



CHILDREN'S BUDGET



 FIRST FOCUS
ON CHILDREN

2022



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 investment in our nation's children and ensure that federal spending reflects the fact that every issue is a kids' issue. Our goal is to have policymakers put all of our nation's children first, and to secure their health, safety, and well-being so they may 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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Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus on Children

Children Need Us to Be Ambitious

The convergence of terrific Champions for Children in Congress, years of groundwork by child advocates, and a global pandemic have resulted in an unprecedented and record share of spending for children in the federal budget in Fiscal Year (FY) 2022: 11.98% combined (11.88% on domestic and 0.10% on international).

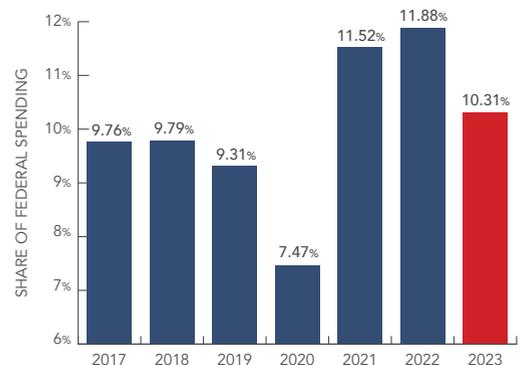
As we have found, the federal share of combined spending dedicated to children had dropped to just 7.55% (7.47% on domestic and 0.08% on international) in the final year of the Trump Administration (FY 2020) — the lowest level since we began our work on *Children’s Budget* in 2006.

The difference between now and 2020 has been game-changing for children.

For example, the investment by the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in the Child Tax Credit resulted in a drop in child poverty measures during the global pandemic and economic recession. President Biden and Congress met the challenge for kids with the passage of that package, but it took that combination of Champions for Children, extensive groundwork, and a crisis to make it happen.

We should quickly reflect on how precarious all this has been and continues to be. For kids, every aspect of their lives was negatively impacted by the global pandemic and the associated economic recession. In the early days of the pandemic, leading figures announced

Children’s Domestic Share of Total Spending, FY 2017 to FY 2023





that “children are fine” or that “children are largely immune” to COVID, but the evidence proves those statements were false and that their health, education, economic well-being, nutrition, housing, and safety were threatened and that early childhood and child care systems were being decimated.

The initial federal response to the needs of children was epitomized by the first stimulus checks, which offered \$1,200 for adults and \$500 for kids, as if the problems for children were just 42% of that of adults. However, stories about the harm to children that families, educators, child care workers, and child welfare social workers were witnessing began to educate policymakers and others in society.

To child advocates, the failure to recognize and address the needs and concerns of children was nothing new. As NPR’s Greg Rosalsky explains:

Our welfare system has long spent generously on the old, but it has consistently skimmed on the young. While America spends about as much, or even more on the elderly than many other rich nations, it spends significantly less on kids. Among the almost 40 countries in the OECD, only Turkey spends less per child as a percentage of their GDP. It’s a big reason why the United States has a much higher rate of child poverty than most other affluent countries — and even has a higher rate of child poverty than some not-so-affluent countries.¹

Child advocates often point out that kids are treated as an “afterthought” or “invisible” in public policy discussions. As political psychologist Stephen Neuberg and his colleagues explain, “groups stereotyped as generally low in power and status,” such as children and poor people, are much more “likely to be invisible, whereas high status groups — middle-aged adults, rich people, are especially unlikely to be invisible.”²

The problem is such that, even when the policy issue is about children, kids are sometimes treated as an afterthought. As child rights authority Michael Freeman points out:

All too rarely is consideration given to what policies formulated at the level of government...do to children. This is all the more the case where the immediate focus of the policy is not children. But even in children’s legislation the unintended or indirect effects of changes are not given the critical attention they demand. But where the policy is not ‘headlined’ children, immigration policy or housing policy for example, the impact on the lives of children is all too readily glossed over.³



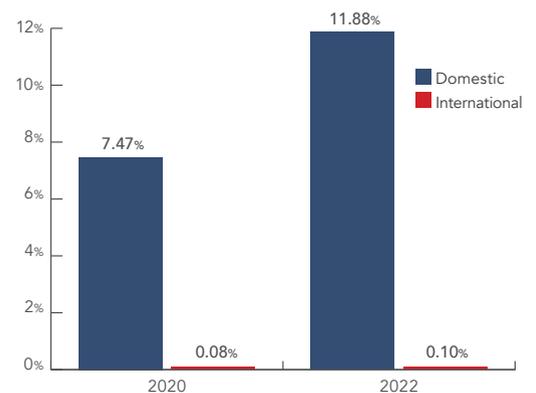
Fortunately, sometimes in crisis, things change and attention to the plight of children becomes too apparent to ignore any longer.

In response, the third ARPA stimulus checks provided \$1,400 to both adults and to children. Moreover, ARPA represented an ambitious response that greatly improved the Child Tax Credit, expanded the Earned Income Tax Credit, added funding to combat child hunger, provided funding to keep child care centers from closure, and helped our nation's schools to reopen with improvements to health and safety protections.

The result was an unprecedented, record-level share of federal spending dedicated to children in FY 2022.

Quite frankly, President Biden's Administration has played a critical role in this change. After years of a declining share of federal spending on children, the Administration put forth an ambitious federal budget for children, pushed for the enactment of ARPA and proposed the American Families Plan, which I argued was "potentially the most important piece of legislation for families and children ever."¹⁴

Children's Domestic Share of Total Spending, FY 2020 vs. FY 2022





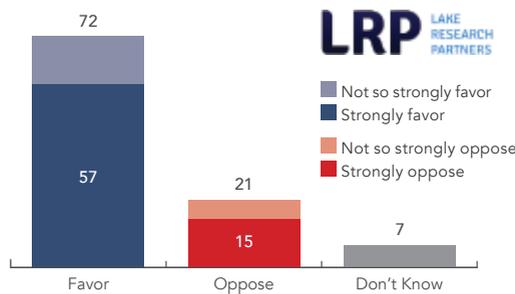
Moreover, leaders in Congress, who have been long identified as Champions for Children in the First Focus Campaign for Children's (FFCC) annual Legislative Scorecard,⁵ worked tirelessly to make sure that children were no longer treated as an afterthought in federal policy. FFCC's Legislative Scorecard identifies 120 outstanding Champions and Defenders — too many to mention here — but they include:

- Rep. Rosa DeLauro, who has fought for decades to make key investments in our nation's children on early childhood programs and led the 20-year fight to expand the Child Tax Credit
- Reps. Barbara Lee and Lucille Roybal-Allard, who have worked tirelessly to highlight the plight of children who live in poverty, and secured funding for the landmark National Academy of Sciences report on child poverty that helped make the case for enactment of the improved Child Tax Credit
- Sen. Patty Murray, who has been a leader since the day she walked into the Senate on various children's issues, including child care, family medical leave, and early childhood programs
- Sens. Michael Bennet, Sherrod Brown, and Ron Wyden, who relentlessly took to the Senate floor to demand the enactment of the improved Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and provisions related to child health
- Sen. Cory Booker, who has year-after-year taken up the fight to address virtually every aspect of the lives of children, including the Child Tax Credit, Baby Bonds, etc.

*“Through strong leadership, more collaboration across government, and by recognizing youth as equal partners, the U.S. has the chance to **make a transformational impact on the generation of children and youth growing up today, and on those that follow.**”*

—A Generation at Stake⁶

Just over seven in ten voters support the Child Tax Credit as described, with a majority giving intense support

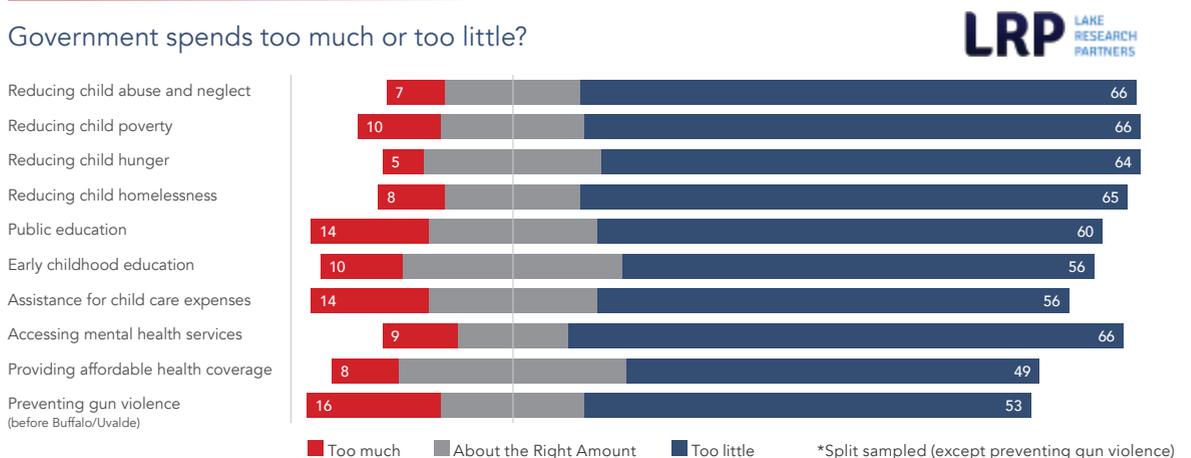


The American people strongly support these legislative and budgetary initiatives for children. In a Lake Research Partners national survey in May 2022, voters expressed overwhelming support for making investments in children, including the Child Tax Credit, by a 72-21% margin.⁷

By wide margins, voters also expressed their belief that the federal government is spending “too little” rather than “too much” on child abuse and neglect, child poverty, child hunger, child homelessness, public education, early childhood education, assistance for child care expenses, health care, and preventing gun violence.

Even more voters think we are spending too little on children when it comes to specific problems

Government spends too much or too little?





Unfortunately, ARPA was temporary and, although many of the key provisions from the American Families Plan were included in the House-passed Build Back Better Act (BBBA),⁸ Sen. Joe Manchin demanded that the package be radically scaled back, effectively eliminating nearly every reference to children in the final bill, which was called the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA). Children were, once again, left behind. In fact, BBBA included 436 references to “children” or “child,” which is in sharp contrast to just four references to “children” and “child” in the IRA, only one of them meaningful.

Disturbingly, only 0.2% of all meaningful references to children remained in the final bill. Again, this is despite the fact the American public strongly support making much needed investments in children.

In response to a *Washington Post* column by Alyssa Rosenberg,⁹ I noted how effectively she “outlined the very real and wrenching suffering that children endured during the pandemic” and concluded that to make it right, “we as a nation must be ambitious on their behalf.”

ARPA was ambitious on kids. IRA comes to children’s aid on climate but fails them on everything else.

We are also failing to address the global crisis for children. UNICEF refers to the COVID pandemic as the “biggest global crisis for children in our 75-year history...including a staggering 100 million children plunged into poverty.”¹⁰ More than 10 million children worldwide, including about 250,000 U.S. children, have lost primary or secondary caregivers to COVID.¹¹

If we truly want to make the world a better place now and in the future, we must invest in our children — both here at home and around the world. Our investments domestically fall short, but our international investments in children are a paltry 0.10% — just one penny for every \$10 in federal spending. This pittance is despite the incredible need.¹²

436 Mentions of children in the Build Back Better Act, with investments in child care, maternal child health, and child poverty reduction

1 Meaningful mention of children in the Inflation Reduction Act



At this moment in time, children need ambitious. What would be ambitious for children?

- Extending the Child Tax Credit so that families do not receive a \$1,000–3,600 tax increase per child, and so four million children do not remain in poverty
- Ensuring that every child has health insurance, and that the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is made permanent so that it never again expires, as it did for four long months during the Trump Administration
- Enacting early childhood and child care provisions to help our youngest children and their parents
- Ensuring that no child lives in poverty, goes to bed hungry, or is without safe and affordable housing — both at home and around the world

Furthermore, A Generation at Stake, which is a collaboration between ChildFund, Disability Rights International, First Focus on Children, the Global Campaign for Education, InterAction, International Rescue Committee, Plan International USA, Search for Common Ground, Thrive Coalition, Tides, UNICEF USA, and World Vision, explains:

Globally, rates of violence are rising, access to education and health care has been cut off, catastrophic wars and natural disasters have displaced families, and children have lost parents and other caregivers. Adolescent girls in particular are at an alarming increased risk of sexual and gender-based violence.

Now more than ever, we need a common-sense approach to U.S. foreign assistance funding, policies and programs that recognizes the critical and interconnected needs of children and youth — no matter where they live.

Through strong leadership, more collaboration across government, and by recognizing youth as equal partners, the U.S. has the chance to make a transformational impact on the generation of children and youth growing up today, and on those that follow.¹³

Unfortunately, kids worldwide are standing at the crossroads and where we head will have dramatic consequences for their future.



If we turn away from “ambitious” and head in the direction of “back to normal,” the result could be a dramatic reduction in the federal share of investments in children and a return to pre-pandemic levels. Returning to “normal” would be a tragic return to treating children as an afterthought in public policy.

During a July 2022 House Budget Committee hearing titled “Examining the Powerful Impact of Investments in Early Childhood for Children, Families, and Our Nation’s Economy,” Chairman John Yarmuth made the case for prioritizing children in federal budget decisions:

This hearing is about the importance of investing in our nation’s children. It should be a concern to everyone on this Committee that while the U.S. is the wealthiest nation in the world, we are among the stingiest nations when it comes to funding for our children.

Chairman Yarmuth added:

While the American Rescue Plan and recent appropriations bills have helped to reverse this troubling trend, there is much, much more work to be done.

Supporting our youngest Americans is one of the most concrete ways we can set our nation up for success. We call these programs investments because they pay off — literally — for children, for their families, for our society, and for our economy.¹⁴

If Congress fails to act on critical policy issues and budgetary decisions of importance to children, we will see rising rates of child poverty, increasing numbers of uninsured children, more children left hungry and homeless, and an increase in the number of kids living in high-stress and under-resourced households, which leads to higher levels of child abuse — both at home and abroad.

Unfortunately, rather than focusing on children, some politicians have decided to put children in the middle of adult divisions and culture wars, which is leading to attacks on teachers and public schools, book bans, attacks on LGBTQ kids, speech codes on teaching, the whitewashing of history and science, and an anti-vax movement that is leaving children vulnerable to preventable communicable diseases.

“Supporting our youngest Americans is one of the most concrete ways we can set our nation up for success. We call these programs investments because they pay off — literally — for children, for their families, for our society, and for our economy.

—House Budget Committee Chairman John Yarmuth¹⁵

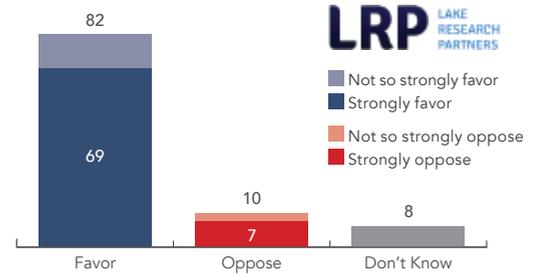
This is not the agenda that the American people are demanding. They support a Children’s Investment Agenda. And by overwhelming margins, they are demanding that policymakers make the best interests of children and child well-being the priorities when it comes to setting policy that impacts children.

We can and must do better by our kids. We owe them a better life and future.

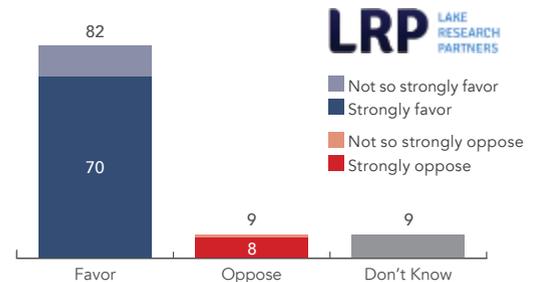
—Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

Voters express intense and broad support for federal policy protecting children — whether we refer to the best interest of the child or making child well-being the first priority.

Do you agree or disagree that federal policy involving children should always be governed by a “best interest of the child” standard that makes the protection and the safety of children the first priority?*



Do you agree or disagree that federal policy involving children should always be governed by a standard that makes child well-being the first priority?*





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As COVID Recedes, Congress Must Work Harder to Secure Life-Improving Benefits for Children

COVID and its variants continue to spread throughout the United States and the world, while children's vaccination rates remain low and uncertainty surrounds our economic recovery. Families continue to grapple with safely returning to the office and school; addressing mental health needs; ensuring they can meet food, housing, and living expenses; and securing child care. As our nation navigates the ongoing challenges, we are reminded that an immense amount of work remains to support and protect our children, here and abroad.

The global pandemic and its economic fallout negatively affected every aspect of the lives of children, and landed hardest on the poorest children and families as well as those in racial and ethnic minorities.

The alarming impact of the dual public health and economic crises on children is not behind us, and in fact, their pressing needs are intensifying. Childhood COVID has taken the lives of more than 1,700 children in the United States¹ and more than 260,000 U.S. children have lost a caregiver to the disease.² Nearly 7 million children are expected to lose health coverage in the United States when the Public Health Emergency ends³ and 1-in-6 U.S. children experienced food insecurity last year.⁴

Black and Hispanic children have suffered disproportionately as a result of racial inequalities that existed long before the current crisis.⁵ Black, Hispanic, Indigenous, and other children of color are far more likely than their white counterparts to contract childhood COVID, be hospitalized, lose a caregiver to the disease, suffer economic consequences, and endure other pandemic fallout. Black and Hispanic children are twice as likely as white children to lose a caregiver to COVID, and American Indian/Alaska Native children are 4.5 times more likely to lose a caregiver to the disease.⁶ Black and Hispanic households experience food insecurity at three times the rate of white households,⁷ and 29% of Black renters with children are behind on rent compared to 22% for all U.S. renters with children.⁸



U.S. government assistance authorized under the 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) and several earlier COVID aid laws played a critical role in sustaining the nation's children during the first two years of the pandemic. Those new and expanded support programs and services kept millions of children from slipping into poverty, and even decreased a critical measure of child poverty. Now, however, most of this COVID assistance has expired, plunging nearly 4 million children back into poverty, including more than 1.3 million Hispanic children and more than 660,000 Black children, just as historic price increases leave children and families economically vulnerable.⁹

Lawmakers' response to the COVID-19 pandemic illustrated the tremendous progress that can be made on long-term issues such as child poverty when political will and action coincide. President Biden sought to continue these gains.

After Congress passed ARPA in March 2021, President Biden unveiled his two-part Build Back Better agenda. The American Jobs Plan proposed investments in the nation's traditional, physical infrastructure to create jobs, tackle climate change, and reimagine the economy. The American Families Plan supported social policy initiatives to benefit families, children, and their economic future, including transformative investment in child care, preschool, health care, nutrition assistance and income support with the continuation of the improved Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit. Congress intended to enact these policies and investment priorities using the budget reconciliation process, a fast-track procedure that requires just a simple majority for passage, an especially important consideration in a Senate split 50-50 between Democrats and Republicans.

A bipartisan group of Senators negotiated a \$1 trillion infrastructure bill outside of the reconciliation process — the Bipartisan Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act (H.R. 3684) — which the chamber passed in August 2021. Progressive Democrats in the House strongly opposed moving the infrastructure bill without a Senate agreement on the families' plan and urged leadership to keep the two proposals linked. Nevertheless, H.R. 3684 passed the House in November. President Biden signed the bill into law on November 15, 2021.

After the Senate passed the infrastructure bill, it moved quickly to pass the Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 budget resolution (S. Con. Res. 14), instructing numerous committees to craft legislation reflecting the priorities of the President's American Families Plan. The House followed shortly after and passed its FY 2022 budget resolution with reconciliation instructions. The House Budget Committee bundled the legislative recommendations from other committees into a comprehensive reconciliation package called the Build Back Better Act (H.R. 5376), which passed the House on November 19, 2021, just four days after the infrastructure bill became law.

The House-passed Build Back Better Act represented a once-in-a-generation opportunity to apply the lessons learned during the COVID-19 pandemic to transform the lives of our children. The bill included an extension and permanent refundability of the Child Tax Credit, universal preschool, affordable child care, better nutrition, paid family and medical leave, and improved children's health programs. When the bill crossed to the Senate, however, demands regarding overall cost of the legislation, deficit reduction, and corporate taxes by Sens. Joe Manchin (D-WV) and Kyrsten Sinema (D-AZ) stymied passage.

In the end, the Senate passed a dramatically slimmed down version of the Build Back Better Act. The package, known as the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), calls for monumental investment in fighting climate change and securing the environment that will safeguard our children's health now and in the future. But it misses the chance to build on the considerable progress made during the pandemic and proposed by other legislation on child poverty, maternal and child health, paid family leave, and other issues. In fact, the IRA seems to surgically excise children and grandchildren: The Build Back Better proposal contained 436 mentions of children. IRA makes just one meaningful mention of children.

After the IRA bypassed children, Senate Majority Leader Chuck Schumer (D-NY) pledged to at least return child care improvements to the conversation and comprehensively address child care needs. But Congress must also use an anticipated end-of-the-session FY 2023 spending package to swiftly restore improvements to the Child Tax Credit, offer continuous and longer-term health care to children and the people who bear them, and guarantee that no child in this, the wealthiest country on earth, goes hungry. Congress has just a short window of opportunity to demonstrate that the lessons of COVID will not go unheeded.

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Fixing the Undercount of Kids in Census Data Would Help Distribution of Federal Funding

Historically the Decennial Census has undercounted children, especially young children. In addition, Census Bureau surveys, such as the American Community Survey (ACS), also under-report young children. Children under five are especially likely to be missed if they live in complex or multifamily homes, live with grandparents or other relatives, are poor and/or experiencing homelessness, move frequently, are children of color, or are linguistically isolated. Despite efforts by the Census Bureau to address the challenge of counting kids in 2020, analysis of the agency's data by Dr. William O'Hare for the Count All Kids committee finds that the 2020 Decennial Census net undercount rate for young children increased between 2010 and 2020: from 4.6% in 2010 to 5.4% in 2020. This is the highest net undercount rate for young children since 1950 when tracking started. Preliminary data from 2020 also suggests the gap between non-Hispanic white children and minority children (Black and Hispanic) is bigger in 2020 than it was in 2010. This raises a question of equity: Many of the children most in need of assistance are the least likely to get their fair share.¹

This undercount of young children is seriously troubling as census data guides the allocation of more than \$1.5 trillion in federal funding to over 300 programs, many of which help to support the healthy development of children and keep our most vulnerable children and families from falling into poverty.² These important federal resources support a broad range of programs and policy objectives, including Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Medicaid, the Child Care and Development Fund, Foster Care and Adoption, Title I education, Special Education Grants (IDEA), nutrition assistance, clean water, safe and affordable housing, juvenile justice, child abuse and neglect protection, youth training, and more. Accurate data is essential to ensure that federal funds are reaching all eligible children because we know that investment in childhood development leads to positive near- and long-term outcomes for our kids and grandkids — including better health, higher graduation rates and earning potential, and increased opportunities for parents to participate in the workforce — benefitting society and our economy as well. A fair, equitable Decennial Census that is successful in all communities and accurately counts our nation's youngest could have a meaningful impact on the effective distribution of federal resources so children in need are not robbed of the support intended to help them thrive and reach their full potential.

The Census Bureau is working to mitigate the outcome of the 2020 Census, update the data, and address the undercount of children while simultaneously preparing for the 2030 Census. Given the large and complex nature of taking a Census, it is important to start early to address past problems. Additional resources now would help the Census Bureau support the critically important work of the newly formed Census Bureau's Directorate on the Undercount of Young Children and its capacity to conduct research on why young children are missed, improve data collection on young children, elevate research addressing the undercount of Hispanic and Black children, and expand outreach with stakeholders to enhance data accuracy.

A Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 funding increase also would enable the Bureau to modernize several existing programs and surveys, such as the Current Population Survey and the High Frequency Data Program, especially the Household Pulse Survey which has offered essential, up-to-the-minute information on how children and families are faring during the pandemic. Sustaining regular and timely measures of material hardship that include a focus on children and families will continue to be important to understand the state of child well-being and the multidimensional impacts of the policies we enact, as stated by Congressional Champions in a 2022 letter to appropriations leadership.

