



CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2023



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. We engage a broad coalition of advocates, partners, and members of Congress to increase investments in our nation's children and ensure that federal spending reflects the fact that every issue is a kids' issue. Our goal is to ensure policymakers put all of our nation's children first - regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation - so they can thrive now and in the years to come.

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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Message from the President of First Focus on Children

Children at a Crossroads

Bruce Lesley

For more than 15 years, First Focus on Children has produced our annual Children's Budget, an analysis of the funding — and therefore the value — that we as a nation place on our children. Pushed by the emergency of the COVID-19 pandemic, U.S. lawmakers finally began moving toward a fair share of federal spending for children. But as that emergency receded, so has our nation's commitment to securing the health, safety, and well-being of our children at home and abroad.

Our children — and our country — now stand at a crossroads.

COVID-19 and its economic fallout affected every aspect of the lives of children, infringing on their health, education, economic security, safety, and well-being. The full extent of the consequences for children will not be known for years.

Although some public figures initially dismissed COVID-19's impact on children, parents, educators, and advocates for children knew that our kids were struggling and that the impact on them went well beyond the pandemic's effect on physical health.

As a result, the pandemic and related economic recession spurred Congress and the federal government to understand the consequences and make investments in children at historic levels, and monitor their health and safety in unprecedented ways.

The dual crises drove action on issues that children had been experiencing for years and that came to a head during the political, social, and economic upheaval. As is often the case, children from historically marginalized communities, such as children of color and children in immigrant families, experienced the deepest impact.



In Congressionally enacted legislation, lawmakers provided funding to expand eligibility for essential programs, such as Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Children and families across this country benefited from improvements made to the Child Tax Credit and the Earned Income Tax Credit – with the Child Tax Credit expansions resulting in more than a 40% reduction in childhood poverty in this country. Furthermore, the federal government provided critical funding for child care, education, and Head Start centers to better support children and allow parents and caregivers to return to work. Leaders made investments to reduce child hunger and to expand homeless children and youth wraparound services to address the problems that arose from increased unemployment and school closures.

As a result, the share of federal domestic and international spending on children increased from a record low of 7.56% in FY2020 to 11.97% in FY 2021. Unfortunately, now that the pandemic is over, lawmakers seem to have lost the urgency around the needs of our children and our 2023 analysis reveals that the share of spending on children is headed back down.

In fact, investments in children and our nation's future have come under extreme attack in this Congress with severe cuts proposed to programs of importance to children in the House of Representatives. Such cuts would be detrimental to kids and to our nation's future.

There is a different vision, however. For example, President Biden's FY 2024 budget request included increases in the Child Tax Credit, child care and early learning, and paid family leave. Such a pathway is one that invests in our nation's children and families.

Our kids stand at a crossroads. Our leaders have the power to help children achieve their greatest potential and follow their hopes and dreams. The alternative is to head down a path of austerity and underinvestment that fails our children.

We call on Congress and the Administration to choose the right course.

—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

Notes on Children's Budget 2023

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 can be found in the Joint Explanatory Statements for 2023 appropriations bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2023 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2023 and the Appendix of President Biden's FY 2024 budget. The Congressional budget justifications and Appendix also are the source for the President's budget request for FY 2024. We use actual outlays in the years where they are available and budget authority where they are not. Additionally, we included funding available in FY 2022 under the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

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.

The Overall Spending Chapter tracks the share of federal spending on children for both domestic and international programs and services as well as the combined share of federal spending at home and abroad. This section also breaks out the domestic share of spending by mandatory and discretionary categories. In order to find the share of federal spending for each chapter, we divide the share of federal spending in each category by the overall spending level for each fiscal year, which also includes the interest paid on the national debt.

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 2021: *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 2018 to FY 2023 or as many years of data as are available in that time frame. For SNAP, children received an average of 43.25% of benefit spending. 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 2018 to 2023 or the most recent available years.

- First Focus on Children relies on its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in Kids' Share, including for Community Health Centers, the Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, the National Housing Trust Fund, the Indian Housing Block Grant, the Rural Rental Assistance Program, the Rural Housing Voucher Program, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants, Healthy Transitions, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, the Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.
- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's Kids' Share in its estimates for spending on children for the Children's Health Insurance Program, Disability Trust Fund benefits, Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Project Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Disability Compensation, Survivors' Pension Benefits, and coverage of tax credits. For instance, the Urban Institute utilizes microsimulation modeling of Community Population Survey data to estimate the number of children participating in Project and Tenant Based Rental Assistance, while First Focus on Children uses data from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."
- First Focus on Children relies on the Urban Institute's Kids' Share to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health; the Social Services Block Grant; the Community Services Block Grant; Job Corps; Medicaid; WIOA Youth Training; and YouthBuild.
- First Focus on Children also cross-referenced spending levels with the National Low Income Housing Coalition for a few programs such as the National Housing Trust Fund, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and the Public Housing Fund.
- 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 and to Jeanne Briskin, Director of the Office of Children's Health Protection at the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for providing helpful insight into environmental health funding for children.
- *Children's Budget 2023* includes the mandatory spending for the 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 mandatory funding levels for the President's FY2024 budget, Treasury Department Chapter. For FY2023 and FY 2024 the mandatory outlays are estimates by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). 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. The FY2023 and FY2024 also are estimates by (OMB).
- Every year we work with our advocacy partners to review existing programs and determine whether to others to our tracking.

Updates to Multipliers

As in past years, *Children's Budget 2023* updates multipliers for several programs based on new data, research, and analysis. As a result, the figures are somewhat changed from prior iterations of *Children's Budget*. For many environmental health programs, we used the overall population of children to estimate the multipliers.

Presentation

For each program individually listed in the book, the spending level indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. For each program that is not 100% dedicated to children, we indicate the percent of the estimated share of spending allocated to children in each program's table. For those programs that are not entirely dedicated to children, we use the estimated share of spending allocated to children to calculate the total share of spending on children overall and for each chapter.

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 2023. 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% 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% — a major difference from the nominal shift of 800%.

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.

For each program listed, Children's Budget 2023 reports the nominal funding level and the real percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2022 and FY 2023 from the Congressional Budget Office's May 2022 report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2022 to 2032*.

Tax Expenditures

Children's Budget 2023 continues to include the refundable portions of the Child Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Treasury Department includes the refundable portion of the credits, the payment to the Territories and the payments where tax credit exceeds tax liability 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 report, which significantly raised the overall spending on children per year and makes Children's Budget 2021, 2022, and 2023 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, FY 2021, FY 2022, and FY 2023. The increased funding was temporary and while much of that funding has been obligated, many of the programs have expired. In addition, as part of this year's debt ceiling agreement and subsequent legislation, some of the remaining COVID-19 funds are targeted for rescission. The book no longer specifically flags COVID-19 programs, but continues to track them.



For each program, arrows indicate the real percent change in estimated spending on children from FY 2018 to FY 2023.



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 2018 to FY 2023.



OVERALL SPENDING

↑ 0.8%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Children Domestically from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 399.15 B	\$ 415.41 B	\$ 490.53 B	\$ 810.93 B	\$ 702.86 B	\$ 624.18 B	\$ 817.09 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.40%	2.18%	16.39%	60.04%	-19.68%	-15.95%	30.91%
Share of Total Spending	9.71%	9.34%	7.48%	11.89%	11.84%	9.79%	12.16%

The United States has consistently underfunded children. The COVID-19 pandemic exposed the long-term impact of this perennial underfunding: Cracks in the child care system, gaping holes in health care, insufficient support for education, the ongoing costly — and completely fixable — tragedy of child poverty. Congress and two presidential administrations mobilized emergency funding to address these issues. And that is where the problem lies: The funding was temporary. The issues persist.

The *Children's Budget 2023* provides a comprehensive analysis of the share of spending allocated to kids across more than 250 government programs in the federal budget. This analysis tracks domestic and international spending on children, including both mandatory and discretionary funding, across more than a dozen federal departments and numerous agencies and bureaus. For the purposes of this study, First Focus on Children

↑ 0.6%

Increase in Share of Federal Domestic and International Spending on Children from FY 2018 to FY 2023

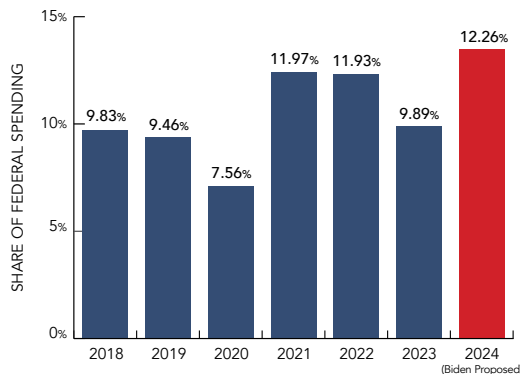
COMBINED (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL) SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 403.95 B	\$ 420.59 B	\$ 495.76 B	\$ 816.38 B	\$ 708.60 B	\$ 630.28 B	\$ 823.95 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.26%	2.22%	16.19%	59.41%	-19.57%	-15.81%	26.43%
Share of Total Spending	9.83%	9.46%	7.56%	11.97%	11.93%	9.89%	12.26%

categorizes federal programs into 11 investment areas: Early Childhood, Education, Environmental Health, Health Care, Housing, Income Support, Justice and Child Protection, Nutrition, Safety, Training, and International.

Our results show that the combined share of federal spending on children domestically and internationally saw a nearly 60% year-over-year real increase in FY 2021 — the height of the coronavirus pandemic. Those investments drove the share of federal spending on children to a record 11.97% of all federal spending. The increased spending levels provided temporary hope that the U.S. would begin to take seriously the challenges threatening the health, safety, and well-being of our children at home and abroad. Unfortunately, as the emergency receded, so did our nation's focus on the needs of children.

Children's Combined Share (Domestic and International) of Total Spending



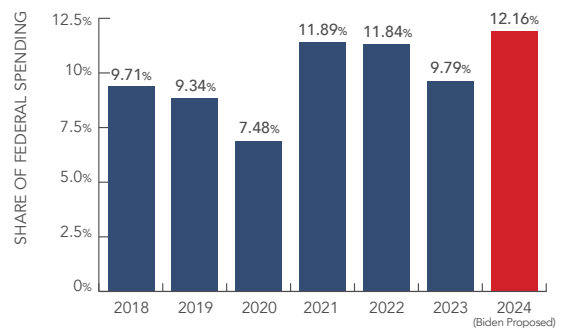
In FY 2023, U.S. spending on children, both here and abroad, accounts for just 9.89% of the federal budget, a decrease of nearly 16% in real spending from FY 2022 and more than 2 percentage points off its pandemic-era levels. Compared to FY 2018, the share of all federal spending on children remained relatively flat in FY 2023.

First Focus on Children began tracking U.S. international expenditures on children in the Children's Budget 2020. For detailed information on international spending trends in FY 2023, please see the International Chapter, page 145.

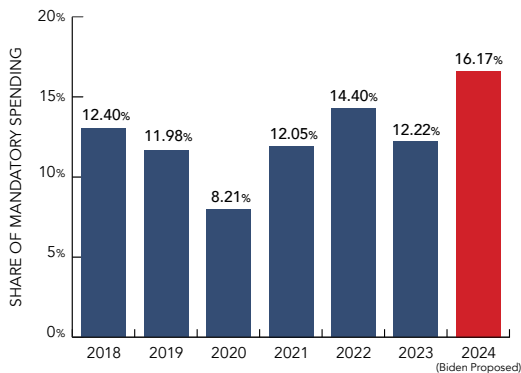
Domestic Spending

The share of U.S. federal spending on children domestically reached its lowest level in FY 2020 falling to just 7.48% of all federal spending. In FY 2021 that share peaked at 11.89% as a result of

Children's Domestic Share of Total Spending, FY 2018 to FY 2024



Children's Share of Total Mandatory Domestic Spending



pandemic recovery spending. Today, however, the share of federal spending on children domestically has receded to just 9.79% in FY 2023, a 16% decline in real spending from FY 2022 and more than 2 percentage points down from pandemic levels. Compared to FY 2018, the share of federal spending on children domestically has remained essentially flat.

Nearly 90% of all children's funding can be attributed to just 25 programs, including Medicaid, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), previously known as food stamps, the Earned Income and Child tax credits, the Children's Health Insurance Program, and Head Start and Early Head Start.

Mandatory and Discretionary Funding

More than 80% of all programming for children is discretionary, meaning it is subject to the annual Congressional appropriations process. While programs for seniors, such as Medicare and Social Security, require mandatory funding – which shields them from the politically charged appropriations process — “[c]aring for children is,” as Washington Post columnist Alyssa Rosenberg has written, “literally, discretionary.”

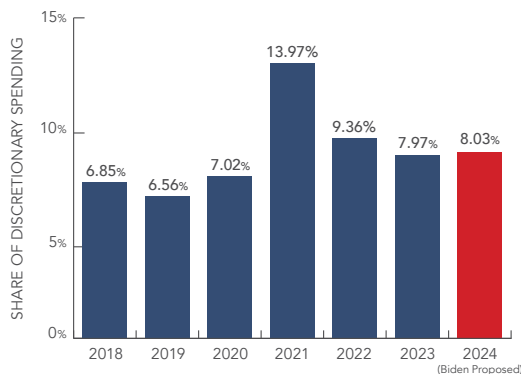
Though the overall share of discretionary spending on children increased roughly 16% in FY 2023

compared to FY 2018, the share is more than 40% lower than in FY 2021. Year-over-year, children's discretionary funding declined 16% from FY 2022.

Even mandatory spending on children has suffered. Mandatory funding for domestic children's programs in FY 2023 dropped 16% from the previous year. Since FY 2018, children's share of mandatory spending has declined 1.4%, indicating that children's mandatory spending has not kept pace with total mandatory spending.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Children's Share of Total Discretionary Domestic Spending



↑ **16.3%**

Increase in Share of Discretionary Domestic Federal Spending on Children from FY 2018 to FY 2023

DISCRETIONARY DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 86.44 B	\$ 87.80 B	\$ 114.28 B	\$ 228.57 B	\$ 155.51 B	\$ 138.36 B	\$ 138.87 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.34%	-0.28%	28.30%	93.63%	-36.96%	-15.78%	0.36%
Share of Total Spending	6.85%	6.56%	7.02%	13.97%	9.36%	7.97%	8.03%

↓ **1.4%**

Decrease in Share of Mandatory Domestic Federal Spending on Children from FY 2018 to FY 2023

MANDATORY DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 312.71 B	\$ 327.62 B	\$ 376.25 B	\$ 582.36 B	\$ 547.35 B	\$ 485.81 B	\$ 678.22 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.88%	2.86%	13.20%	49.83%	-12.90%	-15.99%	39.61%
Share of Total Spending	-12.40%	11.98%	8.21%	12.05%	14.40%	12.22%	16.17%

In half of the areas we analyzed, First Focus on Children found a decrease in the share of federal spending on children from FY 2018 to FY 2023, indicating children’s spending in important policy areas is not keeping up with increases in the federal budget.

Income Support

Income support funding for children has declined more than 19% as a share of federal spending in FY 2023 compared to FY 2018, primarily as a result of the expiration of the expanded Child Tax Credit (CTC) in January 2022. CTC funding dropped from \$131.4 billion in FY 2022 to just \$30.4 billion in FY 2023, a nearly 80% decrease in year-over-year real spending.

Health Care

The share of federal spending on children’s health care declined nearly 10% in FY 2023 compared to FY 2018. Real funding for the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which covers roughly 9 million children, decreased nearly 16% during that same period.

Nutrition

The share of federal spending on nutrition programs increased more than 32% between 2018 and 2023, with most of the increase concentrated in mandatory spending for programs such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which experienced an 85% real increase since 2018. Despite those increases, federal spending on children’s nutrition still accounts for just 1.9% of the FY 2023 federal budget.

Housing

The share of federal spending on housing for children and families decreased by nearly 11% from FY 2018 to FY 2023. And despite skyrocketing rents, housing assistance for families makes up just 0.3% of the federal budget in FY 2023.

Early Childhood

The share of federal spending on Early Childhood programs declined more than 16% between FY 2018 and FY 2023 and makes up just 0.4% of the federal budget in FY 2023. As the nation faces a growing crisis in child care, early learning programs

received just an 8.5% increase in real spending over FY 2022, not nearly enough to fully meet the needs of children or of the early childhood workforce, all of which are already underserved.

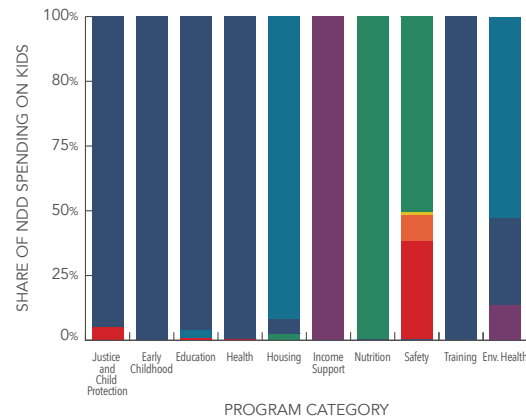
Education

At first glance, the nearly 68% uptick in the share of federal spending on Education between FY 2018 and FY 2023 seems like a bright spot. But closer examination reveals that the increase can be mostly attributed to COVID-19 emergency funding that is in the process of winding down. In FY 2023, Education funding accounts for just 1.65% of the federal budget. Real spending declined 3% from FY 2022.

Brief Analysis of the President’s FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget request would alter the downward trajectory of children’s domestic spending, increasing the share of federal spending on children to more than 12% of total federal spending. The President’s budget would increase domestic children’s funding by almost \$200 billion, a real increase of nearly 31% over FY 2023 spending levels. These investments would be game-changing for children. Notably, President Biden’s budget would expand the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit, and access to preschool and child care, and would implement a new paid family leave program.

Children’s FY 2023 Domestic Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD) Spending on Program Category by Appropriations Subcommittee



Appropriations Subcommittee

- Agriculture
- Commerce Justice Science
- Financial Services
- Homeland Security
- Interior Environment
- Labor HHS Education
- Transportation HUD



EARLY CHILDHOOD



16.2%

Decrease in Share of Federal Spending Going to Early Childhood from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Estimated Spending Level on Children	\$ 19.53 B	\$ 19.81 B	\$ 24.44 B	\$ 94.41 B	\$ 22.16 B	\$ 25.41 B	\$ 43.51 B
Real Change from Prior Year	15.53%	-0.42%	21.61%	273.91%	-78.25%	8.50%	71.27%
Share of Total Spending	0.48%	0.45%	0.37%	1.38%	0.37%	0.40%	0.65%

Early learning programs and experiences prepare children to meet the challenges of school and life, provide their families with the opportunity to work or study, support a child care workforce, and act as crucial infrastructure for the U.S. economy.

Quality early learning programs, such as child care, preschool, Early Head Start, Head Start, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program, can help eliminate racial inequalities and provide equity for children, their families, and the people working to care for them.

High-quality early learning programs foster positive, on-time post-secondary educational outcomes for children, improve cognitive and emotional development, and academic achievement, and curb involvement with the criminal justice system.¹²³



Approximately 3.2 million children could lose their child care spots and 70,000 programs could close across the country starting this fall as providers and families face a funding cliff.¹⁴

High-quality early learning programs provide a return on investment that ranges from \$4-to-\$13 of economic and social outcomes for each \$1 spent.⁴ Early learning programs allow parents to work, receive training, and attend school. The COVID-19 pandemic unequivocally proved that our country cannot function without early learning opportunities such as child care.

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on Early Childhood programs declined more than 16% between 2018 and 2023 and makes up just 0.4% of the federal budget in FY 2023.

In FY 2023, Early Childhood programs experienced an 8.5% increase in real spending over FY 2022. This increase can be mostly attributed to funding boosts in programs including the Child Care Development Block Grant (CCDBG), IDEA Part C: Infant and Toddler Grants, Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, and Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools.

