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	86
Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health	86
☉ Bureau of International Labor Affairs	161
Career and Technical Education Grants to States	59
CDC Child Maltreatment Funds	140
☉ CDC Global Health	161
CDC School-Based HIV Prevention Program	87
CDC School Health Programs	87
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	37
Charter School Grants	59
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs	38
Child Care Access Means Parents in School	47
Child Care and Development Block Grant (Discretionary)	47
Child Welfare Services	38
Child Welfare Training	39
Childhood Cancer Data Initiative	87
Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	87
Children's Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program	88
Children's Mental Health Services	88
Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services	59
Climate Resilient Schools	59
Community and Youth Violence Prevention	141
Community Health Centers (Discretionary)	89
Community Services Block Grants	39
Comprehensive Centers	60
Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants	60
Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	105
Corporation for National and Community Service	60
Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants	40
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	61
Education for Native Hawaiians	61
Education Innovation and Research	61
Education Stabilization Fund (2020)	62
Education Stabilization Fund (2021-present) (Discretionary)	62
Education Statistics	63
Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	63
Emergency Medical Services for Children	90
English Language Acquisition State Grants	64
Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (Formerly National Children's Study)	90

Fostering Diverse Schools	64	Social Services Research	42
Full-Service Community Schools	65	Special Education Studies and Evaluations	74
Gallaudet University	65	Special Olympics Education Programs	74
Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program	91	Special Programs for Indian Children	75
GEAR UP	65	State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments	75
Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education	66	Statewide Data Systems	75
Head Start and Early Head Start	48	Statewide Family Engagement Centers	75
Healthy Start	91	Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	76
Healthy Transitions	91	Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families	99
Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children	92	Supplemental Education Grants	76
Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	92	Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants	76
IDEA B—Grants to States	66	Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	76
IDEA B—Preschool Grants	48	Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	77
IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families	49	Teacher Quality Partnerships	77
IDEA D—Parent Information Centers	66	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants	99
IDEA D—Personnel Preparation	67	Title I Equity Grants	77
IDEA D—State Personnel Development	67	Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	78
IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination	67	Title I Migrant Education Program	78
IDEA D—Technology and Media Services	68	Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program	78
Impact Aid	68	Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	100
Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health	49	Tribal Children and Family Programs	100
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	68	TRIO Programs	78
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	69	Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	149
Job Corps	154	Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program	149
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	106	Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention	100
Magnet School Assistance	69	Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs	154
Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	92	YouthBuild	154
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	70		
National Activities for Indian Education	70	STATE, FOREIGN OPERATIONS, AND RELATED PROGRAMS	
National Assessment of Educational Progress	70	🌐 Development Assistance	161
National Asthma Control Program	93	🌐 Economic Support Fund	161
National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative	94	🌐 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	162
National Early Child Care Collaboratives	50	🌐 International Disaster Assistance	162
National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	95	🌐 International Organizations and Partnerships	162
National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education	71	🌐 Migration and Refugee Assistance	163
Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers	71	🌐 Millennium Challenge Corporation	163
Office of Adolescent Health	95	🌐 Peace Corps	163
Pediatric Disaster Care	96	🌐 State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation	164
Pediatric Mental Health Access	96	🌐 State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)	164
Physical Education Program	71	🌐 State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria	164
Poison Control	146	🌐 USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health	165
Preschool Development Grants	50	🌐 USAID-GHP: Global Health Security	165
Project AWARE	97	🌐 USAID-GHP: HIV/AIDS	165
Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Child Health (LAUNCH)	97	🌐 USAID-GHP: Malaria	165
Promise Neighborhoods	72	🌐 USAID-GHP: Maternal and Child Health	166
Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Discretionary)	42	🌐 USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases	166
Ready to Learn Television	72	🌐 USAID-GHP: Nutrition	166
Regional Educational Laboratories	72	🌐 USAID-GHP: Tuberculosis	166
Research, Development and Dissemination	72	🌐 USAID-GHP: Vulnerable Children	167
Research in Special Education	73		
Rural Education	73	TRANSPORTATION, HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT, AND RELATED AGENCIES	
Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program	98	Choice Neighborhoods	105
Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program	98	Family Self-Sufficiency Program	120
School-Based Health Professionals	73	Homeless Assistance Grants	105
School Leader Recruitment and Support	74	Indian Housing Block Grant Program	106
School Safety National Activities	147	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	95
Separated Families Services Fund	147	Project-Based Rental Assistance	107
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	109	Public Housing Fund (Formerly the Public Housing Operating Fund)	108
Sexual Risk Avoidance Program	99	Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	110
Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs	148		