Furthermore, robust funding for the Census Bureau, above the level requested by the President, would enable the Census Bureau to undertake initiatives targeted to improve the American Community Survey's sample size, response rates, follow-up operations, and more to ensure the survey accurately captures data about the nation's increasingly complex communities and households.³ The Census Bureau also will need more resources to convert to the new racial categories that are likely to result from the Office of Management and Budget's adoption of a one-question format for race and ethnicity. In addition, the agency could restore the Populations Estimates Branch's capacity to employ new data sources for greater estimates accuracy and assist local communities — particularly smaller, rural ones — to help them obtain more accurate annual estimates. These efforts certainly would help lead to a more informed and fair distribution of significant federal resources in the short- and long-run.⁴

Investments to improve the Bureau's capabilities and operations will help lead to more accurate census data; eliminate the undercount of young children, particularly the count of young Hispanic and Black children; ensure the agency's mission-critical surveys and programs are functioning at the highest standards; and better inform the distribution of significant federal resources benefitting children and families most in need.

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2. "Counting for Dollars 2020: The Role of the Decennial Census in the Geographic Distribution of Federal Funds," The George Washington University, Institute of Public Policy, April 29, 2020. <https://gwipp.gwu.edu/counting-dollars-2020-role-decennial-census-geographic-distribution-federal-funds>
3. The Census Project letter to U.S. House and Senate Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee leadership, September, 2022.
4. The Census Project letter to U.S. House and Senate Commerce, Justice, Science and Related Agencies Appropriations Subcommittee leadership, April 28, 2022. <https://censusproject.files.wordpress.com/2022/05/finalcpfy23signontohousesenatecjs4-28-22-5.pdf> (second footnote)

Notes on *Children's Budget 2022*

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for Fiscal Year (FY) 2022 can be found in the Joint Explanatory Statements for 2022 appropriations bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels for FY 2022 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2022 and the Appendix of the President's FY 2023 budget. The Congressional budget justifications and Appendix also are the source for the President's budget request for FY 2023. 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 by category with the overall spending level for each fiscal year that 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 2017 to FY 2020 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 between FY 2016 and FY 2019. In other cases, we analyze Community Population Survey (CPS) data to generate these estimates, such as for Veteran's Benefits.
- For some programs, such as housing programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, we estimate spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall, utilizing the average over the period of FY 2016 to 2020 or the most recent available years.
- First Focus on Children relies on its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in *Kids' Share*, including for Community Health Centers, the Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, the National Housing Trust Fund, the Indian Housing Block Grant, the Rural Rental Assistance Program, the Rural Housing Voucher Program, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Domestic

Victims of Trafficking Grants, Healthy Transitions, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, the Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.

- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* in its estimates for spending on children for the Children's Health Insurance Program, Disability Trust Fund benefits, Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Project-Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, the 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-Based and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, while First Focus on Children uses data from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."
- First Focus on Children relies on the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share* to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, 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 2022* 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 Department of the Treasury's FY 2023 Budget request. However, the Earned Income Tax Credit goes to individuals with or without qualifying children or dependents. First Focus on Children utilized data published by the Internal Revenue Service that provides demographic breakdowns and spending of the refundable credit to determine the amount spent on the EITC for adults with dependents.
- Every year we work with our advocacy partners to review existing programs and to determine if we should add any new programs to track. This year, we added several existing programs to begin tracking, particularly in the new Environmental Health chapter.

Updates to Multipliers

As in past years, *Children's Budget 2022* 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 2022. 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. According to the Congressional Budget Office, inflation is increasing at the highest rate in four decades with the CPI-U increasing 6.7% in 2021 and 8.5% over the year as recorded by the Bureau of Labor Statistics in July 2022.

For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2022* 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 2022 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 designates the refundable portions as mandatory spending, and we are therefore including the credits as mandatory spending programs for children in the Income Support chapter. We included tax expenditures in every fiscal year we track in this book, which significantly raised the overall spending on children per year and makes *Children's Budget 2021* and *2022* quite different from previous publications. President Biden's FY 2023 request includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund to anticipate future legislation that could lead to additional expenditures on refundable tax credits, but no specific funding levels are provided, so the FY 2023 request shows a drop in funding for the refundable tax credits we track.

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, and FY 2022, and estimates for FY 2023. Programs that had particular COVID-19 spending boosts are flagged throughout the book. We also were able to add spending on the three economic impact payments enacted by Congress based on demographic data published by the Internal Revenue Service. Due to this data, we were able to calculate how much money in each round of the economic impact payments went to families with children.



100%
2017-22



-100%
2017-22

For each program, arrows indicate the real percent change in estimated spending on children from FY 2017 to FY 2022.



100%



100%

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 2017 to FY 2022.



OVERALL SPENDING

↑ 21.8%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 388.42 B	\$ 402.36 B	\$ 414.17 B	\$ 489.33 B	\$ 786.17 B	\$ 695.20 B	\$ 597.05 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.29%	1.14%	1.06%	16.46%	55.53%	-17.07%	-17.10%
Share of Total Spending	9.76%	9.79%	9.31%	7.47%	11.52%	11.88%	10.31%

First Focus on Children's annual *Children's Budget* analyzes spending allocated to children across more than 250 government programs in the federal budget. Since we began our work on *Children's Budget* in 2006, First Focus on Children has highlighted the fact that the federal government historically has not prioritized investment in children and the people who care for them.

Children are often last and least in the federal budget and appalling statistics reflect that reality:

- Roughly 40% of students claim they are uncertain about their futures and 14% express fear about it.¹
- Despite progress in 2021, we saw nearly 4 million children slide back into poverty after the January expiration of the Child Tax Credit.²
- At the end of September 2022, nearly 5 million children lived in a household that couldn't afford to give them enough food.³

↑ 21.0%

INCREASE IN COMBINED SHARE (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL) OF SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

COMBINED (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL) SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 393.66 B	\$ 407.16 B	\$ 419.34 B	\$ 494.56 B	\$ 791.62 B	\$ 700.85 B	\$ 603.32 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.36%	0.99%	1.12%	16.25%	54.95%	-16.97%	-16.90%
Share of Total Spending	9.89%	9.91%	9.43%	7.55%	11.60%	11.98%	10.42%

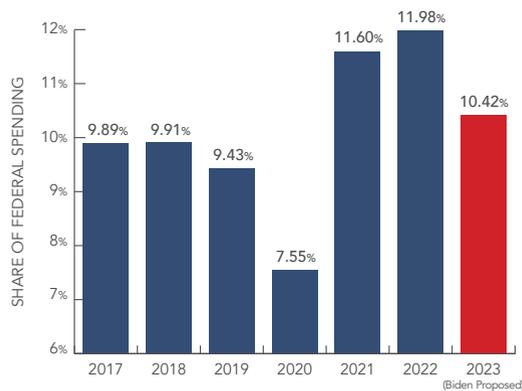
- 3.9 million children did not have health insurance in 2021.⁴
- 11.8% of children ages 3-17 experienced anxiety or depression in 2020, a 25.5% increase from 2016.⁵

Children’s Budget 2022 tracks domestic and international spending on children and breaks out mandatory and discretionary funding for domestic programs and services across more than a dozen federal departments. In a separate chapter, we once again showcase the international funding analysis that was first added in 2020; more details on the international spending trends for children can be found on page 161. In addition, we provide the five-year trend for the combined share of federal spending on domestic and international programs and services for children.

This year, we began tracking outlays for Environmental Health, analyzing federal spending that protects children against the impacts of climate change, air pollution, toxins, and pesticides. We also have reorganized our coverage of Child Welfare and Safety to create a Justice and Child Protection chapter that encompasses three systems: Youth justice, child welfare, and the Unaccompanied Children Program. This reorganization and renaming better reflects the goals of those programs.

As noted on page 16, we have updated our methodology, and continue our expanded analysis, starting with Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 in this issue and tracking spending through FY 2022, as well as the President’s budget request for the upcoming fiscal year.

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



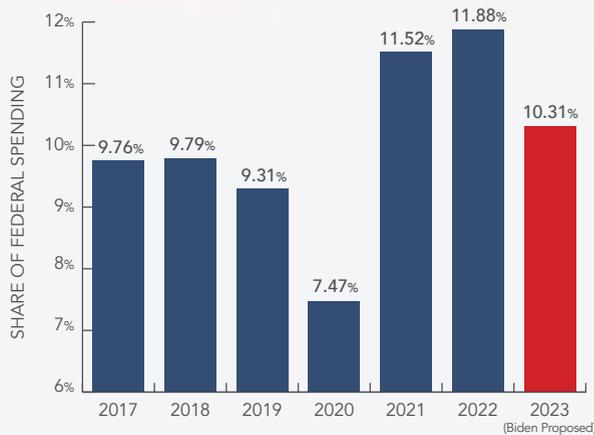
Overall Domestic Spending

The following is an overview of the recent trends in domestic spending for children

This year’s analysis reveals an unprecedented share of domestic federal spending on children at 11.88% in FY 2022, the highest recorded by First Focus on Children. There was a nearly 22% increase in the share of spending on children during the five years from FY 2017 to FY 2022. This increase represents a continuation of recent COVID-fueled spending and funding improvements over FY 2017, when the share of federal spending on children began to stagnate and then decline through FY 2020.

This increase is, of course, good news. Congress made long-needed investments in our nation’s children during the COVID-19 pandemic and we are still reaping the benefits of this increased funding. However, lawmakers are currently paring back

Children's Domestic Share of Total Spending, FY 2017 to FY 2023



these investments and are on track to reverse the progress made, particularly the gains achieved under the American Rescue Plan Act. For instance, funding in inflation-adjusted dollars for children dropped over 17% between FY 2021 and FY 2022.

This year's *Children's Budget* analysis reveals that children continue to not get their fair share of the federal budget. For example, total federal spending increased 26% between FY 2017 and FY 2022, and included a 31% increase in spending on children's health. But the share of spending on children's health decreased by nearly 11% in that time, outpaced by the increase in overall spending. This scenario played out in roughly half of all the areas we cover in *Children's Budget 2022*, indicating that lawmakers do not prioritize children in federal budget decisions.

While the pandemic and its economic fallout exacerbated negative impacts on children, kids were faring poorly even before the pandemic. In 2019 nearly 1.4 million U.S. students were experiencing homelessness⁶ and children experienced higher poverty rates than adults.⁷ The American Rescue Plan and other pandemic aid addressed decades of deferred maintenance on children's well-being: Emergency packages invested in children's nutrition, income support, education, and early childhood programs that are associated with increased levels of well-being for U.S. children⁸ and significant declines in child poverty.⁹

Children and families will suffer as we return to the status quo of underfunding children's programs. Already, more than 4 million children have slid back into poverty since the January expiration of the improved Child Tax Credit (CTC), a number that includes 1.3 million Hispanic children and over 660,000 Black children.¹⁰ Child poverty inhibits children's physical and mental health and education, aggravates child hunger and homelessness, increases rates of child abuse, and ensures extensive adverse consequences well into adulthood.¹¹

Moreover, food insecurity in households with children has increased by 12% since the advanced CTC expired¹² and experts predict that students in high-poverty districts with much more remote learning will lose ground academically, widening our nation's racial and economic achievement gaps.¹³

Congress had the opportunity to continue much-needed investment in critical programs for children. If lawmakers had enacted President Biden's FY 2022 budget request, the share of federal spending on children would have increased by 38% — a far cry from the 21.8% enacted increase since 2017. The President's FY 2022 budget also added or made permanent 30 programs to better meet the needs of children and families.



Children's Budget 2022 uncovered some particularly bright spots in our nation's investment in children. Since 2017:

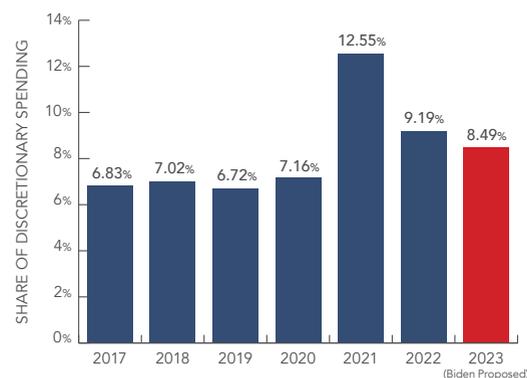
- Funding for children's mental health has increased by 11.3%.
- The share of federal spending going to children's environmental health increased by 25%.
- The share of federal spending dedicated to education programs increased by 105%.
- The share of federal spending on justice and child protection increased by 28%.
- The share of federal spending on children's nutrition programs increased by 36%.

Discretionary Domestic Spending

FY 2022 discretionary federal domestic spending on children increased by 34.5% from FY 2017, a drop off compared to the 81.3% increase during the previous five-year period covered in last year's analysis. Much of the emergency pandemic funding has since expired, indicating that Congress offered little more than temporary solutions to the long-term challenges children and families continue to face. As a result, discretionary spending for children saw large COVID-fueled increases in FY 2021, but experienced a nearly 30% decline in inflation-adjusted dollars between FY 2021 and FY 2022.

Children's programs continue to suffer from structural inequalities. Funding for children's programs is disproportionately discretionary, temporary, capped, and lacks both built-in growth and dedicated revenue. Discretionary programs by design undergo annual review. While these annual reviews during the appropriations process could potentially help identify the need for programmatic improvements, in recent times, they have led to funding uncertainty, slower growth, and more frequent cuts as the passage of appropriations bills lag behind the fiscal calendar.

Children's Share of Total Discretionary Domestic Spending



↑ **34.5%**

INCREASE IN DISCRETIONARY SHARE OF DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

DISCRETIONARY DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 82.02 B	\$ 88.51 B	\$ 89.89 B	\$ 116.62 B	\$ 205.29 B	\$ 155.64 B	\$ 145.11 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.52%	5.37%	-0.29%	27.87%	70.42%	-28.90%	-10.00%
Share of Total Spending	6.83%	7.02%	6.72%	7.16%	12.55%	9.19%	8.49%

↑ **16.7%**

INCREASE IN MANDATORY SHARE OF DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

MANDATORY DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 306.41 B	\$ 313.85 B	\$ 324.28 B	\$ 372.71 B	\$ 580.87 B	\$ 539.55 B	\$ 451.94 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.23%	0.01%	1.44%	13.29%	50.87%	-12.89%	-19.14%
Share of Total Spending	12.16%	12.44%	11.86%	8.14%	12.02%	14.20%	12.26%

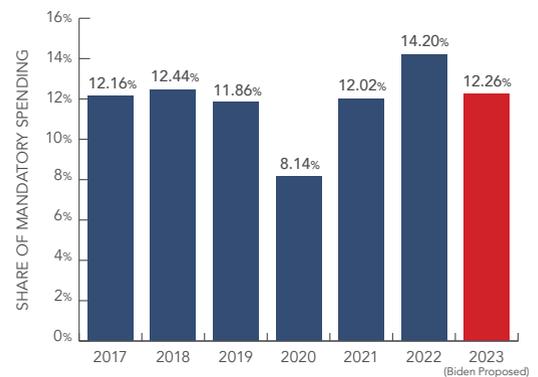
Mandatory Domestic Spending

From FY 2017 to FY 2022, the share of mandatory federal domestic spending on children — that is, funding that does not need to be reappropriated annually — increased by nearly 17%. Despite this increase in the share, mandatory spending levels on children decreased by nearly 13% in inflation-adjusted dollars from FY 2021.

The success of adult-specific programs such as Medicare and Social Security, which have decreased the elderly poverty rate by two-thirds since their creation, illustrates that pairing permanent support with a dedicated funding stream can significantly improve the economic, social, and physical health of Americans.¹⁴ Unfortunately, mandatory spending on children’s programs is often temporary and capped. For example, the Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides 10 million children a year with child-specific health care, such as pediatricians and children’s hospitals, yet it is the

only federal insurance program that is temporary and continuously needs to be extended.¹⁵ As a result, Congress actually allowed the program to expire in 2017 — for more than four months — endangering the health care of millions of children.

Children’s Share of Total Mandatory Domestic Spending



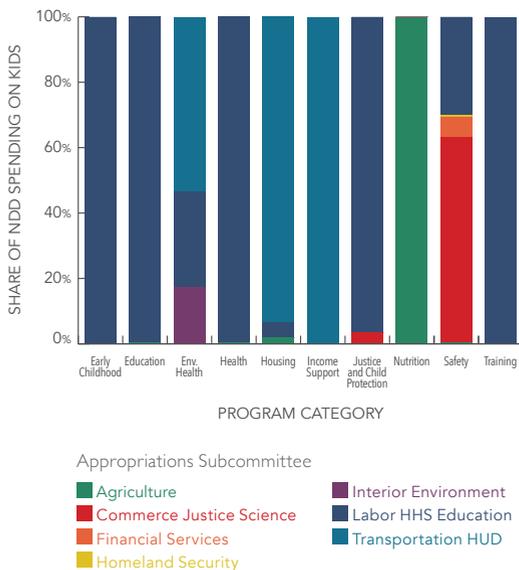
8

NEW PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

The President's FY 2023 Budget

President Biden and his administration deserve much credit for their leadership in passing the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) in early FY 2021, marking the biggest policy gain for children in the United States in decades. The comprehensive COVID-19 relief package created historic policy changes and invested billions in the needs of children, whose lives have been derailed by the pandemic and its social and economic aftermath. The ARPA is estimated to cut child poverty in half in 2021, creating momentum to make transformational change for our children and grandchildren, and reversing years of a downward spending trend on children's programs and services.¹⁶

Children's FY 2022 Domestic Non-Defense Discretionary (NDD) Spending on Program Category by Appropriations Subcommittee



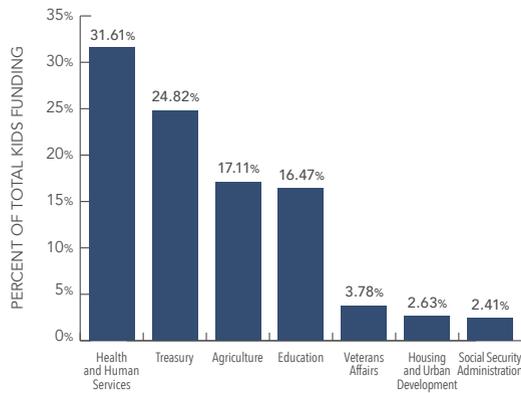
During his first two years in office, President Biden proposed important increases in non-defense discretionary (NDD) spending, but despite the efforts of Congressional Champions for Children, those recommended spending priorities for children were not totally fulfilled.^{17,18} Now with many of the temporary pandemic-fueled investments expired, our analysis estimates a downward shift in the share of federal spending on children in FY 2023.

Of the President's \$5.8 trillion budget request, \$597 billion — or 10.31% — would go toward children, a decrease in the share of federal spending on children compared to the COVID-19 era, when the share was 11.52% in FY 2021 and 11.88% in FY 2022. In inflation-adjusted dollars, the President's FY 2023 budget proposes a 17% decrease for children from FY 2022. However, this decrease results largely from the President's 2023 budget request recommendation for a deficit-neutral reserve fund to support his Build Back Better (BBB) agenda, including the American Families Plan. It does not propose specific spending levels; therefore, we were unable to include estimated spending for those BBB policy and investment priorities in our analysis.¹⁹

The President's FY 2023 budget request proposes another healthy increase in non-defense discretionary spending with notable increases for children's funding in a number of areas, including early childhood, education, environmental health, housing, safety, and training. The House FY 2023 annual appropriations marks reflect many of the President's priorities, and the Senate-released annual spending bills also recommend an increase in NDD programs.^{20,21} If last year is any indication, the President's FY 2023 request and the House-passed bills likely represent the high water mark, as negotiations with lawmakers prioritizing defense spending will force a decrease in the NDD spending level.²² Some members of Congress already have



Children’s FY 2022 Domestic Funding by Agency



Less than 1% of children’s funding is through the following departments and agencies: Department of Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Justice, Corporation for National and Community Service, National Science Foundation, Department of Transportation, EPA, Consumer Product Safety Commission, and Homeland Security.

called for larger increases in defense spending and balked at funding important veterans’ health programs separately from the NDD category. Treating the VA funding outside the NDD spending limit would help to ensure those needed increases wouldn’t squeeze out funding for other vital

programs that could reach children at a time when they continue to struggle with an ongoing pandemic and the related slowdown of the economy and its uncertain recovery.²³ Children still are experiencing food insecurity, difficulties in accessing health care, high poverty, and an increase in pediatric COVID cases — every aspect of their lives is negatively impacted by the pandemic.

With continued leadership from the President and his Administration, along with the outstanding commitment of Congressional Champions and unfaltering determination of child advocates, it is possible that some policy and investment priorities in the American Families Plan could still pass this Congress. Enacting provisions from the American Families Plan almost certainly would provide additional investment for children’s needs that could be supported under the deficit-neutral reserve fund. With such legislative action, our analysis next year might show a different result for FY 2023. Without that action, and with an expectation that Congress will reduce the President’s request for increased NDD spending, unfortunately, we anticipate a return to disinvestment in our nation’s children and grandchildren.



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EARLY CHILDHOOD

↓ 10.0%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO EARLY CHILDHOOD FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 16.51 B	\$ 19.53 B	\$ 19.81 B	\$ 24.44 B	\$ 70.43 B	\$ 21.83 B	\$ 25.81 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.10%	15.53%	-0.42%	21.61%	178.95%	-70.93%	14.13%
Share of Total Spending	0.42%	0.48%	0.45%	0.37%	1.03%	0.37%	0.45%

Each one of us, whether we have children of our own or not, has a stake in the success of our youngest children and their early learning programs and experiences. These programs, including child care, preschool, Early Head Start, Head Start, the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) program, and others represent vital investments in our children, their families' work and school opportunities, the workforce that supports young children and their families, and our economy as a whole. Quality early learning programs can help eliminate racial inequalities and provide equity for children, their families, and the people they employ.

Research continues to reinforce that early access to child care and pre-K creates positive, on-time, post-secondary educational outcomes for children.¹ The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention finds



The U.S. invests fewer public dollars in early childhood education and care relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than almost all other developed nations, ranking **35 out of 37** countries tracked by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.²

that early childhood education improves children's cognitive development, emotional development, and academic achievement.³ These early development and academic improvements can have a positive effect on success and career outcomes much later in life.⁴

The share of spending on early childhood programs has decreased by 10% over the last five years, largely driven by the expiration of emergency COVID relief dollars. Although some early childhood programs have seen increases in recent years, the United States invests fewer public dollars in these programs relative to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) than almost all other developed nations, according to the U.S. Department of the Treasury, ranking 35 out of 37 countries tracked by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.⁵ Child care remains unaffordable for many families, with the cost of infant care in a formal setting outpacing transportation and food combined in all regions of the United States.⁶ Moreover, child care workers in 2020 earned an average of \$12.24 per hour,⁷ and 46% rely on one or more public programs such as Medicaid, food stamps, and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families each year.⁸

Child Care

Our child care system was already unaffordable, unstable, and untenable for families and workers prior to the start of the COVID-19 pandemic. But facility closures and job losses in the sector have threatened it further: Over the last two-and-a-half years, one out of every nine child care jobs disappeared⁹ and 16,000 child care providers closed in 37 states.¹⁰ Congress provided nearly \$50 billion in COVID-19 emergency funding to the child care sector, which was enough to keep it from collapsing, but not enough to benefit child care over the long term.



46%

U.S. child care workers relying on one or more public programs; in 2020 these workers earned an average of \$12.24 per hour.¹¹

Among providers who received emergency funding, 92% said the money helped their programs stay open, 75% used the funding to compensate employees, and 51% used funds to help families afford care.¹² This emergency funding prevented 75,000 child care closures and preserved more than

3 million child care slots for children.¹³ However, this emergency funding will expire over the next several years and the child care sector will again be at risk of collapsing. Child care in the United States needs significant and targeted investment to achieve a system that works for children, their families, child care workers, and our economy.

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

The MIECHV Program is a federal grant program to states, territories, and tribes that supports early childhood home visiting programs with documented, evidence-based success, for families from pregnancy through a child's entry into kindergarten.

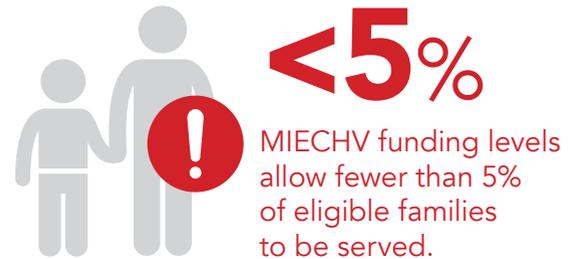
MIECHV shows positive results in six benchmark areas critical to strengthening at-risk families:

1. Improved maternal and newborn health
2. Prevention of child injuries, child abuse, neglect, or maltreatment, and reduction of emergency department visits
3. Improvement in school readiness and achievement
4. Reduction in crime and domestic violence
5. Improvements in family economic self-sufficiency
6. Improvements in the coordination of and referrals to other community resources and supports

The government saves over \$32,000 per child served through home visiting,¹⁴ and over an individual's lifetime, benefits exceed costs by at least 20% and up to more than 200%.¹⁵

MIECHV was authorized through the Affordable Care Act and its funding has not increased since it was established more than a decade ago. The program has lost real dollars in those intervening years and serves fewer than 5% of eligible families. Its lack of adequate funding also impacts its workforce. Home visitors, the overwhelming majority of whom are women, 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.