While the increased funding benefits children and their families, it is not nearly enough to fully meet their needs or the needs of the early childhood workforce, all of which are already underserved. Under current funding, CCDBG reaches just 15% of eligible families, Head Start just 36%, Early Head Start 11%, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program serves

just 15% of eligible families. The United States invests fewer public dollars in these programs relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than almost all other developed nations, ranking 35th out of 37 countries tracked by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development.⁵

Meanwhile, the cost of child care is exorbitant, often running more than mortgage payments or even in-state tuition at a public university in more than half of all states and the District of Columbia.⁶ Child care is least affordable and accessible for Black, Hispanic, and low-income parents.⁷ Child care workers, who are overwhelmingly women and disproportionately women of color, in 2020 earned an average of \$12.24 per hour, and 46% rely on one or more public programs such as Medicaid, food assistance, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families each year.^{8,9}

Additionally, child care programs face a funding cliff this fall when COVID-19 emergency dollars are set to expire. Approximately 3.2 million children could lose their child care spots and 70,000 programs could close across the country.¹⁰ Ninety-two percent of surveyed child care programs that received these dollars said the grants helped keep their program open, and one-third said that without this funding, their program would have closed permanently.^{11,12}

Nearly 85% of early childhood spending is discretionary, leaving these programs particularly vulnerable to potential cuts during the Congressional budget process.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Child Care and Development Block Grant

Congress made a long-needed investment in child care with a 23% funding increase, or \$1.86 billion, for CCDBG over FY 2022. This investment is on track to double CCDBG funding over the next five years. This will help expand high-quality care options for children and families, increase the number of eligible families served, and better support the early learning workforce.

This additional investment will bolster the child care sector, which experienced tremendous strain during the COVID-19 pandemic, but is not the transformative investment needed to achieve a system that works for children, their families, child care workers, and our economy. The early learning community requested an additional \$6.17 billion in CCDBG funding for FY 2023, which would have expanded the base CCDBG budget to avoid the worst of the damaging cliffs and supported states in making targeted investments to their child care systems aligned with longer-term needs.

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 for families from pregnancy through a child's entry into kindergarten. Home visiting programs are associated with a variety of positive benefits including improving infant, early childhood, and maternal mental and physical health as well as a child's school readiness. Home visiting helps deliver and connect children and families to critical social, health, and educational services such as screenings for physical, social-emotional, and developmental issues, case management, and family support and counseling. Programs have decreased hospitalizations, reduced unnecessary emergency department visits, improved maternal and infant mental health, and lowered interaction with the youth justice system.

MIECHV was recently reauthorized for five years and received the first funding increase in its history, allowing the program to serve more eligible families (FY 2022 funding levels allowed only 15% of eligible families to be served).¹³ This additional funding will also benefit the home-visiting workforce. Home visitors, the overwhelming majority of whom are

women, often do not receive competitive wages, which can lead to challenges in recruiting and retaining a skilled workforce. Low compensation prevents home visitors from supporting themselves and their own families and causes instability in the workforce that adversely affects the services families receive and the positive impacts home visiting produces.



Nearly 60% of Hispanic families live in a child care desert, meaning that an area has more than three young children for every licensed child care slot.¹⁵

Brief Analysis of The President's FY 2024 Budget

The President's FY 2024 budget increases funding for early childhood programs by more than 70%. Some of this increase is due to notable investments in several programs:

- A 73% increase in IDEA Part C Infant and Toddler Program, supporting early intervention services.
- A 50% increase in Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, supporting mental health screenings for children and caregivers and training for providers.
- A 27% increase in Child Care Access Means Parents in School, supporting parenting students.

The President's budget also proposes increases to CCDBG, Head Start, and Early Head Start, including funding to increase teacher compensation, as well as three new programs to support early childhood: Affordable Child Care for America, Universal Preschool, and Preschool Demonstration Programs. The Affordable Child Care for America proposal would expand access to child care to more than 16 million children, and Universal Preschool would



Nearly all child care workers are women (over 90%), and 40% are women of color.¹⁶

allow 400,000 four-year-olds to attend preschool. The President's previous budget proposal and the Build Back Better bill would have expanded preschool access to all three-year-olds as well. The pared-down FY 2024 proposal still offers important resources to families, including a new demonstration

program to expand preschool in community-based settings. The President has prioritized early learning in his FY 2024 budget request, but these increases will be exceedingly difficult to achieve in the current Congressional climate.

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Early Childhood Program Listings

PROPOSED
IN 2024

Affordable Child Care for America

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 9.900 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's proposal enables states to expand access to affordable, high-quality child care to more than 16 million children. The estimated net cost of this proposal is \$400 billion over 10 years. This incorporates the cost of serving low-income children nationwide.

23.3%
2018-23

Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 95.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	222.6%	-1.8%	4.5%	0.5%	9.5%	9.2%	26.7%

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.

26.1%
2018-23

Child Care and Development Block Grant (Discretionary)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 5.276 B	\$ 9.326 B	\$ 54.838 B	\$ 6.165 B	\$ 8.021 B	\$ 9.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	78.67%	-0.88%	74.23%	469.23%	-89.58%	23.14%	12.20%

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.

-.01%
2018-23

Child Care Entitlement to States (Mandatory)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 3.151 B	\$ 3.238 B	\$ 3.550 B	\$ 3.550 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.36%	-1.82%	-1.43%	4.57%	-4.78%	3.77%	0.00%

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
2018

Child Care Stabilization Fund

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 23.975 B	N/A	N/A	N/A
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Child Care Stabilization Fund, formed through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021, provided states with grants to help child care providers impacted by the pandemic to reopen or stay open, provide safe and healthy learning environments, keep workers on payroll, and provide mental health supports for educators and children during the COVID-19 pandemic

-0.06%
2018-23

Head Start and Early Head Start

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 10.063 B	\$ 10.613 B	\$ 10.848 B	\$ 11.037 B	\$ 12.000 B	\$ 13.112 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.42%	0.17%	3.96%	-1.05%	-5.72%	2.88%	9.29%

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 pre-school, Head start narrows the gap between disadvantaged and more privileged children as they enter kindergarten.

-9.5%
2018-23

IDEA B - Preschool Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 391.1 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 397.6 M	\$ 409.5 M	\$ 420.0 M	\$ 502.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.06%	0.75%	-0.67%	-2.34%	-4.55%	-2.94%	19.67%

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.

-5.6%
2018-23

IDEA C - Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 477.0 M	\$ 481.9 M	\$ 496.3 M	\$ 540.0 M	\$ 932.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.08%	-1.82%	0.04%	-2.21%	-4.55%	2.98%	72.59%

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.



146.5%
2018-23

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 37.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-1.82%	38.00%	11.96%	14.46%	41.97%	150.00%

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.

4.8%
2018-23

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Visiting Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 366.0 M	\$ 386.0 M	\$ 376.4 M	\$ 370.0 M	\$ 446.0 M	\$ 467.0 M	\$ 518.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-14.09%	3.54%	-3.88%	-4.84%	11.70%	-0.90%	11.06%

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.

2.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.36%	-1.82%	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.33%	18.31%	0.00%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Preschool Demonstration Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 500.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Preschool Incentive Demonstration Program would make competitive awards to local educational agencies (LEAs) or consortia of LEAs to expand access to high-quality preschool in school and community-based settings, including Head Start, for children eligible to attend Title I schools. The program would also support LEAs and participating schools in aligning high-quality preschool with kindergarten through 3rd grade instruction, facilitating the transition both from preschool to kindergarten and from kindergarten to 3rd grade. As the Department administers the program, it will collaborate with the Department of Health and Human Services.

3.5%
2018-23

Preschool Development Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 280.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 360.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.36%	-1.82%	8.43%	-1.43%	-4.03%	2.81%	14.29%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Universal Preschool

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The 2024 President's Budget expands high-quality, universal, free preschool offered in the setting of a parent's choice allowing all of the approximately four million 4-year-old children to have access to high-quality preschool, while charting a path to expand preschool to 3-year old children.



EDUCATION

↑ **67.9%**

Increase in Share of Federal Spending Going to Education from FY 2018 to FY 2023.

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Estimated Spending Level on Children	\$ 40.49 B	\$ 41.18 B	\$ 48.26 B	\$ 78.54 B	\$ 102.93 B	\$ 105.45 B	\$ 53.87 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.34%	-0.14%	15.50%	57.56%	21.44%	-3.03%	-48.91%
Share of Total Spending	0.99%	0.93%	0.74%	1.15%	1.73%	1.65%	0.80%

State and local governments provide most of the funding for K-12 public education. However, the federal government plays a crucial role in providing an equitable learning experience for children. The federal government funds more than 70 children's education programs, the overwhelming number of them carried out by the Department of Education. Some of the major programs funded include Title I, which supports schools with high proportions of students from low-income families, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides vital resources to students with special needs. Lawmakers have consistently failed to follow through on their promises to fully fund these programs, and between Fiscal Years (FY) 2018 and 2023 we have seen real decreases in some of our most crucial education programs.



1.7 million students are in schools with police but no counselors.¹¹

Since states and local governments have different funding formulas and levels of wealth, different schools receive vastly different resources, often correlating to factors such as race and income level. Across the country, high-poverty districts receive on average \$800 less annually per student from state and local funding.¹ While states and local governments hold most of the responsibilities for public education, the federal government provides 7.9% of funding for K-12 education.² Federal investments through programs like Title I are critical to ensuring that students attending schools with higher proportions of low-income families have the resources they need. The failure to fully fund essential federal government education programs increases the inequity in our education system. In a survey from The American Federation of Teachers, 93% of respondents said that improving public education is an important priority for government officials.³

The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic fallout exposed and exacerbated many of the inequities in our education system, particularly for low-income students, students with disabilities, and underfunded schools. To recover, schools have heavily relied on pandemic emergency funding. Education policy experts, however, have been concerned about these temporary solutions to long-term problems. The FY

2024 budget marks the end of the federal allocation of pandemic education funding. The funding cutoff is forcing schools across America to consider mass layoffs, program cuts, and even school closures.⁴

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on education increased nearly 68% between FY 2018 and FY 2023 and makes up 1.65% of the federal budget in FY 2023. This increase, however, can be misleading. The COVID-19 emergency bills — the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA), and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) — infused a huge amount of money into public education, concealing a downward trend in real spending. As pandemic funding ends, educators and other experts have voiced concern about whether current education program funding can adequately serve the nation's students. In the five years before the coronavirus crisis, education spending had decreased by a cumulative 11.4%.

While the share of federal spending on education programs increased between FY 2018 and FY 2023, many essential programs remained flat or took cuts. IDEA Part B funding has seen a 5% real decrease and Title I grants to local education agencies have

3M

Students are in schools with police but no nurses¹⁶

seen more than a 2% real decline. These programs are crucial to ensuring that students with disabilities, as well as schools with high proportions of students from low-income families, receive a high-quality educational experience. To provide all students with an adequate education experience, lawmakers must fully fund Title I and IDEA.

In FY 2023, K-12 education programs experienced a 3% decrease in real spending from FY 2022. This decrease can be mostly attributed to the expiration of COVID-era funding and high rates of inflation. Government policymakers must ensure adequate funding to continue mending the problems exacerbated by the pandemic, and to keep up with inflation. To ensure that all children, regardless of age, race, ethnicity, gender, disability, income, or zip code receive a quality education, Congress must increase funding for K-12 education, including fully funding Title I and IDEA. Lawmakers must also allocate further funding for mental and physical health, English language learners, teacher preparation and retention, and students experiencing homelessness.



6M

Students are in schools with police but no school psychologists.¹⁵

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies provide supplemental education funding, especially 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 with lower local revenue to fund public education. Funding for the program has not kept pace with the rising number of low-income students. Funding has remained relatively flat, experiencing a 2% real decrease from FY 2018 to FY 2023.

The disparities in funding for our nation's students are disturbing. A 2016 report found that majority-white school districts receive \$23 billion more in annual funding than their non-white counterparts.⁵ The funding formulas also must be improved. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) found that aspects of the Title I formula provide less funding to children in poor school districts than wealthier ones.⁶

Support Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities face unique challenges in the education system, and it is critical that they receive the support and services they need to succeed. 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.

IDEA Part B funding has remained relatively flat and experienced a 5% real decrease from FY 2018 to FY 2023. This funding pattern does not ensure that students with disabilities have access to the same high-quality education as their peers. IDEA calls on



10 million students are in schools with police but no social workers.¹⁷

the federal government to fund 40% of the expenses of special education, yet Congress has never met this obligation. IDEA state grants are funded at less than 14%.⁷

Full-Service Community Schools

Community schools are public schools where students can access various community resources. The schools incorporate community feedback into their decision-making processes and provide wraparound services, such as access to mental health practitioners and vision and dental services. Recently, they have provided a bright spot in education funding. Between FY 2018 and FY 2023, community schools received a 604% increase in federal funding. In addition, state and local governments have been increasing support and funding of community schools.

Title II-A Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants are critical to ensuring that low-income and minority students have effective, high-quality teachers and principals. These grants provide professional development for teachers and principals, update certification programs, and support new teachers. In exchange for funding, local and state agencies are held accountable for improving academic

achievement.⁸ Despite their importance, funding for these grants decreased more than 12% between FY 2018 and FY 2023, which could endanger all students' access to high-quality instruction.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget proposes roughly \$54 billion for K-12 education, a 49% real decrease from FY 2023 spending levels. This decrease is largely due to the end of COVID-19 emergency funding and current inflation rates. While President Biden has proposed increases to higher education and early education, K-12 has lagged behind. The proposed 49% decrease in K-12 funding threatens public education's tenuous recovery from the pandemic and the future of U.S. students.

The President does, however, propose increased funding for Title I, IDEA, English language learners, mental health, and community schools. These increases are significant, but education advocates have emphasized that they are not as aggressive as previous budgets and fail to follow through with multiple government promises. The President requests an additional \$2.2 billion for Title I in the FY 2024 education budget, one-tenth the amount of the previous year. Advocates also are working to

secure IDEA funding that exceeds the President's request. When Congress passed IDEA, it committed to financing 40% of the excess cost of education for a child with special needs. During his campaign, President Biden committed to fully funding IDEA.⁹ His FY 2024 budget request increases IDEA funding by \$2.1 billion, which would bring federal funding to roughly 13%.¹⁰



Students of color are often concentrated in schools with fewer resources. Schools with 90% or more students of color spend \$733 less per student per year than schools with 90% or more white students.¹²

Some other key programs in President Biden's proposed budget include mental health services, community schools, support for students experiencing homelessness, and teacher quality and retention initiatives. School-Based Mental Health Service Grants would receive a 137% real increase in the President's budget. These grants provide funds for establishing social-emotional support, including counselors and therapists, within schools. Full-Service Community Schools would receive a 145% real increase. Community schools are vital to providing services that fit the needs of each school district as well as incorporating community feedback. While the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program received a promising 24.7% increase between FY 2018 and FY 2023, the President's FY 2024 request fails to even keep up with inflation and remains consistent with the allocation of last year. To adequately serve children and youth experiencing homelessness, an \$800 million allocation is vital. Teacher and Leader Incentive Grants reward educators in high-need schools who raise student achievement. The President's budget increases funding for this program but only brings it back to 2021 levels.

Although ensuring a sufficient number of high-quality teachers in underserved schools is essential in the wake of the pandemic, this grant program saw a 29% decrease between FY 2018 and FY 2023.



A 2019 study found that predominantly white districts got \$23 billion more annually than their non-white counterparts serving about the same number of students.¹³



Youth living in families with incomes in the top 25% had a high school dropout rate of 2.8%, compared with an 11.6% dropout rate for youth living in the bottom 25% of incomes.¹⁴

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Education Program Listings

48.9%
2018-23

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	67.9%	-5.4%	0.0%

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

4.2%
2018-23

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 38.5 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.7%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.9%	-2.3%	10.7%	0.0%

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

367.5%
2018-23

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 73.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	34.5%	-1.4%	5.6%	41.2%	136.6%	265.0%

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.

30.1%
2018-23

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 43.4 M	\$ 43.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.3%	8.9%	5.1%	2.8%	-7.3%	19.4%	0.0%

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.



3.4%
2018-23

Arts in Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.9%	-1.8%	2.0%	-1.6%	12.4%	-6.6%	0.0%

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

-9.6%
2018-23

Charter School Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.1%	8.0%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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

-17.8%
2018-23

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

-13.1%
2018-23

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 55.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-3.8%	-3.6%	0.0%

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

-16.1%
2018-23

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 194.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-4.4%	0.0%

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

-6.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.083 B	\$ 1.104 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.313 B	\$ 1.479 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 400.7 M	\$ 408.6 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 485.7 M	\$ 547.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.8%	-7.6%	0.5%	-1.7%	-7.3%	10.8%	12.6%

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.

-7.6%
2018-23

Education Construction

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 238.3 M	\$ 248.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 267.9 M	\$ 416.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	68.6%	-1.8%	2.7%	3.1%	-7.3%	-4.1%	55.4%

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

24.7%
2018-23

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 101.5 M	\$ 106.5 M	\$ 114.0 M	\$ 129.0 M	\$ 129.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.8%	8.0%	7.0%	1.6%	-0.8%	7.1%	0.0%

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

3.6%
2018-23

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.9 M	\$ 37.4 M	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 45.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.4%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.9%	-3.4%	11.4%	0.0%

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

94.5%
2018-23

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 234.0 M	\$ 284.0 M	\$ 405.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.2%	6.4%	44.1%	-1.2%	11.8%	14.9%	42.6%

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
2018**

Education Stabilization Fund (2020)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 11.160 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.774 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	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% of funds will be spent on Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief, and 9.8% of funds will be spent on the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER). We estimated that roughly 7.8% of the GEER funds go to children, arriving at a multiplier of 52% 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 2018	Mandatory						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 9.345 B	\$ 44.738 B	\$ 67.126 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6.635 B	\$ 31.764 B	\$ 47.660 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	343.6%	42.0%	-100.0%

NEW SINCE 2018	Discretionary						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 39.269 B	\$ 34.486 B	\$ 10.875 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 27.881 B	\$ 24.485 B	\$ 7.721 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-18.6%	-70.2%	-100.0%

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

-8.8% Education Statistics

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 121.5 M	\$ 127.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-2.3%	-7.3%	3.1%	4.5%

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



**NEW
SINCE
2018**

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.057 B	\$ 1.896 B	\$ 2.676 B	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 898.5 M	\$ 1.612 B	\$ 2.275 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	66.2%	33.6%	-100.0%

Congress established a \$7.17 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. The funds are available until September 30, 2030

-0.8%
2018-23

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 787.4 M	\$ 797.4 M	\$ 831.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 1.195 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.3%	-2.0%	-3.4%	1.4%	34.3%

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

604.3%
2018-23

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 368.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	70.9%	-1.8%	40.8%	16.2%	131.7%	89.3%	145.3%

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.

6.2%
2018-23

Gallaudet University

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 134.4 M	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 165.4 M	\$ 165.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.3 M	\$ 19.2 M	\$ 19.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.1%	3.1%	0.8%	-1.1%	-7.3%	11.5%	0.0%

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.

-8.9%
2018-23

GEAR UP

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 388.0 M	\$ 408.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.6%	1.0%	-0.1%	-2.4%	-7.3%	-0.2%	5.2%

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.

-13.9%
2018-23

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 110.4 M	\$ 117.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-0.9%	6.3%

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

-5.0%
2018-23

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.364 B	\$ 12.764 B	\$ 12.938 B	\$ 13.344 B	\$ 14.194 B	\$ 16.259 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.4%	-1.1%	1.8%	-1.9%	-4.4%	0.7%	14.6%

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% of the excess cost of educating students with disabilities. However, in 2017, IDEA Part B funded just 18% of these costs.

