



2024

CHILDREN'S BUDGET



About First Focus on Children

First Focus on Children is a bipartisan advocacy organization dedicated to making children and families a priority in federal policy and budget decisions. We engage a broad coalition of advocates, partners, and members of Congress to increase investments in our nation's children and ensure that federal spending reflects the fact that every issue is a kids' issue. Our goal is to ensure policymakers put all of our nation's children first - regardless of race, ethnicity, religion, gender and sexual orientation - so they can thrive now and in the years to come.

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

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Bruce Lesley

Message from the President of First Focus on Children

Skimping on the Foundation: The Cost of Declining Federal Investment in Children

Building a house but deciding to save money by skimping on the foundation would be short-sighted and an invitation to eventual disaster. Sure, the structure might look fine at first. However, over time, the cracks begin to show, the walls buckle, the roof sags, and the costs to repair the damage far exceed what would have been needed to build the foundation properly in the first place.

This is the current state of U.S. federal investment in children.

Investing in children is one of the most cost-effective and impactful ways to shore up the nation's future. Yet our *Children's Budget 2024* finds that the share of U.S. federal spending on children has steadily declined for three years in a row, undermining the foundation on which the country's prosperity and well-being rest.

As you'll see in the following pages, the share of federal spending on children dropped to just 8.87% in FY 2024, a significant decline from the 11.98% children's share in FY 2021, when the coronavirus pandemic forced lawmakers to invest more appropriately in children. Lawmakers reduced federal spending on children by more than \$200 billion in FY 2024 compared to FY 2021. This astounding cut showed up in every aspect of our children's lives and explains the troubling rise in child poverty and the rates of children without health insurance.

The disinvestment in children isn't just about numbers — it has real-world consequences for millions of young people. As federal support dwindles, children face increased risks to their health, well-being, and future opportunities.

Consider the case of SNAP, the first line of defense against childhood hunger in the U.S.

Nearly 14 million children depend on this program to ensure they have access to nutritious food. During the



pandemic, increased SNAP benefits helped reduce child poverty and lessened the severity of poverty for millions of children. Yet, policymakers are now proposing to gut the very updates that made SNAP more effective in reducing hunger. Reductions in SNAP — more than \$33 billion in FY 2024 — represent the single biggest driver of the disinvestment that we track in *Children's Budget 2024*.

The decline in spending on children is not limited to domestic programs. The share of the federal budget allocated to international children's programs is a pittance — just 0.09% of total U.S. spending in FY 2024. That's approximately 1/100th of what is spent on domestic children's programs. Children do not even receive a decent share of international spending. Just 10.56% of total U.S. international spending supports children.

While domestic needs are urgent, the lack of investment in global children's programs reflects a broader failure to prioritize children everywhere. Whether at home or abroad, children represent our shared future, and underinvesting in them weakens the global foundation on which we all stand.

First Focus on Children has been tracking federal investments in kids since 2008, and our annual *Children's Budget* provides a comprehensive analysis of more than 250 government programs that allocate funding to children. This analysis spans domestic and international programs across more than a dozen federal departments and numerous agencies, offering a clear picture of how much — or how little — we invest in kids each year.

Without these critical investments, children's food security, health, and educational outcomes are at serious risk. Underfunded children's programs today are the societal equivalent of cracks in the foundation of a house — the damage will only grow over time, becoming much harder and costlier to repair later.

As Frederick Douglass said back in 1855, "*It is easier to build strong children than to repair broken men.*"

Bruce Lesley
President, First Focus on Children

Notes on Children's Budget 2024

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for Fiscal Year (FY) 2024 can be found in the Joint Explanatory Statements and Funding Tables for 2024 appropriations bills, though some of the mandatory spending levels and smaller discretionary programs for FY 2024 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2024 and the Appendix of President Biden's FY 2025 budget. The Congressional budget justifications, Appendix, and summary tables also are the source for the President's budget request for FY 2025. 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. Some programs assist people over 18 in the transition out of childhood (for example, foster youth). We do include these programs in the book. The Overall Spending Chapter tracks the share of federal spending on children for both domestic and international programs and services as well as the combined share of federal spending at home and abroad. This section also breaks out the domestic share of spending by mandatory and discretionary categories. In order to find the share of federal spending for each chapter, we divide the share of federal spending in each category by the overall spending level for each fiscal year, which also includes the interest paid on the national debt. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book relies on agency reporting and data, including some data from the Census Bureau. 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. For SNAP, children received an average of 43.25% of benefit spending. In other cases, we analyze Community Population Survey (CPS) data to generate these estimates, such as for Veteran's Benefits.
- For some programs, such as housing programs under the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, we estimate spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall.
- For some other programs very little data exists on demographic characteristics of beneficiaries. For these programs, we estimate the share of spending benefitting children as the proportion of children in the U.S. population (or global population for international programs).
- First Focus on Children relies on its own multipliers via agency data and reports for several programs not included in Kids' Share, including for Community Health Centers, the Centers for Disease Control School-Based HIV Program, Homeless Assistance Grants, the National Housing Trust Fund, the Indian Housing Block Grant, the Rural Rental Assistance Program, the Rural Housing Voucher Program, the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program, the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants, Healthy Transitions, Career and Technical Education Grants to States, the Corporation for National and Community Service, Gallaudet University, National Science Foundation K-12 Programs, Safe Routes to School, and TRIO Programs.

- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's Kids' Share in its estimates for spending on children for the Children's Health Insurance Program, Disability Trust Fund benefits, Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Project Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Disability Compensation, Survivors' Pension Benefits, and coverage of tax credits. For instance, the Urban Institute utilizes microsimulation modeling of Community Population Survey data to estimate the number of children participating in Project and Tenant Based Rental Assistance, while First Focus on Children uses data from HUD's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."
- First Focus on Children relies on the Urban Institute's Kids' Share to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health; the Social Services Block Grant; the Community Services Block Grant; Job Corps; Medicaid; WIOA Youth Training; and YouthBuild.
- First Focus on Children also cross-referenced spending levels with the National Low Income Housing Coalition for a few programs such as the National Housing Trust Fund, ProjectBased 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 2024* includes the mandatory spending for the refundable tax credits as programs that benefit children. We know that the Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit are only given to people with qualifying children and dependents, so they were given a 100% multiplier, and the funding level was taken from the mandatory funding levels for the President's FY 2025 budget, Treasury Department Chapter and summary tables. For FY 2024 and FY 2025 the mandatory outlays are estimates by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). However, the Earned Income Tax Credit goes to individuals with or without qualifying children or dependents. First Focus on Children utilized data published by the Internal Revenue Service that provides demographic breakdowns and spending of the refundable credit to determine the amount spent on the EITC for adults with dependents. The FY 2024 and FY 2025 also are estimates by OMB. Outlays for the Education Stabilization Fund were based on Congressional Budget Office estimates and includes FY 2021 funding in the form of a set-aside for the Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) program.
- Every year we work with our advocacy partners and others to review existing programs and determine whether to adjust our tracking.

Updates to Multipliers

As in past years, *Children's Budget 2024* 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 2024. 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 increase to a value of roughly \$828 billion in 2000 (as measured by 1978 prices). Thus, the real overall increase in federal spending was closer to 100% — a major difference from the nominal shift of 800%. That discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value, and it has important implications for Children's Budget. Because of inflation, a program that receives level funding in nominal terms from one year to the next can experience a cut in real terms, because costs are rising faster than the program's funding. Thus, adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. For each program listed, Children's Budget 2024 reports the nominal funding level and the real (inflation-adjusted) percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2024 and FY 2025 from the Congressional Budget Office's February 2024 report, *The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2024 to 2034*.

Tax Expenditures

Children's Budget 2024 continues to include the refundable portions of the Child Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Treasury Department includes the refundable portion of the credits, the payment to the Territories and the payments where tax credit exceeds tax liability as mandatory spending, and we are therefore including the credits as mandatory spending programs for children in the Income Support chapter. We included tax expenditures in every fiscal year we track in this report, which significantly raised the overall spending on children per year and makes Children's Budget 2021, 2022, 2023, and 2024 quite different from previous publications.



**OVERALL
SPENDING**



**8.87%**

The Share of Federal Spending on Children Declined to 8.87% in FY 2024

COMBINED (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL) SPENDING ON CHILDREN						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 496.419 B	\$ 817.110 B	\$ 701.413 B	\$ 618.652 B	\$ 600.256 B	\$ 778.886 B
Real Change from Prior Year	16.12%	59.36%	-20.46%	-16.07%	-5.59%	26.57%
Share of Total Spending	7.57%	11.98%	11.81%	10.03%	8.87%	11.11%

Background

The Children's Budget provides a comprehensive analysis of the share of spending allocated to kids over more than 250 government programs in the federal budget. This analysis tracks domestic and international spending on children, including both mandatory and discretionary funding across nearly every federal department, representing numerous agencies and bureaus. First Focus on Children has published an annual Children's Budget for more than 15 years.

The 2024 *Children's Budget* finds that the share of U.S. federal spending on children fell to 8.87% in Fiscal Year 2024, representing the third straight year of decline. Both mandatory and discretionary spending for children fell in FY 2024 as a share of the federal budget.

! 8.78%

Children's Domestic Share of Federal Spending in FY 2024

TOTAL DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 490.961 B	\$ 811.384 B	\$ 695.45 B	\$ 612.314 B	\$ 594.079 B	\$ 772.371 B
Real Change from Prior Year	16.34%	60.0%	-20.58%	-16.22%	-5.59%	26.82%
Share of Total Spending	7.49%	11.89%	11.71%	9.93%	8.78%	11.02%

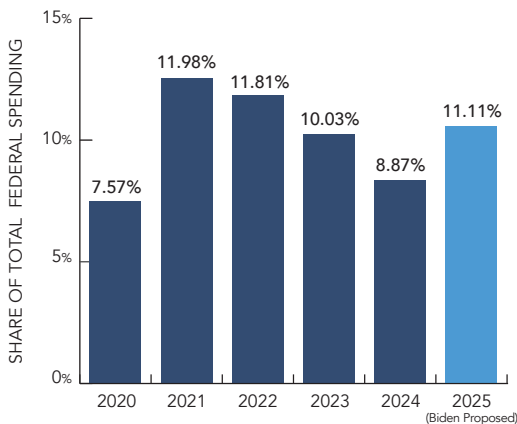
During the COVID-19 pandemic, more U.S. lawmakers prioritized children in their funding decisions, pushing the share of federal spending on children to a record high of nearly 12% in FY 2021. Since then, Congress has clawed back most of these wins for children, resulting in a steady three-year decline in both total dollars and share of spending allocated to kids in the federal budget.

In FY 2024, lawmakers spent \$18.396 billion less on children than in FY 2023, amounting to an inflation-adjusted decline of 5.59%—although this figure represents an improvement over the double-digit declines of FY 2022 and FY 2023. Investments in children's programs abroad account for a mere 0.09% of the total federal budget. This continued systematic disinvestment in the nation's children has visibly damaged their health and well-being. According to U.S. Census Bureau data,¹ child poverty more than doubled in 2022 compared

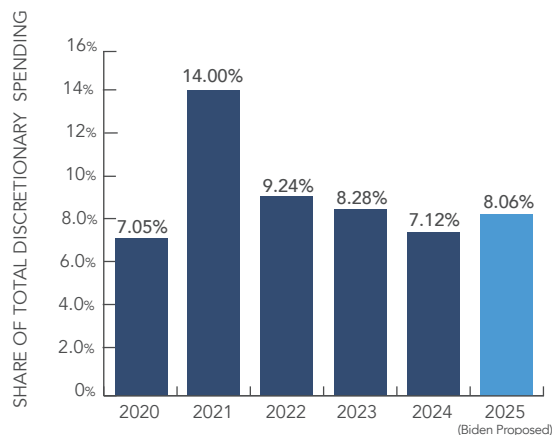
to 2021, with the rate of children living in poverty increasing from 5.2% to 12.4% and rose to 13.7% in 2023. The U.S. infant mortality rate in 2022, which already was much higher than in other wealthy nations, increased for the first time in two decades.² Millions of children are losing health care. Nearly 5 million children have lost access to Medicaid³ through the unwinding process. Global vaccination rates for children have fallen to 2008 levels,⁴ with long-forgotten diseases including measles and polio surging in the United States for the first time in decades.

This current disinvestment is especially alarming in comparison to funding levels during the coronavirus pandemic when the federal government increased investments in children and proved a better future for children was possible.

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

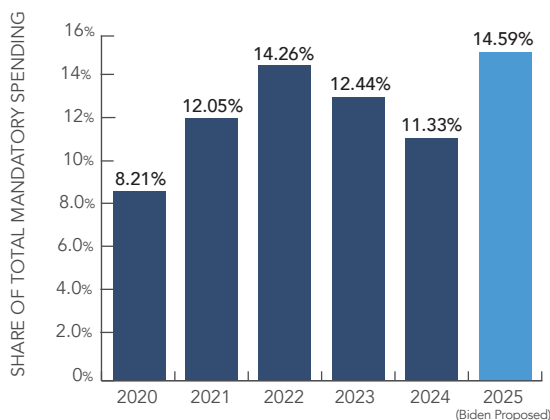


Children's Share of Total Discretionary Domestic Spending





Children's Share of Total Mandatory Domestic Spending



The COVID-19 public health emergency spurred a surge of investment in children with historic temporary improvements to programs including the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), education and child care stabilization, as well as other timely measures such as economic impact payments. In FY 2022 alone, economic impact payments ended, the expansion of the Child Care and Development Block Grant was phased out, and improvements to

the Child Tax Credit expired. In FY 2023 and 2024, lawmakers eliminated multiple large investments in childhood nutrition.

Rapid reductions in pandemic-era programs continued to drive the decline in funding for children in FY 2024. The elimination of Pandemic EBT and the expiration of emergency allotments in SNAP represented the two largest drivers, with those programs alone reducing funding for children by \$33.609 billion. Other notable declines include the discretionary portion of the Education Stabilization Fund, the Emergency Connectivity Fund, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. The end of these pandemic-related investments reduced the share of the federal budget going to children to just 8.87% in FY 2024 - more than a quarter off the FY 2021 high of 11.98%.

Program Spotlight

SNAP, previously known as food stamps, provides the first line of defense against childhood food insecurity. SNAP provides monthly benefits on an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card which can only be used to purchase food items at grocery stores and other participating vendors. Nearly 14 million children rely on SNAP for access to nutritious foods and more than half of all SNAP recipients are children.⁵

TOTAL SPENDING ON INTERNATIONAL CHILDREN'S PROGRAMS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.46 B	\$ 5.73 B	\$ 5.96 B	\$ 6.34 B	\$ 6.18 B	\$ 6.51 B
Share of International Spending on Children	9.51%	8.02%	8.96%	8.30%	10.56%	11.08%
Share of Total Spending	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%

Research has shown that increased investments in FY 2022 (via updates to the Thrifty Food Plan) reduced child poverty by 8.6% in the fourth quarter of 2021, and reduced the severity of poverty for an estimated 6.2 million children.^{6,7} Unfortunately, several proposals by policymakers aim to end these routine updates, which could cause SNAP benefits to fall behind scientific nutrition recommendations and reduce their purchasing power.