MIECHV received \$150 million in COVID relief funding, and the program's current authorization is set to expire at the end of FY 2022. As of the date of publication of this book, Congress is working to reauthorize MIECHV, and on September 20, 2022, the House Ways and Means Committee unanimously passed the Jackie Walorski Maternal and Child Home Visiting Reauthorization Act of 2022.

The President's FY 2023 Budget

The President's FY 2023 budget proposal includes some important funding increases in early learning, including an 81% increase in IDEA Part C funding, a 262% increase in Early Childhood Mental Health, a 50% increase in Preschool Development Grants, and a 67% increase in the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program. Unfortunately, the budget proposes more modest funding increases for Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Child Care and Development Block Grant, due to the expected substantial increases through the Build Back Better plan that died in Congress. As previously discussed, these programs have suffered dramatic declines compared with the last two years, when they benefited from COVID relief funding for child care. To help foster the growth and development of our youngest children, their families, early learning workers, and the economy, Congress must make substantial investments in our early learning system.



Over the last two-and-a-half years, **one out of every nine** child care jobs disappeared and **16,000** child care providers closed in 37 states.^{16,17}

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Early Childhood Program Listings

211.8%
2017-22

Child Care Access Means Parents in School

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 95.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	222.6%	-1.8%	4.5%	0.5%	-6.2%	66.7%

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. Congress provided CCAMPIS with its first funding increase in several years in FY 2018, and the program saw another increase in FY 2020.

Child Care and Development Block Grant

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

-14.2%
2017-22

Mandatory (Child Care Entitlement to States)

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 3.151 B	\$ 3.238 B	\$ 3.556 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	4.6%	-13.2%	17.7%

85.2%
2017-22

Discretionary

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.856 B	\$ 5.226 B	\$ 5.276 B	\$ 9.326 B	\$ 54.838 B	\$ 6.165 B	\$ 7.562 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.6%	78.7%	-0.9%	74.2%	469.2%	-89.5%	18.4%

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

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

2.7%
2017-22

Head Start and Early Head Start

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 9.223 B	\$ 9.863 B	\$ 10.063 B	\$ 10.613 B	\$ 10.848 B	\$ 11.037 B	\$ 12.203 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.6%	4.4%	0.2%	4.0%	-1.1%	-4.6%	6.7%

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

-4.6%
2017-22

IDEA B—Preschool Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 368.2 M	\$ 381.1 M	\$ 391.1 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 397.6 M	\$ 409.5 M	\$ 502.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	1.1%	0.8%	-0.7%	-2.3%	-3.4%	18.5%

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

-7.2%
2017-22

IDEA C—Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 458.6 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 470.0 M	\$ 477.0 M	\$ 481.9 M	\$ 496.3 M	\$ 932.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	0.1%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.2%	-3.4%	81.3%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 37.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-1.8%	38.0%	12.0%	15.8%	262.0%

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



-8.0%
2017-22

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 416.0 M	\$ 366.0 M	\$ 386.0 M	\$ 376.4 M	\$ 370.0 M	\$ 446.0 M	\$ 467.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	13.0%	-14.1%	3.5%	-3.9%	-4.8%	13.0%	1.1%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-0.5%
2017-22

Preschool Development Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 250.0 M	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 280.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 450.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	8.4%	-1.4%	-2.9%	49.8%

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



EDUCATION

↑ 105.1%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S EDUCATION FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 39.55 B	\$ 41.07 B	\$ 41.80 B	\$ 48.89 B	\$ 76.68 B	\$ 119.18 B	\$ 133.90 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.77%	1.39%	-0.06%	15.29%	51.82%	45.78%	8.45%
Share of Total Spending	0.99%	1.00%	0.94%	0.75%	1.12%	2.04%	2.31%

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. In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the President's budget proposed massive investments in the education system. The majority of this investment came through the American Jobs Plan and COVID-19 emergency investments. These plans, primarily the American Rescue Plan, fueled huge jumps in the education budget. The Education Stabilization Fund represented the budget's largest program, setting aside nearly \$70 billion in FY 2022 to support K-12 schooling. Although FY 2022 enacted levels did not fully reflect these proposed investments, FY 2022 funding levels did realize some increases.



In 2016, **one-third** of schools lacked an on-site nurse.¹ Roughly **1.7 million** students attended schools with police but no counselors, **6 million** with police but no school psychologists, and **10 million** with police but no social workers.²

For instance, from FY 2020 to FY 2021 real education spending increased 51.8%. Between FY 2021 and FY 2022, it increased another 45.8%. After years of disinvestment and real decreases in education spending, these increases were vital. These jumps, 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 — infused a huge amount of money into education, concealing a downward trend in real spending on public education. In the five years before the coronavirus crisis, education spending had decreased by a cumulative 11.4%. The pandemic and its economic fallout exposed and exacerbated many of the inequities endemic in our education system, such as unequal internet access, the burdens placed on students experiencing homelessness and financial hardship, as well as those with disabilities, among other sources of disparity in our education system.

Some important programs also saw a funding boost in FY 2022. From FY 2021 to FY 2022, the Full-Service Community Schools Program jumped from \$30 million to \$75 million. Title I equity grants increased by \$1 billion, from just over \$16 billion to \$17 billion. Other programs, such as Indian Education, Rural Education, and IDEA B grants to states, saw

marginal increases, but in many cases these increases barely outpaced, or failed to outpace, inflation.

Student access to broadband internet highlights the disparity in opportunity and access to learning across socioeconomic, geographic, and racial lines. The inequity in access to the internet, otherwise known as the “homework gap,” received needed attention during the COVID-19 pandemic as students relied heavily on remote learning. However, research shows that the homework gap affected between 8.5 and 12 million K-12 students even before the pandemic.³ According to a 2019 report by Pew Research Center, 37% of rural Americans have no access to broadband internet service at home, compared to 25% of suburban residents and 21% of urban residents.⁴ The same research also found that minority households disproportionately lack internet access, with 25% of Black households and 23% of Hispanic households going without it compared to just 10% of white households.⁵ Furthermore, roughly one-third of households with school-aged children whose annual income is less than \$30,000 do not have internet access at home compared to just 6% of households earning \$75,000 per year.⁶ The homework gap has real consequences: Almost one-fifth of teens report that they often or sometimes cannot finish homework assignments because lack access to a reliable broadband connection.

3

NEW PROGRAMS SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S EDUCATION PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

In response to the coronavirus pandemic and its ensuing effects on the nature of learning, the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 invested \$7.17 billion through the Emergency Connectivity Fund (ECF) to help schools and libraries provide connected devices, such as laptops or tablets, and connectivity to students, school staff, and library users. The program serves the same populations as the Federal Communications Commission's (FCC) E-Rate program, which provides mobile hotspots for schools and libraries to help with students' internet access. Now, that money is nearly spent. Current applications for ECF funds have exceeded \$2.8 billion, though the fund has only \$1.5 billion. A group of Democratic legislators, led by Sens. Ed Markey and Chris Van Vollen and Rep. Grace Meng, have called on Congress to refill the program, which a large number of members support. But the case of the ECF is instructive on other COVID funding streams. One-time investments, though vital, are just that: One-time. To continue supporting schools, and to right decades-old inequities, Congress must commit to long-term funding.



376,300

Decrease in elementary and secondary school employment from February 2020 to December 2021.⁷

According to a report by the Economic Policy Institute, as of December 2021 public elementary and secondary school employment was down 376,300 (or 4.7%) from February 2020 levels on a seasonally adjusted basis.⁸ Chronically low pay — which often forces teachers to take on second jobs — is responsible for much of the crisis.⁹ But

school staff, in general, have seen their jobs devalued while the risks and burdens of the pandemic applied greater stress. The report says: "From 2014 to 2019, the median weekly wage of food service workers in K–12 education was \$331 per week (2020 dollars) — less than half the median weekly wage of workers in the economy overall. Similarly, bus drivers and teaching assistants are paid roughly \$500 per week — just over 60% of the overall median."¹⁰

Students experiencing homelessness, defined as those who "lack a fixed, regular, and adequate nighttime residence," may reside in public areas, homeless shelters, cars, motels, or in a temporary living situation (often called couch surfing).¹¹ The McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act authorizes the Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program, the primary source of federal education-related funding. The program provides a number of services for students experiencing homelessness, and supports identification of these students and families. In 2021, the American Rescue Plan allocated \$800 million to support the identification and school enrollment of youth experiencing homelessness. These funds can also be used to hire additional staff and support existing staff in finding students who fell off the radar during remote learning. These funds allowed homeless student liaisons to provide wrap-around services to students and their families, covered transportation costs for homeless students to get to school, paid for motel rooms for homeless families, supported tutoring services, and more.^{12,13} This fund provided a massive boon in combatting the growing crisis of youth homelessness. It is essential that Congress allocate another round of this funding in FY 2023, in addition to increasing funding for McKinney-Vento, which remains largely flat-funded.¹⁴



*The President's FY 2023 budget includes **\$1 billion** for School-Based Health Professionals, doubling the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools. The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act also allocates some **\$500 million** to School-Based Mental Health Services Grants.*

The President's FY 2023 Budget

If passed in full, the President's FY 2023 budget would invest \$133.9 billion in kids' K-12 education, an 8.45% real increase over FY 2022 enacted levels. However, some context is needed. Previous COVID emergency funds continue to be meted out. Of the roughly \$134 billion going to education in the President's budget, more than \$60 billion carries over from remaining money in the Education Stabilization Fund. In addition, the Emergency Connectivity Fund will award roughly \$1.28 billion in funding for children this year. Whether Congress allocates more funding for the program remains to be seen.

Title I Equity Grants to LEAs accounts for the most significant proposed investment in schools. Title I authorizes financial support to local education agencies (LEAs) and schools relative to the number of low-income students and families they serve. A 2019 study found that largely white school districts receive \$23 billion more in yearly funding than their largely non-white counterparts.¹⁵ Title I equity grants target those funding disparities, aim to increase teacher pay, support universal preschool initiatives and fund programs that prepare students for post-secondary education and work. Last year, the President's FY 2022 budget authorized a \$1 billion increase in

discretionary spending, from \$16 billion to \$17 billion. In the President's FY 2023 budget, discretionary spending increases to more than \$20 billion, with a \$16 billion mandatory funding stream on top, amounting to a nearly \$20 billion increase. This investment would provide a massive funding boost to districts whose finances have long lagged behind their wealthier, and often whiter, counterparts.

Schools play a crucial role in ensuring the physical and mental health of our children and youth. Despite chronic underfunding of public schools and structural undervaluing of socioemotional learning, school staff fought to support students throughout the pandemic and as we continue to emerge from it. Department of Education data from 2016 showed that one-third of schools lack an on-site nurse.¹⁶ Roughly 1.7 million students attended schools with police but no counselors and 6 million more with police but no school psychologists. Another 10 million students attended schools with police but no social workers.¹⁷ The President's FY 2023 budget includes \$1 billion for School-Based Health Professionals, a program that would double the number of counselors, nurses, and mental health professionals in schools. In addition, the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act allocates some \$500 million to School-Based Mental Health Services Grants.

The President's budget also calls for a massive increase in the Full-Service Community Schools Program. Funded at only \$75 million in FY 2022, the President's FY 2023 budget would increase funding to \$468 million — a 524% increase over the previous year. Full-service community schools provide wrap-around supports for students and families (including health, social, and academic services), leveraging outside organizations and bringing community stakeholders into decision-making processes to build more democratic schools. They empower students and families in decision making to create schools that accurately reflect the needs of the home community. Education Secretary Miguel Cardona has said that this program helps “meet the holistic needs of students, drive our recovery, and pave the way to a more equitable future.”¹⁸



524%

Increase in Full-Service Community Schools funding, from \$75 million in FY 2022 to \$468 million in the President's FY 2023 budget.

Congress enacted the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) in 1975 to support education for disabled students and ensure that all receive a free appropriate public education (FAPE). As part of IDEA, the federal government committed to covering up to 40% of the cost of education for students with disabilities. Unfortunately, this mark has never been met. According to the National Council on Disability, funding for IDEA covered only 18% of the cost of education for disabled students as of 2018.¹⁹ The Education Stabilization Fund, created by the CARES Act and funded by it and the ensuing COVID bills, supported IDEA funding. This year,

under the President's FY 2023 budget, the largest IDEA program — grants to states under Part B — sees a nearly \$3 billion increase, from \$13.34 billion to \$16.26 billion. The rest of IDEA programs remain flat-funded, except for preschool grants and grants to infants and families, which can be found in the Early Childhood chapter of this report. State educational agencies (SEAs) and local educational agencies (LEAs) will be left to ensure those supports are distributed to students with disabilities.

While the President's FY 2023 budget proposes important investments in some programs, others revert to the prevailing pre-COVID trend: Static funding levels or minor increases that barely, if at all, outpace inflation. Public education, despite growing rhetorical attacks, forms an instrumental part of American democracy as a public good. While education is not a cure-all for society's problems, our nation suffers when the promise of equal access to quality education remains undelivered. Under the previous administration, the Department of Education had a clear mission: Dismantle public schools and uplift private and charter, particularly religious, alternatives. Thankfully, that rhetoric no longer has a home in the Department of Education. However, as one-time investments run out, the long-brewing crises enveloping our public schools, such as inequitable underinvestment and a large-scale devaluing of the teaching profession, are returning to the forefront. The seams are showing, the cracks are long-forming, and we must reckon with potentially disastrous consequences if the federal government does not take active and robust steps to stem the ebbing tide.



The Emergency Connectivity Fund (ECF) invested **\$7.17 billion** to help schools and libraries provide devices and connectivity to students, school staff, and library users. Current applications for ECF funds exceed **\$2.8 billion**, though the fund has only **\$1.5 billion** left unspent.

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Education Program Listings

-14.2%
2017-22

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-3.6%
2017-22

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 32.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 35.5 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	6.7%	-1.8%	0.0%	-1.8%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

28.1%
2017-22

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 10.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	105.2%	-2.4%	34.5%	-1.4%	5.6%	-6.2%	93.1%

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.

16.2%
2017-22

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 37.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	5.3%	8.9%	5.0%	2.8%	-6.2%	4.9%

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.



-3.1%
2017-22

Arts in Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 30.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	4.9%	-1.8%	2.0%	-1.6%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

2.5%
2017-22

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

Department: Education • Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 60%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.118 B	\$ 1.193 B	\$ 1.263 B	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 1.335 B	\$ 1.335 B	\$ 1.355 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 670.6 M	\$ 715.6 M	\$ 757.6 M	\$ 769.6 M	\$ 800.9 M	\$ 800.9 M	\$ 812.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	4.2%	3.9%	0.1%	0.7%	-6.2%	-2.0%

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.

10.3%
2017-22

Charter School Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 342.2 M	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 440.0 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	8.8%	14.1%	8.0%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-14.2%
2017-22

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-10.8%
2017-22

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 52.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	3.0%	1.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-13.3%
2017-22

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-13.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.114 B	\$ 1.150 B	\$ 1.083 B	\$ 1.104 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.151 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 412.1 M	\$ 425.6 M	\$ 400.7 M	\$ 408.6 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 425.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.3%	3.8%	-10.2%	0.5%	-1.7%	-6.2%	-0.9%

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.

64.3%
2017-22

Education Construction

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 138.0 M	\$ 238.2 M	\$ 238.3 M	\$ 248.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 420.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	68.6%	-1.8%	2.7%	3.1%	-6.2%	53.4%

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.

18.7%
2017-22

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 77.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 101.5 M	\$ 106.5 M	\$ 106.5 M	\$ 110.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	16.6%	7.8%	8.0%	7.0%	1.6%	-6.2%	-0.3%

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.

-3.9%
2017-22

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.4 M	\$ 36.9 M	\$ 37.4 M	\$ 37.4 M	\$ 37.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	6.4%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-1.9%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

66.4%
2017-22

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 514.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-11.7%	17.2%	6.4%	44.1%	-1.2%	-6.2%	155.8%

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
2017

Education Stabilization Fund (2020)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 11.160 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.774 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	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 2017	Mandatory						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 9.345 B	\$ 63.841 B	\$ 75.879 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.892 B	\$ 45.327 B	\$ 53.874 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	621.5%	14.7%

NEW SINCE 2017	Discretionary						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 39.269 B	\$ 34.229 B	\$ 10.875 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 26.151 B	\$ 24.303 B	\$ 7.721 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-12.8%	-69.3%

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.



-12.7%
2017-22

Education Statistics

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 109.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 111.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-0.5%	-2.3%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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
2017**

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.057 B	\$ 4.608 B	\$ 1.500 B
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 898.5 M	\$ 3.917 B	\$ 1.275 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	308.9%	-68.6%



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

Congress established a \$7.17 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.

-7.2%
2017-22

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 737.4 M	\$ 787.4 M	\$ 797.4 M	\$ 797.4 M	\$ 1.075 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.3%	-2.0%	-6.2%	30.1%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

Fostering Diverse Schools

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

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

157.4%
2017-22

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 17.5 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 468.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	70.9%	-1.8%	40.8%	16.2%	-6.2%	1,405.9%

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.

-0.7%
2017-22

Gallaudet University

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 128.0 M	\$ 134.4 M	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 143.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 17.3 M	\$ 18.3 M	\$ 19.2 M	\$ 19.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	3.1%	3.1%	0.8%	-1.1%	-6.2%	-1.4%

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.

-7.1%
2017-22

GEAR UP

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 339.8 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 408.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.5%	0.6%	1.0%	-0.1%	-2.4%	-6.2%	7.0%

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

-9.9%
2017-22

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 100.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 110.4 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	1.1%

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

-7.1%
2017-22

IDEA B—Grants to States

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 11.940 B	\$ 12.278 B	\$ 12.364 B	\$ 12.764 B	\$ 12.937 B	\$ 12.937 B	\$ 16.259 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.2%	0.4%	-1.1%	1.8%	-1.9%	-6.2%	21.3%

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.



-14.2%
2017-22

IDEA D–Parent Information Centers

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 45.2 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	59.0%

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.

-7.6%
2017-22

IDEA D–Personnel Preparation

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 83.7 M	\$ 87.2 M	\$ 89.7 M	\$ 90.2 M	\$ 90.2 M	\$ 250.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	2.3%	1.4%	-2.7%	-6.2%	167.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

IDEA D–State Personnel Development

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 38.6 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.



-14.2%
2017-22

IDEA D–Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 49.3 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	7.4%

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

-9.6%
2017-22

IDEA D–Technology and Media Services

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.1%	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.8%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-3.1%
2017-22

Impact Aid

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.329 B	\$ 1.414 B	\$ 1.446 B	\$ 1.486 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.541 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.8%	3.9%	0.4%	1.3%	-2.2%	-6.2%	-0.9%

The Impact Aid program provides financial assistance to school districts affected by Federal activities. Impact Aid helps replace the lost local revenue that would otherwise be available to Local Education Agencies to support the education of children living on Federal property, but is unavailable due to the Federal property tax exemption.

11.2%
2017-22

Indian Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 750.7 M	\$ 756.1 M	\$ 761.9 M	\$ 796.1 M	\$ 819.7 M	\$ 973.1 M	\$ 1.156 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.7%	-1.7%	-1.1%	3.0%	-0.3%	11.3%	14.6%

The Indian Education Grant Program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable. The totals here exclude funding for post-secondary education programs. The FY 2020 agreement was made the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) a separate agency from the Bureau of Indian Affairs, thus giving it its own budget structure and construction budget. The totals in this book do not reflect the transfer of construction funds to BIE from BIA.

-11.0%
2017-22

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	0.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-3.5%
2017-22

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 13.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.8%	0.5%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-4.2%
2017-22

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 97.6 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 149.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.1%	5.0%	0.0%	-1.4%	-1.4%	-6.2%	32.0%

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

2.8%
2017-22

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 6.9 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	25.0%	2.1%	-1.8%	5.7%	3.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-0.5%
2017-22

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 149.0 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 160.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 192.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-0.5%	4.9%	4.0%	-6.2%	7.7%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 215.4 M					
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 129.3 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	2,702.2%

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



-1.9%
2017-22

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 880.0 M	\$ 902.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 940.0 M	\$ 1.111 B	\$ 1.006 B	\$ 1.377 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 215.6 M	\$ 221.0 M	\$ 223.0 M	\$ 230.3 M	\$ 272.2 M	\$ 246.5 M	\$ 337.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	0.1%	-1.0%	1.8%	14.4%	-15.1%	32.1%

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

-9.3%
2017-22

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.192 B	\$ 1.212 B	\$ 1.222 B	\$ 1.250 B	\$ 1.260 B	\$ 1.260 B	\$ 1.310 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.2%	-0.7%	-1.0%	0.8%	-2.4%	-6.2%	0.4%

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.

-5.1%
2017-22

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 73.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 78.3 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 96.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	4.3%	-1.8%	0.8%	-2.0%	-6.2%	14.4%

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



-1.7%
2017-22

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 25.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 27.7 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	5.2%	-1.8%	3.0%	-1.5%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

-10.1%
2017-22

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 54.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 57.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-1.5%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-9.5%
2017-22

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 187.5 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 192.7 M	\$ 195.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 197.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.9%	0.3%	-1.8%	0.2%	-2.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-7.1%
2017-22

Research in Special Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 56.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 58.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	1.3%	-1.8%	-0.6%	0.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-8.4%
2017-22

Rural Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 175.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 185.8 M	\$ 187.8 M	\$ 187.8 M	\$ 202.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	0.4%	-1.8%	1.3%	-2.2%	-6.2%	4.2%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

School-Based Health Professionals

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

The Administration requests \$1 billion in first-time funding for the proposed School-Based Health Professionals (SBHP) program in FY 2023, consistent with President Biden's commitment to double the number of school counselors, nurses, social workers, and school psychologists in LEAs and schools over the next decade. Funds would be allocated to SEAs on the basis of shares of funding received under Title I, Part A of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA).

-100%
2017-22

School Leader Recruitment and Support

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.1%	-100.0%	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 2023 would support grants for high-quality professional development for principals and other school leaders and high-quality training for aspiring principals and school leaders.

-10.3%
2017-22

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 11.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.3%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

61.5%
2017-22

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 23.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	32.2%	17.0%	14.5%	12.6%	14.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

Special Olympics Education Programs provide financial assistance for activities that promote and expand the Special Olympics and the design and implementation of Special Olympics education programs to be integrated into classroom instruction. The FY 2020 appropriations agreement provided the programs with a \$2.5 million boost in funding over FY 2019 levels.

0.6%
2017-22

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 68.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	61.7%	14.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-12.2%
2017-22

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 369.1 M	\$ 378.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	3.5%	0.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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



-11.0%
2017-22

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	0.8%	-1.7%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2017**

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	51.2%	-36.0%	21.0%	-6.2%	15.8%

Statewide Family Engagement Centers provides funding to statewide organizations to establish statewide centers that promote parent and family engagement in education or provide comprehensive training and technical assistance to SEAs, LEAs, schools, and organizations that support partnerships between families and schools.

161.6%
2017-22

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 1.100 B	\$ 1.170 B	\$ 1.210 B	\$ 1.220 B	\$ 1.220 B	\$ 1.220 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	168.5%	4.4%	1.9%	-2.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.



-14.2%
2017-22

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 24.5 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	41.4%

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.

5.6%
2017-22

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-26.7%	12.7%	-1.8%	5.1%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-10.6%
2017-22

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.056 B	\$ 2.132 B	\$ 2.143 B	\$ 2.143 B	\$ 2.149 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.3%	-2.4%	-1.8%	2.2%	-2.7%	-6.2%	-3.2%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 150.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.9%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-27.6%

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

3.7%
2017-22

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 50.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 132.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	14.6%	0.7%	-6.2%	144.8%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

Title I Equity Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 16.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

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

-2.7%
2017-22

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.460 B	\$ 15.860 B	\$ 16.310 B	\$ 16.537 B	\$ 17.537 B	\$ 20.537 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.9%	-2.4%	0.7%	1.4%	-1.8%	-0.5%	13.0%

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies provide supplemental education funding, especially in high-poverty areas, for local programs that provide extra academic support to help students in high-poverty schools meet challenging State academic standards. These grants compensate for inequities in high-poverty areas that have lower levels of local revenue to fund public education. Funding for the program has not been keeping pace with the rising number of low-income students. From 2006-2017, the number of children eligible for Title-I funding grew by about 28%, while federal spending on the program only grew 17%.