-0.6%
2018-23

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 33.2 M	\$ 49.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	1.9%	4.1%	48.3%

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

12.9%
2018-23

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 87.2 M	\$ 89.7 M	\$ 90.2 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 115.0 M	\$ 250.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	-2.7%	-2.4%	14.6%	117.4%

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.



-17.8%
2018-23

IDEA D–State Personnel Development

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 53.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	38.8%

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.

-16.0%
2018-23

IDEA D–Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 45.3 M	\$ 55.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-3.2%	22.1%

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.

-7.9%
2018-23

IDEA D–Technology and Media Services

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 31.4 M	\$ 41.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.8%	-3.2%	-4.6%	-2.2%	31.8%

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.



-6.0%
2018-23

Impact Aid

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.446 B	\$ 1.486 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.618 B	\$ 1.618 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.9%	0.4%	1.3%	-2.2%	-7.3%	2.0%	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.

17.1%
2018-23

Indian Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 761.9 M	\$ 796.1 M	\$ 819.7 M	\$ 973.1 M	\$ 1.077 B	\$ 1.138 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.7%	-1.1%	3.0%	-0.3%	10.0%	4.8%	5.7%

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

-8.7%
2018-23

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	0.4%	-4.0%	-2.1%	0.0%

The Innovative Approaches to Literacy program makes competitive grants to support projects that promote literacy through enhanced school library programs, early literacy services, and the distribution of high-quality books.

13.0%
2018-23

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 16.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.8%	0.5%	-0.5%	7.7%	0.0%

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

8.8%
2018-23

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 124.0 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 149.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.4%	5.4%	6.1%	7.2%

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.

48.0%
2018-23

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.1%	-1.8%	5.7%	3.4%	-7.3%	48.8%	0.0%

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.

2.0%
2018-23

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 160.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 185.0 M	\$ 189.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-0.5%	4.9%	4.0%	-7.3%	1.4%	2.2%

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

5.1%
2018-23

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

Department: National Science Foundation • Bureau: Education and Human Resources
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 940.0 M	\$ 1.111 B	\$ 1.006 B	\$ 1.154 B	\$ 1.444 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 360.8 M	\$ 364.0 M	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 444.3 M	\$ 402.4 M	\$ 461.6 M	\$ 577.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.4%	-1.0%	1.8%	14.4%	-16.1%	8.6%	25.2%

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

-9.8%
2018-23

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 1.222 B	\$ 1.250 B	\$ 1.260 B	\$ 1.290 B	\$ 1.330 B	\$ 1.330 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.8%	-2.4%	-5.1%	-2.4%	0.0%

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

-4.5%
2018-23

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 106.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.3%	-1.8%	0.8%	-2.0%	-2.8%	1.3%	16.5%

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.



-8.2%
2018-23

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 31.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.2%	-1.8%	3.0%	-1.5%	-4.2%	-3.8%	0.0%

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

-12.9%
2018-23

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 58.7 M	\$ 60.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.6%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-7.3%	-2.5%	3.4%

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

4.5%
2018-23

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 195.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 245.0 M	\$ 291.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.4%	-1.8%	0.2%	-2.2%	-7.3%	17.2%	19.1%

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



-5.7%
2018-23

Research in Special Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 64.3 M	\$ 64.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.3%	-1.8%	-0.6%	0.2%	-7.3%	4.0%	0.0%

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.

-2.3%
2018-23

Rural Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 185.8 M	\$ 187.8 M	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 215.0 M	\$ 215.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.4%	-1.8%	1.3%	-2.2%	-3.8%	4.4%	0.0%

The Rural Education Achievement Program assists rural local educational agencies (LEAs) in carrying out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools. In 2015, 28% 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
2018

School-Based Mental Health Service Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 156.5 M	\$ 370.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	2.8%	1123.7%	-4.8%	137.0%

The School-based Mental Health Services Grants is funded in the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act to provide funds for establishing social emotional supports, including counselors and therapists, within schools. The numbers are a combined School-Based Mental Health Services Grants and School-Based Mental Health Services Grants-BSCA.

NEW
SPENDING
SINCE 2018

School Leader Recruitment and Support

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	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 2024 would support grants for high-quality professional development for principals and other school leaders and high-quality training for aspiring principals and school leaders.

1.2%
2018-23

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.3%	9.0%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

96.1%
2018-23

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.0%	14.5%	12.6%	14.2%	21.3%	9.9%	0.0%

Special Olympics Education Programs provide financial assistance for activities that promote and expand the Special Olympics and the design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs to be integrated into classroom instruction.

-13.0%
2018-23

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 72.0 M	\$ 72.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	0.2%	0.0%

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.

-15.2%
2018-23

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 469.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-0.1%	-10.2%	-2.3%	20.3%

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

-2.0%
2018-23

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 38.5 M	\$ 38.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.8%	-1.7%	-7.3%	8.8%	0.0%

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

64.3%
2018-23

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	51.2%	-36.0%	21.0%	11.2%	26.2%	0.0%

Statewide Family Engagement Centers provide 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.



3.1%
2018-23

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 1.170 B	\$ 1.210 B	\$ 1.220 B	\$ 1.280 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.405 B
Real Change from Prior Year	168.5%	4.4%	1.9%	-2.4%	-2.8%	2.0%	1.8%

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.

20.4%
2018-23

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	11.0%	15.8%	-100.0%

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.



-1.4%
2018-23

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 93.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	12.7%	-1.8%	5.1%	-3.2%	-1.5%	0.2%	3.3%

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.

-12.5%
2018-23

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.132 B	\$ 2.143 B	\$ 2.170 B	\$ 2.190 B	\$ 2.190 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	2.2%	-2.7%	-6.2%	-4.5%	0.0%

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

-28.9%
2018-23

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 173.0 M	\$ 173.0 M	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-19.8%	-5.4%	15.6%

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

33.5%
2018-23

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 50.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 132.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	14.6%	0.7%	-7.3%	27.2%	88.7%

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

-2.3%
2018-23

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.860 B	\$ 16.310 B	\$ 16.537 B	\$ 17.537 B	\$ 18.387 B	\$ 20.537 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	0.7%	1.4%	-1.8%	-1.7%	-0.8%	11.7%

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.

-17.6%
2018-23

Title I Migrant Education Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.0%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

The Migrant Education program (MEP) provides financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs) to establish and improve programs of education for children of migratory farmworkers and fishers, helping them overcome the educational disruption that results from repeated moves.

-15.0%
2018-23

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 49.2 M	\$ 52.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-7.3%	-3.4%	5.6%

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.

-3.1%
2018-23

TRIO Programs

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 1.060 B	\$ 1.090 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.191 B	\$ 1.298 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 478.7 M	\$ 502.4 M	\$ 516.7 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 564.5 M	\$ 615.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.8%	3.0%	1.4%	-2.6%	-7.3%	2.8%	9.0%

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



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

↑ **0.4%**

**Increase in Share of Federal Spending
Going to Environmental Health from
FY 2018 to FY 2023**

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Estimated Spending Level on Children	\$ 0.53 B	\$ 0.58 B	\$ 0.64 B	\$ 0.72 B	\$ 0.78 B	\$ 0.82 B	\$ 0.98 B
Real Change from Prior Year	21.80%	7.97%	9.13%	9.53%	-0.71%	-0.14%	19.05%
Share of Total Spending	0.013%	0.013%	0.010%	0.011%	0.013%	0.013%	0.015%

Every child, regardless of race, income or location, deserves to live in a world free from environmental hazards. Unfortunately, millions of children at home and abroad do not enjoy that basic right. Air pollution accounted for 20% of newborn deaths worldwide in 2019.¹ In the U.S., 1.2 million children between 1999 and 2010 had elevated lead levels in their blood.² Nearly half of the world's children are at extremely high risk for the impacts of climate change.³

Children's physiology and behavior makes them far more susceptible than adults to environmental toxins. For instance, children drink more water, eat more food, and breathe more air in relation to their body weight than adults. They also exhibit hand-to-mouth behavior frequently and live and play closer to the ground.



Almost every child on earth (>99%) is exposed to at least one major climate or environmental hazard, shock, or stress.¹⁹

These differences put them at a much higher risk of being exposed to environmental threats, such as air pollution, water pollution, and toxic substances.

Children of color, children in low-income communities, and other marginalized children are more likely to be exposed to environmental pollution, climate change, poor air and water quality, toxic pollutants, and their subsequent health outcomes.⁴

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on children's Environmental Health programs increased 0.4% between 2018 and 2023, yet these programs still account for just .013% of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 federal budget.

While it is encouraging that environmental health spending levels have increased year-to-year, the increases have not kept pace with inflation and have not boosted the share of environmental health spending on kids in the total federal budget. Congress' failure to prioritize these programs could spell disaster for children at home and abroad.

Children today, in every corner of the country and the planet, are experiencing the impact of climate change first-hand. Children's unique physiology

makes them more likely to suffer from heat stroke or die due to extreme heat,⁵ experience the effects of contaminated drinking water,⁶ and develop anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder after natural disasters.⁷ While greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have likely peaked in the U.S., insufficient funding threatens the country's ability to meet the emission-reduction goals set by President Biden that are necessary for a liveable tomorrow.

One hundred percent of environmental health programs are discretionary, leaving them vulnerable to potential cuts during every Congressional budgeting process.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Environmental Justice

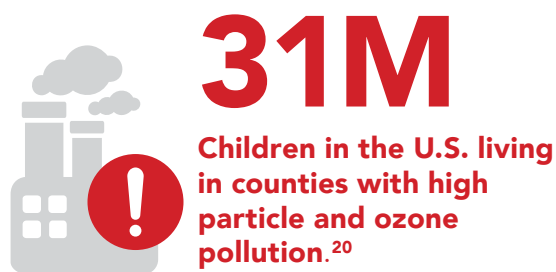
The Environmental Justice program, housed in the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), targets so-called frontline communities: Communities of color, as well as indigenous, rural, and economically disadvantaged communities, which typically experience the greatest impact of pollution and climate change. The fund provides grants to reduce historically disproportionate health impacts of pollution and climate change.

From 2018 to 2023, the Environmental Justice

program experienced a real increase of more than 1000%, mostly as a result of boosted funding in FY 2023. The funding increase is slated to support the President's Justice40 initiative, which aims to ensure 40% of environmental benefits and investments go to underserved and overburdened communities.

Specifically, EPA offers grants and funding to communities or organizations that seek to improve the environmental quality of child-specific settings, such as schools or child care centers.

While recent increases have been encouraging, Congress must support additional programs and funding that target children in frontline communities.



Climate and Health:

Almost every child on earth — more than 99% — is exposed to at least one major climate and environmental hazard, shock, or stress, according to UNICEF.⁸ Droughts, extreme heat, water scarcity, flooding, extreme weather events, vector-borne diseases, lead pollution, air pollution and other challenges pose a serious threat to the well-being of the world's children.⁹ Destructive natural disasters often displace children, exposing them to all the associated harms, including loss of education, housing, and economic support, as well as trafficking, abuse and persecution.¹⁰

Programs such as the EPA's Climate Protection program and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Climate and Health Program, aid children by protecting human health from a changing climate.

The CDC's Climate and Health Program (CHP) helps

correct environmental injustices, often shouldered by children in low-income households, and directly supports state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies working to reduce the health risks of climate change through evidence-based interventions targeting the most vulnerable populations. CHP experienced a nearly 20% real decline between FY 2018 and FY 2023.

Childhood Lead Poisoning:

Lead is such a dangerous toxin that the CDC has declared any level of lead exposure dangerous to children. Children are typically exposed through paint in older houses and through drinking water from lead pipes. Although lead exposure is one of the most preventable childhood poisonings, nearly 50% of U.S. children have detectable blood lead levels.¹¹

The EPA, CDC, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) all have programs that aim to reduce lead exposure in water, schools, and homes, and to increase access to testing and early intervention. Funding for some of these programs, although not all, has increased substantially since FY 2018. For instance, the CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention programs have experienced a 20% real increase in funding levels since FY 2018 and HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes has experienced a 46% real increase in funding levels since 2018.

While these increases mark notable strides toward reducing lead exposure, more must be done to protect our children. Funding for other programs falls short. For example, the EPA offers specific state and tribal assistance grants for lead reduction, which have not seen a funding increase in the past five years.

Indoor Air Quality and Healthy Schools

Nearly 31 million U.S. children live in counties with high particle and ozone pollution.¹² Exposure to air pollution, both inside and outside, can cause serious health problems in the developing lungs and brain of a child, and can also increase the risk of developing asthma or experiencing asthma attacks.¹³ Black and Hispanic children are disproportionately more likely



6-in-10 U.S. children living in the highest poverty areas had detectable levels of lead in their blood, compared to 4-in-10 children in the least impoverished areas.²¹

than white children to live in communities that have poorer air quality and subsequently to develop asthma.¹⁴

Indoor air quality, particularly in schools, poses a unique threat to children. Nearly 40% of school-age children in the U.S. have at least one chronic condition, which could potentially be exacerbated by toxins such as mold, dust, and chemicals.¹⁵ Funding for EPA's indoor air quality programs has increased by 471% since 2017, but even more is needed to correct the failing infrastructure of our schools. Research estimates that 41% of schools need to update their ventilation systems, a project that requires significant increases in EPA funding.¹⁶

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget requests a nearly 20% real increase over FY 2023 spending levels to address the climate crisis and improve environmental health outcomes, especially for children.

The President's budget supports substantial funding increases for programs including Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs and State and Tribal Assistance Grants aimed at reducing lead in drinking water and providing safe water to small and disadvantaged communities.

The President's budget outlines a 280% real increase over FY 2023 levels for the CDC's Climate and Health program, which supports state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies preparing for climate-driven health impacts. The budget also allocates a 22.6% increase over FY 2023 levels for EPA's Climate Protection program, which supports implementation and compliance with emissions standards for vehicles.



44%

of water sources at schools tested contain elevated levels of lead.²²

President Biden's budget generously supports his Justice40 initiative, which requires at least 40% of certain federal funding benefits to flow to communities that are marginalized, underserved, and overburdened by pollution.¹⁷ EPA's Environmental Justice program, which is tasked with implementing the Justice40 initiative, received a 261% real increase over FY 2023 levels, amounting to more than \$266 million in additional funding.

The President's budget also invests in programs aimed at reducing lead poisoning among children. The money is particularly important now because the COVID-19 pandemic led to approximately a half-million fewer children getting tested for elevated blood levels of lead.¹⁸ The CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which works with states to monitor childhood lead levels and connect affected children to services, received a much-needed 76% real increase in funding over FY 2023 levels. In addition, several EPA-funded grants that help states and tribes address lead contamination in drinking water received substantial increases.

The President's budget request invests significant sums into the government's ability and capacity to tackle the climate crisis and improve the environment for millions of children nationwide. The Administration must continue to prioritize children's environmental health.

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Environmental Health Program Listings

-6.5%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 73.8 M	\$ 76.7 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 86.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 22.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-3.1%	2.5%	-1.5%	-7.3%	3.2%	1.2%

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.

19.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 38.9 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 51.0 M	\$ 90.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	101.03%	-1.82%	4.20%	1.86%	-2.41%	17.73%	76.47%

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.

-20.2%
2018-23

Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Children's Health Protection
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.36%	-1.82%	-6.52%	29.03%	-30.06%	-3.61%	2.17%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

Clean Air and Climate: Climate Protection

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 10.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.7 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.67%	4.90%	22.56%

The Climate Protection program supports implementation and compliance with greenhouse gas (GHG) emission standards for light-duty and heavy-duty vehicles, one aspect of tackling the climate change crisis.

63.0%
2018-23

Clean Air and Climate: Federal Support for Air Quality Management

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 5.7 M	\$ 10.9 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 10.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 2.4 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-23.29%	86.63%	-45.28%	38.84%	-23.46%	50.07%	-5.97%

The Federal Support for Air Quality Management Program supports development of State Implementation Plans (SIPs) through modeling and other tools and assists states in implementing, attaining, maintaining, and enforcing the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for criteria pollutants. The program also supports development and provision of information, training, and tools to assist state, tribal, and local agencies, as well as communities, to reduce air toxics emissions and risks specific to their local areas.

-17.6%
2018-23

Climate and Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 38.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 8.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.47%	-1.82%	-1.09%	-3.49%	-7.05%	-5.35%	280.00%

The CDC's Climate and Health Program (CHP) directly supports state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies to prepare for specific health impacts of a changing climate. The CHP focuses on the public health-related aspects of climate extremes, including ways to reduce health risks by seeking to establish and use evidence-based interventions targeting the most vulnerable populations.

21.1%
2018-23

Ensure Safe Drinking Water: Drinking Water Programs

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 5.1 M	\$ 7.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.7 M	\$ 0.7 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 1.1 M	\$ 1.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.99%	-8.37%	25.03%	-3.34%	-1.08%	10.57%	36.82%

This program is responsible for implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) to ensure safe drinking water for approximately 320 million Americans, 22.1% being children. The increase in funding will support national drinking water priorities including addressing lead and emerging contaminants such as PFAS; improving drinking water system resilience to natural hazards, including climate change, and human threats by enhancing cybersecurity; and improving drinking water and water quality across the Nation, especially in rural, small, underserved and overburdened communities across the country.

-10.4%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.36%	-1.82%	7.53%	-3.19%	-7.33%	-5.35%	0.00%

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.

1204.1%
2018-23

Environmental Justice

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 9.6 M	\$ 10.3 M	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 102.2 M	\$ 369.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.1 M	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.3 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 22.6 M	\$ 81.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.83%	-23.22%	87.09%	4.80%	6.06%	716.79%	261.31%

The communities hardest hit by pollution and climate change are most often communities of color, indigenous communities, rural communities, and economically disadvantaged communities. The EPA will implement the President’s Justice40 Initiative with the goal of delivering at least 40% of the overall benefits of relevant federal investments to underserved and overburdened communities. The FY 2023 budget will expand upon the historic investments in environmental justice in the FY 2022 President’s budget to greatly enhance the Agency’s ability to develop, manage, and award new competitive grants to reduce the historically disproportionate health impacts of pollution in communities with environmental justice concerns.



22.5%
2018-23

Indoor Air: Radon Program

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0.133 M	\$ 0.017 M	\$ 0.143 M	\$ 0.112 M	\$ 0.157 M	\$ 0.199 M	\$ 0.173 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.030 M	\$ 0.004 M	\$ 0.032 M	\$ 0.025 M	\$ 0.035 M	\$ 0.044 M	\$ 0.038 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-10.10%	-87.72%	744.04%	-24.18%	29.90%	19.97%	-13.07%

The toxin radon is the second leading cause of lung cancer in the United States. Through this program, the EPA promotes actions to reduce the public's health risk from indoor radon and promotes partnerships between national organizations, the private sector, and more than 50 state, local, and tribal governmental programs to reduce radon risk.

471%
2018-23

Indoor Air: Reduce Risks from Indoor Air

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0.040 M	\$ 0.217 M	\$ 0.136 M	\$ 0.296 M	\$ 0.161 M	\$ 0.278 M	\$ 0.183 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.009 M	\$ 0.048 M	\$ 0.030 M	\$ 0.065 M	\$ 0.036 M	\$ 0.061 M	\$ 0.040 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.85	431.88%	-38.14%	110.69%	-49.60%	63.43%	-34.17%

Under this program, the EPA maintains indoor air monitoring and assessment equipment, conducts field measurements and assessments, and provides technical support and guidance for indoor air quality remediations, with a primary focus on assistance to tribal communities.



46.5%
2018-23

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 279.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 415.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.55%	19.09%	2.46%	20.17%	6.82%	-6.49%	0.00%

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.

-9.3%
2018-23

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 56.3 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 58.8 M	\$ 58.1 M	\$ 60.2 M	\$ 62.1 M	\$ 65.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.9 M	\$ 12.8 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 14.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.03	-3.43%	4.60%	-4.23%	-4.06%	-2.29%	5.48%

The EPA is responsible for complying with the Endangered Species Act (ESA) and ensuring that federally endangered and threatened species are not harmed when the Agency registers pesticides, and to ensure that currently registered pesticides do not harm the environment.