International Spending on Children

International spending on children makes up a dramatically smaller share of the federal budget, with total spending equaling approximately 1/100th of domestic spending on kids. Spending on international children's programs accounts for a mere 0.09% of the total federal budget and only 10.16% of spending internationally in FY 2024.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's budget for FY 2025 offers a glimmer of hope for a better future for kids, increasing spending on children by nearly \$200 billion. By far the largest driver of this increase would be the expanded refundability of the Child Tax Credit, which would provide an additional \$186 billion to families with kids, especially those who currently receive less than the full credit or no credit at all because their parents' income is too low. This increase —totaling 648% —along with other key investments would raise the share of federal spending on kids to 11.11%, a large improvement but still below the investment reached by the pandemic policy response.

Key Takeaways for Children's Budget 2024

- FY 2024 marked the third straight year that overall spending on children and the share of federal spending on children declined, falling from a high of 11.98% all the way down to 8.87%—meaning children lost more than a quarter of their share of federal funding over this period.
- Children fell even further behind when accounting for inflation—for the third straight year spending on children failed to keep up with inflation.
- The expiration of nutrition program expansions during the pandemic—including SNAP emergency allotments and Pandemic EBT—were the main drivers of the decline in children's funding in FY 2024.
- Education funding has increased dramatically from FY 2020 to FY 2024. However, this is entirely the result of temporary Education Stabilization Funds which will phase out, withdrawing needed support for public schools, over the next few years. Without this temporary funding, spending on children's education would have remained roughly flat since FY 2020.
- Investments in children's health programs represent a bright spot in the Federal Budget, with the share of federal spending increasing by nearly a third from FY 2020 to FY 2024.
- The President's Budget Request for FY 2025 would increase spending on children by 26.57% adjusted for inflation. By far the largest driver of this increase would be a \$186 billion dollar increase in the Child Tax Credit.

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**EARLY
CHILDHOOD**



5.41%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Early Childhood from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$24.443 B	\$ 94.409 B	\$ 22.161 B	\$ 25.438 B	\$ 26.457 B	\$ 41.423 B
Real Change from Prior Year	21.61%	273.94%	-78.25%	9.22 %	1.2%	52.72%
Share of Total Spending	0.37%	1.38%	0.37%	0.41%	0.39%	0.59%

Background

Early Childhood programs, including child care, pre-kindergarten, home visiting, and Early Head Start, are vital for young children and their families. Science and experience prove that children's brains are growing at their fastest pace during the ages of 0-3, when their brains form more than one million neural connections every second. The experiences children have and the connections they make during these years directly impact their long-term health, well-being, and economic outcomes.¹ Early childhood programs can help reduce racial inequalities for children, their families, and the people working to care for them. These programs also provide families with the opportunity to work or study; support an early learning workforce; and supply crucial infrastructure to the United States' economy. High-quality early learning programs for children ages birth to 5 produce a 13% rate of return per year.²



Access to these programs, however, is neither equal nor adequate. The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG), which provides subsidies to eligible families so they can afford child care, reaches just 15% of eligible families, Early Head Start 11%, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program 15% of eligible families. Child care is least affordable and accessible for Black, Hispanic, and low-income working parents.³ The cost to a family of child care for two children in a center in 2022 was more than annual mortgage payments in 41 states and the District of Columbia. The cost of child care for an infant at a center was more than in-state tuition at a public university in 32 states and D.C.⁴ More than half of child care providers surveyed in 2024 said their programs were underenrolled relative to their current capacity, with the reasons including staffing shortages (89%).⁵ The early learning workforce is overwhelmingly made up of women, many of whom cannot afford to stay in what are usually low-paying jobs. This situation produces an early learning workforce that is neither well-respected nor well-compensated for its work, creating turnover and shortages that result in instability for families seeking care and negative consequences for our country's overall economy.

Overall Analysis

Some early childhood programs experienced dramatic funding increases in recent years due to COVID-19 emergency spending, but they lost

ground when that funding ended. Overall, early childhood programs experienced just a 1% increase between Fiscal Years 2023 and 2024 in inflation-adjusted numbers. The share of federal spending that went to early childhood programs in FY 2024 was a mere 0.39% of the total U.S. budget. This is a shockingly low number considering the proven positive effect that investments in early childhood have on children's healthy development and well-being, the stability of the early learning workforce, and the nation's economy. The share of funding for early childhood programs in FY 2024 is perilously close to the lowest number in recent years, which was 0.37% in FY 2020 and FY 2022. Even at its highest point, in FY 2021, only 1.38% of federal funding was spent on early childhood programs. This level of funding shows a concerning lack of prioritization for programs that not only support children and their families, but also have a high return on investment.

Between FY 2023 and FY 2024, funding for CCDBG increased by 6.1% and home visiting investments increased by 0.93% in inflation-adjusted dollars. Programs including Child Care Access Means Parents in School, IDEA Parts B and C, Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, National Early Child Care Collaboratives, and Preschool Development Block Grants maintained flat funding between FY 2023 and FY 2024. Flat funding, however, amounts to a real cut for these programs, because increased costs outpaced investments.

Program Spotlights

Child Care

CCDBG saw the largest funding increase for early childhood between FY 2023 and FY 2024, coming in at 6.1%, a much-needed increase in the wake of expiring pandemic-era child care funding. The child care sector has not recovered from the pandemic and has not been able to permanently increase wages and benefits to attract and keep teachers. Lawmakers provided nearly \$50 billion in emergency funding to the sector, all of which has now expired. In states that have not been able to address this shortfall, the share of families who need child care and don't have it increased from 17.8% to 23.1%.⁶

Home Visiting

Home visiting connects expectant parents, new caregivers, and their young children with a support person, called a home visitor, who meets regularly with the family and develops a relationship that will support them in achieving their care giving goals. Home visiting produces numerous positive outcomes, including improved maternal/caregiver physical and mental health, infant mortality, caregiver confidence, school readiness, child development, and safety. The largest source of federal funding for home visiting is provided through the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program.

Reauthorization of the MIECHV statute in 2022 produced an increase in funding for home visiting. Funding for MIECHV is mandatory, unlike the majority of funding for early childhood. This increase was the first in the program's decade-plus history, but MIECHV will still only be able to provide services to a fraction of eligible families.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's FY 2025 budget proposal would increase funding for early childhood programs by almost 53%. This proposal would be transformative for the nation's youngest children, their families, and the professionals who provide care and education for them. The budget proposes a new child care program to ensure that working families with incomes up to \$200,000 per year can afford high-quality child care from birth until kindergarten, with most families paying no more than \$10 a day, and the lowest income families paying nothing. The budget

request includes a new proposal for free preschool for all four-year-olds and envisions providing preschool to three-year-olds. Preschool would be available in a variety of settings to best meet families' needs, including through public schools, child care providers, and Head Start programs. The proposal includes needed increases to Head Start, Early Head Start, and the Child Care Access Means Parents in School program, although it would cut Preschool Development Grants. However, under the proposal, some programs, including Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, National Early Child Care Collaboratives, and IDEA Parts B and C, would receive small cuts in real dollars when taking inflation into account.



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Early Childhood Program Listing

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Affordable Child Care for America

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 9.900 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

37.0%
2020-2024

Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 65.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 80.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.48%	0.47%	9.51%	9.79%	-2.7%	4.05%

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.

-9.2%
2020-24

Child Care and Development Block Grant (Discretionary)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.326 B	\$ 54.838 B	\$ 6.165 B	\$ 8.021 B	\$ 8.746 B	\$ 8.522 B
Real Change from Prior Year	74.23%	469.28%	-89.58%	23.8%	6.1%	-4.96%

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.

17.82%
2020-24

Child Care Entitlement to States (Mandatory)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.917 B	\$ 3.151 B	\$ 3.238 B	\$ 3.550 B	\$ 3.550 B	\$ 3.550 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	4.58%	-4.78%	4.32%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

NEW
SINCE
2020

Child Care Stabilization Fund

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 23.975 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

11.94%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.613 B	\$ 10.848 B	\$ 11.037 B	\$ 11.997 B	\$ 12.272 B	\$ 12.541 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.96%	-1.04%	-5.72%	3.43%	-0.46%	-0.32%

Head Start provides comprehensive child development services for economically disadvantaged 3- and 4-year-old children to prepare them to succeed in school, while Early Head Start programs serve low-income infants and toddlers under the age of 3. In providing this demographic with high quality pre-school, Head start narrows the gap between disadvantaged and more privileged children as they enter kindergarten.

3.17%
2020-24

IDEA B - Preschool Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 397.6 M	\$ 409.5 M	\$ 420.0 M	\$ 420.0 M	\$ 425.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.67%	-2.33%	-4.56%	-2.42%	-2.7%	-1.29%

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

9.6%
2020-24

IDEA C - Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 477.0 M	\$ 481.9 M	\$ 496.3 M	\$ 540.0 M	\$ 540.0 M	\$ 545.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.04%	-2.2%	-4.56%	3.53%	-2.7%	-1.55%

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.



107.46%
2020-24

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	38.0%	11.97%	14.46%	42.73%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

33.4%
2020-24

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Visiting Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 376.4 M	\$ 370.0 M	\$ 446.0 M	\$ 500.0 M	\$ 518.7 M	\$ 565.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.88%	-4.83%	11.7%	6.67%	0.93%	6.41%

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.

21.02%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	18.94%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

PROPOSED
FOR 2025

Preschool Demonstration Program

Department: Education • Bureau: School Readiness

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 25.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

10.9%
2020-24

Preschool Development Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 275.0 M	\$ 280.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 250.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	8.43%	-1.43%	-4.03%	3.36%	-2.7%	-22.58%

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

PROPOSED
FOR 2025

Universal Preschool

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 5.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

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EDUCATION



↑ 87.84%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Education from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON EDUCATION						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 48.255 B	\$ 78.54 B	\$ 102.925 B	\$ 95.765 B	\$ 94.03 B	\$ 54.171 B
Real Change from Prior Year	15.5%	57.57%	21.43%	-11.47%	-4.46%	-43.8%
Share of Total Spending	0.74%	1.15%	1.73%	1.55%	1.39%	0.77%

Background

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 60 children's education programs, the overwhelming number of them carried out by the Department of Education. Some of the major programs funded include Title I, which supports schools with high proportions of students from low-income families, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides vital resources to students with disabilities. Lawmakers have consistently failed to follow through on their promises to fully fund these programs, and the Fiscal Year 2024 budget shows real decreases in some of our most crucial education programs.



Since states and local governments have different funding formulas and levels of wealth, different schools receive vastly different resources, often correlating to factors such as race and income level. Across the country, high-poverty districts receive on average \$800 less annually per student from state and local funding.¹ While state and local governments hold most of the responsibility for public education, the federal government provides 13.6% of funding for K-12 education.² Federal investment through programs including Title I is critical to ensuring that students attending schools with higher proportions of low-income families have the resources they need. The failure to fully fund essential federal education programs increases the inequity in the U.S. education system. In a survey by The American Federation of Teachers, 93% of respondents said that improving public education is an important priority for government officials.³

The COVID-19 pandemic and its economic fallout exposed and exacerbated many of the inequities in the U.S. education system, particularly for low-income students, students with disabilities, and underfunded schools. To recover, schools have relied heavily on pandemic emergency funding. Education policy experts, however, have been concerned about these temporary solutions to long-term problems. The FY 2024 budget marks the end of the federal allocation of Elementary and Secondary School Emergency Relief (ESSER) pandemic education funding, as ESSER III funds expired in September 2024. The funding cutoff is forcing schools across America to consider mass layoffs, program cuts, and even school closures.

Across the country, public education budgets have been shrinking. Several different factors have led to public school funding decreases. Private school vouchers have been on the rise in recent years, and these voucher programs often divert funding from public education to allow families to send their children to private schools. In 2023, 11 states expanded school choice programs and seven enacted new ones.⁴ There is currently a movement to expand universal or near-universal voucher programs, which allow almost any student from any financial background, regardless of whether they already attend a private school, to use public money for private schools. Between real decreases in funding caused by inflation, the rise in voucher programs that strip public school funding, and the expiration of ESSER pandemic relief programs, many school districts are facing budget shortfalls.⁵

Overall Analysis

Between FY 2023 and FY 2024, overall spending on education decreased slightly, by 1.81%. However, when adjusted for inflation, education programs experienced a 4.46% real decline in investment. This decrease cuts across many essential education programs, including IDEA and Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies. While the cuts may seem small, they are felt deeply by schools that are already struggling to maintain high-quality services for their low-income students and students with disabilities. In addition to a decrease of 2.56% for IDEA Part B, Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies saw a 2.59% real decrease in funding for FY 2024.

Several education programs took a larger hit in the FY 2024 appropriations process. Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants were cut by over 66% in real dollars. These grants fund efforts that develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-needs schools. Grants for Statewide Data Systems received a nearly 30% cut in real dollars. Statewide Data Systems grants provide funding to state education agencies so they can effectively track and analyze individual student data. IDEA D - Technical Assistance and Dissemination also received a roughly 15% real cut. This program provides information on successful practices for meeting the needs of children with disabilities and their families by providing competitive awards for technical assistance, distribution of information, and implementing evidence-based opportunities for activities. A bright spot in the FY 2024 budget is the 9.26% real increase in the School-Based Mental Health Services Grants. These grants aim to increase the number of school-based mental health service providers available to students with demonstrated need.

The real decrease in education spending is consistent with the downward trend of recent years. The COVID-19 emergency bills — the Coronavirus Aid, Relief, and Economic Security (CARES) Act, Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriations Act (CRRSA), and the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) — infused a huge amount of money into public education, concealing this downward trend in real spending. In the five years before the coronavirus crisis, education spending had decreased by a cumulative 11.4%. As the ESSER pandemic funding ends, educators and other experts have voiced concern about whether current education program funding can adequately serve the nation's students.

Program Spotlights

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies provide supplemental education funding, especially for local programs that provide extra academic support for students in high-poverty schools to meet challenging state academic standards. These grants compensate for inequities in high-poverty areas that have lower local revenue to fund public education. Funding for the program has not kept pace with the rising

number of low-income students. Funding has remained relatively flat, experiencing a 2.59% real decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

The disparities in funding for our nation's students are profound. A 2016 report found that majority-white school districts receive \$23 billion more in annual funding than their non-white counterparts.⁶ The funding formulas also must be improved. The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) found that aspects of the Title I formula provide less funding to children in poor school districts than wealthier ones.⁷

Supporting Students with Disabilities

Students with disabilities face unique challenges in the education system, and it is critical that they receive the support and services they need to succeed. Special Education Grants are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and help states meet the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities.