-14.0%
2017-22

Title I Migrant Education Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.0%	-6.2%	-3.5%

The Migrant Education program (MEP) provides financial assistance to State educational agencies (SEAs) to establish and improve programs of education for children of migratory farmworkers and fishers, helping them overcome the educational disruption that results from repeated moves. During the 2015-16 school year, only 68% of eligible children received services through the MEP.

-13.1%
2017-22

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 82.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-1.9%	-6.2%	64.1%

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.

-0.9%
2017-22

TRIO Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 950.0 M	\$ 1.010 B	\$ 1.060 B	\$ 1.090 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.298 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 450.3 M	\$ 478.7 M	\$ 502.4 M	\$ 516.7 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 615.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.8%	3.8%	3.0%	1.4%	-2.6%	-6.2%	14.2%

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



ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

↑ 25.2%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.42 B	\$ 0.53 B	\$ 0.58 B	\$ 0.64 B	\$ 0.72 B	\$ 0.78 B	\$ 0.97 B
Real Change from Prior Year	15.78%	21.80%	7.97%	9.13%	9.53%	0.36%	20.68%
Share of Total Spending	0.011%	0.013%	0.013%	0.010%	0.011%	0.013%	0.017%

Children's Budget 2022 marks the first time First Focus on Children is devoting an entire chapter to tracking government spending on environmental health. As the changing climate accelerates its impact on our environment — leading young people to stand up to demand change and defend their future — tracking federal expenditures to protect our environment and its impact on health has become more important than ever.

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 The impacts of climate change threaten extremely high risk for nearly half the world's children.³



*Almost every child on earth (**more than 99%**) is exposed to at least one major climate or environmental hazard, shock, or stress.⁴*

Exposure to environmental toxins impacts children differently, and often more harshly, than adults. Children's physiology and behavior makes them uniquely susceptible to environmental pollutants. 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. These differences put them at a much higher risk of being exposed to environmental threats, such as air pollution, water pollution, and toxic substances.

Not only are children's bodies affected, their futures are in jeopardy as well. The threat of climate change grows increasingly urgent, as more and more natural disasters and extreme weather events occur around the globe. Unfortunately, much of the damage already done to our planet is irreversible.⁵ We do, however, still have a short window to act: To avoid catastrophe, global greenhouse gas emissions must be halved by 2030 and cut to zero by 2050, but most countries are not on track to meet these targets.⁶ Governments at home and abroad must act — and spend — more, and quickly.

Compounding an already complicated issue, 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.⁷

With climate change threatening the health and futures of millions of children, governments must act urgently to protect our children and invest in programs aimed at improving our environment and protecting our health. The ambitious climate spending package signed into law by President Biden in August 2022 aims to reduce U.S. emissions 40% by 2030, offering a serious first step and the most significant action our country has taken to combat climate change.⁸ But more work remains to be done, and government agencies, especially the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), play a pivotal role in protecting our environment and our children from the impacts of climate change, air pollution, toxins and pesticides, and environmental health disparities.

Climate Change

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.⁹ These events include but are not limited to droughts, extreme heat, water scarcity, flooding, extreme weather events, vector-borne diseases,

lead pollution, and air pollution.¹⁰ Food insecurity, the loss of drinking water, air pollution and other effects of climate change have serious consequences for children's physical health and development. Because of their developmental stages and dependence on adults, children also face serious harm during destructive natural disasters, including loss of education, housing, and economic support. These results of climate change often cause children to flee, exposing them to all the associated harms, including trafficking, abuse, and persecution.¹¹ The EPA and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) each fund important programs, such as the Climate Protection program and the Climate and Health program, which aim to protect our environment and human health from a changing climate.



31 million
Children in the U.S. living in counties with high particle and ozone pollution.¹²

Air Pollution

Nearly 31 million U.S. children live in counties that have high particle and ozone pollution.¹³ Exposure to air pollution, both inside and outside, can cause serious health problems to the developing lungs and brain of a child, and can also increase the risk of developing asthma or experiencing asthma attacks.¹⁴ Black and Hispanic children are disproportionately more likely to live in communities that have poorer air quality, and subsequently to develop asthma, compared to white children.¹⁵ The Clean Air Act requires the EPA to set and enforce health-based limits, called the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), for outdoor air pollutants. The EPA is also required to monitor and improve indoor air quality, especially in schools where children spend the majority of their time. Congress must adequately fund programs such as the Indoor Air and Clean Air and Climate programs to improve the quality of the air we breathe.

Exposure to Toxic Substances and Pesticides

Children are especially vulnerable to harmful toxins and pesticides, and these chemicals can inhibit their growth and development. Particularly harmful toxins and pesticides include chlorpyrifos, a pesticide that can stunt brain development in children; perchlorate, a toxic chemical found in rocket fuel that is linked to fetal and infant brain damage; PFAS or “forever chemicals,” toxins used in a wide variety of household products that are especially dangerous; and asbestos, a chemical that can cause cancer yet is found in many school buildings, putting millions of children at risk.

The Toxic Substances Control Act, and a subsequent update in 2016, allows the EPA to regulate both new and existing commercial and industrial chemicals using sound science and evaluation. Funding for various EPA programs allows the agency to ensure that pesticides and chemicals entering the market, or already in use, are safe for human health. If testing determines that a chemical causes an unreasonable risk to human health, the EPA can take regulatory action to ban its use. For example, in February 2022 the EPA issued a final rule revoking all tolerances — or allowable amounts of a pesticide on food — for chlorpyrifos.¹⁶

Lead

Lead is an extremely dangerous toxin that can cause developmental issues in children. Children are typically exposed through paint in older houses and through drinking water from lead pipes. The CDC has stated that any level of lead exposure is dangerous to children. Although lead exposure is one of the most preventable childhood poisonings, nearly 50% of U.S. children have detectable blood lead levels.¹⁷ The EPA, CDC, and 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. For example, the EPA offers specific state and tribal assistance grants for lead reduction that have all received funding increases in recent years.



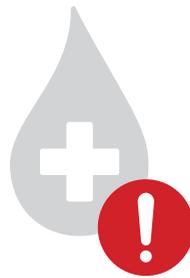
*Air pollution accounted for **20%** of newborn deaths worldwide in 2019.¹⁸*

The President's FY 2023 Budget

President Biden's FY 2023 budget request indicates his Administration's commitment to addressing the climate crisis and improving environmental health outcomes, especially for children, with a nearly 43% increase in spending compared to FY 2022. President Biden's EPA also has taken regulatory steps to improve the environmental health of children, such as updating the agency's policy on children's health for the first time since 1995 and reversing several of the previous Administration's harmful environmental regulations, including a weak rule that did not go far enough in preventing lead pollution of drinking water.^{19,20}

The Biden Administration has made several important investments in programs designed to tackle the climate crisis and its subsequent health outcomes. The CDC's Climate and Health program, which supports state, tribal, local, and territorial public health agencies in preparing for climate-driven health impacts, received an enormous 962% increase over FY 2022 levels. The EPA's Climate Protection program, which supports implementation and compliance with emissions standards for vehicles, received a 24.3% increase over FY 2022 levels. The budget request also indicates the President's commitment to addressing environmental health

disparities. In 2021, President Biden introduced 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.²¹ The EPA's Environmental Justice program, which will allow the agency to implement the Justice40 initiative, received a stunning 2,305% increase over FY 2022 levels, amounting to more than \$283 million in additional funding.



60%

Children living in the highest poverty areas with detectable levels of lead in their blood, compared to 40% children in the least impoverished areas.²²

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 half-a-million fewer children getting tested for elevated blood levels of lead.²³ The CDC's Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program, which works with states to monitor childhood lead

levels and connect those with lead poisoning to services, received a much needed 112% increase in funding over FY 2022 levels. In addition, several EPA-funded grants that help states and tribes address lead contamination in drinking water received substantial increases. However, the President's budget makes an unfortunate 6% cut to HUD's Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes, which funds the identification and repair of lead hazards in at-risk housing.

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

-10.4%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 73.8 M	\$ 76.7 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 85.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.7 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 22.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-3.1%	2.5%	-1.5%	-6.2%	5.2%

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.

106.9%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 38.9 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 90.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	101.0%	-1.8%	4.2%	1.9%	-1.2%	111.9%

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.

-18.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-6.5%	29.0%	-29.2%	-1.7%

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
2017**

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 10.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.7 M	\$ 2.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.9%	24.3%

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.

-15.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 5.7 M	\$ 10.9 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 10.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 2.4 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 2.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	23.8%	-23.3%	86.6%	-45.3%	38.8%	-22.5%	40.6%

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.

-14.0%
2017-22

Climate and Health

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 110.0 M					
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 24.3 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	5.7%	-2.5%	-1.8%	-1.1%	-3.5%	-5.9%	961.8%

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.

6.5%
2017-22

Ensure Safe Drinking Water: Drinking Water Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 6.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.8 M	\$ 0.8 M	\$ 0.7 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.3%	-4.0%	-8.4%	25.0%	-3.3%	0.1%	49.9%

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.

-6.4%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	7.5%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

58.6%
2017-22

Environmental Justice

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 9.6 M	\$ 10.3 M	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 294.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.1 M	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.3 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 65.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.7%	-1.8%	-23.2%	87.1%	4.8%	7.3%	2,305.0%

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.



-7.1%
2017-22

Indoor Air: Radon Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.145 M	\$ 0.134 M	\$ 0.017 M	\$ 0.143 M	\$ 0.112 M	\$ 0.157 M	\$ 0.157 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.032 M	\$ 0.030 M	\$ 0.004 M	\$ 0.032 M	\$ 0.025 M	\$ 0.035 M	\$ 0.035 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-59.5%	-10.1%	-87.7%	744.0%	-24.2%	31.5%	-3.5%

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.

-45.5%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.253 M	\$ 0.040 M	\$ 0.217 M	\$ 0.136 M	\$ 0.296 M	\$ 0.161 M	\$ 0.173 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.056 M	\$ 0.009 M	\$ 0.048 M	\$ 0.030 M	\$ 0.065 M	\$ 0.036 M	\$ 0.038 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.1%	-84.6%	431.9%	-38.1%	110.7%	-49.0%	3.7%

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.



145.5%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 279.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 415.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	39.7%	54.9%	19.1%	2.5%	20.2%	8.1%	-7.0%

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.

-7.5%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 36.7 M	\$ 38.4 M	\$ 39.4 M	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 36.7 M	\$ 39.5 M	\$ 45.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 8.5 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 8.6 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 10.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.0%	2.2%	0.9%	-2.6%	-8.8%	1.0%	12.0%

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.

-9.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 56.9 M	\$ 56.3 M	\$ 55.4 M	\$ 58.8 M	\$ 58.1 M	\$ 60.2 M	\$ 62.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 12.8 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.5%	-3.4%	-3.4%	4.6%	-4.2%	-2.9%	0.6%

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
2017**

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.167 M	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 45.3 M	\$ 26.4 M	\$ 80.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.037 M	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 17.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	14,896.7%	72.6%	-45.3%	192.4%

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
2017**

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 26.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	2,475.7%	-27.7%	27.9%	33.0%

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
2017**

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.062 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 40.1 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 182.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.014 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 40.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	30,919.1%	98.7%	-49.6%	716.7%

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.

-10.2%
2017-22

Superfund Cleanup

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 772.8 M	\$ 837.2 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 794.7 M	\$ 904.6 M	\$ 808.5 M	\$ 698.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 22.6 M	\$ 22.9 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 24.4 M	\$ 21.8 M	\$ 18.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.0%	5.8%	-0.3%	-7.8%	10.2%	-16.2%	-16.6%

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.

-15.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 93.4 M	\$ 95.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 101.3 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 162.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.6 M	\$ 21.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 20.7 M	\$ 36.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.9%	-3.4%	0.6%	-6.6%	8.1%	-13.5%	68.0%

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
2017**

Trevor's Law

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	48.3%	28.7%	-5.9%	-3.5%

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

↓ 10.7%

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HEALTH FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 122.23 B	\$ 128.52 B	\$ 128.65 B	\$ 129.45 B	\$ 140.87 B	\$ 160.42 B	\$ 161.16 B
Real Change from Prior Year	13.56%	2.66%	-1.72%	-0.82%	5.34%	6.80%	-3.02%
Share of Total Spending	3.07%	3.13%	2.89%	1.98%	2.06%	2.74%	2.78%

Coverage

The second anniversary of the World Health Organization declaring the COVID-19 pandemic occurred in March 2022 as the world entered the third spring and summer with active COVID infections. The nation's Public Health Emergency (PHE) that links to a policy protecting Medicaid coverage has been extended through at least October 2022. Earlier this year, all children six months old and older became eligible for the COVID vaccine. The crisis has stretched thin mental health access and services for children and youth, but lawmakers are delivering much-needed investments through bipartisan legislation and the President's proposed Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 budget.

Throughout the pandemic and before it began, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) did exactly what they were designed to do: Cover children. From the start of the pandemic in



Two-thirds of the **6.7 million** children who are likely to lose Medicaid coverage, based on pre-pandemic patterns, live in families of color (**4.5 million**, or 67%). They include **2.4 million** Latino children and **1.4 million** African American children.¹

February 2020 through April 2022, coverage in both programs increased by 5.5 million children, a cumulative increase of 15.7%.² After an unparalleled three-year decline in enrollment during the Trump Administration, children whose parents lost jobs, experienced reduced incomes, and lost employer-sponsored coverage increasingly enrolled in these programs, boosting their numbers. Children covered by CHIP whose family income decreased became eligible for Medicaid. Children in families that suffered job loss and reduced income became eligible for CHIP. These long-established programs safeguard the health of our nation's children, Medicaid for the last 57 years and CHIP for 25. Their sheer size, scope, and significance require consistent, dependable, and sufficient funding to meet the health care coverage needs of low-income and disabled children and families.

The COVID-19 pandemic and resulting economic crisis stemmed the years-long decline of children's enrollment in public health programs including Medicaid and CHIP. The Families First Coronavirus Response Act, passed at the start of the pandemic, created a Maintenance of Effort (MOE) that raised Medicaid's federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) and tied acceptance of those funds to keeping eligibility standards accessible and maintaining eligibility determination processes. Families First

also prohibited states from disenrolling individuals during the national Public Health Emergency (PHE), which began in 2020. Once children were enrolled in Medicaid, they were able to retain coverage. With the end of the PHE, expected in late 2022 or 2023, 7 million children are projected to lose health care coverage. Children of color especially could lose coverage at unprecedented rates.³

For 25 years, CHIP has been an essential source of children's coverage, ensuring access to high-quality, affordable, pediatric-focused health care for children whose parents earn too much to qualify for Medicaid but too little to purchase private health insurance. During its first two decades, the program helped cut the rate of uninsured children from 15% to less than 5% in 2016 — a decrease of nearly 70%. CHIP also improved health outcomes and access to care for children and pregnant women. Together with Medicaid, CHIP plays a particularly important role for children of color: In 2019, more than half of American Indian/Alaska Native, Black, multi-racial, and Hispanic children relied on Medicaid and CHIP for health coverage. Between 2016 and 2019 — before the pandemic took hold — more than 725,000 children lost coverage, pushing uninsured rates for children up a full percentage point to 5.7%. In 2021, just under 4 million children — or 5% of U.S. children — went without health insurance. The



NEW PROGRAM SUPPORTING CHILDREN'S HEALTH PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

figure represents 475,000 children who gained or retained insurance in 2021, largely due to increased public coverage through Medicaid or the Children's Health Insurance Program.⁴

To date, more than 14 million children have been infected with childhood COVID.⁵ During the pandemic, millions of children gained coverage, making it even more clear that Congress must make CHIP permanent so families, medical providers, and governors can continue to depend on it. CHIP currently is the only federal health insurance program subject to expiration. Making it permanent would eliminate the recurring funding challenges and would allow states to develop their programs in ways that best serve children and families. The pandemic that has devastated our nation for more than two years has made clear that comprehensive, affordable — and reliable — health coverage is essential.



14million

Children diagnosed with COVID since March 2020.⁶

CHIP is a critical part of the health insurance system for children, and Congress must prioritize ensuring its future. Making CHIP permanent would allow lawmakers, federal and state health departments, advocates, pediatricians, and other providers to focus solely on the emergencies at hand — ending the COVID-19 pandemic, addressing our nation's shameful maternal and infant mortality crises, eliminating health disparities, and promoting health equity — instead of on the always imminent crisis of CHIP's expired funding or authorization.

The Department of the Treasury is currently considering a rule to fix the “family glitch” in the Affordable Care Act (ACA).⁷ An important provision of the ACA includes tax credits that make private, employer-sponsored health insurance more affordable for working families. The ACA determines eligibility for these credits by comparing the cost of the insurance to the family's income. But the affordability threshold is determined using the cost of the employee's self-only coverage, not the cost of family coverage. To qualify for the credits, the cost of that self-only coverage must exceed 9.83% of the taxpayer's household income. This interpretation shuts out many families who need assistance because premiums for self-only health insurance average \$7,739 a year, while premiums for family coverage average \$22,221 a year — nearly triple the cost.⁸

This “glitch” fails to acknowledge the true cost of covering a family, putting employer-sponsored insurance out of reach while also leaving the family ineligible for financial assistance through marketplace subsidies. According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, nearly 2.8 million children under the age of 18 fall into the family glitch.⁹ These children are above the Medicaid eligibility line but are unable to get marketplace subsidies because technically, they are eligible to receive their health care through the employment of one or both of their parents or guardians. These children also do not qualify for CHIP.

Mental Health

The state of youth mental health worsened during the pandemic as children and adolescents faced dramatic shifts in social interactions, schooling, loss of family and friends, and personal health. To date, more than 250,000 children have lost a parent or caregiver to COVID, the majority of them belonging to racial or ethnic minorities.¹⁰ As many as 1-in-5 children ages



Racial and ethnic minority youth experience higher rates of mental illness, but are less likely to receive care, including school health services.¹¹

3-17 report a mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral disorder.¹² Approximately 360,000 teens call the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline each year.¹³ More than half of adults (53%) with children in their households say they are concerned about the mental state of their children.¹⁴ Babies and toddlers experience mental health issues at roughly the same rate as older children due to the stress factors on families related to financial security, social interactions, and increased emotional distress.¹⁵

Mental health disparities exist depending on where you live, your race, and your economic status. Youth in rural and urban underserved areas have a shortage of behavioral health providers.¹⁶ Rural youth are about twice as likely to die by suicide as youth in urban areas. Racial and ethnic minority youth experience higher rates of mental illness, but are less likely to receive care, including school health services. Girls are more likely to be diagnosed with anxiety, depression, or eating disorders while boys are more likely to die by suicide. One study found that 42% of LGBTQ youth had considered attempting suicide in the past year.¹⁷

Half of all mental health disorders show first signs before a person turns 14 years old, and 79% of mental health disorders begin before age 24.¹⁸ Nationwide, more than 60% of children

who experience a severe depressive episode do not receive treatment.¹⁹ Typically, 11 years pass between the onset of symptoms in our children and adolescents and when they get treatment.²⁰ Parents who are desperate to find care for their children when they are in crisis have increasingly shown up at hospital emergency rooms.²¹ The bottom line is that we should not make our children wait days, months, or years for treatment. We must treat mental health with the same urgency and attention as we treat physical health.



53%

Adults with children in their households who say they are concerned about the mental state of their children.²²

Last fall, many groups, including First Focus on Children, joined the “Sound the Alarm” campaign to raise awareness around the severity of the mental health crisis facing our children and youth and to demand that new investments be made for prevention, diagnosis, and treatment. Against the continuing backdrop of COVID, U.S. Surgeon General Vivek Murthy released a December 2021 report

titled “Protecting Youth Mental Health.”²³ Almost immediately, Congress held bipartisan, bicameral committee hearings on a variety of mental health topics including workforce, parity, 988 crisis hotline, school mental health programs, and telehealth. President Biden unveiled his FY 2023 budget after the Omnibus bill passed Congress and he announced increased resources for mental health, making it a priority in his overall budget. In particular, the budget offers significant increases for the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training program, Children’s Mental Health Services, and the Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Equity program.



11 years

Typical time between the onset of mental health disorder symptoms in children and adolescents and when they get treatment.²⁴

After a series of mass shootings this year, including the school shooting in Uvalde, Texas, Congress came together on a bipartisan piece of legislation addressing gun violence and mental health for the first time in decades. On June 25, 2022, President Biden signed into law the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act. Combined with gun safety provisions, the bill provides immediate resources to schools and communities for mental health care. First Focus on Children strongly opposes combining gun violence and mental health efforts in the same piece of legislation because the association creates stigma, and we remain disappointed that the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act falls well short of addressing the national mental health crisis facing our children. That said, the legislation does provide support in several important areas, including increased funding for school-based mental health service providers, Medicaid mental health services in schools, Project AWARE, trauma care in school settings, the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program, Certified Community Behavioral Health

Clinics, Medicaid, CHIP telehealth services, and the new 988 crisis lifeline. The funding continues through FY 2025 and requires reviews of state Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) implementation.

Vaccines

An area of great concern for children and equity in public health is vaccines. The COVID vaccine was authorized for children ages 5-11 in October 2021 and for children between six months and four years old in June 2022. As of July 2022, 30% of children ages 5-11 had completed a two-dose vaccine series, with vaccination rates varying widely across states. In Alabama, 11% of children in this age group had been vaccinated against COVID, and in Vermont 61% had been vaccinated. In 19 states, over 40% had received an initial dose of a COVID vaccine, and in 12 states, fewer than 25% had received an initial dose.²⁵ Shortly after children ages six months to four years old became eligible to be vaccinated against COVID, their numbers were already lagging far behind the 5-11 year old group and may have already peaked. As of July 2022, 2.8% of our youngest children had received at least one COVID vaccine dose, while at a similar point after becoming eligible, 18.5% of children ages 5-11 had received one dose.²⁶

We have seen many barriers to getting children vaccinated, including alarming misinformation, the politicization of vaccines, and inequitable access. In July 2022, more than four-in-ten parents of children under the age of 5 said that they would “definitely not” vaccinate their children against COVID. Many parents are worried about side effects and long-term effects, but additionally 44% of Black parents were concerned that they would need to take time off of work to get their children vaccinated and 45% of Hispanic parents were concerned they would not be able to get their children vaccinated at a place they trust.²⁷

Equally as concerning is the alarming drop occurring in other routine childhood immunizations, including vaccines against diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP3), measles, and polio. The percentage of



*The percentage of children around the world who received the diphtheria, tetanus, and pertussis (DTP3) vaccine fell by five points, to **81%**, between 2019 and 2021, as did vaccination against measles.²⁸*

children around the world who received the DTP3 vaccine fell by five points, to 81%, between 2019 and 2021, as did vaccination against measles.²⁹ Vaccination rates for nearly all childhood vaccines fell during the COVID-19 pandemic as children missed routine health visits, but these numbers have not recovered amidst misinformation about the COVID vaccine and distrust of government and public health measures.

We must ensure that vaccines are available to all children, that their caregivers have accurate information about them, and that they are made available in an equitable manner. Funding available through the American Rescue Plan has helped the distribution of vaccines, although resources are currently threatened while Congress neglects to pass additional COVID funding. Robust federal use of and investment in the Vaccines for Children program, Community Health Centers, Medicaid, and places where children and families seek care will be necessary moving forward as we continue to make vaccines available to all families.

Maternal Mortality

The United States has long had among the worst — and most inequitable — maternal mortality rates in the world, and they rose alarmingly during the COVID-19 pandemic. In 2020, more than 860

women died as a result of pregnancy or delivery, a 14% increase over 2019. The maternal mortality rate for Black women was nearly three times the rate for white women during that time period.³⁰ When compared to 10 other high-income countries, the United States has the highest maternal mortality rate by far, and cost is significantly more likely to force U.S. women of reproductive age to go without medical care than women in those countries.³¹

Medicaid coverage plays an important role in reducing maternal mortality rates, and its provisions vary greatly from state to state. Coverage is higher and uninsured rates are lower for pregnant and postpartum women in states that have expanded Medicaid coverage.³² Approximately half of all uninsured new mothers reported that losing Medicaid or other coverage after pregnancy was the reason they were uninsured.³³ In addition, the decline in infant mortality rates is 50% greater in Medicaid expansion states than in non-expansion states, and includes a significant reduction in racial disparities.³⁴

The Families First Coronavirus Response Act required continuous coverage for Medicaid enrollees through the end of the Public Health Emergency, including for pregnant women. The American Rescue Plan included a time-limited, five-year state option for postpartum coverage of up to 12 months,

well over the 60 days now required. As of August 2022, 18 states and Washington, D.C. had extended postpartum coverage to 12 months, resulting in an additional 284,000 people eligible for this coverage. Advocacy organizations are working to make the 12-month postpartum expansion a requirement rather than an option for states. And in June 2022, the Biden Administration released a new Maternal Health Blueprint that outlined other actions it will take to improve maternal health.³⁵ The President's FY 2023 budget request included important increases to programs that address maternal health, including the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant and the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program, among others.