4.3%
2018-23

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 38.4 M	\$ 39.4 M	\$ 38.9 M	\$ 36.7 M	\$ 39.5 M	\$ 48.7 M	\$ 75.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.5 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 8.6 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 16.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.24%	0.90%	-2.63%	-8.79%	-0.19%	16.58%	54.79%

The EPA has significant responsibility under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to screen new pesticides before they reach the market and ensure that pesticides already in commerce are safe for human health.

NEW
SINCE
2018

State and Tribal Assistance Grant: Safe Water for Small & Disadvantaged Communities

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 0.167 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 45.3 M	\$ 26.4 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 80.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	\$ 0.037 M	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.7 M	\$ 17.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	14,896.7%	72.64%	-45.99%	8.09%	165.29%

The EPA provides multipurpose funds to states and tribes intended to be used at their discretion for high-priority activities to complement activities funded under established environmental statutes. This grant program provides assistance to underserved communities that have no household drinking water or wastewater services or are served by a public water system that violates or exceeds any maximum contaminant level, treatment technique, or action level.

NEW
SINCE
2018

State and Tribal Assistance Grant: Lead Testing in Schools

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 0.995 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	2,475.7%	-27.66%	31.15%	4.97%	19.67%

The EPA provides multipurpose funds to states and tribes intended to be used at their discretion for high-priority activities to complement activities funded under established environmental statutes. This program provides grants to assist educational agencies in the voluntary testing of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and childcare facilities.

NEW
SINCE
2018

State and Tribal Assistance Grant: Reducing Lead in Drinking Water

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 0.062 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 40.1 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 182.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	\$ 0.014 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 40.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	30,919.1%	98.73%	-50.23%	10.05%	627.70%

The EPA provides multipurpose funds to states and tribes intended to be used at their discretion for high-priority activities to complement activities funded under established environmental statutes. The objectives of this grant program are to reduce the concentration of lead in drinking water, especially in small and underserved communities. Any level of lead poisoning in children is harmful, so this is especially beneficial to child health.

-16.8%
2018-23

Superfund Cleanup

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Land and Emergency Management
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 3%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 837.2 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 794.7 M	\$ 904.6 M	\$ 808.5 M	\$ 847.9 M	\$ 45.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 22.6 M	\$ 22.9 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 24.4 M	\$ 21.8 M	\$ 22.9 M	\$ 1.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	-0.32%	-7.83%	10.19%	-17.18%	-0.73%	-94.59%

Approximately 2.7% of all children in the United States lived within one mile of a Superfund or Corrective Action site. A Superfund is a contaminated site due to hazardous waste being dumped, left out in the open, or otherwise improperly managed. These sites include manufacturing facilities, processing plants, landfills and mining sites. Through the Superfund Cleanup program, the EPA is responsible for cleaning up some of the nation's most contaminated land and responding to environmental emergencies, oil spills and natural disasters.

3.6%
2018-23

Toxics Risks Review and Prevention

Department: Environmental Protection Agency • Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 93.4 M	\$ 95.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 101.3 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 117.8 M	\$ 181.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 20.6 M	\$ 21.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 20.7 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 40.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.44%	0.63%	-6.60%	8.12%	-14.48%	19.23%	54.38%

The EPA has significant responsibilities under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) for ensuring the safety of chemicals that are already in or are entering into commerce and addressing unreasonable risks to human health and the environment.

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

Trevor's Law

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	48.30%	28.69%	-7.06%	41.97%	0.00%

Trevor's Law was originally introduced in 2011 to help communities determine whether there is a connection between "clusters" of cancer, birth defects and other diseases, and contaminants in the surrounding environment, and a version of the bill was signed into law in 2016. In fall 2018, the CDC began working to update existing guidelines in accordance with Trevor's Law to ensure that state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies and other stakeholders have access to information about current scientific tools and approaches to assess and respond to potential cancer clusters in communities.



HEALTH



**Decrease in Share of Federal Spending
Going to Children's Health from FY
2018 to FY 2023**

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 108.26 B	\$ 108.40 B	\$ 109.13 B	\$ 118.38 B	\$ 133.97 B	\$ 151.31 B	\$ 153.24 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.63%	-1.70%	-0.76%	5.00%	4.87%	6.90%	1.27%
Share of Total Spending	2.63%	2.44%	1.67%	1.74%	2.26%	2.37%	2.28%

Health care coverage is essential to a robust childhood that puts kids on a path to success as they mature. Myriad research shows that having health care coverage improves children's physical and mental health, and promotes greater educational attainment and better financial outcomes as they grow into adults. In tandem, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are indispensable pillars of children's health coverage in the United States currently insuring more than 42 million children.¹ In some states, the programs cover as many as half of all children.² Both programs offer access to essential medical services and preventive care, including regular check-ups, vaccinations, dental and vision care, and specialty care, all of which enable early detection and treatment of health issues.

The behavioral health of a child is as integral to their overall well-being as their physical health. Prevention,



1-in-5 children and adolescents experience a mental health condition in any given year.²³

early diagnosis, and treatment of mental health issues are critical to ensuring that a child remains healthy through childhood and grows into a healthy adult. It is more effective to prevent than to remediate, so measures to address mental health issues in early childhood, including in schools, offer sound investments in the long-term health of a child.

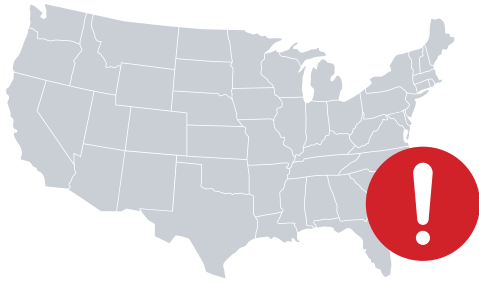
Children also suffer the impact of the United States' maternal mortality rate, which is among the worst and most racially disparate in the world. U.S. maternal mortality rates far outstrip those in 10 similar high-income countries,³ and they rose even higher during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, more than 860 women in the U.S. died as a result of pregnancy or delivery, a 14% increase over the previous year. The maternal mortality rate for Black women was nearly three times the rate for white women during that time.⁴

Vaccines represent an area of great concern for children and equity in public health. The politicization of the COVID-19 vaccine has contributed to declining rates for routine childhood immunizations. Nationwide, 28% of adults said in 2022 that parents should not have to vaccinate their children in order to attend public school, even if this poses health risks to other children, an increase from 16% in 2019. Just 71% of adults say that children

should be vaccinated against measles, mumps, and rubella in order to attend public school, down from 82% in 2019.⁵ COVID-19 vaccination rates for children, especially our youngest children, continue to lag.⁶ Preventable diseases such as measles recently have broken out among mostly unvaccinated groups of children. Vaccination rates for nearly all childhood immunizations fell during the COVID-19 pandemic as children missed routine health visits, but misinformation about the COVID-19 vaccine and distrust of government and public health measures have kept these numbers from recovering.

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on children's health programs decreased by nearly 10% between Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2023 and makes up just 2.37% of the federal budget in FY 2023. The real spending level, meaning the inflation-adjusted funding allocated to children's health programs, has risen by a supportive 15% over the past 5 years, but it has been outpaced by federal investment in other areas.



Nationwide, more than 60% of children who experience severe depressive episodes do not receive treatment.²⁴

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Health Care Coverage

Given the role of Medicaid and CHIP in children's health, lawmakers should put consistent and adequate funding for the programs at the top of their priorities. By reducing health disparities and promoting access to quality medical care, funding for Medicaid and CHIP not only ensures healthier individual outcomes but also contributes to the overall well-being and productivity of the nation. Investing in the health of children today through these programs lays the groundwork for a brighter and more prosperous future, as they grow into healthier and more productive adults, capable of positively impacting the nation as a whole.



As of March 2023, Medicaid and CHIP cover more than 42 million children.²⁵

Over the last five years, real funding for Medicaid has increased 23%, an important investment as the country moves past the COVID-19 pandemic. Currently, states are "unwinding" the Medicaid coverage protections put in place during the

pandemic. This unprecedented undertaking will require state agencies to redetermine eligibility for more than 90 million enrollees, including the 42 million children in Medicaid and CHIP. States will need all the resources they can get to mitigate unnecessary coverage losses for children.

During the same five-year period, real funding for CHIP has decreased by 15.81%, an alarming development for a program targeting children's very specific health care needs. This underfunding threatens health care services for low- and middle-income children, and adds to the program's overall instability. CHIP is the only federal health insurance program that is not permanent and in recent funding cycles, lawmakers have held it hostage to other policies that have nothing to do with children. CHIP has been vetoed twice and in 2017 the program went unfunded for four months.

Behavioral Health

Half of all mental health disorders show first signs before a person turns 14 years old, and 79% of mental health disorders emerge before age 24.⁷ Typically, 11 years pass between the onset of symptoms in a child and when they first receive treatment.⁸ As in many areas of child well-being, disparities based on race, sexual orientation, and gender identity also exist in behavioral health. More than 40% of youth who identify as LGBTQ+, including more than half of all transgender and nonbinary youth, say they have seriously considered suicide in the last year.⁹ Between 2007 and 2017, the suicide rate for Black children nearly doubled from



With COVID-19 Medicaid coverage protections no longer in place, upwards of 7 million children could lose their coverage. Of the 7 million, 36% will be Hispanic and 20% will be Black.²⁶

2.55 per 100,000 to 4.82 per 100,000, and suicide attempts are rising faster among Black youth than any other racial or ethnic group.¹⁰ As two authors noted in *First Focus on Children's Big Ideas 2023*, "Pervasive inequities such as lack of access to high-quality, culturally sensitive mental health care; provider bias; and deficit-focused institutional practices harm children and families of color and deepen intergenerational and community trauma."¹¹ These statistics all call for greater attention and funding from Congress.

Congress made some significant investments in youth mental health through the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, which became law in June 2022. The law authorizes funding for school-based mental health services, strengthening the pipeline of mental health professionals to high-need schools, and supporting Project AWARE, the National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative, and other programs.

In FY 2023, Congress provided a 22% increase to the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training Program (BHWET). BHWET aims to develop and expand the behavioral health workforce serving children, adolescents, and transition-age youth who have or are at risk of developing a recognized behavioral health disorder. In FY 2023,

Congress also provided a nearly 16% increase in funding for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs), which provide comprehensive behavioral health care in communities. Congress only provided a slight increase in funding for the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant, however, and did not implement a set-aside for prevention efforts.

3M people
As of July 20, 2023, have been disenrolled from Medicaid as the unwinding of COVID-19 era Medicaid coverage protections continues. Of the states reporting age breakdowns, 31% of the disenrollments are children.²⁷

Public Health

Medicaid makes an important contribution to reducing maternal mortality rates and improving equity, yet coverage varies greatly from state to state. Pregnant and postpartum women have higher coverage and lower uninsured rates in states that have expanded Medicaid coverage.¹² In these states, postpartum hospitalizations during the first 60 days after giving birth have declined by 17%.¹³ Medicaid expansion states also boast a 50% greater reduction in infant mortality rates than non-expansion states, and a significant reduction in racial disparities.¹⁴

Through the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 Congress gave states the time-limited option to provide 12 months of postpartum coverage in Medicaid and CHIP.¹⁶ To date, 36 states and the District of Columbia have adopted the option.¹⁷ Efforts to make this coverage mandatory have failed so far, but the 117th Congress made the option permanent in the FY 2023 appropriations process. Discretionary funding is also vital to ending the maternal mortality crisis. In FY 2023, Congress provided a 23% funding increase to the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program, and slight increases to the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the Healthy Start program, all of which are discretionary.



In 2020, more than 860 women in the U.S. died as a result of pregnancy or delivery, a 14% increase over the previous year, and the rate for Black women was nearly three times the rate for white women during that time.²¹

In FY 2023, Congress also provided slight increases to the Vaccines for Children program, Community Health Centers, and the Healthy Schools program at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). These increases, however, are insufficient to reverse the troubling decline in childhood immunizations. Restoring vaccination rates will require funding to combat misinformation and other efforts against vaccination.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's proposed FY 2024 budget increases overall spending on children's health by 2.3%, but only a few areas receive meaningful increases.

The President's FY 2024 budget request would provide \$604.5 billion for Medicaid — roughly \$2 billion less than the FY 2023 spending levels.

Flat-funding Medicaid in this way amounts to a de facto cut after factoring in inflation in health care costs. The President's proposal does, however, make a policy investment by requiring all states to provide 12 months of continuous postpartum coverage, which is a critical tool for addressing inequities in maternal and infant health. We also note that the President's proposal would apply Medicaid Drug Rebates to separate CHIPs, potentially increasing access to prescription drugs for children. Finally, the President's budget would fund cross-agency partnerships at the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) and the Administration for Children and Families (ACF) to improve data sources and verification services infrastructure, which would help improve children's access to programs including Medicaid and CHIP.

For CHIP, President Biden's budget provides \$18.3 billion in FY 2024, a welcome boost of approximately \$600 million compared to FY 2023 spending levels (\$17.7 billion). However, the President's budget does not include a proposal to make CHIP permanent, which is the only way to guarantee health care coverage for 7 million children and give states the stability they need to better meet children's needs within the program.

To increase the number of pediatric behavioral health professionals, the President calls for a 96.58% increase in FY 2024 BHWET funding. The President's FY 2024 budget prioritizes school-based health programs with a 157% increase in the CDC School Health Program and a 74% increase in Project AWARE, which supports schools in building awareness of mental health issues with an emphasis on early intervention and coordinated supports.



Nationwide, 28% of adults said in 2022 that parents should not have to vaccinate their children in order to attend public school, even if this poses health risks to other children, an increase from 16% in 2019.²²

The President's FY 2024 budget calls for \$836 million to fund 988, the new national suicide and crisis lifeline, which represents a \$334 million increase over FY 2023 enacted levels. Use of 988 surged 40.9% from July 2022 to April 2023.¹⁹ Additionally, his FY 2024 budget proposes \$7.2 million for a 988 pilot program that specifically serves LGBTQ+ youth.²⁰

The President requests a 43% increase over last year's budget for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics. CCHBC funding, however, starts from a very low base, and more is needed to achieve equitable distribution of pediatric behavioral health services offered to those served by CCBHCs.

The Community Mental Health Services Block Grant provides community-based services for children with a diagnosed serious emotional disturbance and adults experiencing serious mental illness. The President's FY 2024 budget proposes \$1.6 billion for this program, a \$645 million increase over FY 2023 levels. The proposal includes a new 10% set aside for early intervention and prevention efforts, which First Focus on Children supports.

In addition to requiring that states provide 12 months of postpartum coverage through Medicaid and CHIP, the President's budget would increase funding for existing programs that offer maternal

health services, training for providers, and pre- and post-birth services for families. The Healthy Start program would receive a 28% increase in the President's FY 2024 budget, which would reduce disparities in infant mortality and improve health outcomes before and after the birth of a child. The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant would receive a 14% increase.

To improve childhood vaccination rates, the President's FY 2024 budget includes a 7% increase over FY 2023 levels for the Vaccines for Children program. Community Health Centers receive a slight increase, and, as stated earlier, the CDC Healthy Schools program receives a 157% increase.

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Health Program Listings

-5.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 52.3 M	\$ 53.2 M	\$ 54.3 M	\$ 56.3 M	\$ 57.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.8%	1.2%	2.0%	-1.6%	-5.3%	-1.9%	1.8%

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

115.9%
2018-23

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 153.0 M	\$ 197.1 M	\$ 387.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	46.5%	-1.8%	34.1%	6.3%	26.6%	21.9%	96.6%

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.



20.2%
2018-23

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 78%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 160.8 M	\$ 167.3 M	\$ 177.1 M	\$ 205.6 M	\$ 222.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 109.6 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 125.4 M	\$ 130.5 M	\$ 138.1 M	\$ 160.3 M	\$ 173.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	8.7%	1.9%	0.7%	-1.9%	9.9%	8.3%

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.

0.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 34.0 M	\$ 36.1 M	\$ 38.1 M	\$ 90.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	4.5%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-1.6%	-0.1%	136.6%

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.

3.5%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 17.4 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	5.0%	5.5%	157.7%

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

216.3%
2018-23

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 23%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 670.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	\$ 552.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 154.1 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 88.6 M	\$ 127.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	47.3%	31.4%	224.3%	-56.4%	15.7%	43.5%

A Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) model is designed to ensure access to coordinated comprehensive behavioral health care. CCBHCs are required to serve anyone who requests care for mental health or substance use, regardless of their ability to pay, place of residence, or age — including developmentally appropriate care for children and youth.

NEW
SINCE
2018

Childhood Cancer Data Initiative

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

-15.8%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 17.282 B	\$ 17.689 B	\$ 16.880 B	\$ 16.093 B	\$ 16.613 B	\$ 17.707 B	\$ 18.323 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.7%	0.5%	-5.9%	-7.7%	-4.3%	0.9%	3.5%

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.

0.4%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 340.0 M	\$ 349.3 M	\$ 375.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	\$ 385.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.5%	1.3%	3.1%	-0.6%	-0.5%	-2.8%	0.0%

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

-14.6%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 225.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-1.6%	73.1%

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

Community Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 30%

-11.1%
2018-23

Mandatory

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.699 B	\$ 3.865 B	\$ 5.320 B	\$ 11.600 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 5.170 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.117 B	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.607 B	\$ 3.503 B	\$ 1.208 B	\$ 1.208 B	\$ 1.561 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.2%	2.6%	35.7%	111.1%	-68.1%	-5.4%	29.3%

-6.1%
2018-23

Discretionary

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 2.206 B	\$ 1.554 B	\$ 1.748 B	\$ 1.858 B	\$ 1.818 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 490.9 M	\$ 454.7 M	\$ 666.1 M	\$ 469.4 M	\$ 527.8 M	\$ 561.0 M	\$ 549.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.4%	-9.1%	44.4%	-31.8%	4.2%	0.6%	-2.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system, and children under the age of 18 represent roughly 30% 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.



**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Community Mental Health Centers

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 29%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 412.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 121.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Community Mental Health Centers (CMHCs) are operated by state and local governments, as well as nonprofit organizations, to increase access to high-quality, comprehensive mental health services in communities across the nation. The budget proposal will further expand the range, quality, and capacity of services in CMHCs, building on the \$825 million in funding directed to CMHCs in the Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations. Multiplier is based on Mental Health Services Block Grant demographic data in the SAMSHA congressional budget justification.

12.2%
2018-23

Community Mental Health Services Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 29%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 757.1 M	\$ 920.1 M	\$ 986.5 M	\$ 1.653 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 212.4 M	\$ 212.4 M	\$ 212.4 M	\$ 222.6 M	\$ 270.5 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 485.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	25.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.4%	12.6%	1.5%	67.5%

The MHBG program's objective is to support the grantees in carrying out plans for providing comprehensive community mental health services. The MHBG program targets children with serious emotional disturbances. This program received additional FY 2022 funding in the 2022 Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.



-10.5%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 24.3 M	\$ 28.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	8.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-7.1%	3.1%	15.6%

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.

1.6%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 38.8 M	\$ 43.8 M	\$ 43.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 20.6 M	\$ 23.2 M	\$ 23.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%	47.7%	-33.4%	6.8%	0.0%

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% of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

7.8%
2018-23

Healthy Start

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 122.5 M	\$ 125.5 M	\$ 127.6 M	\$ 131.5 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 185.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 67.5 M	\$ 74.8 M	\$ 76.6 M	\$ 77.9 M	\$ 80.3 M	\$ 88.5 M	\$ 113.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.2%	8.8%	1.0%	-1.6%	-4.5%	4.4%	27.6%

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% of the program's participants are children and pregnant women.