IDEA Part B funding has remained relatively flat and experienced a 2.56% real decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024. This funding pattern means that students with disabilities may not have access to the same high-quality education as their peers. When IDEA was passed in the 1970s, the federal government committed to funding 40% of the excess cost of educating a student with disabilities, yet Congress has never met this obligation. According to the National Education Association, IDEA state grants are funded at less than 14%.⁸

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

As child and youth homelessness continues to increase, it is essential that schools are equipped to identify and assist students experiencing homelessness. The Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program is the only federal education program that removes barriers to school identification, enrollment, attendance, and success caused by homelessness. EHCY funding is used for outreach and identification, enrollment assistance, transportation, school records transfer, immunization referrals, tutoring, counseling, school supplies, professional development for educators and community organizations, and referrals to community services.



At the current funding level, only 1-in-5 school districts are able to receive EHCY funding. However, a bipartisan amendment to the American Rescue Plan Act included \$800 million for homeless children and youth to compensate for the exclusion of homeless children and youth from other pandemic packages. This funding more than doubled the number of local educational agencies (LEAs) that were able to receive specific funds to assist homeless students. Unfortunately, Congress level-funded EHCY at \$129 million in FY 2024, resulting in a real cut to funding at the same time that child homelessness is rising.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's education budget comes in at \$54.171 billion in FY 2025, a 43.8% real decrease. This decrease is largely due to the end of COVID-19 emergency funding and current inflation rates. The proposed decrease in K-12 funding threatens public education's tenuous recovery from the pandemic and the future of U.S. students.

Despite the overall decrease in funding, some programs got a necessary boost. The President's budget makes vital increases to Title I that will help high-poverty schools provide a quality educational experience. However, this funding increase - \$180 million more than in FY 2024 - falls far short of what is needed to ensure an equitable education for all students. President Biden also requested a \$180 million increase over FY 2024 levels for state grants that support students with disabilities. This funding is vital to support the 7 million K-12 students with disabilities but continues to fall short of meeting Congress's promise to cover 40% of the excess cost

of educating students with disabilities. The levels that Congress promised when it passed IDEA in the 1970s have never been met.

A bright spot in the President's FY 2025 budget is the commitment to advocating for a whole-child approach by ensuring that public school students are connected to necessary health services. Full-Service Community Schools are public schools that incorporate collaborative leadership practices and provide wrap-around services that meet the needs of a community, such as medical and dental care. President Biden has proposed a \$50 million increase to the program over FY 2024 funding levels. The President's budget also acknowledges the need for increased health support for students, particularly in mental and behavioral health. The budget allocates nearly \$40 million of the School Safety National Activities fund to specifically target the mental health needs of students. The budget request also introduces efforts to expand school-based services through Medicaid.

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Education Program Listing

-19.32%
2020-24

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 1.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	67.87%	-4.85%	-51.35%	95.09%

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.

21.02%
2020-24

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 38.5 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 45.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.04%	-1.84%	-2.25%	11.24%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

363.9%
2020-24

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 5.3 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M	\$ 23.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	5.56%	41.2%	173.57%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

29.68%
2020-24

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 34.4 M	\$ 43.4 M	\$ 43.4 M	\$ 43.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.05%	2.79%	-7.34%	20.03%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



17.79%
2020-24

Arts in Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.97%	-1.57%	12.41%	-6.13%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Charter School Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 440.0 M	\$ 400.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-11.32%

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

-3.19%
2020-24

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M	\$ 6.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-6.91%
2020-24

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 52.0 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 55.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-3.77%	-3.08%	-11.54%	-2.46%

The Comprehensive Centers Program supports 20 comprehensive centers to help increase State capacity to assist districts and schools in meeting student achievement goals, especially at low-performing schools.

-2.18%
2020-24

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 192.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 194.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.39%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-3.86%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

10.7%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.104 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.121 B	\$ 1.313 B	\$ 1.263 B	\$ 1.317 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 408.6 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 414.8 M	\$ 485.7 M	\$ 467.2 M	\$ 487.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.52%	-1.72%	-7.34%	11.42%	-6.4%	1.74%

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.

-8.49%
2020-24

Education Construction

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 248.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 264.3 M	\$ 267.9 M	\$ 234.7 M	\$ 310.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.71%	3.06%	-7.34%	-3.55%	-14.74%	28.92%

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.

23.04%
2020-24

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 101.5 M	\$ 106.5 M	\$ 114.0 M	\$ 129.0 M	\$ 129.0 M	\$ 129.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.0%	1.58%	-0.81%	7.67%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

20.43%
2020-24

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 36.9 M	\$ 37.4 M	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 45.9 M	\$ 45.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.08%	-1.87%	-3.36%	11.98%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

31.97%
2020-24

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 194.0 M	\$ 234.0 M	\$ 284.0 M	\$ 259.0 M	\$ 269.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	44.06%	-1.15%	11.77%	15.49%	-11.26%	1.31%

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.

-100%
2020-24

Education Stabilization Fund (2020)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 11.160 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 5.774 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) supports a number of programs authorized and funded in response to the COVID-19 pandemic. The CARES Act allocated \$30.075 billion to the ESF, stipulating that 43.9% of funds will be spent on Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief, and 9.8% of funds will be spent on the Governor's Emergency Education Relief (GEER). We estimated that roughly 7.8% of the GEER funds go to children, arriving at a multiplier of 52% of the ESF that goes to elementary and secondary education.



Education Stabilization Fund (2021-present)

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

NEW SINCE 2020	Mandatory						
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
	Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 9.345 B	\$ 44.738 B	\$ 45.167 B	\$ 57.915 B	\$ 8.237 B
	Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 6.635 B	\$ 31.764 B	\$ 32.069 B	\$ 41.120 B	\$ 5.874 B
	Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	343.62%	-3.93%	24.77%	-86.07%

NEW SINCE 2020	Discretionary						
		2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level		\$ 0.00	\$ 39.269 B	\$ 34.486 B	\$ 19.363 B	\$ 7.549 B	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children		\$ 0.00	\$ 27.881 B	\$ 24.485 B	\$ 13.748 B	\$ 5.360 B	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year		N/A	N/A	-18.62%	-46.57%	-62.06%	-100.0%

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

Education Statistics

6.45%
2020-24

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 111.5 M	\$ 121.5 M	\$ 121.5 M	\$ 121.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.53%	-2.31%	-7.34%	3.69%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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
2020

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.057 B	\$ 1.896 B	\$ 2.676 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 898.5 M	\$ 1.612 B	\$ 2.275 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	66.22%	34.3%	-100%	N/A

Congress established a \$7.17 billion Emergency Connectivity Fund as part of the American Rescue Plan Act of 2021 to help schools and libraries provide connected devices, such as a laptop, tablet, or similar end-user devices, and connectivity to students, school staff, and library patrons at locations other than a school or library during the COVID-19 pandemic. The funds are available until September 30, 2030

9.43%
2020-24

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 787.4 M	\$ 797.4 M	\$ 831.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 940.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.25%	-1.96%	-3.43%	1.91%	-2.7%	3.02%

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.

480.88%
2020-24

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	40.81%	16.18%	131.66%	90.31%	-2.7%	30.06%

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.

17.95%
2020-24

Gallaudet University

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 137.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 140.4 M	\$ 165.4 M	\$ 167.4 M	\$ 165.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 19.6 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.9 M	\$ 23.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.77%	-1.07%	-7.34%	12.1%	-1.52%	-3.62%

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

2.91%
2020-24

GEAR UP

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 365.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 368.0 M	\$ 388.0 M	\$ 388.0 M	\$ 398.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.06%	-2.39%	-7.34%	0.32%	-2.7%	0.06%

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.

1.41%
2020-24

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 105.4 M	\$ 110.4 M	\$ 110.4 M	\$ 110.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-0.33%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

7.81%
2020-24

IDEA B—Grants to States

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.764 B	\$ 12.937 B	\$ 13.344 B	\$ 14.194 B	\$ 14.214 B	\$ 14.394 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.76%	-1.87%	-4.42%	1.21%	-2.56%	-1.22%

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. According to the Congressional Research Service, the IDEA shortfall in 2021-2022 was nearly \$24 billion.

17.31%
2020-24

IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 27.4 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 33.2 M	\$ 33.2 M	\$ 33.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	1.93%	4.62%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

24.12%
2020-24

IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 89.7 M	\$ 90.2 M	\$ 95.0 M	\$ 115.0 M	\$ 115.0 M	\$ 125.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.4%	-2.65%	-2.4%	15.19%	-2.7%	6.03%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

IDEA D—State Personnel Development

Department: Education • Bureau: Special Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M	\$ 38.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



-14.11%
2020-24

IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 45.3 M	\$ 39.3 M	\$ 45.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-2.7%	-15.57%	12.42%

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.

3.05%
2020-24

IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.4 M	\$ 31.4 M	\$ 31.4 M	\$ 31.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.84%	-3.19%	-4.56%	-1.72%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

5.87%
2020-24

Impact Aid

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.486 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.501 B	\$ 1.618 B	\$ 1.625 B	\$ 1.618 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.3%	-2.21%	-7.34%	2.57%	-2.27%	-2.88%

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.



15.32%
2020-24

Indian Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 796.1 M	\$ 819.7 M	\$ 973.1 M	\$ 949.9 M	\$ 948.3 M	\$ 1.020 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.0%	-0.32%	10.01%	-7.11%	-2.86%	4.88%

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

7.57%
2020-24

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 28.0 M	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	0.4%	-4.03%	-1.57%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

22.88%
2020-24

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.5 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 16.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.78%	0.54%	-0.47%	8.28%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

25.77%
2020-24

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 124.0 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 139.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-1.38%	5.42%	6.66%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

62.23%
2020-24

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 12.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.75%	3.39%	-7.34%	49.6%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

11.45%
2020-24

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 160.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 172.7 M	\$ 185.0 M	\$ 185.0 M	\$ 185.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.93%	4.04%	-7.34%	1.9%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

20.71%
2020-24

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 940.0 M	\$ 1.111 B	\$ 1.006 B	\$ 1.154 B	\$ 1.172 B	\$ 1.154 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 376.0 M	\$ 444.3 M	\$ 402.4 M	\$ 461.6 M	\$ 468.8 M	\$ 461.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.82%	14.41%	-16.08%	9.15%	-1.18%	-3.95%

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

3.01%
2020-24

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.250 B	\$ 1.260 B	\$ 1.290 B	\$ 1.330 B	\$ 1.330 B	\$ 1.330 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.83%	-2.41%	-5.1%	-1.92%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

10.12%
2020-24

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 81.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 91.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.77%	-1.98%	-2.76%	1.87%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

3.49%
2020-24

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 31.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.04%	-1.52%	-4.19%	-3.29%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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



-7.16%
2020-24

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 57.0 M	\$ 58.7 M	\$ 53.7 M	\$ 58.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.37%	-1.46%	-7.34%	-1.99%	-10.98%	6.62%

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.

21.08%
2020-24

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 195.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 197.9 M	\$ 245.0 M	\$ 245.0 M	\$ 245.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.2%	-2.2%	-7.34%	17.81%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

10.18%
2020-24

Research in Special Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 56.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 58.5 M	\$ 64.3 M	\$ 64.3 M	\$ 64.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.55%	0.24%	-7.34%	4.51%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



14.63%
2020-24

Rural Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 185.8 M	\$ 187.8 M	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 215.0 M	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 215.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.29%	-2.14%	-3.8%	4.91%	-0.43%	-4.67%

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.

1422.84%
2020-24

School-Based Mental Health Service Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 155.6 M	\$ 155.5 M	\$ 174.6 M	\$ 194.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	2.83%	1123.72%	-4.89%	9.26%	8.65%

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

19.22%
2020-24

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	1.29%	9.04%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

73.4%
2020-24

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	12.58%	14.17%	21.29%	10.5%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

2.51%
2020-24

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 68.0 M	\$ 72.0 M	\$ 72.0 M	\$ 72.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	0.76%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-2.67%
2020-24

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 378.0 M	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 380.0 M	\$ 390.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-0.11%	-10.19%	-1.83%	-5.19%	0.11%

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

-16.39%
2020-24

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 38.5 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 38.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.76%	-1.72%	-7.34%	9.36%	-27.97%	31.77%

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.

93.63%
2020-24

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-35.99%	21.02%	11.2%	26.87%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

10.41%
2020-24

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.210 B	\$ 1.220 B	\$ 1.280 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.380 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.94%	-2.39%	-2.78%	2.59%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



-100%
2020-24

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 16.7 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 24.5 M	0.00	0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	10.98%	16.39%	-100%	N/A

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.

8.91%
2020-24

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 90.0 M	\$ 90.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.14%	-3.19%	-1.54%	0.75%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



-0.54%
2020-24

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.132 B	\$ 2.143 B	\$ 2.170 B	\$ 2.190 B	\$ 2.190 B	\$ 2.190 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.21%	-2.67%	-6.17%	-3.97%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-70.96%
2020-24

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 173.0 M	\$ 173.0 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 173.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-19.85%	-4.85%	-66.25%	181.25%

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

13.27%
2020-24

Teacher Quality Partnerships

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 50.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 52.1 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 95.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.58%	0.68%	-7.34%	27.86%	-2.7%	32.38%

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.

9.26%
2020-24

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 16.310 B	\$ 16.537 B	\$ 17.537 B	\$ 18.387 B	\$ 18.407 B	\$ 18.587 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.37%	-1.84%	-1.73%	-0.23%	-2.59%	-1.5%

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.

-2.98%
2020-24

Title I Migrant Education Program

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 374.8 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M	\$ 375.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-2.96%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

0.07%
2020-24

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

Department: Education • Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 48.2 M	\$ 49.2 M	\$ 49.2 M	\$ 49.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-1.91%	-7.34%	-2.87%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

15.27%
2020-24

TRIO Programs

Department: Education • Bureau: Higher Education

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.090 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 1.191 B	\$ 1.298 B	\$ 1.211 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 516.7 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 520.0 M	\$ 564.5 M	\$ 615.1 M	\$ 574.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.36%	-2.56%	-7.34%	3.31%	6.03%	-8.98%

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.

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**ENVIRONMENTAL
HEALTH**



 **22.25%** **Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Environmental Health from FY 2020 to FY 2024**

TOTAL SPENDING ON ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 0.641 B	\$ 0.725 B	\$ 0.777 B	\$ 0.797 B	\$ 0.753 B	\$ 0.844 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.13%	9.54%	-0.71%	-2.38%	-8.03%	9.31%
Share of Total Spending	0.0098%	0.0106%	0.0131%	0.0129%	0.0111%	0.0120%

Background

Every child, regardless of race, income or location, deserves to live in a world free from environmental hazards. Unfortunately, pollutants, climate-related disasters, and environmental injustices affect the lives of nearly every child across the globe. The American Academy of Pediatrics estimates that children under age 5 bear nearly 90% of the harms brought on by climate-related disease.¹ They are susceptible to developmental and learning delays caused by exposure to perfluoroalkyl and polyfluoroalkyl substances (PFAS).² Alarming, nearly half of the world's children are at extremely high risk for the impacts of climate change.³

Children are not just little adults, and their unique physiology and behavior make them more susceptible to pollutants, pesticides, and other environmental contaminants. They drink more water, eat more food, and breathe more air in relation to their body weight than adults, meaning that they will ingest more toxins in relation to their size. They also exhibit hand-to-mouth behavior frequently, play outside for hours on end, 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.