The President's 2023 Budget

In his FY 2023 budget, President Biden proposes \$127.3 billion in discretionary budget authority and \$1.7 trillion in mandatory funding for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and its various subagencies, which include: The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), National Institutes of Health (NIH), and Indian Health Services (IHS). The share of spending on children's health in the President's FY 2023 budget is 2.78%, a slight increase from the prior year.

Improving maternal and infant mortality continues to be an urgent need, and the President's FY 2023 budget request includes a near-doubling of the Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program from \$83 million to \$164 million. This program within the CDC promotes women's and infants' health before, during, and after pregnancy. The budget proposal also includes an increase to the Title V Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant, from \$747.7 million to \$953.7 million. The government also must continue to provide significant funding for other federal programs that address maternal and infant mortality, including the Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children program, Universal

Newborn Screening and Early Intervention program, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program.

The President's proposed FY 2023 budget builds on the enacted FY 2022 budget and funding from the American Rescue Plan, which made significant investments in the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program, Project AWARE, the National Child Traumatic Stress Network, and education funding that schools have used to increase mental health services to students. In his FY 2023 budget, the President offers some dramatic increases over the FY 2022 enacted spending levels, most notably for the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training program (77%), Children's Mental Health Services (74%), and the Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health Equity program (262%).

Funding from the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act signed into law in June 2022 began flowing in FY 2022. The legislation reauthorized the Pediatric Mental Health Care Access Program and nearly doubled the funding level from \$11 million to \$20 million a year. As noted in the children's mental health section, through the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, Congress increased investment in school mental health services, pediatric focused programs, the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline/988, and telehealth services, and now requires more oversight from states on EPSDT benefits for children who receive Medicaid services. After these investments, it is yet to be seen if Congress will be able to deliver much more for mental health programs this year, but much more work remains to be done. In particular, the United States must develop and fund a robust pediatric mental health workforce to ensure that all children and youth have access to preventive services and treatment in real time. In addition, lawmakers also must prioritize the issue of parity in mental health.

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

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Health Program Listings

-1.0%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 47.1 M	\$ 49.1 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 52.3 M	\$ 53.2 M	\$ 54.3 M	\$ 57.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.0%	-1.6%	-4.2%	1.9%

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

111.0%
2017-22

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 123.0 M	\$ 225.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	46.5%	-1.8%	34.1%	6.3%	3.0%	77.2%

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.



10.7%
2017-22

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 76%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 140.6 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 160.8 M	\$ 167.3 M	\$ 177.1 M	\$ 195.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 109.6 M	\$ 121.3 M	\$ 125.4 M	\$ 130.5 M	\$ 138.1 M	\$ 152.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.2%	0.0%	8.7%	1.9%	0.7%	-0.7%	6.5%

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

-0.4%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 31.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 34.0 M	\$ 36.1 M	\$ 34.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	4.5%	-1.4%	-0.6%	-0.4%	-8.8%

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.

-2.9%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 17.4 M	\$ 50.0 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	5.7%	-2.1%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	6.3%	177.4%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 23%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 670.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 552.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 34.5 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 154.1 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 127.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	47.3%	31.4%	224.3%	-55.9%	69.3%

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
2017

Childhood Cancer Data Initiative

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 16.600 B	\$ 17.282 B	\$ 17.689 B	\$ 16.880 B	\$ 16.093 B	\$ 16.613 B	\$ 16.168 B
Real Change from Prior Year	22.1%	1.7%	0.5%	-5.9%	-7.7%	-3.2%	-6.1%

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children. Thanks to CHIP, nearly 9 million children have access to health care.

7.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 300.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 325.0 M	\$ 340.0 M	\$ 349.3 M	\$ 375.0 M	\$ 350.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.8%	2.5%	1.3%	3.1%	-0.5%	0.7%	-9.9%

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

-9.9%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 119.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 225.0 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	73.8%

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%

-4.8%
2017-22

Mandatory

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.603 B	\$ 3.699 B	\$ 3.865 B	\$ 5.320 B	\$ 11.600 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 3.905 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.088 B	\$ 1.117 B	\$ 1.167 B	\$ 1.607 B	\$ 3.503 B	\$ 1.208 B	\$ 1.179 B
Real Change from Prior Year	10.7%	0.2%	2.6%	35.7%	111.1%	-67.7%	-5.8%

0.5%
2017-22

Discretionary

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.492 B	\$ 1.626 B	\$ 1.506 B	\$ 2.206 B	\$ 1.554 B	\$ 1.748 B	\$ 1.718 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 450.6 M	\$ 490.9 M	\$ 454.7 M	\$ 666.1 M	\$ 469.4 M	\$ 527.8 M	\$ 518.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	13.7%	6.4%	-9.1%	44.4%	-31.8%	5.5%	-5.1%

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.



Community Mental Health Services Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 28%

PROPOSED IN 2023	Mandatory							Biden 2023
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 413.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 116.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

30.8% 2017-22	Discretionary							Biden 2023
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022		
Spending Level	\$ 562.6 M	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 757.1 M	\$ 857.6 M	\$ 1.653 B	
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 203.0 M	\$ 203.0 M	\$ 203.0 M	\$ 212.7 M	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 464.5 M	
Real Change from Prior Year	11.9%	25.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	1.4%	6.2%	86.1%	

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 and adults

Emergency Medical Services for Children

-5.0%
2017-22

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 28.1 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	8.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-5.9%	21.6%

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.



-6.0%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 38.8 M	\$ 36.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 20.6 M	\$ 19.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.5%	47.7%	-32.6%	-9.4%

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.

9.0%
2017-22

Healthy Start

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 103.5 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 122.5 M	\$ 125.5 M	\$ 127.6 M	\$ 131.5 M	\$ 145.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 63.2 M	\$ 67.5 M	\$ 74.8 M	\$ 76.6 M	\$ 77.9 M	\$ 80.3 M	\$ 88.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	4.2%	8.8%	1.0%	-1.6%	-3.4%	6.5%

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.

26.6%
2017-22

Healthy Transitions

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 61.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.2 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 12.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	27.0%	-1.8%	10.0%	-1.5%	-6.2%	101.3%

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
2017

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 16.4 M	\$ 17.9 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 19.9 M	\$ 18.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	7.6%	1.9%	-1.0%	-8.3%

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.

4.6%
2017-22

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.5 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	10.9%	2.2%	-3.7%	-5.9%

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

-0.04%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 641.7 M	\$ 651.7 M	\$ 677.7 M	\$ 687.7 M	\$ 710.5 M	\$ 747.7 M	\$ 953.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 558.3 M	\$ 567.0 M	\$ 589.6 M	\$ 598.3 M	\$ 618.2 M	\$ 650.5 M	\$ 829.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.5%	-0.8%	2.1%	0.0%	0.0%	-1.3%	23.1%

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

18.0%
2017-22

Medicaid

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 25%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$384.923 B	\$405.419 B	\$405.259 B	\$406.542 B	\$450.001 B	\$529.248 B	\$527.471 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 96.231 B	\$101.355 B	\$101.315 B	\$101.636 B	\$112.500 B	\$132.312 B	\$131.868 B
Real Change from Prior Year	12.5%	2.8%	-1.9%	-1.1%	7.2%	10.3%	-3.8%

Medicaid is a joint federal and state program that provides health insurance coverage to certain categories of low-income individuals, including children, pregnant women, parents of eligible children, and people with disabilities. Each state administers its own Medicaid program, while the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards. The Affordable Care Act expanded Medicaid in FY 2014, resulting in more adults enrolling in the program. The share of children served by Medicaid is estimated to be roughly 25%.

-9.6%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 29.9 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.7%	-2.1%	-1.8%	2.0%	-3.5%	-4.4%	-5.1%

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.

43.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 48.9 M	\$ 53.9 M	\$ 63.9 M	\$ 68.9 M	\$ 91.7 M	\$ 81.9 M	\$ 150.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	10.5%	7.6%	16.4%	6.3%	28.8%	-16.2%	76.8%

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.



86.5%
2017-22

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 21.7 M	\$ 31.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	13.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	28.1%	26.6%	19.9%	40.9%

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

4.6%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.452 B	\$ 1.507 B	\$ 1.557 B	\$ 1.588 B	\$ 1.683 B	\$ 1.675 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.2%	2.7%	1.9%	1.9%	-1.2%	-0.6%	-3.9%

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

-73.7%
2017-22

Office of Adolescent Health

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 1.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 5.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-69.8%	-3.0%	-6.4%	1091.1%

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
2017

Pediatric Disaster Care

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-6.2%	-3.5%

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 2017	Mandatory						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

NEW SINCE 2017	Discretionary						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.5%	3.5%	-12.2%

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.

-13.0%
2017-22

Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 73.0 M	\$ 72.7 M	\$ 73.4 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.2%	2.2%	-2.2%	-0.4%	-1.1%	-11.6%	-3.5%

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.

80.6%
2017-22

Project AWARE

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 71.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 185.1 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 244.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.9%	21.6%	-1.8%	41.6%	75.7%	-39.2%	96.3%

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

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.5 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 35.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-27.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.6%	-5.8%	44.8%

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.

-7.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2.319 B	\$ 2,479 B	\$ 2,421 B	\$ 2,495 B	\$ 2,655 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.1 M	\$ 30.1 M	\$ 30.1 M	\$ 32.2 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 34.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	-2.4%	-1.8%	5.4%	-5.5%	-3.4%	2.7%

The Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program provides a comprehensive system of care that includes primary medical care and essential support services for people living with HIV who are uninsured or underinsured.

54.8%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 62.8 M	\$ 83.0 M	\$ 164.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	23.8%	-1.4%	4.8%	23.9%	90.7%

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.

100.2%
2017-22

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	58.9%	62.7%	37.4%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.2 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-1.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 111.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	6.1%

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



-4.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 63.4 M	\$ 64.1 M	\$ 69.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.7%	-1.3%	6.8%	6.0%	-3.2%	-11.6%	-3.5%

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.

18.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 23.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 12.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	30.9%	-1.4%	1.1%	-6.8%	8.2%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.2 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	18.6%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-5.9%	-3.5%

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

-0.4%
2017-22

Vaccines For Children

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.427 B	\$ 4.598 B	\$ 4.161 B	\$ 4.578 B	\$ 3.806 B	\$ 5.140 B	\$ 5.859 B
Real Change from Prior Year	12.7%	1.4%	-11.2%	8.4%	-19.5%	26.7%	10.0%

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

↓ **14.5%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S HOUSING FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.26 B	\$ 16.37 B	\$ 16.60 B	\$ 18.06 B	\$ 19.92 B	\$ 19.17 B	\$ 22.45 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.32%	4.71%	-0.42%	7.26%	6.76%	-9.75%	13.05%
Share of Total Spending	0.38%	0.40%	0.37%	0.28%	0.29%	0.33%	0.39%

Skyrocketing rent in many areas, combined with the high cost of food, gasoline, and other goods, has left many households with children struggling to make ends meet and at risk of eviction and homelessness. The real estate brokerage firm Redfin recently reported that nationwide, median rent increased by 15% from 2021, and the increases are much higher in many metro areas.¹ The expiration of most eviction bans² and the end of emergency rental assistance, as well as improvements to the Child Tax Credit and other forms of aid, have compounded the problem.

In 2021, the number of U.S. evictions fell below the historical average, but started to increase significantly in many places after the Supreme Court struck down the national eviction moratorium. The Eviction Lab at Princeton University estimates that eviction moratoriums and rental assistance prevented 1.36 million evictions in 2021.⁴ However, eviction rates continue to vary widely across the country. Reporting in



Early childhood programs and public schools reported the highest number of children and youth experiencing homelessness ever recorded in January 2020.³

The New Republic documents the recent rise in evictions in New York City, where rents increased by 33% between January 2021 and January 2022 and the city's eviction moratorium has expired.⁵

Evictions are particularly harmful for children, causing upheaval that negatively affects their health, education, and overall development. Households with children are evicted at much higher rates than those without children. Children who experience eviction often move frequently and face homelessness or unstable living environments that inhibit their education, physical health, mental health, and interpersonal relationships.⁶

Congress and the Biden Administration must act to increase access to affordable housing and prioritize families with children, especially families of color with children, who experience higher levels of housing instability.⁷ For example, as the National Housing Trust Fund continues to expand and disburse funds to states, authorities should give preference to income-eligible families with children and erect stronger civil rights protections to ensure that this assistance does not reinforce racial and economic segregation.⁸ Tenant-Based Rental Assistance should also prioritize households with children, who currently represent a decreasing share of housing choice voucher recipients. The rental assistance program also should include federal protections

against source-of-income discrimination by landlords. These protections, along with a significant investment in landlord outreach and counseling services, would help families with children more successfully use housing choice vouchers to move to higher opportunity neighborhoods if they choose.



15%

Median rent increase from 2021 to 2022; the increase was much higher in many metro areas.⁹

Policy makers also must design and implement assistance to reach children, youth, and families experiencing homelessness or living in precarious housing situations, who often are ineligible or not prioritized for rental or homelessness assistance. Eviction moratoriums often did not protect families staying in hotel or motel rooms or temporarily with others, and yet these families were also not prioritized for COVID emergency rental assistance or homelessness assistance.¹⁰ Without being on a lease or being considered legal tenants, homeless families staying temporarily with others or in motels experience great difficulty qualifying or being prioritized for rental assistance. And while families and children in these situations are considered homeless by other

federal agencies, they do not meet the definition of homelessness used by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), making them ineligible for federal homelessness assistance services. These children fall through the cracks of both systems.

Creating a national renters tax credit could fill this gap, and if properly designed and implemented, could deliver resources directly to the families who need it most. Additional funding targeted to assist students experiencing homelessness has also proven effective. The American Rescue Plan Act in 2021 included \$800 million for emergency education assistance for homeless students, which helped school districts identify, enroll, and support homeless students. Homeless student liaisons have used these flexible funds to provide wrap-around services to students and their families, covering expenses such as transportation to school, motel stays, tutoring services, and more.^{11,12} As student homelessness continues to rise, Congress must allocate another round of funding in Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 as well as a significant increase for Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs.¹³

Child and youth homelessness and housing instability was high in the United States even pre-pandemic. In January 2020, early childhood programs and public schools reported the highest-ever number of children and youth experiencing homelessness.¹⁴ As rents

increase, eviction bans and emergency assistance end, and families continue to bear the ongoing physical, emotional, economic, and interpersonal trauma caused by COVID, homelessness and housing instability will only continue to rise unless Congress and the Biden Administration act decisively and increase investments not only in housing, but in education, nutrition, child care, health care, and all of the systems that work together to help children, youth, and families maintain safe and stable housing.

The President's FY 2023 Budget

President Biden's FY 2023 budget proposes a more than 9% increase in overall HUD funding over the enacted FY 2022 level, while children's housing programs both in and outside of HUD tracked by First Focus on Children saw a 13% increase. The funding includes a historic proposed increase of \$4 billion for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, which would allow for an additional 200,000 housing choice vouchers, as well as an additional \$332 million for the Public Housing Capital Fund. The President's budget also proposes an increase of \$10 million for Runaway and Homeless Youth Act programs. The President's FY 2023 budget also contains an unintentional \$4 million cut in funding for the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth Act because it was released before Congress finalized FY 2022 funding levels.

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Housing Program Listings

24.8%
2017-22

Choice Neighborhoods

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 137.5 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 122.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 250.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 74.0 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 80.7 M	\$ 65.6 M	\$ 107.6 M	\$ 107.6 M	\$ 134.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	16.6%	6.5%	-1.8%	-19.8%	58.7%	-6.2%	20.7%

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

-1.8%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 110.3 M	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 116.8 M	\$ 116.8 M	\$ 128.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	5.6%	-1.8%	22.6%	-17.6%	-6.2%	6.5%

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.

15.7%
2017-22

Homeless Assistance Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.383 B	\$ 2.513 B	\$ 2.636 B	\$ 2.212 B	\$ 3.215 B	\$ 3.213 B	\$ 3.576 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 538.6 M	\$ 567.9 M	\$ 595.7 M	\$ 499.9 M	\$ 726.5 M	\$ 726.1 M	\$ 808.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.6%	3.0%	3.0%	-17.3%	40.7%	-6.3%	7.4%

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



-2.6%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.390 B	\$ 3.640 B	\$ 3.690 B	\$ 4.640 B	\$ 8.250 B	\$ 3.850 B	\$ 4.075 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 678.1 M	\$ 728.1 M	\$ 738.1 M	\$ 928.1 M	\$ 1.650 B	\$ 770.1 M	\$ 815.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	4.8%	-0.5%	23.9%	72.1%	-56.2%	2.2%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) keeps families safe and healthy through initiatives that assist families with energy costs. Approximately a quarter of spending on LIHEAP goes to children.

32,461%
2017-22

National Housing Trust Fund

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 32.1 M	\$ 80.6 M	\$ 169.0 M	\$ 213.0 M	\$ 739.0 M	\$ 413.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 22.2 M	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 58.6 M	\$ 203.2 M	\$ 113.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	1,510.8%	146.4%	106.6%	22.0%	225.4%	-46.1%

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.



1.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 654.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 652.0 M	\$ 648.0 M	\$ 772.0 M	\$ 772.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 120.0 M	\$ 103.7 M	\$ 103.0 M	\$ 122.7 M	\$ 122.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.6%	12.7%	-1.8%	-14.9%	-3.8%	11.7%	-3.5%

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.

6.8%
2017-22

Project-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.816 B	\$ 11.515 B	\$ 11.747 B	\$ 12.904 B	\$ 13.465 B	\$ 13.465 B	\$ 15.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.974 B	\$ 3.167 B	\$ 3.230 B	\$ 3.549 B	\$ 3.703 B	\$ 3.703 B	\$ 4.125 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.9%	4.0%	0.2%	8.3%	1.0%	-6.2%	7.5%

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.

-1.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.400 B	\$ 4.550 B	\$ 4.653 B	\$ 4.580 B	\$ 4.864 B	\$ 5.064 B	\$ 5.060 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.718 B	\$ 1.757 B	\$ 1.729 B	\$ 1.836 B	\$ 1.912 B	\$ 1.910 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.6%	1.0%	0.4%	-3.0%	2.8%	-2.4%	-3.5%

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. The 2021 Department of Housing and Urban Development Appropriations Act combined the Public Housing Capital Fund and the Public Housing Operating Fund into the new Public Housing Fund. The Public Housing Capital Fund continues to make obligations and outlays from funds appropriated in 2020 and earlier. In his American Jobs Plan, President Biden allocated \$1.2 billion for the Public Housing Fund in mandatory spending. 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.

99.0%
2017-22

Rural Housing Voucher Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 32.0 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 38.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 10.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	37.0%	25.8%	6.0%	16.8%	21.0%	5.5%	-18.5%

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

-11.4%
2017-22

Rural Rental Assistance Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.365 B	\$ 1.345 B	\$ 1.331 B	\$ 1.375 B	\$ 1.346 B	\$ 1.410 B	\$ 1.602 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 381.5 M	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 372.1 M	\$ 384.3 M	\$ 376.2 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 447.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.1%	-3.8%	-2.8%	1.8%	-5.2%	-1.8%	9.7%

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.

0.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 17.1 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	16.2%	-4.2%	-6.2%	2.4%

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: 43%

NEW SINCE 2016	Mandatory						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 299.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 128.6 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

9.0% 2016-21	Discretionary						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 20.292 B	\$ 22.015 B	\$ 22.208 B	\$ 24.632 B	\$ 25.778 B	\$ 25.777 B	\$ 32.130 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.726 B	\$ 9.467 B	\$ 9.549 B	\$ 10.592 B	\$ 11.085 B	\$ 11.084 B	\$ 13.816 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.5%	5.9%	-1.0%	9.3%	1.3%	-6.2%	20.3%

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 43%.



INCOME SUPPORT

↑ 21.2%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 122.79 B	\$ 123.46 B	\$ 134.86 B	\$ 168.09 B	\$ 334.42 B	\$ 232.54 B	\$ 147.51 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.96%	-1.82%	7.24%	22.86%	92.59%	-34.79%	-38.77%
Share of Total Spending	3.08%	3.00%	3.03%	2.56%	4.90%	3.97%	2.55%

As the prices of food, rent, and utilities are rising in the United States, more households are living paycheck to paycheck and many cite the growing cost of everyday goods due to inflation as a top source of stress.^{1,2} Uncertainty about the state of the pandemic and the country's economic recovery increased as the inflation rate hit 9.1% for the twelve months ending June 2022, the largest increase in more than 40 years.³ Although summer inflation numbers brought some relief, the high rate of inflation continues to outpace wage increases and falls especially hard on minority communities. Inflation also disproportionately hits lower-wage earners, who often have less stable employment and spend more of their income in sectors where costs are increasing fastest, such as housing. According to the New York Federal Reserve, "disparities in inflation rates have widened during the recent inflationary episode, with Black and Hispanic Americans experiencing more inflation."⁴



*The Child Tax Credit (CTC) successfully cut child poverty by **nearly 30%** in December 2021. The reduction would have grown to **40% or more** if the credit improvements had been extended in 2022.^{5,6}*

At the same time, critical cash assistance programs and other supports in the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) have lapsed. The combination of high inflation and the loss of assistance is forcing families to make tough trade-offs, such as taking more shifts at work to boost income or postponing trips to visit family and friends in order to save on gas.⁷ In households with the fewest resources, the 2022 expiration of improvements to the Child Tax Credit (CTC) already has pushed more than 3 million children back into poverty and caused a 12% increase in food insecurity.^{8,9} These families are struggling to put food on the table and may also be experiencing homelessness or the risk of eviction due to rising rents.

The American public knows it doesn't have to be this way. In a recent poll of likely voters by Lake Research Partners, Americans said by a 6-1 margin that we invest too little in addressing child poverty and that they are very concerned that children are the poorest group in the nation.¹⁰ In fact, 86% of respondents said they were concerned by the cost of child poverty, which the 2019 landmark study by the National Academy of Sciences estimated at \$1.1 trillion a year due to higher crime, poor health outcomes, and lower income levels when children grow up.¹¹ Just 12% of respondents said they were not concerned by this fact. Poll respondents also strongly favor the provisions in the improved Child

Tax Credit by a 72-21% margin, with parents favoring the policy 77-18%.

The public shows convincing support for greater investment in our children and grandchildren. Congress should answer their calls and reauthorize the many successful — but temporary — ARPA provisions that transformed children's health, economic security, and well-being.