-3.6%
2018-23

Healthy Transitions

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 61.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 6.1 M	\$ 12.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	27.0%	-1.8%	10.0%	-1.5%	-7.3%	-2.1%	101.6%

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% of these grants benefit children under age 18.

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 17.9 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 19.9 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	7.6%	1.9%	-2.1%	-0.6%	0.0%

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.

0.1%
2018-23

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.5 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	10.9%	2.2%	-4.9%	-5.4%	0.0%

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

3.7%
2018-23

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: 87%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 677.7 M	\$ 687.7 M	\$ 710.5 M	\$ 747.7 M	\$ 822.7 M	\$ 937.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 567.0 M	\$ 589.6 M	\$ 598.3 M	\$ 618.2 M	\$ 650.5 M	\$ 715.7 M	\$ 815.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-2.5%	4.1%	13.9%

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.

22.9%
2018-23

Medicaid

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 20%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$405.419 B	\$405.259 B	\$406.542 B	\$450.001 B	\$529.248 B	\$606.623 B	\$604.537 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 81.084 B	\$ 81.052 B	\$ 81.308 B	\$ 90.000 B	\$105.850 B	\$121.325 B	\$120.907 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.8%	-1.9%	-1.1%	7.2%	9.0%	8.5%	-0.3%

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.

-5.1%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 29.9 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.1%	-1.8%	2.0%	-3.5%	-5.5%	4.0%	0.0%

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.



43.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 63.9 M	\$ 68.9 M	\$ 91.7 M	\$ 91.9 M	\$ 93.9 M	\$ 150.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.6%	16.4%	6.3%	28.8%	-7.1%	-3.3%	59.8%

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. This program received additional FY 2022 funding in the 2022 Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

160.8%
2018-23

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 21.7 M	\$ 31.7 M	\$ 31.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	28.1%	26.6%	18.5%	38.2%	0.0%

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.



-1.0%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 1.557 B	\$ 1.588 B	\$ 1.683 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.749 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	-1.3%	-1.8%	-1.6%	0.0%

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.

-74.8%
2018-23

Office of Adolescent Health

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 5.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-69.8%	-3.0%	-7.5%	-5.1%	1,192.8%

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).

NEW
SINCE
2018

Pediatric Disaster Care

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-7.3%	10.4%	0.0%

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 2018	Mandatory							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	

NEW SINCE 2018	Discretionary							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024	
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.5%	188.1%	0.8%	-60.6%	

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. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, enacted in 2022, provides an additional \$80 million dollars over 4 years for PMHCA.

20.4% 2018-23 Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 73.0 M	\$ 72.7 M	\$ 73.4 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.2%	-2.2%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-12.6%	-5.4%	6.0%

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.

62.0% 2018-23 Project AWARE

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 185.1 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 140.0 M	\$ 244.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	21.6%	-1.8%	41.6%	75.7%	-9.9%	-26.4%	74.3%

Project AWARE (Advancing Wellness and Resiliency in Education) is made up of three components: Project AWARE; ReCAST (Resilience in Communities after Stress and Trauma); and Cooperative Agreements for School-Based Trauma-Informed Support Services and Mental Health Care for Children and Youth (Trauma-Informed Services in Schools). All three programs are a part of a comprehensive mental health project that focuses on building infrastructure within schools and communities to provide trauma-informed, developmentally appropriate, and culturally competent services to children and youth, their families, and their communities.

-10.9%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.5 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 25.6 M	\$ 35.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.6%	-7.0%	2.7%	38.3%

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

-8.9%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.479 B	\$ 2.421 B	\$ 2.495 B	\$ 2.571 B	\$ 2.696 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.1 M	\$ 30.1 M	\$ 32.2 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 35.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.4%	-5.5%	-4.5%	-2.5%	4.9%

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.

92.9%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 62.8 M	\$ 83.0 M	\$ 108.0 M	\$ 164.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	23.8%	-1.4%	4.8%	22.5%	23.2%	51.9%

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.

15.0%
2018-23

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	62.7%	37.5%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	-100.0%

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



-16.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-3.5%	0.0%

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.

-17.8%
2018-23

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 111.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	9.9%

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

-9.3%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 64.1 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.3%	6.8%	6.0%	-3.2%	-12.6%	-5.4%	-100.0%

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.

24.6%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 23.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 12.1 M	\$ 12.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	30.9%	-1.4%	1.1%	-7.9%	3.8%	2.2%

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% of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

-17.8%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

-13.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-7.1%	0.0%	0.0%

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

0.2%
2018-23

Vaccines For Children

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.578 B	\$ 3.806 B	\$ 5.140 B	\$ 5.609 B	\$ 6.002 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.4%	-11.2%	8.5%	-19.5%	25.1%	3.3%	7.0%

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



10.7%

Decrease in share of federal Spending going to housing from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 14.17 B	\$ 14.38 B	\$ 15.60 B	\$ 17.31 B	\$ 18.60 B	\$ 19.64 B	\$ 21.14 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.52%	-0.34%	6.94%	7.44%	-0.44%	-0.09%	7.66%
Share of Total Spending	0.34%	0.32%	0.24%	0.25%	0.31%	0.31%	0.31%

Rental assistance programs, such as Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, help ensure that millions of children have a safe and stable place to live. Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as “Section 8”), helps subsidize housing costs for more than 2 million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Section 8 is the federal government’s largest low-income housing assistance program.

Housing vouchers can reduce how often children have to move and experience disruption, improving educational stability and performance.¹ Vouchers can help families avoid involvement in the child welfare system, where reports of child neglect are often conflated with poverty and homelessness or housing instability. Yet current federal funding is insufficient to assist all families with children who struggle to afford housing and families with children are a declining share of rental assistance recipients. Even when families can obtain vouchers, they often struggle to find landlords who will accept them. Congress must make additional



Funding remains essentially flat for children's housing and homelessness programs since last year, and the share of federal spending for these programs has decreased by nearly 11 percent from FY2018 to FY2023. It makes up just .3% of the federal budget in FY 2023.

investments in housing vouchers and other federal rental assistance and they must prioritize families with children. Funding for landlord outreach and protections from source-of-income discrimination must accompany these increases to ensure that families with children can secure housing after receiving a voucher.

Increasing access to affordable housing is critical to addressing our country's high rate of child and family homelessness, as is improving access to affordable child care, physical and mental health care, educational support for children, and other services. Homelessness assistance is administered by HUD through Homeless Assistance Grants that 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.

While this assistance is important for the homeless children and youth it serves, it fails to reach the majority of children, youth, and families experiencing homelessness because they don't meet HUD's narrow definition of homelessness. In order to be effective at truly addressing homelessness in the U.S., HUD homeless assistance must be revised to

reach children and youth experiencing all forms of homelessness.²

The Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) program is administered by the U.S. Department of



The national median rent price in the United States in June 2023 was \$2,029 and over a two-year period, rent prices have risen by more than 15.5 percent nationally, adding over \$275 to monthly rent bills.¹⁰

Health and Human Services (HHS) and meets the needs of runaway and homeless youth by funding local facilities, providing temporary residential care and counseling, and establishing a national toll-free hotline. Over 700,000 youth ages 13-17 and over 3 million young adults ages 18-25 experience homelessness on their own each year due to child abuse and/or neglect, domestic violence, family conflict, and other reasons. Homelessness among youth is very transitory and youth and young adults who experience homelessness on their own are extremely vulnerable to trafficking and exploitation.

Programs such as street outreach, basic care centers, and transitional housing provide safety and stability for youth and young people and help connect them to services and educational opportunities.

Overall Analysis

Funding remains essentially flat for children's housing and homelessness programs compared to last year, and the share of federal spending in this area decreased by nearly 11% from Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 to FY 2023. Housing assistance for families makes up just 0.3% of the federal budget in FY 2023.

At the same time, rents in the United States continue to rise. After adjusting for inflation, the median rent payment rose 61% from 1960 to 2016 while the median renter income has only grown by 5%.³ The national median rent price in the United States in June 2023 was \$2,029 and over a two-year period, rent prices have risen by more than 15.5% nationally, adding more than \$275 a month to people's rent.⁴ Currently, federal rental assistance reaches only 1-in-4 families with children in need.⁵ As of 2020, families face an average wait time of two-and-a-half years to receive a housing choice voucher (commonly known as Section 8 vouchers), and waiting lists in some areas are so long that local officials have closed them to additional applicants.⁶ Communities that set priorities for their waiting lists often overlook families with children,⁷ despite ample research showing the importance of stable housing for healthy child development. In fact, families with children are a decreasing share of subsidized housing residents, including for housing choice vouchers. In 2009, 52% of voucher recipients were households with children, while in 2022, they made up just 39% of recipients.⁸ Therefore, while funding for additional housing vouchers is critical, Congress and HUD also must take steps to ensure that any additional vouchers reach families with children.

Family and youth homelessness often looks different than individual adult homelessness. Homeless children, youth, and families have to stay where they can due to a lack of alternatives and/or fear of authorities and are often forced to bounce around. Many communities do not have family or youth shelters, and even when they do, shelters are often full. Shelter policies may also prevent families from

staying together or may restrict the length of stay. As a result, homeless children and youth often stay in motel rooms or double-up with friends or others, hiding them from the community and disconnecting them from assistance. The temporary nature of these situations creates frequent upheaval, volatility, and a loss of stability for children, disrupting their education, healthcare, and general well-being. Despite this vulnerability, children often fail to meet HUD's narrow definition of homelessness and as a result, are often excluded from receiving HUD homeless assistance.⁹

Therefore, policymakers must reform these programs in addition to increasing funding to ensure that children and youth do not fall through the gaps.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Currently, only 25% of applicants to the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act program receive funding. RHYA has received relatively flat funding since 2018 and any subsequent increases to the program, while important, have not been enough to outpace increases in inflation. Congress must increase funding for RHYA to at least \$300 million to help fill this unmet need.

Congress should also establish a national renter tax credit, which if properly designed and implemented, could help meet the need for housing assistance by delivering resources directly to the families who need them most.

A renter tax credit should:

- Target low-income renter households
- Support families with children by adjusting for family size and inflation
- Reach families who lack a formal lease but are still paying rent or a motel bill.
- Be large enough to relieve low-income families' housing cost burden
- Be delivered monthly as rent is due and include a safe harbor provision so that low-income families don't end up owing more at tax time.



In 2009, 52% of voucher recipients were households with children, while in 2022, they made up just 39% of recipients.¹¹

Lawmakers should look to the lessons learned from the Internal Revenue Service's delivery of monthly Child Tax Credit payments in 2021 and build upon this effort.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget requests a 7.7% real increase for children's housing programs. The Administration has illustrated its commitment to securing affordable housing for low-income households by proposing \$32.7 billion to renew all

housing vouchers and provide an additional 130,000 vouchers, as well as prioritizing youth aging out of foster care who face high rates of homelessness by providing \$9 billion to cover all youth aging out of care.

The President's proposed 9.2% increase to the RHYA program will provide essential support, but more is needed. In addition to increased funding, the Administration must take steps to waive any regulations or practices that restrict access to homelessness assistance for children, youth, and families experiencing homelessness under the definition used by the U.S. Department of Education.

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Housing Program Listings

91.7%
2018-23

Choice Neighborhoods

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 122.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 185.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 65.6 M	\$ 107.6 M	\$ 188.3 M	\$ 188.3 M	\$ 99.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.5%	-1.8%	-19.8%	58.7%	62.2%	-5.4%	-47.1%

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.

-6.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 116.8 M	\$ 120.3 M	\$ 125.3 M	\$ 136.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.6%	-1.8%	22.6%	-17.6%	-4.6%	-1.4%	9.2%

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.

18.8%
2018-23

Homeless Assistance Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.636 B	\$ 2.212 B	\$ 3.215 B	\$ 3.213 B	\$ 3.633 B	\$ 3.749 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 567.9 M	\$ 595.7 M	\$ 499.9 M	\$ 726.5 M	\$ 726.1 M	\$ 821.1 M	\$ 847.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.0%	3.0%	-17.3%	40.7%	-7.4%	7.0%	3.2%

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.



-9.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 4.640 B	\$ 8.250 B	\$ 3.800 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 4.111 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 728.1 M	\$ 738.1 M	\$ 928.1 M	\$ 1.650 B	\$ 760.1 M	\$ 800.0 M	\$ 822.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.8%	-0.5%	23.9%	72.1%	-57.3%	-0.4%	2.8%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) keeps families safe and healthy through initiatives that assist families with energy costs.

57.8%
2018-23

Multi-Family Housing Voucher Program (Rural Housing Voucher Program)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 32.0 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	25.8%	6.0%	16.8%	21.0%	4.3%	1.0%	-100.0%

The Rural Housing Voucher Program is designed to provide qualifying low-income families who live in Rural Rental USDA Housing with vouchers to pay their mortgages and avoid being displaced. The 2024 President's Budget is requesting the Rural Voucher program be merged with the Rental Assistance program, the line item for FY 2024 is therefore zeroed out.



806.4%
2018-23

National Housing Trust Fund

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 32.1 M	\$ 80.6 M	\$ 169.0 M	\$ 213.0 M	\$ 739.0 M	\$ 354.3 M	\$ 324.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 22.2 M	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 58.6 M	\$ 203.2 M	\$ 97.4 M	\$ 89.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1,510.8%	146.4%	106.6%	22.0%	221.5%	-54.6%	-8.6%

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

-14.4%
2018-23

Native American Housing Block Grant Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 652.0 M	\$ 648.0 M	\$ 772.0 M	\$ 787.0 M	\$ 820.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 103.7 M	\$ 103.0 M	\$ 122.7 M	\$ 125.1 M	\$ 130.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	12.7%	-1.8%	-14.9%	-3.8%	10.4%	-3.5%	4.2%

The Native American Housing Block Grant 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.

-0.6%
2018-23

Project-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.747 B	\$ 12.904 B	\$ 13.465 B	\$ 13.940 B	\$ 13.938 B	\$ 15.904 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.167 B	\$ 3.230 B	\$ 3.549 B	\$ 3.703 B	\$ 3.834 B	\$ 3.833 B	\$ 4.374 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.0%	0.2%	8.3%	1.0%	-4.1%	-5.4%	14.1%

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% to 28%, and was as low as 21% in 2014.

53.8%
2018-23

Public Housing Fund (Formerly the Public Housing Operating Fund)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.550 B	\$ 4.653 B	\$ 4.580 B	\$ 4.864 B	\$ 8.452 B	\$ 8.514 B	\$ 8.893 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.718 B	\$ 1.757 B	\$ 1.729 B	\$ 1.836 B	\$ 3.190 B	\$ 3.214 B	\$ 3.357 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.0%	0.4%	-3.0%	2.8%	61.0%	-4.7%	4.5%

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% to 38% since 2007. In his American Jobs Plan, President Biden allocated \$1.2 billion for the Public Housing Fund in mandatory spending. The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (P.L. 116–260) combined the Public Housing Capital Fund and the Public Housing Operating Fund into the new Public Housing Fund. This book does not track the Public Housing Capital Fund.

-9.1%
2018-23

Rural Rental Assistance Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.331 B	\$ 1.375 B	\$ 1.346 B	\$ 1.410 B	\$ 1.488 B	\$ 1.688 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 372.1 M	\$ 384.3 M	\$ 376.2 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 415.9 M	\$ 471.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.8%	-2.8%	1.8%	-5.2%	-2.9%	-0.1%	13.5%

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% of the tenant's adjusted income. The 2024 President's Budget request combines Rural Housing Vouchers and Rural Rental Assistance.

0.7%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	16.2%	-4.2%	-7.3%	-0.6%	4.8%

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: 33%

NEW SINCE 2018	Mandatory						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 299.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 98.7 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

12.9%
2016-21

Discretionary

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 22.208 B	\$ 24.632 B	\$ 25.778 B	\$ 27.370 B	\$ 30.253 B	\$ 32.703 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.265 B	\$ 7.329 B	\$ 8.129 B	\$ 8.507 B	\$ 9.032 B	\$ 9.984 B	\$ 10.792 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.9%	-1.0%	9.3%	1.3%	-1.6%	4.6%	8.1%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program, or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly referred to as “Section 8”), helps subsidize housing costs for over two million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government’s largest low-income housing assistance program. Since 2007, the share of children using Tenant-Based Rental Assistance has fallen from 54% to 33%. 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



19.2%

Decrease in Share of federal spending going to income support from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 142.59 B	\$ 158.46 B	\$ 191.96 B	\$ 357.69 B	\$ 282.35 B	\$ 178.71 B	\$ 430.31 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.10%	9.11%	19.41%	80.38%	-26.85%	-40.09%	140.78%
Share of Total Spending	3.47%	3.56%	2.93%	5.24%	4.76%	2.80%	6.40%

Income support includes programs that provide financial support and cash assistance to children and their families such as the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and a proposal in the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 request to expand access to comprehensive Paid Family and Medical Leave. Extensive research shows that tax credits and cash transfers promote positive parent-child interactions, improve child development outcomes, and do more than any other policy to reduce child poverty.¹ The expansion of the CTC and EITC in 2021 delivered dramatic, positive results. It is hard to overstate the impact of these improvements, which transformed the lives of tens of millions of children.



In 2021, the Supplemental Poverty Measure (SPM) showed that together the refundable tax credits – CTC, EITC and CDCTC – lifted nearly 5 million children out of poverty.¹⁴

The enhanced CTC reached an estimated 40 million households with more than 65 million children. EITC improvements are projected to benefit an estimated 17 million workers,² including as many as 500,000 former foster youth. The CTC contributed significantly to the largest-ever decrease in child poverty, pushing it from 9.7% in 2020 to 5.2% in 2021.³ CTC payments also dramatically reduced food insufficiency⁴ and eased material hardship for households all across the country.

A more equitable tax code that works because everyone pays their fair share would support healthy child development and help stabilize families struggling to afford basic living expenses. The tax code also provides a powerful tool to reduce child poverty, address income and racial inequities, and build financial security for all of our nation's families.

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on income support programs that benefit children decreased by just over 19% between Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2023 and makes up 2.8% of the federal budget in FY 2023. Spending on child-related income support peaked in FY 2021 at nearly \$358 billion, largely due to COVID-fueled investments. FY 2023 funding for income support is estimated at close to \$180 billion — just slightly more than the pre-pandemic level in

FY 2019 of nearly \$158 billion. When accounting for inflation, real spending on income support programs in FY 2023 declined 40% from FY 2022. Policymakers could reverse this decline by adopting the President's request to restore the FY 2021 CTC improvements, which would boost mandatory CTC funding to roughly \$265 billion and increase the share of child-related income support funding to 6.4% of the federal budget.

On its own, CTC funding dropped significantly from \$131.4 billion in FY 2022 to just \$30.4 billion in FY 2023, a nearly 80% decrease in real spending. The steepness of the decline results partially from the timing of the outlays for the expanded CTC, which were realized in FY 2021 and FY 2022 because the advanced monthly payments began in July 2021.

Similarly, EITC spending on kids dropped from \$64.3 billion in FY 2022 to approximately \$58.3 billion in FY 2023 — closer to pre-pandemic levels and an 8.5% decline in real spending from FY 2022.

This analysis tracks the mandatory spending of the tax credits. Therefore, the CDCTC is zeroed out from the FY 2022 funding level of \$7.63 billion because the temporary refundability of the credit expired in FY 2022. Overall, the decrease in the share of child-related income supports in FY 2023 largely stems from the expiration of improvements

to the CTC and EITC, which have reverted to the reduced benefits and limited eligibility of the pre-pandemic era.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Child Tax Credit

The CTC is a partially refundable tax credit available to households with dependent children aimed at reducing the financial stress associated with raising children. The 2021 American Rescue Plan Act transformed the CTC by increasing the amount of the credit to \$3,600 for most children under age 6 and \$3,000 for most children 6 through 17, establishing monthly payments, and making the credit fully refundable. Full refundability eliminated the earnings requirement, which made families with little or no income eligible for the maximum credit. This temporary provision extended the full credit to the 23 million children previously left behind because their parents earned too little to qualify for the full amount.⁵ Since the expiration of these improvements in January 2022, these children — who are most in need — receive only partial credit or no credit at all.