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

Overall Analysis

Despite the looming and worsening climate crisis, spending on children's environmental health programs declined and continues to make up approximately 0.012% of the total budget. The share of spending on environmental health programs has remained nearly unchanged since FY 2020.

In previous years spending on environmental health programs increased and, while not enough to keep pace with inflation, underscored the importance of creating a healthy environment for our children. However, spending levels declined in FY 2024 seeing the largest real decrease (8.03%). Congress' failure to fund these programs could have severe implications for our children throughout their lifetimes.

Children today, in every corner of the country and the planet, are experiencing the impact of climate change first-hand. Children's unique physiology makes them more likely to suffer from heat stroke or die due to extreme heat,⁵ experience the effects of contaminated drinking water,⁶ and develop anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder after natural disasters.⁷ While greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions have likely peaked in the U.S.,

insufficient funding threatens the country's ability to meet the emission-reduction goals set by President Biden that are necessary for a livable tomorrow.

One hundred percent of environmental health programs are discretionary, leaving them vulnerable to potential cuts during every Congressional budgeting process. With some members continuing to push for caps and cuts, all environmental health programs are at risk.

Program Spotlights

Climate and Environmental Justice

Almost every child on earth — more than 99% — is exposed to at least one major climate and environmental hazard, shock, or stress, according to UNICEF.⁸ However, these burdens are not borne equally. Children of color and children in low-income communities experience far more exposure to air pollution, water contamination, and the effects of extreme weather than their wealthier peers. Decades of intentional and systemic racism have created inequities in infrastructure, waste disposal placement, and other environmental injustices that cause these discrepancies. Solving climate change and reducing pollution alone is not enough to mitigate these inequities — policymakers must take concrete steps to correct these wrongs in order to protect our children.

While many programs tackle climate change, some particularly emphasize advancing equity as they

do so. Unfortunately, many of these programs are discretionary. Congress cut most of these programs, emphasizing a lack of desire to take climate change, equity, or our children's futures seriously.

EPA's Environmental Justice programs, which aim to protect communities of color; indigenous communities, rural communities, and economically disadvantaged communities specifically, saw a 9.09% real decrease from FY 2023. CDC's Climate and Health Program (CHP) provides direct support to state, local, and tribal public health agencies who work to protect children who are most impacted by the climate crisis. CHP saw flat funding, resulting in a 2.7% real decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024, underscoring some policymakers' lack of prioritization of climate as a real and pressing issue. EPA's Superfund Program, which helps clean up toxic waste sites (typically located in communities of color or low-income communities) saw a major real decrease of 8.63%.

Indoor Air Quality in Schools

Air pollution is not just an outdoor occurrence. Dilapidated school buildings and outdated HVAC systems can circulate polluted indoor air among students, increasing their risk of developing asthma or experiencing asthma attacks.⁹ Black and Hispanic children are disproportionately more likely than white children to live in communities that have poorer air quality and subsequently to develop asthma.¹⁰ EPA's indoor air quality programs have seen notable increases in the past several years, and Congress built on this success by increasing its investment in EPA's Office of Indoor Air Quality by 901.9% from FY 2023 to FY 2024.

Nearly 40% of school-age children in the U.S. have at least one chronic condition, which could potentially be worsened by toxins such as mold, dust, and chemicals.¹¹ These pollutants disrupt learning, lead to increased absenteeism, and pose serious threats to children's developing lungs and brains. Natural disasters brought on by climate change, like extreme heat and wildfires, may also contribute to worsening air quality as outmoded ventilation systems are unable to meet schools' needs. Research estimates that 41% of schools need to update their ventilation systems, a project that requires significant increases in EPA funding.¹²

Childhood Lead Prevention Programs

Lead exposure, while dangerous to any individual, is especially harmful to children. Even low levels of lead exposure can cause digestive disruptions, convulsions, and headaches.¹³ It may also cause lifelong complications like behavioral difficulties, learning delays, and neurological damage.¹⁴ Black children and children living in poverty are particularly at risk of lead exposure and typically have higher blood lead levels than their white peers.¹⁵ Many of these children may be exposed to lead in old school buildings or childcare centers.

Unfortunately, Congress has not prioritized funding for childhood lead exposure prevention. EPA's State and Tribal Assistance Grants for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water saw a real decrease of 24.66%, making it more difficult for states to protect children and students from lead exposure. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Childhood Lead Prevention Programs also received only flat funding, which essentially acts as a 2.70% cut as it does not keep pace with inflation.

PFAS

New research shows that more than 97% of people in the US have PFAS in their bloodstream.¹⁶ PFAS, also known as "forever chemicals," are an emerging threat with potentially dangerous consequences for our children. They are often the result of manufacturing and remain in our bodies for a lifetime, often ingested by children touching contaminated surfaces or drinking contaminated water.

Research shows that they may cause hormonal imbalances, decrease the effectiveness of vaccines, and increase the risks of certain cancers.^{17,18,19} As more information becomes available, it is clear that Congress must take crucial action to keep PFAS out of our environment and our children's bodies.

Ensuring that our children have safe drinking water is crucial to limiting their PFAS exposure. EPA's Drinking Water Programs are responsible for the implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act, which protects the water of millions of children across the country. These programs saw a 9.38% real decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024, which will inhibit EPA's ability to monitor and remove contaminants like PFAS from our water supply. This is especially crucial for underserved and rural communities, who are more likely to drink contaminated water.



Overview of President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's FY 2025 budget requests a real increase of 9.31% for environmental health programs aimed at protecting children from climate change and environmental dangers.

President Biden's request underscores his Administration's prioritization of environmental and climate justice. The budget includes a 95.09% real increase for CDC's Climate and Health Programs and a major 203.3% real increase for EPA's Environmental Justice programs. These investments reflect his dedication to climate and environmental justice, which has been a cornerstone of his Administration.

President Biden also requested investments that are designed to reduce children's exposure to harmful contaminants like lead. His budget includes 151.47% and 16.73% real increases for EPA's State and Tribal Assistance Grants for Reducing Lead in Drinking Water and Lead Testing in Schools, respectively. Unfortunately, the budget request does not look to reduce indoor air pollution in schools, allowing for a 35.09% real decrease in EPA's Office of Indoor Air Quality.

On the whole, President Biden's budget request is reflective of his historic prioritization of our climate, our environment, and our children's futures.

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Environmental Health Program Listing

3.00%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 76.7 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 85.0 M	\$ 81.6 M	\$ 85.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 22.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.49%	-1.53%	-7.34%	3.72%	-6.59%	1.61%

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.

33.45%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 37.0 M	\$ 38.9 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 51.0 M	\$ 51.0 M	\$ 61.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.2%	1.87%	-2.41%	18.36%	-2.7%	16.67%

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.

-0.06%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 6.4 M	\$ 7.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.52%	29.04%	-30.06%	-0.6%	-5.14%	18.81%

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
2020**

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.9 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 8.8 M	\$ 10.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 1.7 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 2.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	3.67%	20.14%	-14.59%	20.4%

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.

82.33%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 11.3 M	\$ 10.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.9 M	\$ 1.6 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-45.28%	38.85%	-23.46%	19.04%	23.32%	-7.52%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Climate and Health

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 2.2 M	\$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.09%	-3.49%	-7.05%	-4.85%	-2.7%	95.09%

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.

20.43%
2020-24

Ensure Safe Drinking Water: Drinking Water Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.1 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 5.1 M	\$ 7.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 0.9 M	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.2 M	\$ 1.1 M	\$ 1.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	25.03%	-3.33%	-1.08%	19.36%	-9.38%	34.76%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.53%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

930.66%
2020-24

Environmental Justice

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.6 M	\$ 10.3 M	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 109.3 M	\$ 102.2 M	\$ 317.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.3 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 24.2 M	\$ 22.6 M	\$ 70.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	87.09%	4.81%	6.06%	778.91%	-9.09%	203.36%

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.



93.63%
2020-24

Indoor Air: Radon Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 143.0 K	\$ 112.0 K	\$ 157.0 K	\$ 70.0 K	\$ 199.0 K	\$ 173.0 K
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.6 K	\$ 24.8 K	\$ 34.7 K	\$ 15.5 K	\$ 44.0 K	\$ 38.2 K
Real Change from Prior Year	744.04%	-24.17%	29.9%	-57.57%	176.62%	-15.2%

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.

190.44%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 136.0 K	\$ 296.0 K	\$ 161.0 K	\$ 27.0 K	\$ 278.0 K	\$ 185.0 K
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 30.1 K	\$ 65.4 K	\$ 35.6 K	\$ 6.0 K	\$ 61.4 K	\$ 40.89 K
Real Change from Prior Year	-38.14%	110.71%	-49.6%	-84.04%	901.88%	-35.09%

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.



-1.32%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 360.0 M	\$ 415.0 M	\$ 410.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 350.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.46%	20.18%	6.82%	-5.99%	-18.12%	-1.05%

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.

2.25%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 58.8 M	\$ 58.1 M	\$ 60.2 M	\$ 59.7 M	\$ 62.1 M	\$ 66.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 12.8 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.2 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 14.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.6%	-4.22%	-4.06%	-5.54%	1.19%	4.07%

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.

20.89%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 39.0 M	\$ 36.7 M	\$ 39.5 M	\$ 45.2 M	\$ 48.7 M	\$ 76.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.6 M	\$ 8.1 M	\$ 8.7 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 16.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.63%	-8.78%	-0.2%	8.81%	4.81%	52.14%

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.

8.63%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 25.4 M	\$ 45.3 M	\$ 26.4 M	\$ 22.9 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 30.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 5.6 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.1 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 6.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14896.71%	72.66%	-45.99%	-17.53%	21.17%	3.27%

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.

13.57%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 5.4 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 36.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2475.68%	-27.65%	31.15%	-81.26%	447.87%	16.73%

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.

24.12%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 40.1 M	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 64.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 14.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	30919.14%	98.74%	-50.23%	42.88%	-24.66%	151.47%

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.

3.31%
2020-24

Superfund Cleanup

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 794.7 M	\$ 904.6 M	\$ 808.5 M	\$ 903.1 M	\$ 848.0 M	\$ 346.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 21.5 M	\$ 24.4 M	\$ 21.8 M	\$ 24.4 M	\$ 22.9 M	\$ 9.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.83%	10.2%	-17.18%	6.29%	-8.63%	-60.17%

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.

25.74%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 90.7 M	\$ 101.3 M	\$ 93.5 M	\$ 121.6 M	\$ 117.8 M	\$ 183.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 22.4 M	\$ 20.7 M	\$ 26.9 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 40.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.6%	8.13%	-14.49%	23.74%	-5.74%	51.88%

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.

93.63%
2020-24

Trevor's Law

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	48.3%	28.7%	-7.06%	42.73%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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



↑ 36.16%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Health from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON HEALTH						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 109.302 B	\$ 118.558 B	\$ 134.177 B	\$ 151.68 B	\$ 153.735 B	\$ 160.210 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.9%	5.01%	4.87%	7.57%	-1.38%	1.65%
Share of Total Spending	1.67%	1.74%	2.26%	2.46%	2.27%	2.29%

Background

Health care coverage is essential to a robust childhood that puts kids on a path to success as they mature. Research shows that having health care coverage improves children's physical and mental health and promotes greater educational attainment and better financial outcomes as they grow into adults. In tandem, Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) are indispensable pillars of children's health coverage in the United States currently insuring more than 38 million children.¹ In some states, the programs cover as many as half of all children. Both programs offer access to essential medical services and preventive care, including regular check-ups, vaccinations, dental and vision care, and specialty care, all of which enable early detection and treatment of health issues.

The behavioral health of a child is as integral to their overall well-being as their physical health. Prevention, early diagnosis, and treatment of mental health issues are critical to ensuring that a child remains healthy



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

Children also suffer the impact of the United States' infant and maternal mortality rates which are among the highest and most racially disparate in the world. The health and well-being of children is intrinsically linked to maternal health, and lawmakers must work harder to address the country's maternal and infant mortality issues.

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on children's health programs decreased by 7.72% between FY 2023 and FY 2024 and makes up just 2.27% of the federal budget in FY 2024. The real spending level, meaning the inflation-adjusted funding allocated to children's health programs, decreased by 1.5% between FY 2023 and FY 2024, preventing spending from keeping up with price increases. However, the share of federal spending on children's health programs increased by 36% between FY 2020 and FY 2024. The federal government is investing more in children's health than it was five years ago, but the recent decrease is concerning. Congress must continue to invest to produce long-term improvements in children's health and well-being.

Program Spotlights

Health Care Coverage

Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) play a crucial role in providing health coverage to millions of children in the United States. Medicaid serves children from low-income households, while CHIP extends coverage to children in families with incomes too high to qualify for Medicaid, but too low to afford private coverage or who do not have access to it. Both programs ensure that children can receive the care they need through a comprehensive set of health benefits.

While Medicaid and CHIP form the backbone of children's health coverage, many of the nation's children still lack coverage. Approximately four million children are uninsured and, of these, 2.2 million are eligible for Medicaid and CHIP but are not enrolled.²

Medicaid "unwinding" has exacerbated the issue of uninsured children. During the COVID-19 public health emergency, states were required to keep kids enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP. Those continuous coverage protections ended in April 2023. Over the past year, states have been working to redetermine eligibility for all Medicaid and CHIP cases, a process that has disenrolled more than 5.5 million children.³

Many of these children remain eligible for Medicaid but were disenrolled due to administrative issues.

Despite the importance of Medicaid and CHIP for children's health, between FY 2023 and FY 2024 Congress failed to provide budgets for both programs that keep up with inflation. While Medicaid received a \$1.8 billion increase, the investment was not enough to keep up with inflation, resulting in a 1.23% real decrease in funding for children's health care coverage. CHIP suffered a cut of \$344 million, producing a 4.6% real decrease. These cuts raise concern. Keeping both programs adequately funded helps ensure that kids continue to receive comprehensive coverage that meets their needs. Insufficient federal funding could lead states to cut their spending on health care coverage programs, threatening access to and quality of care for children.

Behavioral Health

Prevention and early intervention are key to addressing the country's youth mental health crisis. Suicide is currently the second leading cause of death in children and nearly 20% of children ages 3-17 have a mental, emotional, developmental, or behavioral health disorder.^{4,5} Caring for the mental health of our children will allow them to grow to their full potential and can avoid future mental health challenges. The mental health of infants and toddlers is also vital and is greatly affected by the mental health of their caregivers, including parents, family members, and early learning professionals. Factors that can affect Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health (IECMH) include poverty, chronic stress, housing instability, racism, and maltreatment, and efforts to improve IECMH include a wide range of programs and approaches.

Funding for mental health programs that support families, and their children has varied over the last several years. The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative has seen increases of over 38.97% since FY 2020 in real dollars. However, Project LAUNCH (Linking Actions to Unmet Needs in Children's Health), which promotes the emotional, social, and physical well-being of children ages 0-8, lost nearly 3.19% of funding over that time. Funding for some important mental health programs that impact young children through their families and caregivers has increased in recent years, including through

school-based mental health care and community-based services such as Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics.