Index of Domestic Programs by Department and Bureau

AGRICULTURE

Food and Nutrition Service

Child and Adult Care Food Program	127
Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement	127
Commodity Supplemental Food Program (Women, Infants and Children Participants)	127
Coordinated Review	128
Expand Access to School Meals	128
Farm to School Grants	128
Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	128
Food Safety Education	129
Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program	129
Healthy Food Demonstration	130
Pandemic EBT	130
School Breakfast Program	131
School Lunch Program	131
School Meals Equipment Grants	131
Special Milk Program	131
Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children	132
State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs	132
Summer EBT Demonstration	132
Summer Food Service Program	133
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	133
TEAM Nutrition	134

National Institute of Food & Agriculture

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom	57
Children, Youth, and Families at Risk	39
Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification	150

Rural Housing Service

Rural Housing Voucher Program	109
Rural Rental Assistance Program	109

EDUCATION

American Printing House for the Blind

American Printing House for the Blind	58
---	----

Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Career and Technical Education Grants to States	59
Expanded Career Pathways for Middle and High School Students	64
National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education	71

Education for the Disadvantaged

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants	60
Innovative Approaches to Literacy	68
Statewide Family Engagement Centers	75
Title I Equity Grants	77
Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies	78
Title I Migrant Education Program	78
Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program	78

Education Stabilization Fund

Education Stabilization Fund (2020)	62
Education Stabilization Fund (2021-present)	62

English Language Acquisition

English Language Acquisition State Grants	64
---	----

Gallaudet University

Gallaudet University	65
----------------------------	----

Higher Education

Child Care Access Means Parents in School	47
GEAR UP	65

Teacher Quality Partnerships	77
TRIO Programs	78

Impact Aid

Impact Aid	68
------------------	----

Indian Education

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education	66
National Activities for Indian Education	70
Special Programs for Indian Children	75

Infrastructure

K-12 School Infrastructure	69
----------------------------------	----

Innovation and Improvement

Advanced Placement	57
American History and Civics Academies & National Activities	57
Answer the Call: Supporting In-Demand Credentials for Teachers	58
Arts in Education	58
Charter School Grants	59
Education Innovation and Research	61
Expanding Opportunities for Teacher Leadership Development	64
Fostering Diverse Schools	64
Javits Gifted and Talented Education	69
Magnet School Assistance	69
Mathematics and Science Partnerships	70
Ready to Learn Television	72
School Leader Recruitment and Support	74
Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants	76
Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants	77

Institute of Education Sciences

Education Statistics	63
National Assessment of Educational Progress	70
Regional Educational Laboratories	72
Research, Development and Dissemination	72
Research in Special Education	73
Special Education Studies and Evaluations	74
Statewide Data Systems	75

Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

Elementary and Secondary School Counseling	63
Full-Service Community Schools	65
Physical Education Program	71
Promise Neighborhoods	72
School Safety National Activities	147

School Improvement Programs

Alaska Native Educational Equity	57
Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services	59
Climate Resilient Schools	59
Comprehensive Centers	60
Education for Homeless Children and Youth	61
Education for Native Hawaiians	61
Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers	71
Rural Education	73
School-Based Health Professionals	73
State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments	75
Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants	76
Supplemental Education Grants	76
Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants	76

Special Education

IDEA B—Grants to States	66
IDEA B—Preschool Grants	48
IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families	49
IDEA D—Parent Information Centers	66

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation	67	Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program	87
IDEA D—State Personnel Development	67	Community and Youth Violence Prevention	141
IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination	67	Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding	92
IDEA D—Technology and Media Services	68	National Asthma Control Program	93
Special Olympics Education Programs	74	National Early Child Care Collaboratives	50
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY		Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program	98
Office of the Information Exchange and Outreach		Vaccines For Children	100
Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination	88	General Departmental Management	
FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION		Office of Adolescent Health	95
Emergency Connectivity Fund for Educational Connections and Devices		Health Resources and Services Administration	
Emergency Connectivity Fund	63	Children’s Hospital Graduate Medical Education Program	88
HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES		Community Health Centers	89
Administration for Children and Families		Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program	49
Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program	37	Poison Control	146
Adoption Opportunities	37	Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program	98
Chafee Education and Training Vouchers	37	Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention	100
Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood	38	Maternal and Child Health Bureau	
Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs	38	Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative	85
Child Care and Development Block Grant	47	Emergency Medical Services for Children	90
Child Care Entitlement to States	47	Healthy Start	91
Child Care for American Families	48	Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children	92
Child Welfare Services	38	Maternal and Child Health Block Grant	92
Child Welfare Training	39	Pediatric Mental Health Access	96
Community Services Block Grants	39	National Disaster Medical System	
Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program	105	Pediatric Disaster Care	96
Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants	40	National Institutes of Health	
Guardianship Assistance	41	Childhood Cancer Data Initiative	87
Head Start and Early Head Start	48	National Institute of Child Health and Human Development	95
Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program	106	National Institutes of Health (Office of the Director)	
Payments to States for Adoption Assistance	41	Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (Formerly National Children’s Study)	90
Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs	121	Office of the Secretary	
Payments to States for Foster Care	41	Sexual Risk Avoidance Program	99
Personal Responsibility Education Program	96	Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants	99
Preschool Development Grants	50	Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration	
Promoting Safe and Stable Families	42	Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training	86
Separated Families Services Fund	147	Children’s Mental Health Services	88
Service Connection for Youth on the Streets	109	Garret Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program	91
Social Services Block Grant	42	Healthy Transitions	91
Social Services Research	42	Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health	49
TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance	122	National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative	94
Temporary Assistance to Needy Families	122	Project AWARE	97
Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Formerly Abstinence Education)	99	Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Child Health (LAUNCH)	97
Unaccompanied Alien Children Program	149	Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs	148
Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program	149	Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families	99
Universal Preschool	50	Tribal Behavioral Health Grants	100
Administration for Community Living		Tribal Children and Family Programs	100
Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren	37	HOMELAND SECURITY	
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry		United States Secret Service	
Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry	85	Support for Missing and Exploited Children	148
Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services		HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT	
Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	88	Community Planning and Development	
Medicaid	93	Homeless Assistance Grants	105
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention		Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control	
Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health	86	Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes	95
CDC Child Maltreatment Funds	140		
CDC School-Based HIV Prevention Program	87		
CDC School Health Programs	87		