When the CTC improvements expired in January 2022, roughly 4 million children slid back into poverty. Food insufficiency rates among households with children increased 25%.¹¹

Earned Income Tax Credit

The EITC is a refundable tax credit available to workers earning relatively low wages. The amount of credit is based on a variety of factors, including the presence of qualifying children and the recipient's investment and earned income. Enacted 40 years ago, the EITC has evolved from a relatively modest tax benefit to a significant anti-poverty program. Temporary expansions to the EITC under the American Rescue Plan Act nearly tripled the amount of the credit for low-income workers without children, allowed parents with ineligible children (those without a social security number) to receive

the enhanced childless benefit, and broadened eligibility from 25-years-old to 18-years-old for youth who experience the foster care system or homelessness.

Congress must build on the success of these reforms — which brought recipients into the labor market and reduced poverty — by making permanent the changes that benefit youth who experience the foster care system and homelessness.

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit

The Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC) allows families to claim a credit if they paid expenses for the care of a qualifying individual that enabled parents to work, go to school or actively look for work. The American Rescue Plan Act made the CDCTC temporarily refundable for the first time in 2021. That provision has since expired and now, recipients only receive the credit to offset taxes owed, meaning lower-income households who do not owe taxes do not qualify. As a result of this expiration, the FY 2023 mandatory spending level is zero. This situation underscores the need for a comprehensive approach to the child care crisis we face in this country and the restoration of the refundability of the CDCTC.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Since the expiration of the 2021 improvements to the CTC, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program stands as the only federal program providing monthly cash assistance to families with very low incomes. TANF provides critical assistance to millions of children and families through cash assistance as well as funding for child care, state tax credits, food banks, and other aid. More than 70% of TANF recipients are children.⁶

TANF received a slight increase in FY 2023 of \$300 million, but overall, inflation has cost the TANF block grant 45% of its value since its creation in 1997. The TANF block grant has not been increased to adjust for inflation or population change since its inception.⁷

While TANF cash assistance is a lifeline for those households with children that receive it — helping parents and caretakers afford food, rent, diapers, and other staples — it fails to reach many kids in



Analysis from Columbia University's Center on Poverty and Social Policy finds that children who were disproportionately ineligible for the CTC prior to the ARPA enhancements — Black and Hispanic children, young children, and children in single-parent, rural or large families — all experienced significant declines in child poverty in 2021.¹²

need. In 2020, for every 100 families in poverty, just 21 received TANF assistance.⁸ The debt ceiling bill that Congress passed in June 2023 threatens to further limit the number of children in families that receive TANF assistance by significantly limiting states' flexibility in implementing work requirements and delivering cash assistance and employment services.⁹

Additional funding and significant policy changes are needed for TANF to serve more families with children and improve TANF's effectiveness at reducing child poverty.¹⁰

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget request increases real spending on children's income support programs by 141%. The Child Tax Credit in particular, would see a huge increase of 772% to nearly \$265 billion in mandatory spending, largely by making permanent the reforms enacted in the American Rescue Plan Act, including full refundability.

The President's FY 2024 budget also would restore the EITC improvements made under the American Rescue Plan, increasing the credit's mandatory funding to roughly \$71.4 billion, about \$13 billion above the FY 2023 estimated funding.

The President's budget proposes \$2 billion to ensure access to a comprehensive paid family and medical leave program to be administered by the Social Security Administration. The lack of earned family leave for millions of U.S. workers forces parents to make an impossible choice: Continue earning necessary income, or forfeit that income and care for their newborn, sick child, family member, or themselves. The Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that only about 1-in-4 private sector employees has access to paid family leave, and Hispanic and Black workers are much less likely to have access to paid leave compared to their white counterparts. The U.S. is the only wealthy country in the world that does not offer paid parental leave at the national level. The FY 2024 request also includes \$10 million for the Department of Labor's Women's Bureau to help states expand access to paid leave benefits and the creation of a Technical Assistance Hub.



Extensive research shows that tax credits and cash transfers promote positive parent-child interactions, improve child development outcomes, and do more than any other policy to reduce child poverty.¹³

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Income Support Program Listings

NEW SINCE 2018 Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7.630 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

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

34.1% 2018-23 Child Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 18.597 B	\$ 28.898 B	\$ 27.779 B	\$ 78.959 B	\$ 131.435 B	\$ 30.359 B	\$ 264.720 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.4%	52.6%	-5.3%	175.2%	54.3%	-78.1%	772.0%

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.

56.7% 2018-23 Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.341 B	\$ 7.207 B	\$ 7.698 B	\$ 7.987 B	\$ 8.768 B	\$ 12.093 B	\$ 13.295 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 239.1 M	\$ 271.7 M	\$ 290.2 M	\$ 301.1 M	\$ 330.6 M	\$ 455.9 M	\$ 501.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.8%	11.6%	5.3%	0.4%	1.7%	30.5%	9.9%

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.

49.9%
2018-23

Disability Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 72.211 B	\$ 86.728 B	\$ 97.130 B	\$ 101.892 B	\$ 115.533 B	\$ 131.699 B	\$ 148.136 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.024 B	\$ 19.245 B	\$ 21.553 B	\$ 22.610 B	\$ 25.637 B	\$ 29.224 B	\$ 32.871 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.1%	17.9%	10.4%	1.6%	5.1%	7.9%	12.5%

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.

-15.3%
2018-23

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 4%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 144.781 B	\$ 144.852 B	\$ 146.834 B	\$ 143.396 B	\$ 143.048 B	\$ 149.285 B	\$ 165.893 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.370 B	\$ 6.374 B	\$ 6.461 B	\$ 6.309 B	\$ 6.294 B	\$ 6.569 B	\$ 7.299 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.0%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-5.5%	-7.6%	-1.2%	11.1%

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

-18.3%
2018-23

Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 97%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 58.640 B	\$ 59.209 B	\$ 57.577 B	\$ 60.757 B	\$ 64.282 B	\$ 58.309 B	\$ 71.391 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 56.881 B	\$ 57.433 B	\$ 55.850 B	\$ 58.934 B	\$ 58.497 B	\$ 56.560 B	\$ 64.966 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.2%	-0.9%	-4.2%	2.2%	-8.0%	-8.5%	14.9%

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 2023, 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 2018	Round 1							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 29.914 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	

NEW SINCE 2018	Round 2							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 32.592 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	

NEW SINCE 2018	Round 3							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024	
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$108.413 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	

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.



36.9%
2018-23

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 36%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 79.3 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 27.1 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 39.3 M	\$ 45.1 M	\$ 45.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	4.7%	-1.4%	-4.0%	27.4%	8.5%	0.0%

The Family Self-Sufficiency (FSS) program promotes local strategies that leverage public and private resources, which enables HUD-assisted families to increase earned income and build assets. FSS provides case management to help families overcome barriers to work and develop individualized skills training and services plans, and escrow accounts that grow as families' earnings rises. Households participating in Public Housing, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance are all eligible for FSS, thus we average the share of children across those three programs to estimate that some 36% of households participating FSS have children.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

National Paid Leave

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Budget proposes to establish a national, comprehensive paid family and medical leave program administered by SSA. The program would: provide workers with progressive, partial wage replacement to take time off for family and medical reasons; include robust administrative funding; and use an inclusive family definition. The Budget would provide up to 12 weeks of leave to allow eligible workers to take time off to: care and bond with a new child; care for a seriously ill loved one; heal from their own serious illness; address circumstances arising from a loved one's military deployment; or find safety from domestic violence, sexual assault, or stalking. The Budget would also provide up to three days to grieve the death of a loved one.

17.4%
2018-23

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$833.029 B	\$888.067 B	\$940.205 B	\$991.291 B	\$ 1.064 T	\$ 1.190 T	\$ 1.295 T
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.576 B	\$ 20.870 B	\$ 22.095 B	\$ 23.295 B	\$ 25.001 B	\$ 27.976 B	\$ 30.434 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.8%	4.7%	4.4%	2.1%	-0.6%	5.9%	8.8%

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.

-16.9%
2018-23

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: 89%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.137 B	\$ 4.117 B	\$ 4.532 B	\$ 4.439 B	\$ 4.194 B	\$ 4.182 B	\$ 4.608 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.682 B	\$ 3.664 B	\$ 4.033 B	\$ 3.951 B	\$ 3.733 B	\$ 3.722 B	\$ 4.101 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.9%	-2.3%	8.5%	-5.2%	-12.4%	-5.6%	10.2%

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

1.2%
2018-23

Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 48.817 B	\$ 55.856 B	\$ 60.807 B	\$ 55.584 B	\$ 61.206 B	\$ 60.104 B	\$ 57.582 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.299 B	\$ 9.496 B	\$ 10.337 B	\$ 9.449 B	\$ 10.405 B	\$ 10.218 B	\$ 9.789 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-10.0%	12.3%	7.3%	-11.5%	2.0%	-7.1%	-4.2%

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program guarantees a minimum level of income to low-income individuals who are aged, blind, or disabled, and is the only source of federal income support targeted to families caring for children with disabilities such as Down Syndrome, cerebral palsy, autism, intellectual disability, and blindness. Roughly 17% of SSI beneficiaries are children, half of whom would, without SSI, live beneath the poverty line.

-36.7%
2018-23

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

Department: Veterans Affairs • Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 8%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.688 B	\$ 1.699 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.466 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.300 B	\$ 1.251 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 138.3 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 119.3 M	\$ 109.9 M	\$ 105.8 M	\$ 101.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-10.3%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-17.4%	-14.7%	-8.9%	-3.8%

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 8% of these payments.

NEW
SINCE
2018

TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 78%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 777.1 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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.

-13.2%
2018-23

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 78%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 16.415 B	\$ 15.496 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 15.383 B	\$ 17.037 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 17.346 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.756 B	\$ 12.042 B	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 11.954 B	\$ 13.240 B	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 13.480 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-14.2%	3.9%	-1.7%	6.7%	2.6%	-3.6%	0.0%

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. Nearly 78% of TANF recipients are children.



JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

↑ 0.4%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending Going to Justice and Child Protection from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.26 B	\$ 12.32 B	\$ 13.29 B	\$ 16.52 B	\$ 20.62 B	\$ 19.10 B	\$ 21.02 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.42%	-1.32%	6.31%	20.33%	15.63%	-12.30%	10.05%
Share of Total Spending	0.30%	0.28%	0.20%	0.24%	0.35%	0.30%	0.31%

The sphere of justice and child protection encompasses three systems that affect children: Youth justice, child welfare, and the Unaccompanied Children (UAC) Program, which serves migrant children entering the United States. Children involved in these systems often face dire consequences, including incarceration, separation from family, and denial of their due process and human rights. Justice and protection programs are designed to promote children's rights to liberty, family unity, and due process.



In total, 631,686 children experienced at least one day in the government's care and custody in 2020.¹²



Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on Justice and Child Protection programs increased by 0.4% between Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2023 and makes up just 0.3% of the federal budget in FY 2023.

Although the number of dollars allocated to Justice and Child Protection has risen over the last five years, the sector experienced a 12.3% decline in real spending from FY 2022 to FY 2023 after accounting for inflation.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Youth Justice

States continue to spend money and resources prosecuting, detaining, and confining adjudicated youth in secure carceral settings, despite the availability of federal support for less costly, more effective responses and a growing body of research that suggests most young people grow out of delinquent behavior.¹ These practices are not only costly for state and local governments but also negatively affect the children and families who get caught in the system. For example, many states confine youth who engage in nonviolent behavior or who commit status offenses — behavior that is

unlawful due to their age, such as skipping school or leaving home — in detention and correctional institutions. A 2020 study found that 40 states and the District of Columbia reported spending at least \$100,000 per year for each confined youth.² Even young children are not exempt from becoming court involved. Only 23 states have a minimum age requirement for court system involvement.³ Black youth, Hispanic youth, and youth with disabilities are disproportionately subjected to arrest, formal processing, detention, and confinement in comparison to white, non-Hispanic youth.

70%



of children who age out of foster care graduate high school in comparison to 85% of the general population.¹³

Funding for Youth Justice programs remained just 0.01% of the federal budget from FY 2018 to FY 2023. Youth Justice programs received an increase

of approximately \$33 million in spending levels from FY 2022 resulting in a less than 1% real increase. This increase can be mostly attributed to slight increases in the Community Services Block Grant and the Youth Mentoring Program.

Child Welfare

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 FY 2023, the greatest number of federal child welfare dollars — \$6.2 billion — went to supporting children who had been removed from their families of origin and placed in foster homes or institutions. The next largest program, which received \$4.12 billion of federal child welfare funds, provided financial assistance to adults who adopted foster children with “special needs.” Far less funding goes toward services that encourage family preservation or reunification, independent living and education, and career training for transition-age youth. Services that support kin who are caring for children who otherwise would be placed outside the family, legal counsel for children, and training for child welfare professionals also are underfunded.

Counties, states, territories, and tribes also rely on other federal funding sources, such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program to stabilize and support families, and often use these dollars to supplement their local child welfare funds.⁴

Between FY 2022 and FY 2023 the share of federal spending on child welfare remained just 0.2%. Child welfare program allocations showed a real increase of just over 2% in FY 2023 over the previous year to \$12.6 billion, a wholly inadequate increase when weighed against the growing needs of families in the child welfare system.

A critical component of child welfare is the Child Abuse and Treatment Act, or CAPTA, which is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. After receiving a 187% increase in FY 2021, programs under CAPTA experienced a decrease

of \$339 million — a 65.5% real drop — in FY 2022. In FY 2023, CAPTA programs received a slight real increase of about 3%. Congress is in the process of reauthorizing CAPTA, which could generate long-term savings by preventing the significant annual costs associated with child abuse, which include treating immediate physical injuries as well as poorer adult health, lifelong mental health issues, delayed social development and risk-taking behavior.⁵

Congress must fund services that help children in foster care prepare for the transition to adulthood, address emotional and mental health issues without the use of psychotropic drugs,⁶ and heal from trauma inflicted prior to and during their time away from home.⁷

Children in Need of Asylum

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 Children (UAC) Program have increased by 247% since FY 2018. The federal government has appropriately focused funding on the care of children once they arrive in the United States. The FY 2023 Congressional justification for the Administration of Children and Families indicates that 75% of funding in the UAC program is used for children’s care in government facilities, while 20% is used for other services such as medical care and family unification services.⁹ In contrast to trends for the UAC program, funding for children and families’ safety and development in their home communities has remained flat over several years. Please see **International Programs, page I49: Overall Analysis, for the percentage of foreign assistance that goes toward children.**

In response to increasing arrivals of unaccompanied children and limitations on capacity at the federal government’s permanent facilities due to COVID-19 in 2021, the Biden Administration created emergency intake sites (EIS). At the height of arrivals, the government was operating 14 EIS facilities of varying types and sizes.¹⁰ Multiple whistleblower reports raised serious concerns about



While unaccompanied children have some specific protections under law that acknowledge their needs based on their age and developmental stage, children in families must face the same complex and confusing immigration system that adults do, and protections for children generally are woefully inadequate.¹⁴

the safety and well-being of children at these sites. They were also expensive, costing the government at least \$4.79 billion between March 2021 and March 2022.¹¹ As of this writing, two of the facilities opened as EIS have transitioned to influx care facilities, which have statutory standards of care. The remaining EIS facilities have been closed.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget would provide a 10% real increase to Justice and Child Protection funding. This increase can be primarily attributed to substantial increases in the Child Welfare Training program, which trains prospective and current personnel to work in child welfare, and the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense program, which provides funding to develop effective, well-resourced, model juvenile indigent defender offices.

Additionally, President Biden's FY 2024 budget includes three new programs in Justice and Child Protection, specifically in the Youth Justice area: Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success, a new program to support justice-involved youth returning to their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement, Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative,

which funds states, tribal governments and localities to develop, expand, and enhance community-based alternatives to youth incarceration, and the Youth and Family Engagement Training and Technical Assistance, a new program to build sustainable youth and family engagement capacity and infrastructure through training and program, policy, and practices improvements.

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Justice and Child Protection Program Listings

-17.8%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	93.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system. In FY 2021, nearly 114,000 children in foster care were eligible and waiting to be adopted.

7.2%
2018-23

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 51.0 M	\$ 51.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-1.8%	6.1%	1.4%	0.9%	0.6%	0.0%

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
2018**

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

-15.9%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 48.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 4.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%	6.6%	-15.9%	-3.2%	9.0%

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.



-16.1%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 546.7 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 242.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 54.7 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 24.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-1.8%	0.7%	270.2%	-75.8%	-5.4%	70.0%

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.

11.1%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 535.8 M	\$ 196.8 M	\$ 213.8 M	\$ 257.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	57.4%	-1.8%	12.7%	186.9%	-66.0%	2.8%	20.2%

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.



84.9%
2018-23

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	47.3%	15.0%	-3.2%	5.9%	6.5%	33.3%

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.

-17.8%
2018-23

Child Welfare Services

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 313.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 278.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-1.8%	15.1%	-17.1%	-7.3%	-5.4%	3.8%

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.

-13.3%
2018-23

Child Welfare Training

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 101.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	2.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	432.0%

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

-17.8%
2018-23

Children of Incarcerated Parents

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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% of U.S. children who have experienced it.

-17.8%
2018-23

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

Grants for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal support the development and enhancement of a publicly accessible 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.

-17.8%
2018-23

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

-14.8%
2018-23

Community Services Block Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 753.9 M	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 745.0 M	\$ 755.5 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 278.9 M	\$ 643.8 M	\$ 275.6 M	\$ 279.5 M	\$ 284.9 M	\$ 284.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-0.4%	127.5%	-58.6%	-6.0%	-3.5%	0.0%

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

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	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.

2.7%
2018-23

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 14.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	30.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	0.8%	3.8%	1.4%	-6.7%

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

-14.4%
2018-23

Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 44.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	432.6%	-100.0%	N/A	3.5%	-91.0%	688.7%	256.0%

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 that vary from year to year and are listed individually throughout this book. The spending here is general funding for Delinquency Prevention Programs.



9.5%
2018-23

Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 14.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.4 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.6%	13.0%	4.7%	-3.2%	-7.3%	3.2%	61.1%

The Victims of Domestic Trafficking Grants program provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit 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% of the calls to the Hotline involved minors. FY 2023 and 2024 are estimated based on ACF congressional justifications.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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	N/A

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$15.0 million for a new program to support justice-involved youth, including those who are returning to their communities from secure confinement or out-of-home placement. This program would help justice-involved youth to set aside (i.e., expunge, seal, or vacate) their juvenile records to eliminate barriers to successful reentry, reduce recidivism, and improve public safety. This request would support grants to State, local, and tribal public agencies, and private organizations, including juvenile courts, justice agencies, defender services, and nonprofit organizations.



-100%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	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.

126.0%
2018-23

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	45.2%	39.0%	15.7%	263.6%

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.

73.4%
2018-23

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 163.4 M	\$ 189.9 M	\$ 219.1 M	\$ 248.7 M	\$ 254.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 330.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	19.0%	14.1%	13.8%	9.9%	-5.4%	28.6%	-4.4%

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

2.7%
2018-23

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	21.0%	-7.3%	-5.4%	1,500.0%

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

2.7%
2018-23

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 67.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 157.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.0%	-1.8%	4.3%	2.1%	-3.2%	1.4%	109.3%

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.

28.4%
2018-23

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 16.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	10.5%	9.5%	-3.2%	11.2%	-1.4%	28.0%

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grants support states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction. Congress funded this program in FY 2020 through Title V Juvenile Delinquency Prevention Grants out of the Department of Justice.