Infant and Maternal Health

Infant mortality, already higher in the U.S. than in other wealthy countries, increased in 2022 for the first time in 20 years.⁶ The U.S. maternal mortality rate is among the worst and most racially disparate in the world. U.S. maternal mortality rates far outstrip those in 10 similar high-income countries, and they rose even higher during the COVID-19 pandemic.⁷ In 2022, 817 women in the U.S. died as a result of pregnancy or delivery, a decrease over the previous year, but still unacceptably high.⁸ The maternal mortality rate for Black women was more than 2.5 times the rate for white women during that time. Over 80% of maternal deaths from 2017-2019 were determined to be preventable.⁹

Awareness and concern over infant and maternal health and mortality have grown in recent years, but funding for some essential programs has faltered. The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant lost nearly 3% in inflation-adjusted funding between FY 2023 and FY 2024, as did Healthy Start, which provides vital services to reduce infant mortality rates across the country. The Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Programs saw large increases between FY 2020 and FY 2023, but they have lost ground since then. However, between FY 2020 and FY 2024, programs including Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health; Vaccines for Children; Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression; and Adverse Childhood Experiences received important increases.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

The President's FY 2025 budget proposal would increase funding for children's health by 1.73% over FY 2024 funding, although the share of federal spending going to children's health programs in FY 2025 would remain below the high from FY 2023 funding levels.

The President's FY 2025 budget proposal contains a mix of positive and negative elements for children's health coverage through Medicaid and CHIP. Despite adding more than \$2.1 billion, when adjusted for inflation the President's proposed



budget for Medicaid would result in a decrease of 0.78% compared to FY 2024 spending. On the other hand, CHIP would see an increase of 4.21%, over \$1.1 billion, compared to FY 2024 spending for the program. While the President's budget is a mixed bag when it comes to funding levels for children's coverage, the budget does include several initiatives aimed at expanding and improving coverage for children through Medicaid and CHIP:

- **Preventing coverage gaps:** The President's budget would allow states to provide 36 months of continuous eligibility for children enrolled in Medicaid and CHIP (states are already required to provide 12 months). States can expand this policy further for the youngest children by providing continuous eligibility from birth until age 6. States can choose to adopt one or both options, greatly reducing the chances that children will face gaps in their health care coverage, especially during the most critical years of early development.
- **Requiring postpartum coverage:** States currently are required to provide Medicaid and CHIP recipients with 60 days of postpartum coverage, and they have the option to provide 12 months of coverage. The President's budget would upgrade that option to a requirement, making 12 months of postpartum coverage

mandatory in Medicaid and CHIP. Forty-six states and the District of Columbia have adopted the 12-month option.

- **Removing barriers to coverage:** The President's budget would prohibit states from charging premiums and enrollment fees for CHIP. CHIP is designed to help low-income families afford health insurance for their kids, targeting families above the poverty line with incomes that make affording private insurance difficult. Though CHIP premiums and enrollment fees are typically low in states that have them, even small fees can be a significant burden for families. Every dollar counts, and a monthly premium or an enrollment fee might mean choosing between health care and other necessities like food and rent.

The President's FY 2025 budget proposal includes support for maternal and infant health programs, including \$172 million for the Healthy Start program, which invests in communities to improve infant and maternal health outcomes, an increase of \$27 million over the FY 2024 level. This is an especially important signal because the House FY 2024 Labor HHS Appropriations bill attempted to zero out this program, but Senate and House champions of the program continued its funding. The budget also proposes incentivizing an optional Medicaid benefit

to expand maternal health support services across the prenatal, labor and delivery, and postpartum periods. The benefit would include coverage for services provided by doulas, community health workers, nurse home visitors, and peer support workers, although home visitors should not be limited to nurses. The budget request includes a slight increase for the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, but this funding level would not keep up with inflation.

Overall, the President's FY 2025 budget request would strengthen our mental health care system and provide more accessible and affordable services and supports to children and their families. The budget proposal would increase funding for Project LAUNCH by nearly 6% in real dollars. It would significantly expand the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline with \$602 million in funding, which outpaces the FY 2024 funding level by more than \$80 million. The President's budget would increase the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant by 1% over FY 2024 levels and proposes a new 10% set-aside for prevention and early intervention efforts, which could directly benefit children. It would fund an increase of 14% in real dollars over FY 2024 for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics, which ensure access to coordinated comprehensive behavioral health care.



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Health Program Listing

4.22%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 52.3 M	\$ 53.2 M	\$ 54.3 M	\$ 56.3 M	\$ 56.3 M	\$ 56.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.97%	-1.63%	-5.31%	-1.34%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

45.22%
2020-24

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 112.0 M	\$ 153.0 M	\$ 197.1 M	\$ 153.0 M	\$ 253.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	34.05%	6.31%	26.59%	22.55%	-24.45%	61.65%

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.

24.09%
2020-24

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 160.8 M	\$ 167.3 M	\$ 177.1 M	\$ 205.6 M	\$ 206.1 M	\$ 205.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 125.4 M	\$ 130.5 M	\$ 138.1 M	\$ 160.3 M	\$ 160.7 M	\$ 160.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.9%	0.72%	-1.93%	10.47%	-2.46%	-2.69%

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.

11.44%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 33.1 M	\$ 34.0 M	\$ 36.1 M	\$ 38.1 M	\$ 38.1 M	\$ 38.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-0.57%	-1.59%	0.43%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

21.96%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 15.4 M	\$ 17.4 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 19.4 M	\$ 38.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.48%	5.02%	6.09%	-2.7%	93.08%

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



**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Cap insulin at \$35 for everyone

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 580.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 5.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

President Biden's FY 25 budget proposal aims to extend the \$35 monthly cap on insulin costs, currently applicable only to Medicare beneficiaries, to all Americans, potentially reducing out-of-pocket expenses for millions of insulin users – including 300,000 children – across the country.

86.37%
2020-24

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 670.0 M	\$ 315.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	\$ 450.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 46.0 M	\$ 154.1 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 88.6 M	\$ 88.6 M	\$ 103.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	31.43%	224.33%	-56.43%	16.3%	-2.7%	14.01%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Child Maltreatment

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Budget set aside for child maltreatment in CDC Injury Prevention and Control, Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence.

190.44%
2020-24

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	45.22%	23.55%	42.73%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention Budget set aside for child sexual abuse in CDC Injury Prevention and Control, Domestic Violence and Sexual Violence.

-3.19%
2020-24

Childhood Cancer Data Initiative

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 46.4 M	\$ 50.0 M	\$ 46.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-3.19%	-7.34%	-11.72%	4.88%	-10.26%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Childhood Cancer STAR Act

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

This program advances childhood, adolescent, and young adult cancer research, enhances childhood cancer surveillance, and supports survivors and those affected by childhood cancer.

-1.09%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 16.880 B	\$ 16.093 B	\$ 16.613 B	\$ 17.588 B	\$ 17.244 B	\$ 18.423 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.94%	-7.7%	-4.34%	0.74%	-4.6%	4.21%

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.

11.05%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 340.0 M	\$ 349.3 M	\$ 375.0 M	\$ 385.0 M	\$ 390.0 M	\$ 385.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.12%	-0.54%	-0.52%	-2.31%	-1.43%	-3.71%

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.

0.69%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 130.0 M	\$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-1.04%	-2.7%	35.06%

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%

-5.92%
2020-24

Mandatory

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.320 B	\$ 11.600 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 3.905 B	\$ 5.170 B	\$ 6.340 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.607 B	\$ 3.503 B	\$ 1.208 B	\$ 1.179 B	\$ 1.561 B	\$ 1.915 B
Real Change from Prior Year	35.69%	111.1%	-68.05%	-7.1%	28.81%	19.62%

-18.45%
2020-24

Discretionary

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.206 B	\$ 1.554 B	\$ 1.748 B	\$ 1.858 B	\$ 1.858 B	\$ 1.858 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 666.1 M	\$ 469.4 M	\$ 527.8 M	\$ 561.0 M	\$ 561.0 M	\$ 561.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	44.4%	-31.78%	4.21%	1.14%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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



**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Community Mental Health Centers

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 412.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 121.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

32.17%
2020-24

Community Mental Health Services Block Grant

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 722.6 M	\$ 757.1 M	\$ 920.1 M	\$ 986.5 M	\$ 986.5 M	\$ 1.022 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 212.4 M	\$ 222.6 M	\$ 270.5 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 290.0 M	\$ 300.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	1.44%	12.62%	2.03%	-2.7%	1.01%

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



NEW
SINCE
2020

Developmental Delays

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A

For research on developmental delays, including speech and language development delays in infants and toddlers.

NEW
SINCE
2020

Drowning Prevention

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.8 M	\$ 0.8 M	\$ 0.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	90.31%	-2.7%	-2.46%

This CDC program promotes data-driven prevention strategies for drowning, focused on children and other groups at increased risk.

5.5%
2020-24

Emergency Medical Services for Children

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 24.3 M	\$ 24.3 M	\$ 24.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.48%	-7.06%	3.67%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Environmental Health Laboratory: Newborn Screening/ Severe Combined Immunodeficiency Diseases (SCID)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.3 M	\$ 1.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.11%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

CDC's Division of Laboratory Sciences develops lab tests and reference materials for SCID and is working to advance screening for this condition in newborns nationwide.

19.59%
2020-24

Environmental Health Laboratory: Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.78%	2.51%	-2.19%	5.17%	-2.7%	-2.46%

CDC manages the Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program to enhance and maintain the quality and accuracy of newborn screening results. The program provides training, consultation, proficiency testing, guidelines, and materials to state public health laboratories and other labs responsible for newborn screening in the U.S. and abroad.

-3.19%
2020-24

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 75%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 35.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 9.4 M	\$ 26.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	173.13%

This funding takes a comprehensive, evidence-based research approach to reducing firearm-related suicides, violent crime, and accidental shootings, which include impacts on children.

19.79%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 35.4 M	\$ 54.0 M	\$ 38.8 M	\$ 43.8 M	\$ 43.8 M	\$ 43.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 20.6 M	\$ 23.2 M	\$ 23.2 M	\$ 23.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.48%	47.72%	-33.44%	7.41%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

11.86%
2020-24

Healthy Start

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 125.5 M	\$ 127.6 M	\$ 131.5 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 145.0 M	\$ 172.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.98%	-1.55%	-4.53%	4.94%	-2.7%	15.71%

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.

-4.86%
2020-24

Healthy Transitions

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 29.0 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 29.5 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 28.5 M	\$ 30.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 5.8 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 5.9 M	\$ 6.1 M	\$ 5.7 M	\$ 6.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	9.96%	-1.51%	-7.34%	-1.62%	-9.09%	4.4%

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.

13.04%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 17.9 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 19.9 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.59%	1.92%	-2.13%	-0.06%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

5.42%
2020-24

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 9.5 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M	\$ 9.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	10.89%	2.19%	-4.9%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

This funding supports breastfeeding families in maternity care settings, communities, and workplaces.



NEW
SINCE
2020

Innovation in Maternal Health Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 11.8 M	\$ 15.3 M	\$ 15.3 M	\$ 30.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	23.64%	-2.7%	93.18%

This program funds public health organizations, universities, community-based organizations and other groups to improve maternal health by establishing maternal health task forces in states; increasing access to comprehensive care before, during, and after pregnancy; improving the collection and use of state-level data about maternal mortality and morbidity; and launching new interventions.

NEW
SINCE
2020

Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum Women

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.7%	-2.46%

This program fosters the development and demonstration of integrated health services models to support comprehensive care for pregnant and postpartum people who experience health disparities and have limited access to basic social and health care services.



14.55%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 687.7 M	\$ 710.5 M	\$ 747.7 M	\$ 815.7 M	\$ 813.7 M	\$ 831.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 598.3 M	\$ 618.2 M	\$ 650.5 M	\$ 709.7 M	\$ 707.9 M	\$ 723.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.02%	0.03%	-2.49%	3.81%	-2.93%	-0.3%

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.

46.88%
2020-24

Medicaid

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 406.542 B	\$ 450.001 B	\$ 529.248 B	\$ 607.615 B	\$ 616.792 B	\$ 627.355 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 81.308 B	\$ 90.000 B	\$ 105.850 B	\$ 121.523 B	\$ 123.358 B	\$ 125.471 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.12%	7.16%	8.98%	9.24%	-1.23%	-0.78%

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.

NEW
SINCE
2020

Mental Health Crisis Response Partnership Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 40.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 8.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.7%	95.09%

This program creates or enhances existing mobile crisis response teams to divert adults, children, and youth experiencing mental health crises from law enforcement in high-need communities.

8.11%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 29.9 M	\$ 30.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M	\$ 33.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.97%	-3.48%	-5.5%	4.51%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

38.97%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 68.9 M	\$ 91.7 M	\$ 91.9 M	\$ 93.9 M	\$ 98.9 M	\$ 93.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.28%	28.84%	-7.12%	-2.78%	2.49%	-7.39%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative aims to improve behavioral health services and interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events. In FY 2019, Congress appropriated an additional \$10 million to this program to specifically expand services for unaccompanied children who the government separated from their families at the border; children in Puerto Rico, and tribal populations. The program saw another increase of \$5 million in FY 2020. This program received additional FY 2022 funding in the 2022 Bipartisan Safer Communities Act.

136.08%
2020-24

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 21.7 M	\$ 31.7 M	\$ 31.7 M	\$ 36.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	28.14%	26.6%	18.49%	38.93%	-2.7%	11.81%

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.

9.39%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.557 B	\$ 1.588 B	\$ 1.683 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.759 B	\$ 1.766 B
Real Change from Prior Year	1.87%	-1.24%	-1.8%	-1.11%	-2.14%	-2.05%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Office of Adolescent Health

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.4 M	\$ 0.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-69.79%	-2.97%	-7.54%	-4.63%	-2.7%	1.95%

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
2020**

Pediatric Disaster Care

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-7.34%	11.01%	-2.7%	-100%

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%

25.86% 2020-24	Discretionary					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 9.97 M	\$ 31.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.0 M	\$ 13.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.48%	188.12%	-60.1%	-2.7%	-2.46%

NEW SINCE 2020	Mandatory					
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Promotes behavioral health integration in pediatric primary care.

-99.87% 2020-24

Personal Responsibility Education Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 73.4 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.44%	-1.13%	-12.62%	-4.85%	-99.9%	3.44%

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.



-3.19%
2020-24

Preventive Health and Health Service Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2.6%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 160.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

This is a federal grant that provides funding to states, territories, tribes, and other recipients to address public health needs, including maternal, infant, and child health.

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Prohibit CHIP enrollment fees/premiums

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 112.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The President's FY 25 budget proposes a policy that would prohibit states from charging premiums or enrollment fees for CHIP, aiming to reduce financial barriers and improve health access for eligible children.

32.88%
2020-24

Project AWARE

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 185.1 M	\$ 180.0 M	\$ 140.0 M	\$ 140.0 M	\$ 190.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	41.61%	75.71%	-9.9%	-25.99%	-2.7%	32.38%

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

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 23.5 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 25.6 M	\$ 23.6 M	\$ 25.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.58%	-6.96%	3.22%	-10.3%	5.81%

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.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Require 12 months of postpartum coverage in Medicaid

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 55.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The President's FY 25 budget proposes making it mandatory that states provide 12 months of postpartum coverage in Medicaid/CHIP (currently a state option), helping to improve maternal health outcomes and continuity of health coverage for new mothers.