(continued on next page)

(continued from previous page)

HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT

Public and Indian Housing

Choice Neighborhoods	105
Family Self-Sufficiency Program	120
Indian Housing Block Grant Program	106
National Housing Trust Fund	106
Project-Based Rental Assistance	107
Public Housing Fund (Formerly the Public Housing Operating Fund) ..	108
Tenant-Based Rental Assistance	110

INDEPENDENT AGENCY

Consumer Product Safety Commission	143
Corporation for National and Community Service	60

INTERIOR

Bureau of Indian Education

Education Construction	60
Indian Education	68

JUSTICE

Civil Division

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund	94
---	----

Office of Justice Programs

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel	140
Children Exposed to Violence Program	140
Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program	140
Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal	141
Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration	142
Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives	142
Community Violence Intervention Initiative (Youth Focused)	142
Comprehensive School Safety Initiative	143
Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program	40
Delinquency Prevention Program	144
Gang Prevention/Gang and Youth Violence Prevention and Intervention Initiatives	144
Girls in the Juvenile Justice System	144
Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program	145
Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants	145
Legal Representation for Immigrant Children and Families Pilot	145
Missing and Exploited Children Program	146
Opioid Affected Youth Initiative	41
Preventing Trafficking of Girls	147
STOP School Violence Act	148
Tribal Youth Program	148
Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)	150
Youth Mentoring	150

Office on Violence Against Women

Consolidated Youth Programs	143
-----------------------------------	-----

LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs ..	154
YouthBuild	154

Office of Job Corps

Job Corps	154
-----------------	-----

NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION

Education and Human Resources

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs	71
---	----

SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Independent Agency

Disability Trust Fund Benefits	118
Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund	120
Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments	121

TRANSPORTATION

Federal Highway Administration

Safe Routes to Schools	147
------------------------------	-----

TREASURY

Internal Revenue Service

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)	117
Child Tax Credit (Refundability)	117
Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)	118
Economic Impact Payments	119

VETERANS AFFAIRS

Benefits Programs

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation	117
Disability Compensation	118
Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)	121

Index of International Programs by Agency

CENTERS FOR DISEASE CONTROL AND PREVENTION

🌐 CDC Global Health	161
---------------------------	-----

FOREIGN AGRICULTURAL SERVICE

🌐 McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program	162
---	-----

LABOR

🌐 Bureau of International Labor Affairs	161
---	-----

MILLENNIUM CHALLENGE CORPORATION

🌐 Millennium Challenge Corporation	163
--	-----

PEACE CORPS

🌐 Peace Corps	163
---------------------	-----

STATE

🌐 Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	162
🌐 International Organizations and Partnerships	162
🌐 Migration and Refugee Assistance	163
🌐 State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation	164
🌐 State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) ...	164
🌐 State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria ...	164

USAID

🌐 Development Assistance	161
🌐 Economic Support Fund	161
🌐 International Disaster Assistance	162
🌐 USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health	165
🌐 USAID-GHP: Global Health Security	165
🌐 USAID-GHP: HIV/AIDS	165
🌐 USAID-GHP: Malaria	165
🌐 USAID-GHP: Maternal and Child Health	166
🌐 USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases	166
🌐 USAID-GHP: Nutrition	166
🌐 USAID-GHP: Tuberculosis	166
🌐 USAID-GHP: Vulnerable Children	167



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