The American Rescue Plan Act Worked

Aid authorized under ARPA and other pandemic legislation provided much-needed support as the 2020 Public Health Emergency slowed the economy and propelled unemployment rates skyward. That COVID-19 aid included expanded nutrition assistance; economic impact payments (EIPs); rental assistance; child care investments; education resources; enhancements for the CTC, Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (CDCTC); and other child-centered initiatives. Analysts from Poverty Solutions at the University of Michigan found that federal pandemic assistance helped close the persistent gap in material hardship for U.S. families with children and that the advances stuck even in the face of rising inflation.¹²

These additional resources and policy improvements, when combined, cut child poverty nearly in half in 2021, dropping it to 5.2%, the lowest rate ever recorded.¹³ The CTC accounts for the majority of this poverty-reducing impact, including substantial poverty reduction for Black and Hispanic families and a narrowing of the racial poverty gap as additional families of color with children receive the CTC after filing taxes for tax year 2021.¹⁴ The improved CTC also significantly reduced food insecurity¹⁵ and financial stress for families, helping parents worry less about making ends meet.¹⁶



91%

Parents with incomes below \$35,000 who spent their CTC payments on necessities like food, utilities, and rent.¹⁷

Income Support Funding Expected to Drop

The share of federal spending on children for income support programs increased 21% from Fiscal Year (FY) 2017 to FY 2022. That increase largely stems from the EIPs and the one-year tax policy changes authorized in the ARPA in response to the COVID-19 pandemic and the related economic crisis. These improvements to the CTC, EITC, and CDCTC have now expired, and the programs have reverted to their pre-ARPA status, with reduced benefits and more limited eligibility. The tax credits' return to their pre-pandemic structure resulted in a roughly 35% decrease in income support programs from FY 2021 to FY 2022. The FY 2023 requested spending levels drop significantly for the three tax credits being tracked: CTC spending would decrease by \$69.4 billion; EITC spending would fall by \$11 billion; and CDCTC mandatory spending is estimated to be zero due to expiration of the one-time refundability provision. On a positive note, ARPA made significant and permanent changes to the CTC and EITC for Puerto Rico. Families in Puerto Rico are now eligible

for the CTC on the same basis as families in the 50 states and the District of Columbia regardless of the number of children in the family — prior to the ARPA, families in Puerto Rico only qualified for the CTC if they had three or more children. In addition, the ARPA included approximately \$600 million in annual supplemental federal spending to support an expansion of Puerto Rico's EITC, and as a result the credit will more than triple and bring it much closer to the benefit levels elsewhere in the United States.¹⁸

The biggest increase for the CTC was realized in FY 2021 — more than \$50 billion over FY 2020 — as a result of the temporary increase in the credit amount, expansion of eligibility for the benefit, and the distribution of advanced payments to many families starting that July. Specifically, ARPA included 17-year-olds in the tax credit and also offered the full amount of the credit to the 26 million children who previously received partial or no credit because their parents earn too little.¹⁹ ARPA also authorized the Treasury Department to deliver half of the annual CTC refund in six advanced monthly payments starting in July 2021 and ending in December 2021. In that six-month period, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) distributed more than \$93 billion in direct payments to families reaching approximately 61 million children.²⁰ It delivered three of the advanced monthly CTC payments in FY 2021 and three in FY 2022, resulting in significant spending increases for those two fiscal years. Outlays for FY 2022 will increase by an additional \$20 billion over FY 2021 when the IRS delivers the second half of the credit to eligible households during the 2022 tax filing season and the full annual credit to families who declined the advanced payments.

Families who opted to receive the advanced monthly payments demonstrated the overwhelming positive impact of the cash benefits. As West Virginia single mom and economic justice advocate Amy Jo Hutchison wrote in a January op-ed for the *Charleston Gazette*:

“When the child tax credit payments started reaching the families who needed it most, we had hope that things were getting better. We were able to move out of Section 8 housing and into better



Since the improved CTC expired in January 2022, we have seen child poverty spike — plunging nearly **4 million** children back into poverty that month, including over **1.3 million** Hispanic children and over **660,000** Black children.²¹

neighborhoods with better schools, job opportunities and access to transportation. We were able to allow our children to attend normal dances and play on sports teams. We were able to meet co-pays and have braces put on our kids' teeth. We were able to afford child care so we could work. We were able to pay for tutors so our kids could succeed at school.”²²

Despite outstanding support from recipients across the country, some lawmakers continue to question whether recipients of the improved CTC would spend the benefit wisely. Overwhelming evidence shows that parents used the cash for necessities, with 91% of households making below \$35,000 a year spending their CTC payments on food, utilities, rent, clothing, education costs, and other basic needs.²³ Families also thwarted fears that they would stop working if they received the improved benefit: Research found no statistically significant changes in employment between CTC-eligible households and households without qualifying children during the six months of the advanced payments in 2021.²⁴ This monthly cash benefit successfully cut child poverty by nearly 30% in December 2021, and if the improvements to the CTC had been extended in 2022, analysts estimate that the credit could have reduced child poverty by 40-45% in one year.^{25,26} That good news, however, was short-lived. Since

the improved CTC expired in January 2022, child poverty has spiked, with nearly 4 million children sliding back into poverty that month, including more than 1.3 million Hispanic children and more than 660,000 Black children.²⁷

The EITC increases by \$7.5 billion during the 2022 tax season due to an increase in the maximum benefit for low-paid, childless workers and an expansion of the eligibility age. ARPA dropped the age of eligibility for former foster youth and youth at risk of homelessness from 25 to 18, even while these young people are full-time students, benefitting an estimated 380,000 to 500,000 youth who experience the foster care system.²⁸ The CDCTC's \$7.6 billion increase in FY 2022 results from the ARPA's policy change to make the credit refundable for the first time, ensuring it is temporarily available to households with children most in need this tax filing year. The National Academy of Sciences' landmark 2019 study on child poverty identified expansion of these credits as important policy improvements to help address the persistently stubborn problem of child poverty. Again, unfortunately, Congress authorized these improvements for just one year under ARPA.

Additional IRS Resources Could Help Tax Credit Outreach

After passage of the American Rescue Plan Act, the Internal Revenue Service and White House officials worked across the government and with the advocacy community to conduct outreach on the enhanced Child Tax Credit (CTC) to inform families about the expanded eligibility and how to claim the credit. The agency dedicated some of its limited resources to help ensure those who are not required to file taxes — first-time tax filers — and hard to reach communities would have awareness of and access to the expanded benefit. The IRS also launched two temporary online tools to help make the filing process a little simpler. The CTC Eligibility Assistant allowed families to determine if they qualified for the advanced benefit through a series of online questions, and the CTC Update Portal allowed families to monitor and manage the CTC payments, even unenroll or opt out from receiving the monthly payments and instead receive a lump-sum payment when they file their taxes in 2022.¹ The following IRS web page is available for questions regarding the CTC: <https://www.irs.gov/credits-deductions/advance-child-tax-credit-payments-in-2021>.

Despite the collaborative effort by the IRS, other administration officials, state and local officials, and the advocacy community, there are outstanding concerns that not all eligible families have received the enhanced CTC, particularly those most in need with very low incomes, and Latino and Black communities continue to lag others in awareness of the CTC. In addition, many qualifying caregivers still await the resolution of their filings and there has been a lack of information about the deadline for those applying for an Individual Taxpayer Identification Number, affecting tax filings and access to the CTC.²

Last June, the Treasury Department estimated that close to 2.3 million children under age 18 may be eligible to be claimed for the expanded CTC but had not yet been claimed on a recent tax return.³ Many of these families earned too little to require that they file a tax return, so they are missing out on a cash benefit that could help meet everyday expenses. Using the Treasury Department's zip code data, the Tax Policy Center (TPC) assessed the demographics of the top 50 zip codes with the most families at risk of missing the CTC. TPC found in those zip codes nearly half of the total population are Hispanic or Latino and one-fifth are immigrants or citizens of another country.⁴ Due to our country's history of systemic racism and discrimination, poverty and inequality levels tend to be higher in these communities.

Outreach efforts continue, but the IRS does not have good information on low-income households who are not required to file a tax return, making ongoing education and outreach crucially important. The IRS's capabilities may improve in the near-term as the recently signed Inflation Reduction Act reconciliation legislation includes a healthy boost of \$80 billion for IRS funding — estimated to raise between \$200 billion and \$400 billion in revenue — to help the agency manage the backlog of tax returns, enforce tax rules, modernize business systems, hire staff, and improve customer service which should help with outreach and benefit families who need assistance claiming the CTC.⁵ Families can still claim the CTC at getCTC.org until mid-November and with these additional IRS investments, it would be particularly important for the agency to dedicate some staff and resources to those hard to reach families, youth with experience in the foster care system, and those at risk of homelessness who are new to the tax filing system and have questions about their eligibility for the CTC, EITC, CDCTC, and past EIPs as well as the filing process in general.

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*Recent polling of likely voters by Lake Research Partners found that by over a **6-1 margin**, Americans think we are investing too little in addressing child poverty and are very concerned that children are the poorest group in our nation.²⁹*

States Are Moving Ahead with Tax Credits

Our Champions for Children continue to urge their colleagues in Congress to reauthorize ARPA's tax credit improvements and make them permanent. But meanwhile, state legislatures and governors around the country — from Maine to Hawaii — are leading the way to enact and or expand state CTC and EITC programs. Six states so far have created or expanded CTCs and eight states have enacted or reformed EITCs in recent legislative sessions.³⁰ These states are demonstrating the power of tax policy to provide income support for those most in need, successfully tackle poverty, and address some of the racial inequities built into our tax code. It is important to ensure that these state benefits will not have any negative impact on a household's eligibility for other assistance programs.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

The TANF program is the nation's primary program for providing cash assistance to families with children with very low income. While some states recently have increased their TANF benefits and made important reforms, federal progress to improve TANF remains stagnant.³¹

TANF was designed to limit assistance to Black mothers and children. States with larger percentages of Black residents, mostly in the South, offer lower levels of cash assistance and reach fewer poor families, contributing to disproportionately high rates of poverty among Black children compared to white children.³² As a fixed block grant that is not indexed to inflation, TANF is not effective at adjusting to increased need during times of economic crisis, and its value has fallen significantly over time.³³ The Supreme Court's recent decision to take away the Constitutional right to abortion in *Dobbs vs. Jackson Women's Health Organization* will further exacerbate these geographic and demographic disparities.

Congress Should Prioritize Children

The United States historically has experienced higher levels of child poverty than other wealthy nations because of its failure to properly invest in children and families. Children are the poorest individuals in our society, especially young children, whose developing brains are particularly sensitive to the effects of poverty. Black, Hispanic, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander children all experience significantly higher levels of poverty than their white peers due to systemic racism woven into many of our country's policies and institutions.

California Tax Project Supporting Transition-Age Youth

California expanded its state Earned Income Tax Credit in 2017 to include transition-age youth, aged 18 to 24, without custodial children and in 2020 to include undocumented tax filers. Building off these previous policy changes, California is the first state to establish a Foster Youth Tax Credit, a \$1,000 refundable credit available for current and former foster youth aged 18-25 starting in the 2023 tax season. When fully implemented, it is estimated that this income support program could reach as many as 20,000 current and former foster youth each year.

This important tax policy is great news, but there is outreach work to be done to help educate transition-age youth about the tax benefit and how to file taxes to receive this income support. Unfortunately, youth who experienced the foster care system face challenges that serve as barriers to receiving the tax credit. Transition-age youth commonly earn incomes below the tax-filing thresholds of the IRS, may not have adequate information about the credits, lack guidance from parents or family members to assist them with filing their taxes, and tax support programs to help these young people are not required.

John Burton Advocates for Youth, along with numerous community partners, led a six-county pilot project starting in 2021 aimed at ensuring that transition-age youth would be aware of the state and federal tax credits and the federal economic impact payments (EIPs) authorized during the pandemic, and have the support to successfully file taxes to receive this income support. The project included the following actions:

- Established a Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) site dedicated to transition-age current and former foster youth with tax preparation appointments starting in February 2022
- Recruited and trained volunteer tax preparers, county staff, and community-based providers to assist youth in their respective roles
- Held virtual and in-person appointments and tax filing events
- Developed and promoted youth-friendly outreach materials
- Documented findings and developed recommendations to expand tax filing for foster youth

Of the 208 transition-age youth who filed a 2021 tax return with a California Foster Youth Tax Project VITA site between February and June 2022, 55% are current foster youth, 45% are former foster youth, and 70% of the filers had annual income at or below 150% of the Federal Poverty Level. The average tax refund and rebate for current foster youth was \$2,705 resulting in an adjusted gross income of \$11,718 and \$2,892 for former foster youth with an adjusted gross income of \$21,077. The project's tax filings increased the annual income of participants by an average of 15%, from \$15,948 to \$18,742, with an average tax refund and rebate of \$2,795, and half of the filers recovered a missed federal EIP.

The project also documented federal policy recommendations that include permanently expanding the Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit improvements authorized in the American Rescue Plan Act; providing additional funding through the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood targeted toward tax literacy, outreach, and education; and appropriating additional funding for Low-Income Taxpayer Clinics to offer technical assistance and support services for youth who experience the foster care system.

Johnson, Anna, "From Pilot to Practice: Lessons from Six Counties to Achieve Full Implementation of California's New Foster Youth Tax Credit," John Burton Advocates for Youth, August, 25, 2022.



“[W]hat we know from the available evidence thus far, is that the reduction in [child] poverty is greater than anything, any single act and any single policy change that we’ve engaged in in the United States since we started measuring poverty in the early 1960s.”

– Dr. Hilary Hoynes, Professor of Economics and Public Policy at U.C. Berkeley on the expansion of the Child Tax Credit

A child who grows up in poverty is far less likely to perform as well as their classmates in school, more likely to experience negative physical and mental health consequences, more likely to experience food insecurity, more vulnerable to homelessness, and more likely to be subjected to violence, abuse, and neglect.

The success of the Child Tax Credit and other assistance provided in ARPA dramatically demonstrated the power of these tools to reduce child poverty. Ample research finds that reducing child poverty not only improves individual children's healthy development and future success, but also delivers a significant return on investment to the U.S. economy.³⁴ Researchers from Columbia University estimate that a child allowance program will deliver a massive 8:1 return on investment.³⁵

The country's children desperately need our best efforts and greatest thinking, and when lawmakers negotiate away their well-being, we all lose. As Congress worked late last year and this year to build support for legislation to enact President Biden's American Families Plan, a lot was at stake for children.³⁶ The legislative vehicle — known as the Build Back Better (BBB) Act — included significant investments and transformational policy changes for kids, including the extension of both the CTC and EITC improvements. The BBB bill (H.R. 5376)

passed the House of Representatives in November 2021, but stalled in the Senate.

In its place, both chambers passed an FY 2022 reconciliation package known as the Inflation Reduction Act (IRA), which was signed by President Biden in August. IRA includes important climate change initiatives, health care provisions to help increase access to coverage and lower costs, and additional resources for the Internal Revenue Service (IRS), and pays for these investments by creating a fairer tax code that helps ensure high-income people and large corporations pay the taxes they owe. However, the legislation overlooks the considerable progress made by previous legislation on child poverty, maternal and child health, and paid family leave, and does nothing to address the child care crisis.

First Focus Campaign for Children's Congressional Champions, led by Sens. Michael Bennet (D-CO), Sherrod Brown (D-OH), Cory Booker (D-NJ) and Reps. Rosa DeLauro (D-CT), Suzan DelBene (D-WA) and Ritchie Torres (D-NY) continue to fight for the creation of a permanent, improved CTC program. In June, a group of Republican Senators led by Utah's Mitt Romney released an updated proposal — the Family Security Act 2.0 — to modify the CTC. While the package would help some low-income children receive a larger credit,

it goes in the wrong direction for child poverty reduction. First Focus Campaign for Children wrote in a July letter to the Senators: “Unfortunately, as the Family Security Act morphed into version 2.0, changes focused on adults were made to the Child Tax Credit and significantly reduced the positive impact it would have on millions of children.”³⁷

Bipartisan debate is appreciated, but policy objectives should aim to achieve life-changing benefits for our nation’s children and uphold their “best interests” as the highest priority.



8:1

Estimated return on investment for a child allowance program, according to researchers from Columbia University.³⁸

It is our hope that Congress will correct its unwise and short-sighted course, which leaves behind children and families, and pass a comprehensive measure that directly, specifically, and rightly prioritizes children’s well-being and economic security.

The President’s FY 2023 Budget

President Biden’s FY 2023 budget request includes a deficit-neutral reserve fund indicating support of an anticipated legislative agreement based largely on the April 2021 American Families Plan that would benefit children and families.³⁹ The reserve fund also preserves the revenue from tax and prescription

drug reforms to help offset the investments needed to bring down costs for American families and expand the productive capacity of the nation’s economy. Specifically, President Biden’s budget request would support families by providing access to free, high-quality preschool, up to two years of free community college, nutritious food at school and resources to purchase food over the summer months, and paid family and medical leave, and by continuing the enhanced Child Tax Credit and Earned Income Tax Credit, and providing health coverage to millions of uninsured Americans.

Because the FY 2023 request does not provide specific funding levels for the tax programs included in this section, but instead offers general support through the deficit-neutral reserve fund, the estimated overall spending level for income support programs drops from approximately \$232.5 billion in FY 2022 to \$147.5 billion in FY 2023 — an estimated \$85 billion decrease. The three tax credits we track account for the major decrease in income support programs in the FY 2023 request.

- The CTC drops from \$98.5 billion in FY 2022 to \$29.1 billion in FY 2023, an estimated decrease of \$69.4 billion.
- The EITC funding level falls from \$66.4 billion in FY 2022 to \$55.4 billion in FY 2023, an estimated decrease of \$11 billion.
- The CDCTC is zeroed out in FY 2023 because the one-time refundability provision for the tax benefit expired at the end of calendar year 2021, leading to a \$7.6 billion decrease in funding for FY 2023.

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Income Support Program Listings

NEW SINCE 2017 Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 7.630 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

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

The CDCTC can help in offsetting working families' child care costs. Unlike the Child Tax Credit, the CDCTC expansion 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.

335.4% 2017-22 Child Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 19.408 B	\$ 18.597 B	\$ 28.898 B	\$ 27.779 B	\$ 78.959 B	\$ 98.501 B	\$ 29.112 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.9%	-6.4%	52.6%	-5.2%	175.2%	24.7%	-70.4%

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

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

29.0% 2017-22 Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.570 B	\$ 6.341 B	\$ 7.207 B	\$ 7.698 B	\$ 7.987 B	\$ 9.881 B	\$ 8.939 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 247.7 M	\$ 239.1 M	\$ 271.7 M	\$ 290.2 M	\$ 301.1 M	\$ 372.5 M	\$ 337.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.9%	-5.8%	11.6%	5.3%	0.4%	23.7%	-9.5%

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.

38.5%
2017-22

Disability Compensation

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 71.983 B	\$ 72.211 B	\$ 86.728 B	\$ 97.130 B	\$101.892 B	\$116.246 B	\$128.751 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 15.973 B	\$ 16.024 B	\$ 19.245 B	\$ 21.553 B	\$ 22.610 B	\$ 25.795 B	\$ 28.570 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.6%	-2.0%	17.9%	10.4%	1.6%	14.1%	10.8%

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.

-14.1%
2017-22

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$142.806 B	\$144.781 B	\$144.852 B	\$146.834 B	\$143.396 B	\$143.048 B	\$150.612 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.284 B	\$ 6.370 B	\$ 6.374 B	\$ 6.461 B	\$ 6.309 B	\$ 6.294 B	\$ 6.627 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	-1.0%	-1.8%	-0.1%	-5.5%	-6.4%	1.6%

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

2.4%
2017-22

Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 55.641 B	\$ 57.311 B	\$ 54.679 B	\$ 54.056 B	\$ 58.934 B	\$ 66.399 B	\$ 55.421 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.9%	0.6%	-6.3%	-2.6%	5.5%	5.7%	-19.4%

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

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable tax credit available to eligible workers earning relatively low wages. Because the credit is refundable, an EITC recipient need not owe taxes to receive the benefit. For FY 2016 to 2019, data from the Internal Revenue Service was used to determine the amount of refundable credits being issued to people with qualifying children (the amount allocated to childless adults was not included). As the most recent year of data from the IRS is for tax year 2018 (FY 2019), for FY 2020 to 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 2017	Round 1						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 29.914 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 2017	Round 2						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 32.592 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

NEW SINCE 2017	Round 3						
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$108.413 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A

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

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

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

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

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



24.7%
2017-22

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 79.3 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 27.1 M	\$ 27.1 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 39.3 M	\$ 43.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	4.7%	-1.4%	-4.0%	28.9%	6.3%

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

16.8%
2017-22

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 791.1 M	\$ 833.0 M	\$ 888.1 M	\$ 940.2 M	\$ 991.3 M	\$ 1.077 B	\$ 1.169 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.6 M	\$ 19.6 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 22.1 M	\$ 23.3 M	\$ 25.3 M	\$ 27.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	10.0%	2.8%	4.7%	4.4%	2.1%	1.9%	4.8%

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.

-11.7%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.075 B	\$ 4.137 B	\$ 4.117 B	\$ 4.532 B	\$ 4.439 B	\$ 4.194 B	\$ 4.182 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.627 B	\$ 3.682 B	\$ 3.664 B	\$ 4.033 B	\$ 3.951 B	\$ 3.733 B	\$ 3.722 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.9%	-0.9%	-2.3%	8.5%	-5.2%	-11.4%	-3.7%

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.

-0.8%
2017-22

Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 52.941 B	\$ 48.817 B	\$ 55.856 B	\$ 60.807 B	\$ 55.584 B	\$ 61.206 B	\$ 59.225 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 9.000 B	\$ 8.299 B	\$ 9.496 B	\$ 10.337 B	\$ 9.449 B	\$ 10.405 B	\$ 10.068 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.6%	-10.0%	12.3%	7.3%	-11.5%	3.3%	-6.6%

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

-38.9%
2017-22

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.838 B	\$ 1.689 B	\$ 1.699 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.466 B	\$ 1.310 B	\$ 1.235 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 149.6 B	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 138.3 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 119.3 M	\$ 106.6 M	\$ 100.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.6%	-10.3%	-1.2%	-0.3%	-17.4%	-16.2%	-9.0%

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
2017

TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.000 B	\$ 0	\$ 0
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 777.1 M	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	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.

-8.5%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.974 B	\$ 16.415 B	\$ 15.496 B	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 15.383 B	\$ 17.037 B	\$ 17.346 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 12.413 B	\$ 12.756 B	\$ 12.042 B	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 11.954 B	\$ 13.240 B	\$ 13.480 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.3%	0.3%	-7.3%	10.3%	-14.1%	3.9%	-1.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and child care assistance. 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

↑ **28.2%**

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION PROGRAMS FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 10.95 B	\$ 12.28 B	\$ 12.35 B	\$ 13.32 B	\$ 16.55 B	\$ 20.63 B	\$ 21.28 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.83%	9.46%	-1.24%	6.31%	20.33%	16.85%	-0.42%
Share of Total Spending	0.28%	0.30%	0.28%	0.20%	0.24%	0.35%	0.37%

The sphere of justice and child protection encompasses three systems that affect children: Youth justice, child welfare, and programs that support unaccompanied children, which serve 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 the right to liberty, family unity, and due process of these children.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, the federal government appropriated just \$20.63 billion to child justice and protection, which amounts to 0.35% of total federal spending. This paltry share nonetheless represents an increase of more than 28% over the last five fiscal years.



Increasing annual benefits for each person in poverty in the United States by **\$1,000** — a 13% increase — could eliminate:

- **181,000** children suffering abuse
- **4,100** children entering foster care
- **130** children dying¹

Youth Justice

The states are responsible for administering juvenile justice through their court services systems, but the federal government influences state practices through grants and training programs that bolster youth's constitutional rights, promote rehabilitative practices, and support alternatives to incarceration and formal court involvement. These investments help ensure that state court systems work with children and youth in ways that are developmentally appropriate, trauma-informed, and that protect them from involvement in the adult criminal justice system.

States continue to spend money and resources prosecuting, detaining, and confining adjudicated youth in secure 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.² 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

confined youth.³ Even young children are not exempt from becoming court involved. Only 23 states have a minimum age requirement for court system involvement.⁴ The lack of a minimum age allows children such as Kaia Rolle, a 6-year-old in Orlando, Fla., to be arrested, handcuffed, and restrained in a police vehicle for having a sleep apnea-induced tantrum at school.⁵



\$588

The average cost per day to incarcerate one child, totaling \$214,620 per year.⁶

The burden of the justice system's developmentally inappropriate responses are not equally shouldered by all youth. 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. Despite representing 14% of U.S. youth between the ages of 10 and 17 in 2020,⁷ Black youth accounted for 32% of the young people arrested that year.⁸

While the annual number of young people detained for delinquency offenses dropped by 40% between 2010 and 2019, the rate increased by 11.5% for Black

2

NEW PROGRAMS SUPPORTING JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

youth, 14.3% for Latinx youth, and nearly 24% for Asian/Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander youth.⁹ While the 2018 reauthorization of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP A) enhanced the states' requirements to address racial disparities, federal funding for the law's implementation has declined every year since 2002.¹⁰

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 2022, the greatest number of federal child welfare dollars — \$5.83 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 \$3.73 billion of federal child welfare funds, provided financial assistance to adults who adopted foster children with "special needs." It is worth noting that 38 states, as well as the District of Columbia and Guam, consider a child to have special needs if they are "hard to place" — a definition that these jurisdictions may base solely on the child's race or ethnicity, or on a combination of race, ethnicity, and age.¹¹ Far less funding goes toward services that encourage family preservation or reunification, independent living and education, and career training for transition-aged 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 Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) to stabilize and support families, and often use these dollars to supplement their local child welfare funds.¹²

The opioid crisis and the global pandemic revealed — and exacerbated — a growing need for federal support for child welfare services. Unfortunately, between FY 2021 and FY 2022 the share of federal spending on child welfare decreased for all but one program: Adoption Opportunities, which experienced a 2.08% increase. Child welfare program allocations went from \$12.6 billion in FY 2021 to \$12.3 billion in FY 2022, representing a real decrease of nearly 9%, demonstrating that the federal government has yet to respond to the real and growing needs of those in the child welfare system.