15.5%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.937 B	\$ 3.007 B	\$ 3.384 B	\$ 3.802 B	\$ 3.736 B	\$ 4.128 B	\$ 4.706 B
Real Change from Prior Year	15.0%	0.5%	10.9%	8.8%	-8.9%	4.6%	14.0%

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.

-4.6%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 5.329 B	\$ 5.255 B	\$ 5.355 B	\$ 5.795 B	\$ 5.830 B	\$ 6.189 B	\$ 6.958 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.0%	-3.2%	0.4%	4.8%	-6.8%	0.5%	12.4%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

Preventing Trafficking of Girls

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.2%	85.3%	18.3%	100.0%

The Preventing Trafficking of Girls program is a new program created by Congress in the FY 2020 appropriations bill. It carves out \$2 million of Delinquency Prevention Program funds to support efforts to reduce the trafficking of young girls.

Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

-12.0%
2018-23

Mandatory

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 298.7 M	\$ 324.6 M	\$ 328.4 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 325.3 M	\$ 625.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.4%	-3.4%	7.1%	-2.1%	-2.7%	-10.8%	92.2%

-28.8%
2018-23

Discretionary

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 92.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 86.5 M	\$ 106.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	63.0%	-1.8%	-8.6%	-13.7%	-7.3%	-0.8%	22.5%

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.



-12.0%
2018-23

Social Services Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 61%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.587 B	\$ 1.646 B	\$ 1.600 B	\$ 1.603 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.603 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 968.1 M	\$ 1.004 B	\$ 975.8 M	\$ 977.9 M	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 977.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.7%	1.8%	-4.2%	-3.0%	-1.7%	-5.4%	-5.7%

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.

1,703%
2018-23

Social Services Research and Demonstration

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 44.5 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 37.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	3.0%	452.7%	203.8%	-73.7%

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.



Tribal Youth Program

179.4%
2018-23

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-37.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	93.6%	29.7%	14.9%	76.5%

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.

Unaccompanied Children Program

247.2%
2018-23

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 3.638 B	\$ 8.006 B	\$ 5.506 B	\$ 5.506 B
Real Change from Prior Year	34.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	170.3%	103.9%	-34.9%	0.0%

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

34.2%
2018-23

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 98.0 M	\$ 98.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-31.1%	24.4%	6.4%	7.4%	-1.2%	-4.4%	0.0%

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.

60.4%
2018-23

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	5.2%	18.3%	7.6%	1.9%	17.6%	22.0%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Youth and Family Engagement Training and Technical Assistance

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The FY 2024 Budget requests \$6.0 million for this new program to build sustainable youth and family engagement capacity and infrastructure through training and program, policy, and practices improvements. This program will provide national-level training and technical assistance to help State Advisory Groups and other juvenile justice agencies, leaders, and stakeholders undertaking juvenile justice system improvement and reform, and it will help ensure that youth and families with lived experience have meaningful input into the juvenile justice strategic plans and system improvement efforts within their states, localities, and/or tribes.

**PROPOSED
IN 2024**

Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This new program will focus on youth who hold hate-related beliefs, including those in contact with the juvenile justice system. This initiative would provide programming to show youth how and why their hate-related beliefs were formed and contribute to negative behaviors; challenge attitudes to help develop new pro-social behaviors, coping skills and attitudes; and reinforce that behaviors have consequences, and that persistence in hate-related views may place individuals at risk of further involvement with the juvenile justice system and place the public at risk. Funding would also support training and technical assistance to assist program sites and support the expansion and distribution of a universal hate crime prevention and intervention curriculum for youth.

-6.5%
2018-23

Youth Mentoring

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.7%	-0.8%	0.6%	-0.2%	-5.5%	-0.7%	12.2%

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, including mentoring for youth affected by the opioid crisis.



NUTRITION

↑ 32.0%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending
Going to Nutrition from FY 2018 to FY
2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 59.07 B	\$ 57.93 B	\$ 84.78 B	\$ 124.88 B	\$ 118.52 B	\$ 120.99 B	\$ 89.37 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.66%	-3.71%	44.26%	42.58%	-12.05%	-3.38%	-26.13%
Share of Total Spending	1.44%	1.30%	1.29%	1.83%	2.00%	1.90%	1.33%

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

The pandemic has shown that government investment in federal food assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the National School Lunch Program, positively impact the lives of low-income families, especially those with children.¹ But addressing the long-term problem of child hunger in



In 2021, SNAP lifted more than 800,000 children out of poverty.⁶

the U.S. — especially for children of color, who are twice as likely to be food insecure — will require long-term investment.²

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on nutrition programs increased more than 32% between 2018 and 2023 yet nutrition spending still accounts for just 1.9% of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 federal budget. The increase can be mostly attributed to mandatory spending for programs such as SNAP, which experienced an 85% real increase compared to 2018. While some mandatory child-focused programs have received moderate increases over the last five years, such as the Child Nutrition Programs and the Child and Adult Care Food Program, many key discretionary programs such as WIC, the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, and the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), have seen cuts.

In addition, real spending on nutrition programs declined by more than 3% from FY 2022 to FY 2023.

Economists predict that food prices will increase 6% by the end of 2023, suggesting that families with children — still reeling from the loss of many of their pandemic benefits in May 2023 — will continue struggling to put food on the table.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

The SNAP program, previously known as food stamps, provides the first line of defense against child food insecurity, and nearly half of all nutrition spending goes toward the program. Between FY 2020 and FY 2022 — the height of the pandemic — Congress delivered billions of dollars in aid to the SNAP program, which supported struggling families and increased enrollment. Children represent more than 40% of SNAP recipients, making it an excellent investment in reducing childhood hunger. In addition, research has shown that increased investments in FY 2022 (via improvements to the Thrifty Food Plan) reduced child poverty by 8.6% in the fourth-quarter of 2021, and could potentially reduce the severity of poverty for 6.2 million children.^{3,4}

National School Lunch and School Breakfast Programs

The National School Lunch (NSLP) and School Breakfast (SBP) programs offer another layer of defense against child food insecurity. Pandemic flexibilities allowed millions of children to access school meals at no or low cost, providing them with critical nutrition. However, these flexibilities are set to expire before the 2023-2024 school year.⁵ NSLP, SBP and the Summer Food Service Program — which ensures children can access nutritious meals during school holidays — are mandatory programs. Congress has increased spending on these programs over time, yet inflation still outpaces funding for both the NSLP and SBP.

Lawmakers must significantly increase funding to prevent these programs from being forced to reduce reimbursement rates and serve fewer children throughout the school year. Congress also must further improve the programs to reach all eligible children.

The Child Nutrition Reauthorization process and the Community Eligibility Provision (CEP) — which allows high-poverty schools to provide free breakfast and lunch without requiring individual families to prove their eligibility — offer opportunities to reach more low-income students with healthy meals.



More than 14 million children — representing nearly half of all SNAP participants — rely on the program for consistent, healthy meals.⁷

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC)

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC) is the primary discretionary child nutrition program, which Congress funds annually through the appropriations process. Prior to the pandemic, WIC funding had been

declining due to reduced caseloads, and only increased nominally during the pandemic compared to other food assistance programs. In response, Congress authorized an increase of \$880 million for WIC through the American Rescue Plan Act and introduced waivers that made benefit administration and eligible food items more flexible. Congress also more than tripled the fruit and vegetable cash value benefit (CVB), which allows families to purchase healthy foods, from roughly \$11 to \$35 a month.

However, these benefits will likely return to baseline during the FY 2024 appropriations process.

The pandemic, as well as the recent shortages in baby formula, have shined a light on the critical role that WIC plays in supporting the nutritional needs of babies, young children, and mothers. Without significant, permanent investment that increases access and innovation to the program, financial pressures could force the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) to reintroduce waitlists for eligible participants and slash fruit and vegetable benefits.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

The President's FY 2024 budget makes several modest but important investments in child nutrition. The President requests strong investments in programs that feed children in school and child care, and ensure that meals provided meet their nutritional needs, foster healthy eating habits, and safeguard their health. Congruent with the National Strategy on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health, a project stemming from last year's White House Conference on Food, Nutrition, and Health, the President's FY 2024 budget expands the NSLP and SBP to serve an additional 9 million students in America's schools. The President's request for an additional \$15 billion over 10 years to expand access to the CEP recognizes the crucial role that school meals play in children's healthy development.

The budget also reflects the Administration's continued support of school and child care nutrition programs as they struggle with supply chain issues, staffing shortages, and inflation, and prepare for upcoming improvements to school nutrition standards.



Roughly 4% of families participating in the CEP became food secure as a result of the program.⁸

For example, funding for the Child Nutrition Programs, including programs like the NSLP, would increase by \$900 million. These programs support school nutrition programs in purchasing and preparing food for millions of children.

The President's budget request allows the USDA to adequately support the needs of WIC, which is expected to grow to support 6.5 million women, infants, and children in FY 2024. With the recent sunset of pandemic-era expansions, this \$6.3 billion request protects and expands WIC access to mothers and children and allows access to healthier foods.

Overall, the President's budget suggests a commitment to ensuring that low-income and food-insecure children have access to healthy, consistent meals year-round. However, more robust investments are needed to ensure that child nutrition programs are equitable, accessible, and modernized. Lawmakers have many opportunities this year to improve the health and nutrition of our nation's children, including the first child nutrition reauthorization in 13 years, and the reauthorization of the Farm Bill.



12.5%

of all U.S. households with children experienced food insecurity in 2021.⁹



Nearly half of all children ages 1-5 in the United States are not eating even one vegetable per day.¹⁰

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Nutrition Program Listings

5.8%
2018-23

Child and Adult Care Food Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.618 B	\$ 3.616 B	\$ 3.836 B	\$ 4.015 B	\$ 4.315 B	\$ 4.660 B	\$ 4.186 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.481 B	\$ 3.479 B	\$ 3.691 B	\$ 3.863 B	\$ 4.152 B	\$ 4.484 B	\$ 4.028 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.4%	-1.9%	4.6%	1.3%	-0.4%	2.2%	-10.2%

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.

13.3%
2018-23

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.297 B	\$ 1.600 B	\$ 1.420 B	\$ 1.461 B	\$ 1.568 B	\$ 1.788 B	\$ 1.949 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.4%	21.2%	-12.6%	-0.4%	-0.6%	8.0%	9.0%

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

-100%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	96.4%	-1.4%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	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.



-5.3%
2018-23

Coordinated Review

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.7 M	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-13.8%	-12.8%	16.3%	6.4%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.

189.8%
2018-23

Farm to School Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.2%	-1.9%	84.1%	35.1%	25.4%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.



15.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	9.6%	14.7%	-5.4%	0.0%

The WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (FMNP) is associated with the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children, popularly known as WIC. Eligible WIC participants are issued FMNP coupons in addition to their regular WIC benefits. These coupons can be used to buy eligible foods from farmers, farmers' markets or roadside stands that have been approved by the state agency to accept FMNP coupons.

24.2%
2018-23

Food Safety Education

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.8%	-0.2%	2.3%	-1.2%	-5.5%	30.3%	4.3%

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

-7.0%
2018-23

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 168.7 M	\$ 167.7 M	\$ 179.0 M	\$ 183.0 M	\$ 187.0 M	\$ 191.0 M	\$ 195.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-8.9%	-2.4%	5.2%	-1.0%	-5.3%	-3.3%	2.1%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

Pandemic EBT

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 12.647 B	\$ 31.229 B	\$ 25.000 B	\$ 20.000 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	139.0%	-25.8%	-24.3%	-100.0%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

School Breakfast Expansion Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 8.2 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	58.7%	-77.4%	42.0%	-100.0%

While school breakfast continues to be a priority, USDA believes these expansion grants are no longer needed to drive participation in the School Breakfast Program. In 2021, FNS awarded the School Breakfast Expansion Grant for U.S. States and the District of Columbia and the School Breakfast Expansion Grant for U.S. Territories. The purpose of these grants is to provide funds to LEAs and qualifying schools, not to exceed \$10,000 per school year, to establish, maintain, or expand the School Breakfast Program.

-3.5%
2018-23

School Breakfast Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.645 B	\$ 4.785 B	\$ 4.831 B	\$ 5.039 B	\$ 5.189 B	\$ 5.453 B	\$ 6.045 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.4%	1.1%	-0.5%	1.0%	-4.6%	-0.5%	10.9%

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

-0.8%
2018-23

School Lunch Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 12.761 B	\$ 13.468 B	\$ 12.508 B	\$ 13.540 B	\$ 14.666 B	\$ 15.405 B	\$ 16.428 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.3%	3.6%	-8.5%	4.8%	0.4%	-0.6%	6.6%

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.

-17.8%
2018-23

School Meals Equipment Grants

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.1 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-9.4%	-2.2%	-4.2%	0.0%

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

-19.7%
2018-23

Special Milk Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 6.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-13.2%	-14.1%	-0.5%	0.2%	-20.8%	18.4%	-14.9%

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.

-20.2%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 6.075 B	\$ 5.960 B	\$ 5.026 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 6.300 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.3%	-18.4%	10.6%	-5.4%	5.0%

The Special Supplemental Nutrition 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.



-8.3%
2018-23

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 304.5 M	\$ 314.9 M	\$ 317.0 M	\$ 332.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 491.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.0%	-1.5%	1.9%	-2.5%	-3.0%	-3.4%	45.0%

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.

17.4%
2018-23

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 16.3 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	19.1%	-1.8%	23.2%	-54.9%	6.6%	101.7%	-100.0%

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

5.2%
2018-23

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 512.0 M	\$ 498.0 M	\$ 526.4 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 581.1 M	\$ 655.3 M	\$ 846.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.2%	-4.5%	4.2%	1.5%	-2.4%	6.7%	29.2%

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.

84.6%
2018-23

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 68.493 B	\$ 63.466 B	\$ 98.477 B	\$ 146.988 B	\$ 140.441 B	\$ 153.864 B	\$ 122.539 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 29.610 B	\$ 27.436 B	\$ 42.572 B	\$ 63.543 B	\$ 60.713 B	\$ 66.515 B	\$ 52.974 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.7%	-9.0%	53.0%	44.5%	-11.5%	3.7%	-20.4%

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

6.9%
2018-23

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.3 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-11.0%	7.7%	4.4%	-1.8%	1.9%	-5.0%	0.0%

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.



FF SAFETY

↑ 2.8%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending Going to Safety from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY							
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 0.47 B	\$ 0.52 B	\$ 0.57 B	\$ 0.58 B	\$ 1.02 B	\$ 0.75 B	\$ 1.47 B
Real Change from Prior Year	10.14%	7.82%	7.45%	-0.75%	62.61%	-29.93%	94.80%
Share of Total Spending	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.01%	0.02%	0.01%	0.02%

Child safety encompasses a variety of federal efforts, agencies, and funding streams that address violence prevention, school safety, support for missing and exploited children, product safety, and other areas. Homicide is the third leading cause of death for children and youth between the ages of 10 and 24, and the first leading cause of death among non-Hispanic Black children in that age group.¹

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending going to children's and youth safety increased only 2.8% between Fiscal Year (FY) 2018 and FY 2023. This increase was largely driven by boosts to the School Safety National Activities and Safe Routes to Schools programs. Despite this slight increase in FY 2023, the federal government appropriated only \$750 million for child and youth safety, a mere 0.01% of total federal spending.



Youth violence costs nearly \$100 billion a year in lost work, medical bills, and loss of quality and value of life.¹

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Youth Violence Prevention and Exposure

Violence can find children in their homes, communities, and schools. Many programs across federal government agencies address youth violence exposure and prevention and have been flat or nearly flat-funded for several years. However, the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program and the Children Exposed to Violence program both saw real increases of approximately 13.5% and 18.3%, respectively in FY 2023 over the previous year.

School Safety

The Safe Routes to School program, which encourages walking and bicycling to school, saw a roughly 36% funding increase in FY 2023 over FY 2018 and was re-codified into law by the Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act of 2021. Funding for School Safety National Activities, which focuses on promoting school safety, reducing violence, and preventing illegal drug use, saw a 97% real increase over FY 2018 funding levels.

Congress passed the STOP School Violence Act in response to the 2018 massacre at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla.,

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. Critics argue that the reporting and risk assessment systems, as well as increased school security, disproportionately target students of color and students with disabilities, and create a criminalized school climate less conducive to learning. In FY 2023, STOP School Violence Act Grants were flat-funded at \$82 million.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget request includes a \$720 million increase in child safety funding over FY 2023 levels, representing a roughly 95% real increase. Most of this increase would come from boosted spending on the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program and Children Exposed to Violence program.

Under the President's proposal, the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program would increase by nearly 1400% over FY 2023, bringing the program

total to \$268.1 million. The President's FY 2024 budget also would grow the Children Exposed to Violence program by 200% compared to FY 2023, for a total of \$30 million.

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, passed by Congress in June 2022, allocates \$300 million to programs created under STOP School Violence for FY 2022. Of that funding pool, \$200 million is to be administered under the Bureau of Justice Assistance and \$100 million would support the Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS) program.



**Alarminglly,
according to the
Federal Bureau
of Investigation,
thousands of
children become
victims of crimes
every year through
kidnappings,
violent attacks,
sexual abuse, or
online predators.²**

1. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "Preventing Youth Violence: Fast Facts". <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/fastfact.html> Accessed 11 July 2023.
2. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. "Preventing Youth Violence: Fast Facts". <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/youthviolence/fastfact.html> Accessed 11 July 2023.
3. <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/vcac>

Safety Program Listings

-17.8%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-7.1%	-5.4%	0.0%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2018**

Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	18.3%	200.0%

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

-1.5%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 18.1 M	\$ 268.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-7.1%	13.5%	1,381.2%

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.



2.7%
2018-23

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	69.4%	-7.3%	-32.4%	0.0%

Community-Based Violence Prevention grants provide funding for community-based strategies that focus on street-level outreach, conflict mediation, and the changing of community norms to reduce violence, particularly shootings.

-100%
2018-23

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	46.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	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.

27.0%
2018-23

Consolidated Youth Programs

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.1%	1.0%	15.8%	7.3%	64.7%

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.



-0.6%
2018-23

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Consumer Product Safety Commission • Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 35%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 127.0 M	\$ 133.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 139.1 M	\$ 152.5 M	\$ 212.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 44.5 M	\$ 46.6 M	\$ 47.3 M	\$ 48.7 M	\$ 53.4 M	\$ 74.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.0%	3.2%	-1.7%	-4.6%	3.8%	39.4%

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

13.5%
2018-23

Missing and Exploited Children Program

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 87.5 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 130.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.4%	5.9%	5.2%	4.0%	-2.4%	0.4%	23.8%

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.

5.8%
2018-23

Poison Control

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 24.8 M	\$ 25.8 M	\$ 26.8 M	\$ 26.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 12.1 M	\$ 14.8 M	\$ 13.2 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 14.2 M	\$ 14.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	8.0%	7.6%	20.4%	-13.8%	-3.6%	-1.7%	0.0%

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.

36.4%
2018-23

Safe Routes to Schools

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 798.4 M	\$ 1.384 B	\$ 1.411 B	\$ 1.429 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 191.5 M	\$ 195.3 M	\$ 197.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-9.1%	60.6%	-3.5%	1.3%

The Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. Since 2012, funding for SRTS has been available to states through competitive block grant funding, the most recent iteration being the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) set-aside within the Surface Transportation Block Grant under the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The TAP set-aside is 10% of the Surface Transportation Block Grant. 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.

97.2%
2018-23

School Safety National Activities

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 106.0 M	\$ 201.0 M	\$ 216.0 M	\$ 601.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	29.2%	3.6%	9.0%	-2.3%	75.7%	1.7%	178.2%

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.

70.0%
2018-23

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 14.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	12.2%	10.9%	7.9%	10.8%	14.4%	0.0%

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

NEW
SINCE
2018

STOP School Violence Act

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 132.0 M	\$ 382.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 82.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	23.2%	2.2%	168.2%	-79.7%	0.0%

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. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act infused \$300 million on top of the president's annual request.