23.00%
2020-24

Rural Health Care Services Outreach Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 79.5 M	\$ 82.2 M	\$ 86.0 M	\$ 93.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 93.0
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 17.6 M	\$ 18.2 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 20.5 M	\$ 22.3 M	\$ 20.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-89.82%	0.05%	-3.02%	2.9%	5.68%	-10.18%

This is a community-based grant program to promote rural health care services by enhancing health care delivery to rural underserved populations in the local community or region, including maternal and infant health.

0.41%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.479 B	\$ 2.421 B	\$ 2.495 B	\$ 2.571 B	\$ 2.571 B	\$ 2.581 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 32.2 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.4 M	\$ 33.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.37%	-5.45%	-4.51%	-1.94%	-2.7%	-2.08%

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.

84.45%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 58.0 M	\$ 62.8 M	\$ 83.0 M	\$ 108.0 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 118.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	4.84%	22.46%	23.81%	-0.44%	4.17%

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.

77.49%
2020-24

Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 5.7 M	\$ 6.5 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 15.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-8.7%	6.45%	46.39%	7.04%	37.45%

Funds the MMHSUD program to help health care providers identify and address mental health concerns of women during and after pregnancy.

-100%
2020-24

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-99.9%	-100%

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.

-1.22%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 30.2 M	\$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-2.94%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



-3.19%
2020-24

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M	\$ 101.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

-99.87%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 75.0 M	0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	6.04%	-3.19%	-12.62%	-4.85%	-99.9%	-100%

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.



14.72%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.9 M	\$ 20.8 M	\$ 22.8 M	\$ 23.7 M	\$ 22.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 10.6 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 11.0 M	\$ 12.1 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	1.08%	-7.92%	4.32%	1.22%	-6.23%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-41.26%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 10.8 M	\$ 18.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.47%	-7.06%	0.49%	-44.36%	70.59%

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

22.98%
2020-24

Vaccines For Children

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.578 B	\$ 3.806 B	\$ 5.140 B	\$ 5.609 B	\$ 5.815 B	\$ 8.040 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.45%	-19.51%	25.14%	3.83%	0.88%	34.87%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Youth Behavioral Health Program

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Addresses youth behavioral health needs through peer support while also building an early pathway program for behavioral health careers for young adults.

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

0-6 Continuous Eligibility in Medicaid/CHIP

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program ensures 0-6 continuous eligibility in medicaid/CHIP.

NEW
SINCE
2020

36-month Continuous Eligibility in Medicaid/ CHIP

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 7%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 109.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This program ensures 36-month Continuous Eligibility in Medicaid/ CHIP.

2547.58%
2020-24

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 56.0 M	\$ 101.6 M	\$ 501.6 M	\$ 519.6 M	\$ 601.6 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 22.5 M	\$ 110.9 M	\$ 114.8 M	\$ 133.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	56.07%	185.35%	68.15%	369.69%	0.8%	12.94%

Offers 24/7 call, text and chat access to trained crisis counselors who can help people experiencing suicidal, substance use, and/or mental health crisis, or any other kind of emotional distress.

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HOUSING



↑ 29.17%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Housing from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON HOUSING						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 15.603 B	\$ 17.317 B	\$ 18.606 B	\$ 19.641 B	\$ 21.026 B	\$ 21.471 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.94%	7.45%	-0.44%	0.44%	4.17%	-0.39%
Share of Total Spending	0.24%	0.25%	0.31%	0.32%	0.31%	0.31%

Background

Every child deserves a safe and stable place to call home, yet tens of millions of children in the U.S. are experiencing homelessness or are on the brink of homelessness. Our youngest children are at the greatest risk of eviction and homelessness¹ at a time when they are undergoing critical stages of brain development.

Programs and systems should prioritize children for housing assistance, yet currently the opposite is true. Twenty years ago, households with children accounted for more than 60% of federal rental assistance. By 2022, these households made up just 38% of recipients.² Children and youth experiencing homelessness too often fall through the cracks and are denied help. Due to the narrow definition of homelessness used by the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, the majority of children and youth experiencing homelessness are ineligible for federal homeless assistance through Homeless Assistance Grants,³ which fund



emergency shelter, permanent supportive housing, and other programs.

Overall Analysis

Children's funding for housing and homelessness programs rose just 4% in Fiscal Year 2024 and accounted for just 0.31% of the federal budget.

Current federal funding levels for rental and homeless assistance are nowhere near enough to meet the need. Although rent increases have slowed in some regions of the country, rent prices nationally have increased nearly 20% since 2019.⁴ As of 2022, more than 60% of low-income households with children⁵ faced a high housing cost burden, meaning that families with the fewest resources had to spend more than a third of their monthly income on rent or other housing costs.

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly known as Section 8 vouchers) helps subsidize housing costs for families. Section 8 is the federal government's largest low-income housing assistance program, yet it received only a small increase in FY 2024 — just enough to expand assistance to an additional 3,000 households. Homeless Assistance Grants received an 8.5% increase in FY 2024 but many children and youth experiencing homelessness are not eligible for these funds.

Programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act (RHYA) provide services to young people experiencing homelessness that have proven more cost-efficient and more effective at setting young people up for success than other systems, such as

child welfare, juvenile, and adult court systems. Yet due to limited funding, RHYA programs can spend only an average of \$33 per young person per year and can support just a small percentage of qualified providers.⁶ Despite this short fall, RHYA was flat funded in FY 2024, resulting in a decrease in funds when accounting for inflation.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's FY 2025 budget proposal prioritizes eviction prevention, with \$200 million going toward eviction reform for children. Young children are at greatest risk of eviction, with extreme racial disparities. Roughly 25% of Black babies and toddlers are at risk of eviction in an average year.

When adjusted for inflation, the President's proposed FY 2025 funding levels for the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and RHYA programs represent a decrease from FY 2024. The Public Housing Fund would also take a significant cut under the President's proposal, and together these decreases would put the children and youth served by these programs at greater risk of homelessness.

When accounting for inflation, the investments that President Biden outlines in his FY 2025 budget for housing and homelessness represent a small decrease from FY 2024 and fall far short of what's needed to effect change for our children and families.

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Housing Program Listing

-40.48%
2020-24

Choice Neighborhoods

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 122.0 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 350.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 140.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 65.7 M	\$ 107.6 M	\$ 188.3 M	\$ 188.3 M	\$ 40.4 M	\$ 75.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-19.83%	58.71%	62.16%	-4.85%	-79.15%	82.08%

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.

-11.6%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 137.2 M	\$ 116.8 M	\$ 120.3 M	\$ 125.3 M	\$ 125.3 M	\$ 125.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	22.64%	-17.6%	-4.56%	-0.89%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Eviction Reform

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 500.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 200.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

A demonstration program designed to help expand access to housing legal services for low-income renters who have experienced an eviction or are at-risk for eviction.

77.3%
2020-24

Homeless Assistance Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.212 B	\$ 3.215 B	\$ 3.213 B	\$ 3.633 B	\$ 4.051 B	\$ 4.060 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 500.0 M	\$ 726.5 M	\$ 726.1 M	\$ 821.1 M	\$ 915.5 M	\$ 917.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-17.29%	40.69%	-7.38%	7.59%	8.5%	-2.24%

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.



-1.28%
2020-24

Housing Program (TPA)

Department: Interior • Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 11.7 M	\$ 11.7 M	\$ 11.7 M	\$ 12.2 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 2.7 M	\$ 2.6 M	\$ 4.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	18.88%	-3.19%	-7.11%	-0.93%	-4.93%	46.91%

The program provides grant funding for housing repairs, renovations, construction of modest replacement homes, down payments, or construction of modest homes for families who do not own a home but have ownership or lease of sufficient land suitable for housing.

-16.02%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.640 B	\$ 8.250 B	\$ 3.800 B	\$ 4.000 B	\$ 4.025 B	\$ 4.111 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 928.1 M	\$ 1.650 B	760.0 M	800.0 M	805.0 M	822.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	23.94%	72.13%	-57.32%	0.15%	-2.09%	-0.37%

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



45.22%
2020-24

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

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 32.0 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 45.0 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 38.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.9 M	\$ 11.1 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 13.3 M	\$ 10.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	16.82%	21.02%	4.25%	1.5%	-2.7%	-22.8%

This program is a rental subsidy to help qualifying low-income families who are living in Section 515 Rural Rental Housing multi-family properties and are facing hardship because of foreclosure on the property. Tenants can use these vouchers to supplement rent at their current property or other non-subsidized rental units that meet Rural Development standards.

24.88%
2020-24

National Housing Trust Fund

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 169.0 M	\$ 213.0 M	\$ 739.0 M	\$ 354.3 M	\$ 218.0 M	\$ 255.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 59.0 M	\$ 203.2 M	\$ 97.4 M	\$ 60.0 M	\$ 70.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	106.62%	22.02%	222.0%	-54.38%	-40.13%	14.1%

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.

64.97%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 652.0 M	\$ 648.0 M	\$ 772.0 M	\$ 787.0 M	\$ 1.111 B	\$ 820.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 103.0 M	\$ 123.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 177.0 M	\$ 130.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-14.88%	-3.78%	10.4%	-3.0%	37.36%	-28.0%

The Native American Housing Block Grant is a formula grant program that provides low-income American Indians and Alaska Natives with safe, decent, and sanitary housing.

20.12%
2020-24

Project-Based Rental Assistance

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.904 B	\$ 13.465 B	\$ 13.940 B	\$ 13.938 B	\$ 16.010 B	\$ 16.686 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.549 B	\$ 3.703 B	\$ 3.834 B	\$ 3.833 B	\$ 4.403 B	\$ 4.589 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.28%	1.02%	-4.07%	-4.86%	11.77%	1.66%

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

86.24%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.580 B	\$ 4.864 B	\$ 8.452 B	\$ 8.514 B	\$ 8.811 B	\$ 8.540 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 1.729 B	\$ 1.836 B	\$ 3.190 B	\$ 3.214 B	\$ 3.326 B	\$ 3.224 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.98%	2.82%	61.01%	-4.14%	0.7%	-5.45%

This program supports the operation of public housing units, including maintenance, security, and social services for residents. The Consolidated Appropriations Act of 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.

13.22%
2020-24

Rural Rental Assistance Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.375 B	\$ 1.346 B	\$ 1.410 B	\$ 1.488 B	\$ 1.608 B	\$ 1.690 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 384.3 M	\$ 376.2 M	\$ 394.1 M	\$ 415.9 M	\$ 449.4 M	\$ 472.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.8%	-5.23%	-2.93%	0.41%	5.16%	2.54%

This program provides payments to owners of USDA-financed Rural Rental Housing or Farm Labor Housing projects on behalf of low-income tenants.

0.65%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 20.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 21.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	16.22%	-4.2%	-7.34%	-0.09%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development • Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 33%

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Mandatory

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 299.0 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 98.7 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

27.29%
2020-24

Discretionary

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 24.632 B	\$ 25.778 B	\$ 27.370 B	\$ 30.253 B	\$ 32.387 B	\$ 32.756 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 8.129 B	\$ 8.507 B	\$ 9.032 B	\$ 9.984 B	\$ 10.688 B	\$ 10.809 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.33%	1.32%	-1.61%	5.18%	4.17%	-1.34%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program, or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly called "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. Families with children are a declining share of Housing Choice Voucher recipients. In 2002, 50% of voucher recipients were non-elderly households with kids. In 2022, this share dropped to 30%. The American Rescue Plan authorized an additional \$4.98 billion in mandatory spending in additional vouchers for Tenant-Based Rental Assistance to be allocated over 10 years. We used estimated budget outlays for FY 2022 instead of budget authority.

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INCOME SUPPORT



↓ -7.17%

Decrease in Share of Federal Spending going to Income Support from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON INCOME SUPPORT						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 192.003 B	\$ 357.738 B	\$ 276.984 B	\$ 176.134 B	\$ 184.312 B	\$ 379.608 B
Real Change from Prior Year	19.4%	80.38%	-28.25%	-39.49%	1.82%	100.90%
Share of Total Spending	2.93%	5.24%	4.66%	2.86%	2.72%	5.42%

Background

Income support programs provide financial aid and cash assistance to children and their families and include some of the programs that are most effective at reducing child poverty and economic hardship. Programs such as the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF), and a proposal in the President's Fiscal Year (FY) 2025 budget request to establish a National Paid Family and Medical Leave Program would work together to strengthen the support system for tens of millions of children and their families. Extensive research shows that tax credits and cash transfers promote positive parent-child interactions, improve child development outcomes, and significantly reduce child poverty. It is hard to overstate the impact of these programs collectively and the results became evident under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA), when additional investments in broad income support cut child poverty nearly in half.



As lawmakers consider major funding decisions before the end of year, discuss tax reform proposals, and look to another debt limit debate, they must embrace and better understand the challenges affecting every aspect of our children's lives. In May, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) put a \$4 trillion price tag on a permanent extension of the expiring provisions of the 2017 tax cuts. This estimate includes \$3.4 trillion from extending the expiring individual and estate tax provisions as well as \$551 billion from extending business provisions. Instead of extending tax breaks for the nation's wealthiest people and corporations, Congress should reform our tax structure in a way that generates revenue to improve investments in our children and strengthen our economy. Lawmakers must also center kids, their families, and those most in need in annual spending decisions, reject arbitrary budget caps, and protect mandatory programs that support children.

A more equitable tax code that works because everyone pays their fair share would support healthy child development and help stabilize families struggling to afford every-day living expenses. The tax reform debate provides a tremendous opportunity for lawmakers to enact changes that would significantly reduce child poverty, address income and racial inequities, and build financial security for all our nation's children and families.

Overall Analysis

Over the last four years, from FY 2020 to FY 2024, the share of federal spending on income support for children has declined by more than 7%. Investment in income support increased slightly between FY 2023 and FY 2024 —up 1.82% in real terms —but accounts for just 2.72% of the FY 2024 federal budget. The share of federal spending in this category peaked at 5.24% in FY 2021 and has been on a three-year decline ever since. The bump up between FY 2023 and FY 2024 was driven largely by an increase in two programs, the Disability Compensation for Veterans program (\$5 billion increase) and the Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits program (\$2.3 billion increase). However, those increases were offset somewhat by a nearly \$800 million decline in funding for the Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments and the CTC.

Arbitrary discretionary funding caps set in the 2023 Fiscal Responsibility Act could result in children's discretionary programs seeing deep cuts that exceed 10% or more unless Congress moves to prevent them. Reams of research have shown that investing in children results in near- and long-term positive outcomes for them and for the country's economy as a whole. There is overwhelming evidence of strong rates of return on investment (ROI) when resources are dedicated to children, particularly low-income kids.¹ Despite this potent evidence on spending, the overall share of federal spending on children is declining.