Most child welfare program budgets experienced losses in FY 2022. After receiving a 186% increase in FY 2021, programs under the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) experienced a decrease of \$339 million — a 65.5% drop — in FY 2022. Congress is in the process of reauthorizing CAPTA, which is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. This reauthorization, coupled with the additional funding, likely will generate savings in the long run, given the significant long-term costs associated with child abuse, which include treating immediate physical injuries as well as lifetime health effects and mental health issues, social development issues, and risk-taking behavior. A Senate bill (S.B. 1927) guaranteeing children and parents access to legal counsel, which research suggests decreases the amount of time children spend in foster care, also would enhance CAPTA-related savings.¹³

An estimated 618,000 children suffered abuse or maltreatment in FY 2020, according to data from the Administration for Children and Families (ACF), an 8.7% decrease from FY 2016.¹⁴ That same year, 213,964 children entered foster care, a 21% decrease from FY 2016, when the system enrolled the greatest number of children in a decade largely as a result of the opioid epidemic.¹⁵ Not only did the number of children entering foster care decrease



The federal government awarded at least **\$4.79 billion** in contracts for the operation of emergency intake sites for unaccompanied children between March 2021 and 2022.¹⁶

in FY 2020, the total population of children in the system declined by 5% compared to FY 2016, reaching the lowest number since FY 2014.¹⁷

Congress gave states, tribes, and territories significant flexibility around their foster care programs during the COVID-19 pandemic. While many of these flexibilities expired in FY 2021, child welfare agencies must continue to innovate to keep families healthy, safe, and together, and to prevent children from spending unnecessary time in foster care. To help jurisdictions fully implement the Family First Prevention Services Act (FFPSA) of 2018, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriation Act of 2020, which covered 100% of the state match for qualifying prevention services and provided additional funding to expand the number of services approved by the Family First Preventions Services Clearinghouse. However, the pandemic and other major events have shifted the way communities provide services and courts conduct proceedings, and have increased the severity and frequency of challenges that children and families face. Congress must give child welfare agencies the tools to adapt.

Foster care is often portrayed as a way to protect children from maltreatment, but experts with lived experience continue to speak out about the harms they faced while inside the system.^{18,19} Now, more than ever, children and youth in foster care need

Congress to provide robust and effective funding to support their health, safety, and well-being. Specifically, Congress must fund services that help children in foster care prepare for the transition to adulthood, address emotional and mental disorders without the use of psychotropic drugs,²⁰ and heal from trauma inflicted prior to and during their time away from home.²¹

Unaccompanied Children

Children make up nearly half of all forcibly displaced people around the world.²² The global crisis of children forced to flee their homes also affects the Western Hemisphere, where children are fleeing persecution, violence, or abuse. Since 2015, an increasing number of children, whether alone or with their parents, have arrived at the U.S. border from Central America.²³ In 2021, a record 122,731 unaccompanied children were referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR) within the Department of Health and Human Services.²⁴ This number is in contrast to the 15,381 children who were referred to the Unaccompanied Children (UC) program in FY 2020, the lowest number of children since 2012, because of Trump Administration policies blocking access to the border.²⁵

To accommodate the increase in arrivals, program funding and contingency funds for the UC program have increased by an inflation-adjusted 624% since

FY 2017. 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 UC program funding is used for children's care in ORR facilities, while 20% is used for other services such as medical care and family unification services.²⁶ In contrast to trends for the UC program, funding for children and families' safety and development in their home communities has remained flat over several years. Please see International Programs on page 161 for the percentage of foreign assistance that goes toward children.



60%

Youth referred to the court for a status or delinquency offense who will never receive another referral.²⁷

In response to increasing arrivals of unaccompanied children and limitations on ORR's permanent licensed capacity due to COVID in 2021, the Biden Administration created emergency intake sites (EIS) to facilitate children's transfer to ORR's custody.²⁸ Unlike standard placements within ORR, EIS facilities are not state-licensed, are not required to meet federal and state child welfare standards, and offer fewer services for children. At the height of arrivals, ORR was operating 14 EIS facilities of varying types and sizes.²⁹ Multiple whistleblower reports raised serious concerns about 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 2022.³⁰ As of this writing, two EIS facilities have transitioned to influx care facilities, which have statutory standards of care. The remaining EIS facilities have been closed.

The President's FY 2023 Budget

The President's FY 2023 budget request increases spending on justice and child protection by roughly \$1 billion, which, if enacted, would represent a real increase of 1.05%.

Youth Justice Budget

President Biden's FY 2023 budget would significantly increase funding for multiple youth justice programs, delivering an inflation-adjusted increase of \$223 million. The proposal would allocate the highest funding, \$157 million, to the Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants program. The budget also would more than double the FY 2021 allocation for the Delinquency Prevention Program to \$117 million. These two allocations will provide states with needed support and funding to actualize their commitment to the four core requirements of the JJDP: ³¹

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

The President's FY 2023 budget would boost funding for the Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program to \$40 million, an incredible 1,445% increase over FY 2022. The President also would grow the Youth Mentoring Program by 13.5% compared to FY 2022, for a total of \$120 million. The proposal also calls for a 329% increase in the Girls in the Juvenile Justice System program, a 131% increase in the Preventing Trafficking of Girls program, and a 106% increase in the Tribal Youth Program.

Child Welfare Budget

The President's FY 2023 budget would increase spending on child welfare programs by over \$1 billion — from \$12.3 billion in FY 2022 to \$13.9 billion in FY 2023 — an inflation-adjusted increase of nearly 10%. Most notably, the President's proposal would keep the Community Services Block Grant, Social Services Block Grant, and the Child Welfare Services programs at pre-pandemic spending levels.

The President's FY 2023 budget would increase mandatory funding for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) program by \$283 million — 82% over FY 2022. These funds would allow states, tribes, and territories to respond more effectively to the needs of children and families. The President's budget also proposes adding kinship support to the list of allowable uses of PSSF funds, signaling



Children make up **nearly half** of all forcibly displaced people around the world.³²

that the increased funds should be used to expand the ability of child welfare agencies to support families members who are caring for children in danger of abuse or neglect. Additional funding also would go to the Court Improvement Program, the Regional Partnership Grants program to assist families affected by substance use disorders, a new grant program to provide civil legal services to child welfare involved families, and provide assistance to states who receive PSSF funding fulfill a new requirement to report on their use of kinship diversion,³³ also called “hidden foster care.”³⁴

The President’s FY 2023 budget would increase the Child Welfare Training program funding by more than \$100 million, creating a competitive grant initiative to address racial disparities in child welfare.

The FY 2023 budget also would continue some of the pandemic-related funding provided to the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood, which serves the specific needs of older youth currently and formerly in foster care. Most notably, the proposal makes permanent the pandemic-era ability of agencies to provide transition services and material support to former foster youth through the age of 26.

The President’s budget also would increase the combined funding for multiple CAPTA-authorized programs by more than \$60 million, slated for

state grants to help agencies improve their child protection systems and research ways to disentangle neglect and poverty.

Unaccompanied Children Budget

The President’s budget appears to reduce funding for the UC program by almost 41% from FY 2022, but that decrease results from anomalies in two continuing resolutions that provided supplemental funding for the program. Outside of those anomalies, President Biden’s budget represents a continuation of increased UC funding in appropriations bills since 2017. The President’s budget designates \$565 million to expand the program’s licensing capacity and services and to make programmatic reforms like facilitating children’s safe and speedy release to their sponsors at the border or after being transferred to an ORR facility. Additionally, the President has asked for funds to create two new mandatory programs: 1) A contingency fund for the program and 2) A program that aims to provide legal representation for all unaccompanied children by FY 2027.

The President also upholds his pledge to provide \$4 billion in foreign assistance over four years to Northern Triangle countries to address the root causes of migration, increasing funds from \$860 million in FY 2022 to \$987 million in FY 2023. However, what share of that funding will go to children remains unclear.

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Justice and Child Protection Program Listings

69.6%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 37.9 M	\$ 75.0 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	93.0%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

5.3%
2017-22

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 39.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 46.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	1.4%	2.1%	-7.3%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 0.3 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-13.9%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 43.1 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 48.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.6%	-2.0%	-2.2%	-1.1%	6.6%	-14.8%	7.7%

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.



-12.4%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 546.7 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 242.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 54.7 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 24.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.9%	-2.3%	-1.8%	0.7%	270.2%	-75.5%	64.1%



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

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

72.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 98.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 158.1 M	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 535.8 M	\$ 196.8 M	\$ 257.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	57.4%	-1.8%	12.7%	186.9%	-65.6%	26.1%

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.



71.6%
2017-22

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	47.3%	15.0%	-3.2%	7.2%	44.8%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Child Welfare Services

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 313.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 278.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	15.1%	-17.1%	-6.2%	0.2%

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

-9.4%
2017-22

Child Welfare Training

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 121.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	2.2%	-6.2%	515.3%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Children of Incarcerated Parents

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.5 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.9 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	1.9%

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.

-12.7%
2017-22

Community Services Block Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 742.4 M	\$ 742.9 M	\$ 753.9 M	\$ 1.740 B	\$ 745.0 M	\$ 755.5 M	\$ 754.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 274.7 M	\$ 274.9 M	\$ 278.9 M	\$ 643.8 M	\$ 275.6 M	\$ 279.5 M	\$ 279.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	-2.3%	-0.4%	127.5%	-58.6%	-4.9%	-3.6%

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.

33.4%
2017-22

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	30.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	0.8%	5.0%	-3.5%

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.

239.7%
2017-22

Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 24.5 M	\$ 42.0 M	\$ 49.0 M	\$ 49.5 M	\$ 117.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-24.3%	114.8%	-12.5%	69.0%	12.9%	-5.3%	128.2%

In FY 2022, Congress funded the Delinquency Prevention Program (also known as the Title V Incentive Grants for local delinquency prevention or the Community Prevention Grants program) for a total of \$50 million, which included \$47 million for specific programs and \$3 million in unspecified funds that are counted in our total. The president's FY 2023 budget requests \$117 million for the Delinquency Prevention Program, which includes \$106.5 million in funding for specific programs and \$10.5 million in unspecified funds.

23.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 6.8 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 14.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.8 M	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.4 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	14.6%	13.0%	4.7%	-3.2%	-6.2%	69.5%

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.

-100%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-15.2%	-2.4%	-100.0%	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.



93.0%
2017-22

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	45.2%	40.7%	329.0%

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.

62.8%
2017-22

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 133.8 M	\$ 163.4 M	\$ 189.9 M	\$ 219.1 M	\$ 248.7 M	\$ 254.0 M	\$ 345.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.6%	19.3%	14.1%	13.8%	9.9%	-4.2%	31.1%

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

7.2%
2017-22

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-15.2%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	21.0%	-6.2%	1,445%

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.



9.2%
2017-22

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 67.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 157.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.5%	6.5%	-1.8%	4.3%	2.1%	-2.0%	116.5%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 16.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	10.4%	9.5%	-3.2%	12.5%	28.7%

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.

28.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.497 B	\$ 2.937 B	\$ 3.007 B	\$ 3.385 B	\$ 3.802 B	\$ 3.736 B	\$ 4.128 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.8%	14.8%	0.5%	10.9%	8.7%	-7.8%	6.7%

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.

1.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.949 B	\$ 5.329 B	\$ 5.255 B	\$ 5.355 B	\$ 5.795 B	\$ 5.830 B	\$ 6.532 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.4%	5.1%	-3.2%	0.4%	4.8%	-5.6%	8.2%

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

**NEW
SINCE
2017**

Preventing Trafficking of Girls

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.2%	87.6%	141.3%

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%

1.2%
2017-22

Mandatory

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 292.4 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 298.7 M	\$ 324.6 M	\$ 328.4 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 628.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.6%	1.4%	-3.4%	7.1%	-2.1%	-1.5%	75.8%

18.4%
2017-22

Discretionary

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 99.8 M	\$ 92.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 106.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	63.0%	-1.8%	-8.6%	-13.7%	-6.2%	24.0%



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

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program offers grants to states to help prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, to improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and to promote family reunification. The FY 2020 funds to the program include \$20 million for PSSF's Kinship Navigator Programs and \$10 million for Regional Partnership Grants targeting children and families impacted by the opioid epidemic.

-12.2%
2017-22

Social Services Block Grant

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.661 B	\$ 1.587 B	\$ 1.646 B	\$ 1.600 B	\$ 1.603 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.603 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.013 B	\$ 968.1 M	\$ 1.004 B	\$ 975.8 M	\$ 977.9 M	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 977.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.1%	-6.7%	1.8%	-4.2%	-3.0%	-0.6%	-9.0%

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

-1.0%
2017-22

Social Services Research

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 68.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	6.1%	3.0%	-5.6%	780.2%

The Social Services Research and Demonstration Program promotes the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient and supports the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families as well as the role programs within the Administration for Children and Families play in supporting those goals.

54.0%
2017-22

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-17.4%	-37.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	93.6%	31.3%	106.9%

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

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

Unaccompanied Children Mandatory Legal Representation Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 266.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

The Unaccompanied Children Mandatory Legal Representation Program would fund a robust expansion of UC legal representation.



624.5%
2017-22

Unaccompanied Children Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 948.0 M	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 3.638 B	\$ 8.006 B	\$ 4.901 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	34.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	170.2%	106.4%	-40.9%

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.

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

Unaccompanied Children Program Mandatory Contingency Fund

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.547 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

The Unaccompanied Children Program Mandatory Contingency Fund would automatically provide additional resources in response to increases in referrals, providing funds to activate and acquire additional bed capacity if required.

-2.1%
2017-22

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 98.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	-31.1%	24.4%	6.4%	7.4%	0.0%	-2.5%

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.

34.8%
2017-22

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.3%	-2.4%	5.2%	18.3%	7.6%	3.2%	31.6%

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

9.4%
2017-22

Youth Mentoring

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.8%	14.7%	-0.8%	0.6%	-0.2%	-4.3%	13.6%

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.



NUTRITION

↑ **36.1%**

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILDREN'S NUTRITION FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 59.25 B	\$ 59.07 B	\$ 57.93 B	\$ 84.78 B	\$ 124.90 B	\$ 118.54 B	\$ 81.44 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.53%	-2.66%	-3.71%	44.25%	42.62%	-10.99%	-33.68%
Share of Total Spending	1.49%	1.44%	1.30%	1.29%	1.83%	2.03%	1.41%

As our nation continues to recover from the pandemic, millions of families are still struggling to put food on the table and children continue to go hungry.¹ The temporary expansion of the Child Tax Credit, in addition to other pandemic aid, such as increased benefits in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) and the Pandemic Electronic Benefit Transfer (Pandemic EBT) program, provided a lifeline to millions of families, and significantly improved child hunger and child poverty.² In fact, nearly half (47%) of respondents to the U.S. Census Household Pulse Survey said they used their first child tax credit payment to buy food.³ However, much of that aid has expired in the midst of record high inflation, supply chain disruptions, a looming recession, and skyrocketing food prices. Children need consistent and equitable access to food now more than ever.

The pandemic has shown that government investment in federal food assistance programs, such as SNAP, the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and the National



95% of school districts report that free meals to all students decreased hunger among their students. 85% said giving free meals to all eliminated the stigma associated with the program.⁴

School Lunch Program, positively impact the lives of low-income families, especially those with children.⁵ But addressing the long-term problem of child hunger in this country — especially for children of color, who are twice as likely to be food insecure — will require long-term investment.⁶

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 and exacerbates 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 SNAP program, previously known as food stamps, is considered the first line of defense against child food insecurity, and roughly half of the nutrition spending tracked by First Focus on Children goes toward it. Between Fiscal Year (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. Last year, in recognition of the impact that increased SNAP benefits can have on low-income families, the USDA announced an update to the Thrifty Food Plan, which increased benefits for SNAP recipients by more than 20%.

These changes represent the largest increase to the SNAP program since its creation, and the first time the purchasing power of the Thrifty Food Plan has changed since its introduction in 1975. Children represent more than 40% of SNAP recipients, making this change an excellent investment in reducing childhood hunger. In addition, research has shown that the increased Thrifty Food Plan benefits 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.^{7,8}

Along with SNAP, child nutrition programs such as the National School Lunch and School Breakfast programs provide an important layer of defense against child food insecurity. Pandemic flexibilities allowed millions of children to access school meals at no or low cost and receive critical nutrition and sustenance that helped them learn, grow, and thrive at school. However, many of these flexibilities expired prior to the current school year.⁹ While spending on mandatory child nutrition programs, such as the National School Lunch Program, School Breakfast Program, and Summer Food Service Program has increased over time, Congress must make critical investments and improvements (i.e. through Child Nutrition Reauthorization) so they can reach all eligible children.

School closures due to the COVID-19 pandemic challenged the ability of school meal and summer feeding programs to reach students. In response, Congress gave the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) authority to provide waivers that allowed school nutrition and summer feeding programs to offer meals to students in various settings and provided additional funding for programs. The waiver flexibility and increased reimbursement kept school nutrition and summer feeding programs afloat during the pandemic, and helped them survive a turbulent reopening plagued by challenges such as supply chain disruptions, staffing shortages, and inflation.¹⁰ The flexibility provided by these waivers allowed nearly 75% of school meals across the country to be provided at reduced or no cost.¹¹



1/3 cup

Increase in the total daily fruit and vegetable intake by children when the WIC Cash Value Benefit increased from \$9 to \$35.¹²

Experts, advocates, and school representatives pushed to extend the waivers through the 2022-2023 school year. Partisan pushback ensured that Congress extended the full waiver authority only through Summer 2022, and offered a partial extension through school year 2022-2023. These cutbacks will cost many children access to free or reduced-price school meals in the coming school year and will force schools to redetermine whether millions of students are eligible for the program.

The Pandemic EBT program, created by Congress to supplement the meals students were missing when schools were closed, represents a pandemic success story. While some states were slow in getting the money to families, the program ultimately lifted

3.9 million low-income children out of hunger the week following benefit disbursement.¹³ The success of the Pandemic EBT program suggests that similar programs can and should be fully funded to better support the nutrition of students during extended school closures, such as during the summer, when child hunger historically skyrockets.¹⁴

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 allowed waivers that made benefit administration and eligible food items more flexible.

Primary among the improvements to the WIC program was an increase in the fruit and vegetable cash value benefit (CVB), which allows families to purchase healthy foods, from roughly \$11 to \$35 a month. Congress has extended this increase through FY 2022, and both the White House and Congressional appropriators have called for a year-long extension through FY 2023. The pandemic, as well as the recent shortages in baby formula, have shined a light on the critical role that the WIC program plays in supporting the nutritional needs of babies, young children, and mothers, and makes the case for permanent investment in policies that will improve access to WIC and increase innovation and modernization.



*The update to the Thrifty Food Plan, which will increase SNAP benefits for millions of families, could potentially reduce the severity of poverty for **6.2 million** children.¹⁵*

The President's FY 2023 Budget

The President's FY 2023 budget makes several important, yet modest, investments to child nutrition programs. While overall FY 2023 federal funding for child nutrition programs has decreased from FY 2022 due to the expiration of emergency pandemic aid, the President's budget request increases funding for many programs. The share of federal spending for child nutrition programs has increased 36% since FY 2017. In addition, many programs were flat funded or saw a decrease in funding in FY 2023, most likely due to inflation, reversing the positive trend we have seen in the last two fiscal years.

USDA predicts that SNAP enrollment will increase in FY 2023, but the cost of the program will go down due to the expiration of some pandemic aid. While the update to the Thrifty Food Plan has increased benefits for many families, emergency aid will continue to expire through FY 2023, meaning many families will experience a substantial decrease in their SNAP benefits as the cost of food continues to rise.¹⁶

The President's FY 2023 budget request makes strong investments in programs that feed children in school and child care, and ensures that meals provided meet their nutritional needs, foster healthy eating habits, and safeguard their health.

The President's budget request provides a 12.5% funding increase to the National School Lunch Program, intended to cover projected increases in participation and the rising costs of food.



9.3 million

Children were living in food insecure households in 2021, with the households at times unable to provide adequate, nutritious food.¹⁷

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.¹⁸ For example, funding for school meal equipment grants would increase by \$5 million under the President's budget and funding for child nutrition program commodity reimbursement and procurement would increase by more than \$200 million. Both of these programs support school nutrition programs in purchasing and preparing food for millions of children.

Even before the pandemic, summertime meant increased food insecurity for millions of children. The Pandemic EBT program fed millions of children when schools were closed and made clear that such efforts can work on a large scale. While the President's budget does request a modest \$3 million funding increase for the Summer EBT program, total funding would reach only \$45 million, which is not enough to expand beyond its current reach. Summer feeding programs currently serve just one of every seven children who count on free or reduced-price school meals during the school year.¹⁹

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 12 years, and the recent White House Conference on Hunger, Nutrition, and Health.^{20,21}

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Nutrition Program Listings

3.3%
2017-22

Child and Adult Care Food Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.583 B	\$ 3.618 B	\$ 3.616 B	\$ 3.836 B	\$ 4.015 B	\$ 4.315 B	\$ 4.531 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.448 B	\$ 3.481 B	\$ 3.479 B	\$ 3.691 B	\$ 3.863 B	\$ 4.152 B	\$ 4.360 B
Real Change from Prior Year	12.2%	-1.4%	-1.9%	4.6%	1.3%	0.8%	1.4%

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

-0.5%
2017-22

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.352 B	\$ 1.297 B	\$ 1.601 B	\$ 1.420 B	\$ 1.461 B	\$ 1.568 B	\$ 1.788 B
Real Change from Prior Year	11.3%	-6.4%	21.2%	-12.6%	-0.4%	0.7%	10.1%

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

-100%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-47.0%	-2.4%	96.4%	-1.4%	-100.0%	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.



-12.7%
2017-22

Coordinated Review

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.7 M	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.2%	-13.8%	-12.8%	16.3%	6.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

109.6%
2017-22

Farm to School Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 17.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.2%	-4.2%	-1.9%	84.1%	82.9%	-33.8%	36.8%

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.

20.3%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 24.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	9.6%	16.1%	-9.0%

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



-8.1%
2017-22

Food Safety Education

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.8 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.4%	-4.8%	-0.2%	2.3%	-1.2%	-4.3%	32.9%

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.

-11.3%
2017-22

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 168.7 M	\$ 167.7 M	\$ 179.0 M	\$ 183.0 M	\$ 187.0 M	\$ 198.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.0%	-8.9%	-2.4%	5.2%	-1.0%	-4.2%	2.2%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

Pandemic EBT

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 12.647 B	\$ 31.229 B	\$ 25.000 B	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	139.0%	-24.9%	-100.0%



The P-EBT program was established by the Families First Coronavirus Response Act of 2020 to alleviate the impacts of lost school meals from school closures. The program was able to lift 2.7 to 3.9 million children out of hunger at the end of the 2019-20 school year. Due to the success of this program, President Biden proposed to expand and make permanent the Summer EBT program in his American Families Plan and in his FY 2023 budget request.

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.

1.5%
2017-22

School Breakfast Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.386 B	\$ 4.645 B	\$ 4.785 B	\$ 4.831 B	\$ 5.039 B	\$ 5.189 B	\$ 6.045 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.6%	3.4%	1.1%	-0.5%	1.0%	-3.4%	12.5%

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

2.3%
2017-22

School Lunch Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 12.303 B	\$ 12.761 B	\$ 13.468 B	\$ 12.508 B	\$ 13.540 B	\$ 14.666 B	\$ 15.043 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.3%	1.3%	3.6%	-8.5%	4.8%	1.6%	-1.0%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to low-income school children each school day. In 2020, 22 million children benefitted from free or reduced-price school lunches.

2.9%
2017-22

School Meals Equipment Grants

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 35.0 M				
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	17.2%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	12.6%

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

-40.4%
2017-22

Special Milk Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 7.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.7%	-13.2%	-14.1%	-0.5%	0.2%	-19.8%	20.7%

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.

-18.9%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.350 B	\$ 6.175 B	\$ 6.075 B	\$ 5.960 B	\$ 5.026 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 6.099 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-5.0%	-3.4%	-3.3%	-18.4%	12.0%	-1.9%

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

-2.1%
2017-22

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 290.8 M	\$ 303.7 M	\$ 304.5 M	\$ 314.9 M	\$ 317.0 M	\$ 332.0 M	\$ 339.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	17.3%	1.9%	-1.5%	1.9%	-2.5%	-1.8%	-1.4%

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



68.2%
2017-22

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 42.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	19.1%	-1.8%	23.2%	16.2%	0.5%	-3.5%

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.