-18.0%
2018-23

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
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	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children and supports the maintenance of a national resource center dedicated to these issues.

-11.0%
2018-23

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	5.0%	-7.3%	-5.4%	0.0%

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.



TRAINING

 **28.4%**

Decrease in Share of Federal Spending Going to Youth Training from FY 2018 to FY 2023

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.79 B	\$ 1.83 B	\$ 1.86 B	\$ 1.89 B	\$ 1.93 B	\$ 1.98 B	\$ 2.17 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.75%	0.49%	0.07%	-1.24%	-5.71%	-2.49%	9.56%
Share of Total Spending	0.043%	0.041%	0.028%	0.028%	0.032%	0.031%	0.032%

For all individuals to have equitable access to a successful future, young people must be adequately prepared. While 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) Training Programs, and YouthBuild help prepare young adults with the skills and experience necessary to excel in the workforce.

Research suggests that individuals who worked or were in school as teens and young adults earn \$31,000 more per year, are 45% more likely to own a home, 42% more likely to be employed, and 52% more likely to report excellent or good health than individuals who were disconnected from either school or work as adolescents.¹ With these compelling statistics, it is unsurprising that nearly a quarter-million children and youth participate in federal training programs annually.²



60% of adults who experienced disadvantage in adolescence continue to struggle in adulthood.⁴

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on youth training programs decreased more than 28% between 2018 and 2023. Despite the evident need and benefits of youth training programs, Congress consistently gives them just a fraction of a percent of the federal budget. In Fiscal Year 2023, youth training programs received just 0.03% of the federal budget.



40%

of students claimed they are uncertain about their futures.⁵

From FY 2022 to FY 2023, real spending on youth training decreased by more than 2%, indicating that funding increases are not keeping up with inflation. Moreover, all youth training programs are discretionary, leaving them particularly vulnerable to potential cuts in non-defense discretionary spending.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

Career and Technical Education

Two programs support career and technical education for youth: The Career, Technical, and Adult Education National Programs, which support research, development, demonstration, dissemination, evaluation, and assessment activities aimed at improving the quality and effectiveness of vocational and technical education, and the Career and Technical Education Grants to States, which support state and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) for secondary and post-secondary students.

The Career, Technical, and Adult Education National Programs have experienced a nearly 260% real increase in funding since FY 2018. The increase supports competitive grants to increase the alignment of the last two years of high school and the first two years of postsecondary education.³ Conversely, the Career and Technical Grants to States experienced a 1.5% real decrease from FY 2018 spending levels, indicating that while Congress has slightly increased funding, the boosts do not keep pace with inflation.

Job Corps, Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Job Corps, WIOA, and YouthBuild have long been the leading programs in preparing young people for success in future careers. Despite the importance of these programs, all three experienced real decreases between FY 2018 and FY 2023.

Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

President Biden's FY 2024 budget request provides a nearly 10% real increase in youth training programs. National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education see the largest boost, a 565% real increase over FY 2023 spending levels. This increase will help expand the grant programs discussed above, setting up an infrastructure for more high school-post-secondary alignment. YouthBuild would receive a nearly 40% real increase in the President's FY 2024 request, allowing more than 7,800 youth to access the program, 2,000 more than in FY 2023.

1. Lewis, Kristen and Gluskin, Rebecca, "Two Futures: the Economic Case for Keeping Youth on Track," Measure of America, 9 October 2018. <https://measureofamerica.org/psid/>. Accessed 29 July 2023.
2. "Federal Youth Employment and Job Training Programs," Congressional Research Service, 31 August 2020. [https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11640#:~:text=Approximately%206%2C000%20students%20participate%20in%20YouthBuild%20annually](https://crsreports.congress.gov/product/pdf/IF/IF11640#:~:text=Approximately%206%2C000%20students%20participate%20in%20YouthBuild%20annually.). Accessed 29 July 2023
3. FY 2024 congressional justification career, technical, and Adult Education. Accessed July 10, 2023. <https://www2.ed.gov/about/overview/budget/budget24/justifications/n-ctae.pdf>.
4. "Diverging employment pathways among young adults," Brookings. <https://www.brookings.edu/essay/pathways-to-upward-mobility-overview/>. Accessed 28 July 2023.
5. "Youth & Covid-19: Impacts on Jobs, Education, Rights and Mental Well-being," International Labour Organization, 2020. https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---ed_emp/documents/publication/wcms_753026.pdf. Accessed 29 July 2023.

Training Program Listings

-1.5%
2018-23

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 60%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	1.193 B	1.263 B	1.283 B	1.335 B	1.380 B	1.430 B	1.473 B
Estimated Share to Children	715.6 M	757.6 M	769.6 M	800.9 M	828.0 M	857.9 M	884.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.2%	3.9%	0.1%	0.8%	-4.2%	-1.9%	3.0%

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.

-15.9%
2018-23

Job Corps

Department: Labor • Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 38%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.744 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.760 B	\$ 1.835 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 653.1 M	\$ 653.1 M	\$ 662.6 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 668.9 M	\$ 697.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.9%	-7.3%	-4.7%	4.3%

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.

259.0%
2018-23

National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 60%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	7.4 M	7.4 M	7.4 M	7.4 M	7.4 M	32.4 M	215.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	4.5 M	4.5 M	4.5 M	4.5 M	4.5 M	19.5 M	129.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	313.5%	564.5%

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.



-13.8%
2018-23

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 41%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 913.1 M	\$ 921.1 M	\$ 933.1 M	\$ 948.1 M	\$ 963.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 370.4 M	\$ 370.4 M	\$ 374.4 M	\$ 377.7 M	\$ 382.6 M	\$ 388.7 M	\$ 395.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.0%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-2.4%	-6.1%	-3.8%	1.7%

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.

-3.6%
2018-23

YouthBuild

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 96.5 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 145.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.4 M	\$ 45.4 M	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 49.4 M	\$ 68.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.4%	-1.8%	4.1%	-1.2%	-4.9%	0.4%	38.1%

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

A stylized globe in shades of blue, showing the continents of North and South America. A dark green horizontal bar is overlaid across the center of the globe.

INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.80 B	\$ 5.17 B	\$ 5.23 B	\$ 5.45 B	\$ 5.73 B	\$ 6.11 B	\$ 6.86 B
Share of International Spending	8.86%	9.52%	9.12%	7.64%	8.62%	9.25%	9.94%
Share of Total Spending	0.12%	0.12%	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%

Conflict, climate, and the fallout from COVID-19 continue to challenge vulnerable children's lives around the world. Children make up one-third of the world's population and in some countries up to half the population. Yet children abroad received just 0.10% of the entire federal budget in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023. Children and young people around the globe are at a crossroads. Either we invest in their critical and interconnected needs or continue losing progress in the areas of their health, safety, and education.

The current political discussion has focused on budget cuts and reigning in spending. But foreign assistance already accounts for very little of federal spending. Proposed foreign assistance funding for FY 2024 comprises only 1.4% of the entire federal budget.¹ Within that amount, just 0.10% benefits children and young people globally. But investing in children is a lucrative proposal. The United States receives a significant return on investment for every dollar spent to improve the lives of children and safeguard their well-being around the globe.

- Every \$1 invested in international education delivers as much as \$15 in economic returns.²
- Every \$1 invested to scale up early childhood development programs results in as much as \$68 in improved health, social, and economic outcomes.³
- Every \$1 invested to fight AIDS, tuberculosis, and malaria delivers \$31 in health gains and economic returns.⁴
- Every \$1 invested in nutrition results in up to \$35 in economic returns.⁵

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 been consolidated with the Foreign Assistance dashboard). Our analysis identified 26 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 bill. 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 Children's Budget 2023. 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 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, meaning 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 each 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.

Overall Analysis

To make the world a better place, the most important thing we must do is invest in children here at home and around the world.

Children and young people internationally receive a minimal share of foreign assistance funding. In FY 2023, more than \$66 billion supported international priorities yet only about \$6 billion went to children, or about 9.25% of foreign assistance funding.

The combined investment in foreign and domestic assistance to children dropped from over \$708 billion in FY 2022 to \$630 billion this year. In FY 2023, children abroad received just 0.1% share of the entire federal budget.



Brief Analysis of the President's FY 2024 Budget

In FY 2022, the share of foreign assistance funding that benefitted children was 8.62%. FY 2023 saw an increase to 9.25%. President Biden's proposed FY 2024 budget shows a slight increase above that number to 9.94%. Though increased funding for global health security and pandemic preparedness drove a slight increase in the share of foreign assistance funding in FY 2023, President Biden's FY 2023 budget request cut foreign assistance accounts that primarily benefitted children. Fortunately, Congress maintained or increased the funding levels in those accounts.

President Biden's proposed FY 2024 budget decreases accounts with a greater share benefitting children, such as maternal and child health, nutrition, vulnerable children, malaria, tuberculosis, McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, Trafficking in Persons Office (Child Protection Compacts). The President's budget request also reduces the international basic education directive funding by one-third.

Political posturing is coming at the expense of children. For example, if Congress does not reauthorize PEPFAR, funding will decline for VACS and for the funds currently set aside for orphans and vulnerable children impacted by HIV/AIDS.⁷ Without delay, Congress and the nation's leaders must step up and invest in the holistic needs of children. Our future depends on it.

Program Spotlights from the FY 2023 Budget

The federal government funds programs impacting children and youth internationally across 26-30 offices. The funding is important in addressing the multi-faceted needs of children and youth. This year we are highlighting foreign assistance funding to prevent and end violence against children. Globally, it is estimated that up to 1 billion children aged 2–17 years, have experienced physical, sexual, or emotional violence or neglect in the past year.⁶ First Focus on Children is pleased to share the following example of a multi-sectoral program written by Chrissy Hart and Mia Mazer at Together for Girls.

The Power of Data to Prevent Violence Against Children: U.S. Investments in the Violence Against Children & Youth Surveys

Founded in 2009, Together for Girls (TfG) is a global partnership working to end sexual violence against children and adolescents, particularly sexual violence against girls and other vulnerable populations. The partnership pays special attention to the gendered dimensions of violence and its impact on health, education and human rights.

Active in 23 countries, the partnership includes survivor activists, civil society, national governments, United Nations entities, and the world's foremost leaders in global health, gender equity, development, and violence prevention and response. Through data and advocacy, TfG drives action to break cycles of violence and ensure prevention, healing, and justice.

About the Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys (VACS)

Quality, comprehensive data is critical to illuminating the pervasive problem of violence against children. Data informs effective prevention, healing and justice policies and undergirds advocacy to catalyze action that creates a safer world.

The Violence Against Children and Youth Surveys (VACS) are the global gold standard to understand violence against children and adolescents ages 13-24. Led by national governments with technical assistance and support from the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), the surveys are implemented as part of the Together for Girls (TfG) partnership.

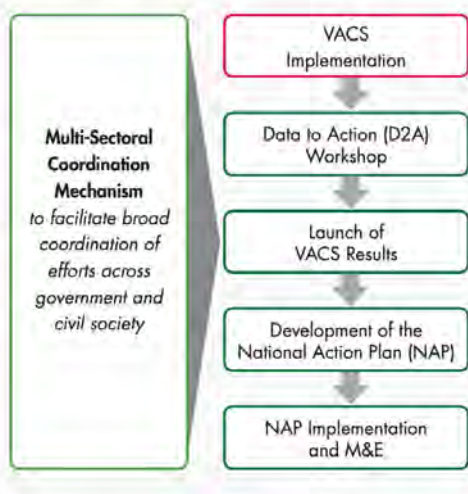
The VACS are the largest global data source for violence against children, adolescents, and youth worldwide. These nationally representative, population-based household surveys generate a wide range of groundbreaking information about multiple forms of violence (sexual, physical, and emotional). VACS measure the prevalence, past 12-month incidence and circumstances surrounding sexual, physical and emotional violence in childhood, adolescence (before age 18) and young adulthood (ages 18-24 years). They provide important data on demographics and education, risk factors, protective factors, and consequences of violence as well as access to services for survivors.

At the country level, the implementation of the VACS is led by the national government, with technical support provided by the CDC and other implementing partners. This approach embeds the VACS in national structures in order to enable ownership, build capacity, and lay the groundwork for a comprehensive response. Depending on the country, TfG partners (in addition to the CDC) may play a critical role. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) is invaluable in supporting the multi-sector task force to coordinate the surveys and response efforts, ensuring wide participation and facilitating the transition to action.

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), hosted by the U.S. Department of State Office of the Global AIDS Coordinator, is a critical funder and USAID has additionally funded several surveys. Critical investments in VACS have resulted in data capturing the experiences of 12% of the world's children, adolescents, and youth under age 24. The surveys provide data on 20% of the world's youth under 24 living in lower-income countries. Thus far, 26 VACS surveys have been completed in Sub-Saharan Africa, South East Asia, Latin America, and the Caribbean.

Effectively addressing violence against children and youth requires understanding the magnitude and nature of the problem and responding with a coordinated, multi-sector approach that builds systems for prevention and response including services for survivors. Once data collection is complete, the national government and other key stakeholders use VACS data and the INSPIRE framework (a technical package that includes seven evidence-based strategies for ending violence against children) to identify opportunities for improving policies and/or programs. This work is supported by VACS partners, including CDC, UNICEF, the Global Partnership to End Violence Against Children, and national civil society organizations.

Figure 1. Common elements of the 'post-VACS' phase as countries utilize survey data to act to end violence against children



The Power of Data to Inspire Action

In every country that has undertaken a VACS, the results have been used to inform plans, policies, and strategies to address violence against children. Some countries choose to integrate violence prevention measures into overall development strategies, improve existing plans and policies related to children or develop stand-alone national plans to prevent and respond to violence against children.

Countries that conduct a VACS may choose to develop a new or adapt an existing National Action Plan to Prevent and Respond to Violence Against Children (NAP). Thus far, 13 countries have launched National Action Plans to end violence against children as part of their post-survey national response; several more are in process. NAPS have driven positive change for children in several countries, including Columbia, Côte d'Ivoire, El Salvador, Honduras, Kenya, and Zimbabwe.

In Kenya, a repeat VACS was conducted in 2019, almost ten years after the country's first VACS, showing promising reductions in violence across almost all categories. For 18-24 year-olds reporting any childhood sexual violence, rates among boys decreased by two thirds,

from 18% to 6%, and rates among girls dropped by half from 32% to 16%. TfG and Kenyan research partners are currently undertaking qualitative research to understand the policies, programs, and contextual factors that may have influenced the overall reduction in VAC in Kenya.

Additionally, VACS data informs PEPFAR programming, especially the DREAMS (Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored and Safe) program to empower and support adolescent girls and young women and prevent HIV, including through gender-based violence prevention and response. In 2022, DREAMS reached 2.9 million girls through its HIV prevention services and programs, playing a critical role in continuing to reduce the burden of HIV among vulnerable populations.

Table 1. VACS data and post-VACS efforts propel policy reform and strengthen programs

Country	Adding/amending existing child safety laws/regulations	Banning child marriage	Banning corporal punishment	Improved staff capacity	New initiatives addressing the safety of girls	VACS questions/indicators in national statistics
Botswana	●					●
Cambodia	●					
Colombia	●	●	●			
Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●		●	
El Salvador	●	●	●			
Honduras	●					●
Kenya 2010			●			
Kenya 2019	●	●	●	●	●	●
Lao PDR		●				
Lesotho		●				
Malawi	●	●	●	●		
Nigeria	●			●		
Rwanda	●		●		●	
Uganda	●	●	●			●
Zambia	●	●	●	●		●
Zimbabwe 2011		●	●		●	
Zimbabwe 2019	●	●	●		●	

Bringing the VACS Home

Data collected through VACS represents the most comprehensive findings on violence against children, adolescents, and youth globally. In 2023, the city of Baltimore, Md., will pilot the first-ever VACS in the United States, bringing critical learning from foreign assistance implementation home to improve child well-being in the U.S. The Baltimore VACS is also the first city-level VACS ever done.

The Baltimore City Health Department Office of Youth and Trauma Services will lead the initiative with support from CDC and other partners.

Over ten years of investments in VACS globally, and now in the United States, have catalyzed real impact for children, adolescents, and youth. The leadership of the United States has and must continue to be a cornerstone of work to improve child safety and well-being. Sustained PEPFAR funding and a new, standalone budget line for VACS will be critical to the continuation and expansion of this work to prevent and end violence against children, globally.

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International Program Listings

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Agency: Labor • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 62%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 106.1 M	\$ 116.1 M	\$ 130.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 66.3 M	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 81.6 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 494.6 M	\$ 494.2 M	\$ 570.8 M	\$ 591.0 M	\$ 646.8 M	\$ 692.8 M	\$ 764.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 44.6 M	\$ 46.2 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 54.2 M	\$ 59.8 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.400 B	\$ 3.500 B	\$ 4.140 B	\$ 4.369 B	\$ 5.426 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 574.7 M	\$ 591.6 M	\$ 699.8 M	\$ 738.4 M	\$ 917.0 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.969 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.045 B	\$ 3.152 B	\$ 4.099 B	\$ 4.301 B	\$ 5.391 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 679.1 M	\$ 636.2 M	\$ 521.0 M	\$ 539.3 M	\$ 701.4 M	\$ 736.0 M	\$ 922.5 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 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.

INCLE: Trafficking in Persons Office

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 6%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 61.0 M	\$ 61.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.4 M	\$ 3.7 M	\$ 3.7 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M

The Trafficking in Persons Office (TIP) introduced Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnerships in FY 2014. CPC Partnerships are non-binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitment of the governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing child trafficking by building effective systems of justice, child protection, and prevention of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The Office currently has CPC Partnerships with the Governments of Colombia, Jamaica, and Mongolia, and currently in the negotiation process for a partnership with Cote d'Voire. The program is funded from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Account.

International Disaster Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.285 B	\$ 4.385 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.429 B	\$ 3.906 B	\$ 3.906 B	\$ 4.699 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 103.8 M	\$ 106.2 M	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 94.6 M	\$ 94.6 M	\$ 113.8 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 390.5 M	\$ 387.5 M	\$ 423.0 M	\$ 508.6 M	\$ 485.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 137.9 M	\$ 150.6 M	\$ 181.0 M	\$ 172.9 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 207.6 M	\$ 210.3 M	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 237.0 M	\$ 243.3 M	\$ 243.3 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 nonprofit organizations to conduct these projects.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 2.912 B	\$ 2.912 B	\$ 3.912 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 438.4 M	\$ 438.4 M	\$ 588.9 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

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 912.0 M	\$ 930.0 M	\$ 1.073 B

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 369.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 430.5 M	\$ 495.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 258.3 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 301.4 M	\$ 346.5 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 198.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0

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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.325 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 5.905 B	\$ 4.390 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.700 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.7 M	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 667.3 M	\$ 496.1 M	\$ 496.6 M	\$ 531.1 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 2.000 B	\$ 2.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 629.6 M	\$ 629.6 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 600.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 293.8 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 1.245 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 220.3 M	\$ 283.3 M	\$ 391.9 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 85.8 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 775.0 M	\$ 795.0 M	\$ 780.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 352.6 M	\$ 361.7 M	\$ 354.9 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 461.8 M	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 851.0 M	\$ 855.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 910.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 434.1 M	\$ 784.9 M	\$ 799.9 M	\$ 803.7 M	\$ 836.6 M	\$ 855.4 M	\$ 855.4 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 107.5 M	\$ 114.5 M	\$ 114.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 155.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 105.2 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 112.4 M	\$ 116.1 M	\$ 116.1 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 261.0 M	\$ 302.0 M	\$ 310.0 M	\$ 319.0 M	\$ 371.5 M	\$ 394.5 M	\$ 358.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 59.9 M	\$ 69.3 M	\$ 71.1 M	\$ 73.2 M	\$ 85.2 M	\$ 90.5 M	\$ 82.2 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%

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Biden 2024
Spending Level	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 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.

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