Program Spotlights

Child Tax Credit

The CTC is a partially refundable tax credit available to households with dependent children aimed at reducing the financial stress associated with raising children. Historic improvements to the CTC in 2021 under the American Rescue Plan Act (ARPA) contributed significantly to the largest-ever decrease in U.S. child poverty, cutting the U.S. Census Bureau's Supplemental Poverty Measure from 9.7% in 2020 to 5.2% in 2021.² Once those improvements expired, child poverty soared, rising to 12.4% in 2022 and 13.7% in 2023, according to the Census Bureau.³ In 2023, approximately 6.2 million more children were living below the poverty line than in 2021.⁴

CTC payments also dramatically reduced food insufficiency⁵ and eased material hardship for households across the country. Child poverty is a policy choice, with clear, proven methods for reducing it. The American people – across partisan, racial, gender, regional, and generational lines – agree by overwhelming margins that Congress should extend and improve the Child Tax Credit.⁶

Despite this widespread support, Congress allowed the improved credit to expire and has failed to pass new improvements. CTC funding decreased slightly from \$29.05 billion in FY 2023 to \$28.72 billion in FY 2024.

Earned Income Tax Credit

The EITC is a refundable tax credit available to workers earning relatively low wages. The amount of the credit is based on a variety of factors, including the presence of qualifying children and the recipient's earned income. Enacted 40 years ago, the EITC has evolved from a relatively modest tax benefit to a significant anti-poverty program. Temporary expansions of the EITC under the American Rescue Plan Act nearly tripled the amount of the credit for low-income workers without children, allowed parents with ineligible children (those without a Social Security number) to receive the enhanced childless benefit, and broadened eligibility from 25-years-old to 18-years-old for youth who experience the foster care system or homelessness. In 2023, the EITC and the refundable portion of the CTC together lifted more than 3.5 million children out of poverty.⁷ EITC funding increased nearly \$890 million from FY2023 to FY2024.

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Since expiration of the 2021 CTC improvements, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program stands as one of the only federal programs providing monthly cash assistance to families with low incomes. TANF provides support to millions of children and families through cash assistance as well as child care subsidies, state tax credits, food banks, and other aid. Nearly 70% of TANF recipients are children.⁸

TANF funding remained flat in FY 2024, resulting in a 2.7% decrease from FY 2023 when accounting for inflation. The TANF block grant has not been increased to adjust for inflation or population change since its inception in 1997. Since then, inflation has cost the TANF block grant 47% of its value.⁹ TANF cash assistance is a lifeline for households with children who receive it, helping parents and caretakers afford food, rent, diapers, and other staples. Yet TANF households are often subject to strict work requirements and assistance fails to reach many kids in need.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 included several changes to the TANF program. Some of these changes could potentially expand the number of households subject to TANF's strict work requirements and result in families with children losing assistance. Other changes are more positive and may be useful in helping states and the federal government get a better sense of the impact of TANF's work requirements on recipients' employment outcomes and family well-being.¹⁰

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's FY 2025 budget request offers a huge win for children in need of income support. The budget would expand the mandatory refundable portion of the Child Tax Credit to nearly \$215 billion, an investment that would almost double the share of federal spending on income support for children from 2.72% in FY2024 to 5.42% in FY2025.

The President's FY 2025 budget request also would restore the EITC improvements made under the American Rescue Plan Act, increasing the credit's mandatory funding to \$55.28 billion, a nearly \$60 million increase above the FY 2024 estimated funding. However, this increase is still a 1.4% decline in funding adjusted for inflation.



The President's budget requests \$2 billion to establish a national paid family and medical leave program. The lack of earned family leave for millions of U.S. workers forces parents to make an impossible choice: continue earning necessary income or forfeit that income to care for their newborn, sick child, family member or themselves. The U.S. is the only wealthy country in the world that does not offer paid parental leave at the national level.

TANF is flat-funded under the President's budget request.

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Income Support Program Listing

NEW
SINCE
2020

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 7.630 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A

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

0.1%
2020-24

Child Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 27.779 B	\$ 78.959 B	\$ 131.435 B	\$ 29.049 B	\$ 28.722 B	\$ 214.940 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.25%	175.19%	54.25%	-78.97%	-3.79%	629.97%

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.

52.15%
2020-24

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.698 B	\$ 7.987 B	\$ 8.768 B	\$ 10.042 B	\$ 12.098 B	\$ 11.647 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 290.2 M	\$ 301.1 M	\$ 330.6 M	\$ 378.6 M	\$ 456.1 M	\$ 439.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.29%	0.45%	1.73%	8.98%	17.23%	-6.09%

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.

58.16%
2020-24

Disability Compensation

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 97.130 B	\$ 101.892 B	\$ 115.533 B	\$ 135.980 B	\$ 158.682 B	\$ 172.646 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 21.553.1 B	\$ 22.610 B	\$ 25.637 B	\$ 30.174 B	\$ 35.212 B	\$ 38.310 B
Real Change from Prior Year	10.39%	1.56%	5.07%	11.99%	13.55%	6.13%

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.

1.18%
2020-24

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 146.834 B	\$ 143.396 B	\$ 143.048 B	\$ 149.443 B	\$ 153.462 B	\$ 160.587 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 6.461 B	\$ 6.309 B	\$ 6.294 B	\$ 6.575 B	\$ 6.752 B	\$ 7.066 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.08%	-5.45%	-7.56%	-0.59%	-0.08%	2.07%

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

-5.19%
2020-24

Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)

Department: Treasury • Bureau: Internal Revenue Service

Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 97%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 57.577 B	\$ 60.757 B	\$ 54.725 B	\$ 55.468 B	\$ 56.385 B	\$ 56.991 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 55.850 B	\$ 58.934 B	\$ 53.083 B	\$ 53.804 B	\$ 54.693 B	\$ 55.281 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.15%	2.16%	-16.54%	-3.55%	-1.09%	-1.41%

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%

-100%
2020-24

Round 1

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 29.914 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

NEW
SINCE
2020

Round 2

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 32.592 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

NEW
SINCE
2020

Round 3

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 108.413 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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



70.03%
2020-24

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 80.0 M	\$ 79.3 M	\$ 109.0 M	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 140.5 M	\$ 125.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 28.9 M	\$ 28.6 M	\$ 39.3 M	\$ 45.1 M	\$ 50.7 M	\$ 45.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-4.02%	27.35%	9.12%	9.37%	-13.22%

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.

-35.46%
2020-24

Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)

Department: Interior • Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.1 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	2.32%	2.84%	-7.34%	-28.47%	-2.7%	1.12%

The Tribal Design program supports AI/AN by allowing Tribes flexibility to redesign their Social Services program delivery as authorized under the Snyder Act of 1924. This funding gives Tribes the ability to design Social Services programs that are both cost effective and fit the needs of their communities. Funding is prioritized by Tribes to this line item and is distributed directly to Tribes as base funding

13.62%
2020-24

Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 14.4 M	\$ 16.9 M	\$ 17.3 M	\$ 17.8 M	\$ 16.9 M	\$ 25.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-25.45%	13.43%	-5.11%	-1.91%	-7.85%	48.48%

The Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) program, funded by BIA, is Tribally operated to support Indian families, prevent separation, and assist with reunification. ICWA programs manage child custody cases, provide prevention services, and serve as contacts for Tribes in child placement. Tribal staff also connect State and Tribal courts, improving coordination and compliance with the law.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

National Paid Family and Medical Leave Program

Department: Social Security Administration • Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 85%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.700 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

32.97%
2020-24

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 940.205 B	\$ 991.291 B	\$ 1,063.875 B	1,192.126 B	1,291.318 B	1,375.713 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 22.095 B	\$ 23.295 B	\$ 25.001 B	\$ 28.015 B	\$ 30.346 B	\$ 32.329 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.36%	2.07%	-0.55%	6.62%	5.4%	3.92%

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.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Paid Leave State Grants

Department: Labor • Bureau: N/A
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 85%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This new proposal would provide grants to states and localities from the Department of Labor for technical assistance to develop, improve, and implement the larger, new proposed paid leave program.

0.6%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.532 B	\$ 4.439 B	\$ 4.194 B	\$ 4.183 B	\$ 4.709 B	\$ 5.103 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.033 B	\$ 3.951 B	\$ 3.733 B	\$ 3.723 B	\$ 4.191 B	\$ 4.542 B
Real Change from Prior Year	8.5%	-5.17%	-12.44%	-5.11%	9.54%	5.71%

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.

-3.87%
2020-24

Supplemental Security Income Federal Benefit Payments

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 60.807 B	\$ 55.584 B	\$ 61.206 B	\$ 63.154 B	\$ 60.375 B	\$ 66.582 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 10.337 B	\$ 9.449 B	\$ 10.405 B	\$ 10.736 B	\$ 10.264 B	\$ 11.319 B
Real Change from Prior Year	7.31%	-11.5%	2.04%	-1.82%	-6.98%	7.57%

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

-32.02%
2020-24

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.719 B	\$ 1.466 B	\$ 1.350 B	\$ 1.297 B	\$ 1.207 B	\$ 1.147 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 139.9 M	\$ 119.3 M	\$ 109.9 M	\$ 105.6 M	\$ 98.2 M	\$ 93.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.27%	-17.43%	-14.67%	-8.58%	-9.45%	-7.3%

Survivors' Pension Benefits provide direct payments to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased war-time veterans whose deaths were not due to service. Children are estimated to receive 8% of these payments.

NEW
SINCE
2020

TANF Pandemic Emergency Assistance

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 1.000 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	777.1	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-3.18%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 17.346 B	\$ 15.383 B	\$ 17.037 B	\$ 17.347 B	\$ 17.347 B	\$ 17.347 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 11.954 B	\$ 13.239 B	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 13.480 B	\$ 13.480 B
Real Change from Prior Year	3.87%	-1.72%	6.65%	-3.11%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

1.74%
2020-24

Welfare Assistance (TPA)

Department: Interior • Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 74.7 M	\$ 78.0 M	\$ 78.5 M	\$ 78.5 M	\$ 78.5 M	\$ 78.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 16.5 M	\$ 17.2 M	\$ 17.3 M	\$ 17.3 M	\$ 17.3 M	\$ 17.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.07%	1.05%	-6.75%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

The Welfare Assistance program offers five types of secondary assistance: General Assistance, Child Care Assistance, Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults, Burial Assistance, and Emergency Assistance. Eligible AI/AN are assessed, screened, and referred to primary public assistance A-HS-7 programs for possible assistance, such as Supplemental Security Insurance, Social Security Disability Insurance, and State-operated general assistance programs. The Welfare Assistance program in FY 2024 will continue to focus on providing funding to participating eligible members of federally recognized Tribes.

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**JUSTICE AND CHILD
PROTECTION**



↑ 30.09%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Justice and Child Protection from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 14.076 B	\$ 17.328 B	\$ 19.375 B	\$ 19.89 B	\$ 18.916 B	\$ 20.153 B
Real Change from Prior Year	6.43%	19.18%	3.61%	-2.32%	-7.46%	3.92%
Share of Total Spending	0.22%	0.25%	0.33%	0.32%	0.28%	0.29%

Background

The sphere of justice and child protection encompasses three systems that affect children: Youth justice, child welfare, and immigration programs that support unaccompanied 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.

Overall Analysis

In Fiscal Year (FY) 2024, the federal government allocated just \$18.916 billion to these crucial efforts, accounting for only 0.28% of total federal spending. Although the share of federal spending on Justice and Child Protection has risen by nearly one-third since FY 2020, real spending declined by almost 7.5% between FY 2023 to FY 2024.

Program Spotlights

Juvenile Justice

The states are responsible for administering juvenile justice through their court systems, but the federal government influences state practices through grants and training programs. These federal initiatives strengthen constitutional protections for youth, promote rehabilitative practices, and support alternatives to incarceration and formal court involvement. Federal support helps ensure that state court systems address the developmental needs of youth, are trauma-informed, and prevent youth from entering the adult criminal justice system.

Despite these federal efforts, many states continue to spend money and resources to prosecute, detain, and confine youth in secure settings. This practice persists even though research shows that most juvenile offenders grow out of delinquent behavior.¹ Many states still confine youth, particularly for nonviolent behavior or for committing status offenses—acts that are only illegal due to the offender's age, such as truancy or running away. These practices are expensive for state and local governments and harm the children and families affected. A 2020 study found that 40 states and the District of Columbia reported spending at least \$100,000 per confined youth.² Alarming, even young children are not exempt from becoming court-involved, as most states do not have a minimum age for prosecution.³ This gap has led to incidents like the arrest of Kaia Rolle, a 6-year-old in Orlando, Fla., who was arrested and restrained in a police vehicle for having a sleep apnea-induced tantrum at school.⁴

The burden of the justice system's developmentally inappropriate responses is 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. In 2021, Black youth were nearly three times more likely to be referred to juvenile court for delinquency offenses than White youth, and cases involving Black and Hispanic youth were significantly more likely to result in detention.⁵ Yet, despite these glaring disparities, funding for crucial programs like the Delinquency Prevention Program and the Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants have remained stagnant from FY 2023 to FY 2024, which, when adjusted for inflation, means a real decline of 2.7%. The Youth Mentoring Program even had

a \$3 million decline in FY 2024. These shortfalls in resources highlight the need for a stronger commitment to addressing these inequities in our justice system.

Child Welfare

Child welfare encompasses a number of programs that help counties, states, territories, and tribes support children and families in vulnerable situations or at risk for them. In FY 2024, the greatest number of federal child welfare dollars — \$4.8 billion — went to supporting children who had been removed from their families of origin and placed in foster homes or institutions. The next largest program, which received \$4.392 billion of federal child welfare funds, provided financial assistance to adults who adopted foster children with “special needs.” Far less funding goes toward services that encourage family preservation or reunification, independent living and education, and career training for transition-age youth. Services that support kin who are caring for children who otherwise would be placed outside the family, legal counsel for children, and training for child welfare professionals also are underfunded.

Counties, states, territories, and tribes also rely on other federal funding sources, such as Medicaid, Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), and 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.⁶

A critical component of child welfare is the Child Abuse and Treatment Act, or CAPTA, which is the only federal program specifically devoted to the prevention and treatment of child abuse and neglect. After receiving a 187% increase in FY 2021, programs under CAPTA experienced a decrease of \$339 million — a 66% real drop — in FY 2022. In FY 2023, CAPTA programs received a slight real increase of about 3%, and in FY 2024, there was a real decrease of 3.61%. Properly funding CAPTA could generate long-term savings by preventing the significant annual costs associated with child abuse, which include treating immediate physical injuries as well as poorer adult health, lifelong mental health issues, delayed social development, and risk-taking behavior.⁷ Congress must fund services that help children in foster care prepare for the transition to adulthood, address emotional and mental health issues without the use of psychotropic drugs,⁸ and heal from trauma inflicted prior to and during their time away from home.⁹



Asylum-seeking children

Children make up nearly half of all forcibly displaced people around the world.¹⁰ In the Western Hemisphere, many children flee their homes to escape persecution, violence, or abuse. The United States has seen a sharp increase in unaccompanied children referred to the Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), with 118,938 children referred in FY 2023 alone.¹¹ This significant rise, compared to the 15,381 referrals in FY 2020, is largely due to Trump Administration policies that limited border access during that period.¹² To accommodate the increase in arrivals, funding for the Unaccompanied Children (UAC) Program grew to \$5.506 billion by FY 2023. However, with funding remaining flat for FY 2024, inflation has caused this amount to represent a real decrease of 2.7% from the previous year. In contrast, funding for the Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program has seen a substantial increase of 20.5% in FY 2024. This program focuses on family reunification efforts, working with refugee resettlement agencies to trace families and create permanency plans when reunification is not possible.