-1.5%
2017-22

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 506.0 M	\$ 512.0 M	\$ 498.0 M	\$ 526.4 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 581.1 M	\$ 605.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.7%	-1.2%	-4.5%	4.2%	1.5%	-1.3%	0.5%

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

71.8%
2017-22

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 70.147 B	\$ 68.493 B	\$ 63.466 B	\$ 98.477 B	\$146.988 B	\$140.441 B	\$108.262 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.325 B	\$ 29.610 B	\$ 27.436 B	\$ 42.572 B	\$ 63.543 B	\$ 60.713 B	\$ 46.802 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.7%	-4.7%	-9.0%	52.9%	44.5%	-10.4%	-25.6%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) received boosts in funding from several coronavirus relief bills to support struggling Americans. The American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 extended a 15% increase in SNAP benefits through the end of FY 2021. The United States Department of Agriculture expects that enrollment in the SNAP program will increase in FY 2023, as SNAP participation typically peaks after the peak of an economic crisis. However, they estimate that the cost of the program will go down due to the expiration of pandemic aid. Therefore, SNAP funding sees a significant increase in FY 2020, FY 2021, and FY 2022, but will decrease in FY 2023.

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.

-9.2%
2017-22

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 20.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-11.0%	7.7%	4.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	8.1%

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



SAFETY

↑ 21.4%

INCREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO CHILD SAFETY FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 0.42 B	\$ 0.47 B	\$ 0.52 B	\$ 0.57 B	\$ 0.58 B	\$ 1.02 B	\$ 1.36 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-15.95%	10.14%	7.82%	7.45%	-0.75%	64.58%	29.25%
Share of Total Spending	0.011%	0.012%	0.012%	0.009%	0.009%	0.017%	0.024%

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 In FY 2022, the federal government appropriated approximately \$1 billion to child and youth safety, a mere .02% of total federal spending. The share of federal spending going to child and youth safety from FY 2017 to FY 2022 increased by over 20%. This increase was largely driven by a \$300 million increase in the Students, Teachers, and Officers Preventing (STOP) School Violence program included in the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, enacted in 2022.



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

Additionally, several programs saw increased funding in FY 2022 over FY 2021. The Missing and Exploited Children program saw a \$5 million increase, Safe Routes to School saw an \$80 million increase, and School Safety National Activities saw a \$95 million increase.

Youth Violence Prevention and Exposure

Children can be exposed to violence 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. In particular, the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program and the Children Exposed to Violence program both saw real decreases of approximately 6% from FY 2021.

School Safety

The Safe Routes to School program, which encourages walking and bicycling to school, saw a roughly 42% funding increase over FY 2017 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 154% real increase over FY 2021 funding levels.



\$100B

Yearly cost of youth violence due to lost work, medical bills, and loss of quality and value of life.³

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 2022, STOP School Violence Act Grants received \$382 million, a \$250 million increase over FY 2021.



NEW PROGRAM SUPPORTING CHILD SAFETY PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

The President's FY 2023 Budget

If enacted, President Biden's FY 2023 budget request includes a \$350 million increase over FY 2022 levels, representing a nearly 30% real increase in child safety. Most of this increase would come from boosted spending on the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program and the funds allocated in the Bipartisan Safer Communities Act to the STOP School Violence Program.

Under the President's proposal, the Community and Youth Violence Prevention program would increase nearly 1,600% over FY 2022, bringing the program total to \$265.1 million. While \$250 million would be reserved for the Community Violence Intervention Initiative, the remainder would support funding for youth violence prevention. The Centers

for Disease Control and Prevention, the agency administering the program, currently awards grants to five National Centers for Excellence in Youth Violence Prevention, which are academic-community collaborations to create and evaluate innovative youth violence strategies.⁴ The President's FY 2023 budget also would grow the Children Exposed to Violence program by 262% compared to FY 2022, for a total of \$30 million.

The Bipartisan Safer Communities Act, passed by Congress in June, allocates \$300 million to programs created under STOP School Violence. 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.

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 August 2022.
2. <https://www.fbi.gov/investigate/violent-crime/vcac>
3. Ibid, 1.
4. U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. "Fiscal Year 2023 Budget in Review," at 47. <https://www.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/fy-2023-budget-in-brief.pdf> Accessed 11 August 2022.

Safety Program Listings

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-5.9%	-3.5%

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
2017**

Children Exposed to Violence Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	262.0%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 265.1 M					
Real Change from Prior Year	-30.7%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.5%	-5.9%	1,594.7%

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.



**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	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.

50.1%
2017-22

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	69.4%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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%
2017-22

Comprehensive School Safety Initiative

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Real Change from Prior Year	-29.4%	46.5%	-100.0%	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.



17.0%
2017-22

Consolidated Youth Programs

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	3.0%	1.0%	17.2%	15.8%

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.

-5.3%
2017-22

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Consumer Product Safety Commission • Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 35%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 126.0 M	\$ 127.0 M	\$ 133.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 139.1 M	\$ 195.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 44.5 M	\$ 46.6 M	\$ 47.3 M	\$ 48.7 M	\$ 68.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.8%	-2.4%	-1.0%	3.2%	-1.7%	-3.4%	35.7%

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.

17.1%
2017-22

Missing and Exploited Children Program

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 87.5 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.5%	2.4%	5.9%	5.2%	4.0%	-1.2%	17.0%

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.

17.6%
2017-22

Poison Control

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 18.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 24.8 M	\$ 25.8 M	\$ 24.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 12.1 M	\$ 14.8 M	\$ 13.2 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 13.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	7.9%	7.6%	20.4%	-13.8%	-2.4%	-7.2%

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

42.1%
2017-22

Safe Routes to Schools

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 798.4 M	\$ 1.384 B	\$ 1.411 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 115.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 191.5 M	\$ 195.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-31.0%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-9.1%	62.5%	-1.5%

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

153.6%
2017-22

School Safety National Activities

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 106.0 M	\$ 201.0 M	\$ 129.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.9%	29.2%	3.6%	8.9%	-2.3%	77.8%	-38.0%

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

47.1%
2017-22

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	12.2%	10.9%	7.9%	12.2%	-19.6%

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

NEW
SINCE
2017

STOP School Violence Act

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 132.0 M	\$ 382.0 M	\$ 382.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.2%	2.2%	171.41%	-3.5%

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.

-14.2%
2017-22

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M						
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	-3.2%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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.

-7.0%
2017-22

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	-2.4%	-1.8%	-1.4%	5.0%	-6.2%	-3.5%

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

 **28.3%**

DECREASE IN SHARE OF FEDERAL SPENDING GOING TO YOUTH TRAINING FROM FY 2017 TO FY 2022

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING							
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.04 B	\$ 1.07 B	\$ 1.07 B	\$ 1.08 B	\$ 1.09 B	\$ 1.09 B	\$ 1.17 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.84%	0.19%	-1.82%	0.03%	-2.65%	-5.69%	3.28%
Share of Total Spending	0.026%	0.026%	0.024%	0.017%	0.016%	0.019%	0.020%

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.³

Job Corps, WIOA, and YouthBuild have long been the leading programs in preparing young people for success in future careers. Because of the abundant evidence showcasing the benefits of these programs, the Biden Administration has proposed the creation of a fourth program, the National Youth Training Program, in the FY 2023 budget. This program “would provide grants directly to communities to fund summer and year-round subsidized employment opportunities for at-risk youth.”⁴ Like the existing programs, the National Youth Training Program would directly impact youth preparedness, helping them rise to their potential and removing some significant barriers.



40%

of students claimed they are uncertain about their futures; 14% expressed fear about it.⁵

The COVID-19 pandemic created many barriers to youth employment. Recent studies show that 23% of young adults who were previously employed became unemployed just weeks into the pandemic⁶

and in June 2020, youth unemployment reached 9.7%.⁷ Additionally, many of those who retained their jobs reported a reduction in both hours and income.⁸ Although youth unemployment decreased to 8.1% in June 2022,⁹ youth remain concerned about their futures. Roughly 40% of students claim they are uncertain about their futures and 14% express fear about it.¹⁰

COVID caused a significant loss of time and experience for youth in the workplace, which can impede their school-to-work transition and continue difficulties well into their futures. Almost 60% of adults who experienced disadvantage during adolescence continue to struggle in adulthood,¹¹ so youth need access to these programs to help prevent negative repercussions now and in their futures.

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 (FY) 2022, training programs received less than 0.02% of the federal budget. However, with the emerging evidence showcasing the benefits of training programs and the inclusion of a new program, the future looks promising.



NEW PROGRAM SUPPORTING YOUTH TRAINING PROPOSED IN THE PRESIDENT'S FY 2023 BUDGET

The President's FY 2023 Budget

The President's FY 2023 budget proposes an additional 3.28% spending on youth training programs, an \$8 million increase over the previous year, due in large part to the creation of the National Youth Employment Program. The budget also increases the YouthBuild program by \$55 million, or 41.3%, and contributes \$15 million for further access to training programs for low-income youth with disabilities — including youth who are in foster care, involved in the justice system, or are experiencing homelessness — to support their transition to employment. These additions contribute greatly to the increase of spending on training programs in the FY 2023 budget.

Although these increases would offer promising help to youth seeking training, Job Corps and WIOA both experienced spending decreases, totaling 1.8% and 0.3%, respectively. Additionally, compared to FY 2017, current overall spending on youth training programs declines by almost 30%.

Overall, the President's FY 2023 budget offers some promising help to youth in need of job training. The creation of the National Youth Employment Program and the additional spending on YouthBuild will undoubtedly benefit children, but these programs need continued support. These are admirable steps, but federal spending on youth training remains lower than it was five years ago and continues to represent just a tiny portion of the federal budget.

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Training Program Listings

-11.0%
2017-22

Job Corps

Department: Labor • Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 38%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.686 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.744 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.779 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 640.7 M	\$ 653.1 M	\$ 653.1 M	\$ 662.6 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 676.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.8%	-0.5%	-1.8%	0.0%	-2.9%	-6.2%	-1.8%

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

**PROPOSED
IN 2023**

National Youth Employment Program

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 41%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 30.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A						

The National Youth Employment program will fund summer and year-round youth employment programs. Programs will serve eligible WIOA youth, with a focus on serving justice-involved youth and other opportunity youth with barriers to employment.

-8.4%
2017-22

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 41%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 873.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 903.4 M	\$ 913.1 M	\$ 921.1 M	\$ 933.1 M	\$ 963.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 358.1 M	\$ 370.4 M	\$ 370.4 M	\$ 374.4 M	\$ 377.7 M	\$ 382.6 M	\$ 395.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	1.0%	-1.8%	-0.4%	-2.3%	-5.0%	-0.3%

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

0.5%
2017-22

YouthBuild

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 84.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 89.5 M	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 96.5 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 145.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 39.7 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.4 M	\$ 45.4 M	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 68.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.0%	3.4%	-1.8%	4.1%	-1.1%	-3.8%	41.3%

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



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 5.23 B	\$ 4.80 B	\$ 5.17 B	\$ 5.23 B	\$ 5.45 B	\$ 5.66 B	\$ 6.26 B
Share of International Spending	8.76%	8.86%	9.52%	9.12%	7.64%	8.50%	9.49%
Share of Total Spending	0.13%	0.12%	0.12%	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.11%

To make the world a better place, the most important thing we must do is to invest in children here at home and around the world. In a highly politicized environment, investment in children is one message agreed upon by more than 60% of people polled.¹ Yet children and young people internationally receive a minimal share of foreign assistance funding.

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2022, over \$66 billion supported international priorities. About \$8.50 of every \$100 of foreign assistance investments benefitted children. The combined investment in foreign and domestic assistance to children dropped from over \$791 billion in FY 2021 to \$700 billion this year. In FY 2021, children abroad received a low 0.08% share of the entire federal budget. In FY 2022, it increased to 0.10%. President Biden's proposed budget for FY 2023 shows a slight increase to 0.11%. Although it is higher than FY 2021, the compounding economic and health crises threaten children's lives and well-being.^{2,3,4,5,6,7}

COVID-19 emergency funding and continuing resolution funding were not included in the analysis because it is still not possible to know exactly which programs, directives, and sub-accounts have received funds. We will continue tracking the information for future reporting and analysis.

The Three C's Upending Children's Lives

COVID. Conflict. Climate. These and other global crises are upending the lives of children and youth around the world, making it harder than ever for them to thrive and reach their full potential. In under-resourced parts of the world, this confluence of challenges is undermining decades of progress to improve children's health and well-being.⁹

COVID-19 FUNDING APPROPRIATED FOR INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS⁸

	FY 2020 Supplemental Funding	FY 2021 Title IX Emergency Funding	FY 2021 American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA)	FY 2021 Emergency Security Supplemental	FY 2022 Continuing Resolution Anomaly #1	FY 2022 Continuing Resolution Anomaly #2
Economic Support Fund	\$ 243.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 8.675 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 500.0 M	\$ 1.076 B	\$ 1.200 B
Global Health Programs—USAID	\$ 0	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
International Disaster Assistance	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 400.0 M	\$ 0
International Organizations and Partnerships	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 580.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
Migration and Refugee Assistance	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 0	\$ 500.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 415.0 M	\$ 0

Some facts:

- More than 10 million children have lost a parent or caregiver to COVID.¹⁰
- In low- and middle-income countries, COVID school closures have left 70% of ten-year-old children unable to read.¹¹
- More than 1-in-7 adolescents aged 10-19 is estimated to live with a diagnosed mental disorder globally.¹²
- 80% of the world's children fear sexual abuse or exploitation online.¹³
- 85% of the world's children live in places most vulnerable to climate change.
- In Ukraine, two-thirds of children have been displaced and 3 million are in need of humanitarian assistance.¹⁴
- Worldwide, more than 2.2 million children in refugee-hosting countries need humanitarian assistance.¹⁵

A Generation at Stake

First Focus on Children has joined other nongovernmental organizations in "A Generation at Stake" to call on U.S. lawmakers to prioritize the holistic needs of children worldwide and invest in their education, health, safety, and economic well-being.

The United States historically has spent just a sliver of its international budget on children and that trend continues in this year's *Children's Budget*.

How we conducted our analysis

To understand the overall U.S. federal response to international children's issues, First Focus on Children synthesized data from various government entities, nongovernmental organizations, experts, coalitions, and other stakeholders. No single entity currently exists for centralized tracking and monitoring of international funding streams that specifically benefit children. Rather, information is sprinkled among several accounts, subaccounts, and program directives that directly and indirectly benefit children abroad. And unlike the domestic side of the budget, international expenditures are difficult, and sometimes impossible, to track until years after they are disbursed.

To assess program funding going toward children, we analyzed several years of data in the United States Agency for International Development's (USAID) Foreign Aid Explorer (Foreign Aid Explorer has recently been consolidated with the Foreign Assistance dashboard).¹⁶ Our analysis identified 26 accounts that provide



“High-quality [early childhood development] programs can result in a return on investment of up to **13% per year.**”

—James Heckman,
Nobel Prize-winning economist

programming related to children. We then sorted through program and grant descriptions to determine multipliers for each account. The U.S. government funds all but three accounts — the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program, the Bureau of International Labor Affairs, and the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s Global Health fund — through the State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs appropriations bills. We also included the Millennium Challenge Corporation in our analysis, but because of the inconsistency and timing for the delivery of funds that it allocates toward children, we were unable to determine a multiplier for that account.

Our international analysis applies a more expansive definition of what constitutes a “children’s program” than the rest of *Children’s Budget 2022*. 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. For example, this year we identified the Department of State’s Trafficking in Persons Office, which funds Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnerships out of the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account. CPC Partnerships seek to reduce child trafficking by building systems that promote justice and child protection, and prevent violence, abuse, and exploitation. Current partnerships include the governments of Colombia, Jamaica, and Mongolia, and U.S. officials are negotiating a partnership with Cote d’Ivoire.¹⁷

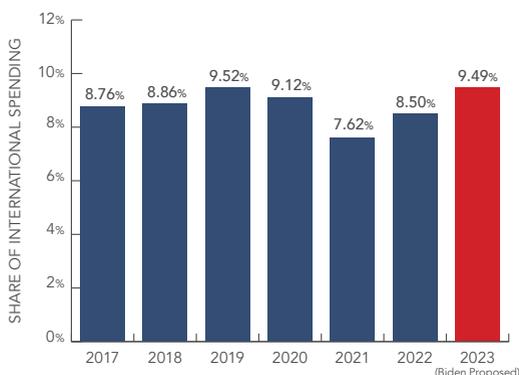
Unlike the domestic portion of *Children’s Budget* — which compares outlays for prior years to budget authority in the current year and the President’s budget — data constraints for actual outlays forced us to focus the international analysis solely on budget authority. We primarily viewed funding data 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.

Early Childhood Development (Global Child Thrive Act)

Early childhood development refers to a child's physical, cognitive, and social development starting prenatally through age eight. Inclusive and comprehensive ECD services provide young children with holistic support to help them survive and reach their full potential.

The Global Child Thrive Act became law in January 2021. The law directs U.S. government agencies to integrate early childhood development (ECD) interventions into current and new foreign assistance programming.¹⁸ The law also requires tracking and reporting of ECD efforts by the U.S. government. The most recent Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity (APCCA) report to Congress detailed USAID support to caregivers in Cambodia, Rwanda, and Mozambique. Another program funded by USAID advanced nutrition by developing responsive care and early learning counseling cards to improve nutritional care for children with developmental disabilities. In Tanzania, programs funded by the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) strengthened caregiver's knowledge about ECD, especially the importance of early stimulation.¹⁹

Children's Share of International Spending

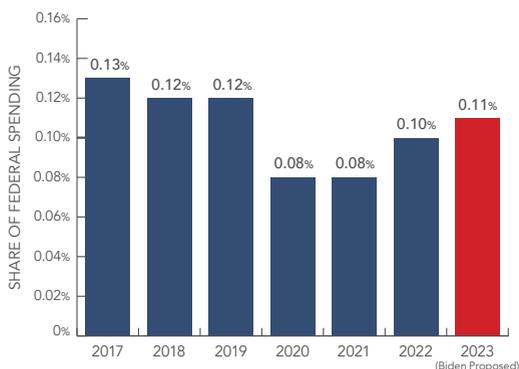


These are just some examples of how foreign assistance can change the lives of vulnerable and young children. Laws such as the Global Child Thrive Act can help advocates and the U.S. government invest in and fund life-changing programs for the youngest and most vulnerable children around the globe.

The President's FY 2023 Budget

In FY 2021, the share of foreign assistance funding that benefitted children was 7.62%. FY 2022 saw an increase to 8.50%. President Biden's proposed FY 2023 budget shows a slight increase to 9.49%. However, accounts including maternal and child health, nutrition, tuberculosis, and vulnerable children all would experience decreases. The share of funding for children and young people internationally already is so low that any further reductions would have real life consequences on the lives of children.^{20,21}

Children's International Share of Total Spending



Efforts to Track Spending on Children Internationally

First Focus on Children continues to advocate and support efforts to track U.S. government spending that benefits children and youth internationally. For example, we were pleased to see specific language about tracking of funding for children and youth in the House Appropriations State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs Subcommittee FY 2023 report.²²

We look forward to further reporting from the implementation of the Global Child Thrive Act to track programs related to early childhood development. We also plan to track the funding for youth programming.



In addition, the President's FY 2023 budget includes funding to advance gender equity and equality. The funding includes \$200 million for the Gender Equity and Equality Action Fund to advance the economic security of women and girls around the world.²³ We will track what share of the funding will benefit girls internationally.

By investing today, we can help build a better tomorrow for all the world's people — because a generation of children who grow up safe, educated, and empowered has the potential to transform communities, societies, and nations.

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International Program Listings

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Agency: Labor • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 62%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 86.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 129.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 53.8 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 80.6 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 434.1 M	\$ 494.6 M	\$ 494.2 M	\$ 570.8 M	\$ 591.0 M	\$ 647.0 M	\$ 748.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 33.9 M	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 44.6 M	\$ 46.2 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 58.5 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 2.996 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.000 B	\$ 3.400 B	\$ 3.500 B	\$ 4.141 B	\$ 4.770 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 506.3 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 507.1 M	\$ 574.7 M	\$ 591.6 M	\$ 699.8 M	\$ 806.2 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.682 B	\$ 3.969 B	\$ 3.718 B	\$ 3.045 B	\$ 3.152 B	\$ 3.154 B	\$ 4.123 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 801.1 M	\$ 679.1 M	\$ 636.2 M	\$ 521.0 M	\$ 539.3 M	\$ 539.7 M	\$ 705.4 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 100.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15.1 M

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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 53.3 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 61.0 M	\$ 61.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 3.4 M	\$ 3.7 M	\$ 3.7 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.428 B	\$ 4.285 B	\$ 4.385 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.429 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.699 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 103.8 M	\$ 106.2 M	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 106.4 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 390.5 M	\$ 387.5 M	\$ 423.0 M	\$ 457.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 120.7 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 137.9 M	\$ 150.6 M	\$ 162.7 M

The International Organizations and Partnerships account most significantly includes the U.S. government's contribution to the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF).



McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Agency: Foreign Agricultural Service • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 201.6 M	\$ 207.6 M	\$ 210.3 M	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 237.0 M	\$ 230.1 M

The McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program provides education, food security, agricultural donations, and child development resources to reduce hunger and increase literacy worldwide. The U.S. government funds nonprofit organizations to conduct these projects.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.359 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.912 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 505.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 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

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 901.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 912.0 M	\$ 930.0 M

The Millennium Challenge Corporation provides five-year grants to foreign governments focused on achieving economic growth, reducing poverty, and providing investments in education, the environment, and health. Due to the project-specific nature of the Millennium Challenge Corporation, programs may be targeted toward children on a case-by-case basis, so we do not allocate a consistent share of the program's funds towards children.



Peace Corps

Agency: Peace Corps • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 70%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 369.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 430.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.0 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 258.3 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 301.4 M

The Peace Corps is an independent agency that supports American volunteers abroad to live and work in developing and vulnerable regions. The majority of Peace Corps volunteers work in both foreign government and non-governmental organizations focused on educating children and providing health aid abroad.

State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	N/A	\$ 198.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 320.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	N/A	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 36.2 M

The Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation subaccount supports multiple agencies in evaluation and implementation of PEPFAR.

State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.320 B	\$ 4.325 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 5.905 B	\$ 4.390 B	\$ 4.370 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.2 M	\$ 488.7 M	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 667.3 M	\$ 496.1 M	\$ 493.8 M

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) allocates funds to prevent and address the HIV/AIDS epidemic across the world. It focuses on critical infrastructure for 13 key countries to deliver treatment, provide preventive interventions, and support orphans and vulnerable children afflicted with the disease.

State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 2.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 425.0 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 607.5 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 575.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 572.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 297.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 281.5 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 280.1 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	N/A	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 755.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	N/A	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 220.3 M	\$ 237.7 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 330.0 M						
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 755.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 775.0 M	\$ 780.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 343.5 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 352.6 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 814.5 M	\$ 461.8 M	\$ 835.0 M	\$ 851.0 M	\$ 855.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 879.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 765.6 M	\$ 434.1 M	\$ 784.9 M	\$ 799.9 M	\$ 803.7 M	\$ 836.6 M	\$ 826.7 M

The Maternal and Child Health (MCH) subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs works to reduce infant and maternal mortality by providing funding for foreign governments and non-governmental organizations to deploy life-saving treatments. Much of the MCH funding focuses on early life care, including post-natal care, breastfeeding, sanitation practices, immunization, and safe obstetric care. It also includes the U.S. government's contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, for the next four years.

USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 107.5 M	\$ 114.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.8 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 155.0 M	\$ 150.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 105.2 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 112.4 M	\$ 108.8 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 241.0 M	\$ 261.0 M	\$ 302.0 M	\$ 310.0 M	\$ 319.0 M	\$ 371.5 M	\$ 350.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 55.3 M	\$ 59.9 M	\$ 69.3 M	\$ 71.1 M	\$ 73.2 M	\$ 85.2 M	\$ 80.3 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%

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Biden 2023
Spending Level	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 24.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 25.0 M

The Vulnerable Children subaccount of USAID's Global Health Programs funds the Displaced Children and Orphans Fund. This fund helps establish and maintain projects that help families economically, protect children abroad, and reunify families separated by conflict. It also supports the Action Plan on Children in Adversity, which works to address challenges faced by orphans and vulnerable children across the world.

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