As of this writing, 6,360 children are in the ORR's care,¹³ highlighting the ongoing challenge of providing appropriate care and finding long-term solutions for this vulnerable population. The federal government's focus on funding on the care of children once they arrive in the United States is a crucial step in addressing the needs of displaced children arriving in the U.S.

Overview of the President's FY25 Budget

President Biden's Justice and Child Protection budget includes \$20.153 billion in FY 2025, marking a 3.92% real increase and representing 0.29% of total federal spending. This boost offers much-needed support to critical programs that have been underfunded in recent years.

For instance, the President proposes a \$126 million increase to the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood. This program provides a variety of services such as educational assistance, career exploration, vocational training and other skills 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. In addition, President Biden also requests a \$300 million increase in mandatory funding for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Funds over the FY 2023 and FY 2024 levels. This increase would add up to a total of \$721.5 million in the budget request, which accounts for both the mandatory and discretionary funding allocated to the fund. This fund supports grants to states to help prevent child maltreatment and the unnecessary separation of children from their families, improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and facilitate reunification in foster care cases.



Building on this commitment to child welfare, the Department of Justice FY 2025 budget request includes \$407 million for Juvenile Justice programs, aimed at transforming the juvenile justice system into one that is effective and equitable. This funding will support efforts to treat children as children and empower youth to lead healthy, productive lives free from crime and violence. Notably, the budget proposes \$107 million toward the Youth Mentoring Program, a \$3 million increase from FY 2024, to support organizations mentoring at-risk youth involved in justice, reentry, and foster care systems. Additionally, the proposed budget allocates \$105 million to the Missing and Exploited Children Program, \$2 million above the FY 2024 funding level. This would fund initiatives like the Internet Crimes Against Children Task Force Program, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, and the AMBER Alert Program. Furthermore, the budget proposal introduces the Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative, with \$3 million dedicated to addressing crises in juvenile justice systems across several states and jurisdictions.

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Justice and Child Protection Program Listing

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

21.88%
2020-24

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 42.1 M	\$ 44.1 M	\$ 48.0 M	\$ 51.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 51.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.13%	1.41%	0.86%	1.1%	1.12%	-6.14%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M	\$ 0.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.2 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.48%	-7.0%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-0.95%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 47.6 M	\$ 43.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 44.3 M	\$ 48.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 4.3 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 4.4 M	\$ 4.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.09%	6.63%	-15.86%	-2.65%	-2.7%	6.36%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 546.7 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 143.0 M	\$ 269.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 54.7 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 14.3 M	\$ 26.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.73%	270.26%	-75.78%	-4.78%	-2.7%	83.49%

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.



-0.42%
2020-24

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 38.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 38.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.54	-3.19	-4.69	0.44	-7.82	2.96

Ongoing support for a national child abuse hotline to provide resources and intervention in all modalities, including chat, text, and call, to provide comprehensive capabilities to serve both youth and concerned adults facing child abuse and neglect.

13.41%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 180.8 M	\$ 535.8 M	\$ 196.8 M	\$ 213.8 M	\$ 211.8 M	\$ 233.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	12.71%	186.96%	-65.97%	3.37%	-3.61%	7.38%

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.

12.93%
2018-23

Child Abuse State Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 90.1 M	\$ 90.1 M	\$ 95.1 M	\$ 105.1 M	\$ 105.1M	\$ 105.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.09%	-3.19%	-2.19%	5.16%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Assists states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services.

24.47%
2020-24

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 3.5 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 4.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	15%	-3.19%	5.9%	7.05%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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

-17.07%
2020-24

Child Welfare Services

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 313.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M	\$ 268.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	15.07%	-17.07%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

18.33%
2020-24

Child Welfare Training

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 19.0 M	\$ 22.0 M	\$ 46.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	2.2%	-7.34%	-4.85%	12.68%	104.03%

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

8.91%
2020-24

Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative

Department: Justice • Bureau: Office of Justice Programs

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	18.94%	-12.43%	8.38%

Helps implement effective juvenile crime and delinquency prevention programs, prevention programs, and assist children victimized by crime and abuse.

-3.19%
2020-24

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M	\$ 0.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

-3.19%
2020-24

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M	\$ 8.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

**NEW
SINCE
2020**

Children's Interagency Coordinating Council

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.7%	-2.46%

Funding to foster greater coordination and transparency on child policy across agencies. The Council shall enter into agreement with NASEM to prepare a report to Congress analyzing federal policies that have affected child poverty. The study should rely on the U.S. Census Bureau Supplemental Poverty Measure, among other sources of information. The Council will also examine and periodically report on a broad array of cross-cutting issues affecting child well-being.



NEW
SINCE
2020

Collaborative Reform for Juvenile Justice Initiative

Department: Justice • Bureau: N/A

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Ensures that resources are available quickly and appropriately to emerging crises in juvenile justice systems.

-57.16%
2020-24

Community Services Block Grants

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$1.740 B	\$ 745 M	\$ 755.5 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 643.8 M	\$ 275.6 M	\$ 279.5 M	\$ 284.9 M	\$ 284.9 M	\$ 284.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	127.5%	-58.55%	-6.03%	-3.02%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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



Community and Youth Violence Prevention (Youth Violence Prevention, Youth and Community Violence Protection)

16.05%
2020-24

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 18.1 M	\$ 18.1 M	\$ 118.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.48%	-7.05%	14.06%	-2.7%	536.47%

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.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Community-Based Alternatives to Youth Incarceration Initiative

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$50.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

22.88%
2020-24

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 55.7 M	\$ 60.7 M	\$ 65.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 70.7 M	\$ 90.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	37.97%	5.51%	0.3%	2.4%	-2.7%	24.24%

Assists states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services.

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives (Community-Based Approaches to Advancing Justice, In President's Budget its called Community-based Approaches to Prevent and Address Hate Crimes)

8.91%
2020-24

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 8.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	69.43%	-7.34%	-32.03%	-12.43%	8.38%

Provides funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs.

43.12%
2020-24

Consolidated Youth Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.05%	1.02%	15.83%	7.84%	-2.7%	14.76%

Funds comprehensive child-centered community-based efforts and practices to address sexual and domestic violence.

9.92%
2020-24

Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Consumer Product Safety Commission • Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 35%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 133.0 M	\$ 135.0 M	\$ 139.1 M	\$ 152.5 M	\$ 151.0 M	\$ 183.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 47.3 M	\$ 48.7 M	\$ 53.4 M	\$ 52.8 M	\$ 64.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.23%	-1.73%	-4.56%	4.36%	-3.67%	18.27%

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.

12.95%
2020-24

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 15.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	0.85%	3.78%	1.95%	-9.18%	4.51%

Helps ensure that abused children receive high-quality representation in dependency court hearings.

-16.54%
2020-24

Delinquency Prevention Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 15.5 M	\$ 1.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	3.49%	-91.03%	692.94%	-2.7%	-2.46%

The Delinquency Prevention Program (formerly known as Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Incentive Grants) provides resources through state advisory groups to units of local government for a broad range of delinquency prevention programs and activities to benefit youth who are at risk of having contact with the juvenile justice system. In recent years, Congress has specified these funds for specific individual Juvenile Justice grant programs that vary from year to year and are listed individually throughout this book. The spending here is general funding for Delinquency Prevention Programs.

-18.35%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 8.3 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.1 M	\$ 2.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.65%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-19.31%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants program provides grants to state, local, and tribal governments and nonprofit organizations to improve coordination and increase case management and direct assistance to trafficking victims, including responding to priority service needs. The National Human Trafficking Hotline maintains one of the most extensive data sets on the issue of human trafficking in the United States. Over the past four years, an average of 32% of the calls to the Hotline involved minors. FY 2023 and 2024 are estimated based on ACF congressional justifications.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Eliminating Records-Related Barriers to Youth Success

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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



32.77%
2020-24

Family Violence Prevention and Services

Department: Health and Human Services • Bureau: Children and Family Services Programs
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$175.0 M	\$ 182.5 M	\$ 200.0 M	\$ 240.0 M	\$ 240.0 M	\$ 240.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 38.7 M	\$ 40.3 M	\$ 44.2 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 53.0 M	\$ 53.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.22%	0.96%	1.55%	14.18%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Provides funding to prevent incidents of domestic violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services.

117.83%
2020-24

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 5.5 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 6.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	45.22%	39.0 M	16.3%	-20.39%	40.9%

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.

45.82%
2020-24

Guardianship Assistance

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 219.1 M	\$ 248.7 M	\$ 254.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 365.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	13.75%	9.87%	-5.35%	29.24%	-6.93%	7.89%

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



21.02%
2020-24

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M	\$ 2.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	21.02%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

14.35%
2020-24

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 63.5 M	\$ 67.0 M	\$ 70.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.32%	2.15%	-3.194%	1.95%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

13.96%
2020-24

Missing & Exploited Children Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 87.5 M	\$ 94.0 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 103.0 M	\$ 105.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.18%	4.01%	-2.41%	0.92%	-4.55%	-0.56%

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.

1.65%
2020-24

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 10.5 M	\$ 12.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	9.52%	-3.19%	11.2%	-0.88%	-18.26%	16.12%

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.

25.63%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.385 B	\$ 3.802 B	\$ 3.736 B	\$ 4.128 B	\$ 4.392 B	\$ 4.659 B
Real Change from Prior Year	10.94%	8.76%	-8.95%	5.14%	3.53%	3.47%

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.

-13.22%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.355 B	\$ 5.795 B	\$ 5.830 B	\$ 5.952 B	\$ 4.800 B	\$ 5.179 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.44%	4.76%	-6.77%	-2.86%	-21.52%	5.25%

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.

-7.0%
2020-24

Poison Control

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 27.9 M	\$ 24.8 M	\$ 25.8 M	\$ 26.8 M	\$ 26.8 M	\$ 26.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 14.8 M	\$ 13.2 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 14.2 M	\$ 14.2 M	\$ 14.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	20.36%	-13.77%	-3.61%	-1.17%	-2.7%	-2.46%

The Poison Control Center (PCC) program ensures access to poison center services, connects callers to local centers, and promotes poison prevention through a nationwide media campaign.

93.63%
2020-24

Preventing Trafficking of Girls

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.0 M.	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-3.19%	85.33%	18.94%	-22.16%	21.93%

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 324.6 M	\$ 328.4 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 345.0 M	\$ 645.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	7.11%	-2.06%	-2.65%	-4.85%	-2.7%	82.37%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 92.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 82.5 M	\$ 86.5 M	\$ 72.5 M	\$ 76.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-8.59%	-13.65%	-7.33%	-0.23%	-18.44%	2.93%

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.

64.01%
2020-24

Safe Routes to Schools

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 850.0 M	\$ 798.4 M	\$ 1.382 B	\$ 1.411 B	\$ 1.440 B	\$ 1.470 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 117.6 M	\$ 110.5 M	\$ 191.5 M	\$ 195.3 M	\$ 199.3 M	\$ 203.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-9.06%	60.57%	-2.94%	-0.71%	-0.42%

The Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. Since 2012, funding for SRTS has been available to states through competitive block grant funding, the most recent iteration being the Transportation Alternatives Program (TAP) set-aside within the Surface Transportation Block Grant under the 2021 Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act. The TAP set-aside is 10 percent of the Surface Transportation Block Grant. Based on historic SRTS funding patterns, we estimate that from FY 2015 on, roughly 14% of available TAP funds will go to children through SRTS projects.

99.16%
2020-24

School Safety National Activities

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 106.0 M	\$ 201.0 M	\$ 216.0 M	\$ 216.0 M	\$ 216.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	8.95%	-2.26%	75.71%	2.25%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Enhances the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use and violence among students and promotes safety and discipline.

55.98%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 12.0 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 14.5 M	\$ 14.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	10.89%	7.92%	10.84%	14.98%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Addresses the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

2.88%
2020-24

Social Services Block Grant

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.600 B	\$ 1.603 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B	\$ 1.700 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 975.8 M	\$ 977.9 M	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 1.037 B	\$ 1.037 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.2%	-2.98%	-1.73%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

937.28%
2020-24

Social Services Research and Demonstration

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.0 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 44.5 M	\$ 142.9 M	\$ 75.0 M	\$ 30.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.14%	3.02%	452.67%	205.45%	-48.9%	-60.33%

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.

-36.49%
2020-24

STOP School Violence Act

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 125.0 M	\$ 132.0 M	\$ 382.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 82.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	23.21%	2.24%	168.16%	-79.57%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Provides funding for school security measures and trains teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence.

-3.19%
2020-24

Support for Missing and Exploited Children

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-3.19%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children.

209.8%
2020-24

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 16.0 M	\$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	93.63%	29.73%	15.54%	-8.42%	9.74%

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.

309.06%
2020-24

Unaccompanied Children Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.303 B	\$ 3.638 B	\$ 5.506 B	\$ 5.506 B	\$ 5.506 B	\$ 5.506 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43	170.28	40.24	-4.85	-2.7	-2.46

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.

16.18%
2020-24

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 82.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 79.5 M	\$ 98.4 M	\$ 101.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.35%	7.44%	-1.23%	-22.05%	20.5%	0.47%

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.

47.01%
2020-24

Victims of Child Abuse (VOCA)

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 27.0 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 33.0 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 41.0 M	\$ 44.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	18.28%	7.57%	1.93%	18.22%	-2.7%	4.68%

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

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Youth and Family Engagement Training and Technical Assistance

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

5.23%
2020-24

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.6 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	5.0%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

Supports efforts to deliver training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

Youth-Focused Hate Crime Prevention and Intervention

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

3.8%
2020-24

Youth Mentoring

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 97.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 107.0 M	\$ 104.0 M	\$ 107.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.64%	-0.19%	-5.48%	-0.18%	-5.42%	0.36%

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

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NUTRITION



↑ 6.2%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending
on Nutrition from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON NUTRITION						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 84.783 B	\$ 124.877 B	\$ 118.519 B	\$ 120.986 B	\$ 92.871 B	\$ 92.463 B
Real Change from Prior Year	44.26%	42.6%	-12.05%	-2.87%	-25.31%	-2.88%
Share of Total Spending	1.29%	1.83%	2%	1.96%	1.37%	1.32%

Background

Children's access to healthy food is imperative for their learning, development, and lifelong health. Food insecurity – whether it's a deficit of calories or vital nutrients or both – often inflicts long-term damage on children's health and well-being, and compounds the issues associated with child poverty. Federal food assistance programs and child nutrition programs provide millions of children with crucial access to nutritious foods, filling in the gaps experienced by low-income households struggling to put food on the table. These programs also work to reduce economic and social inequities, as Black and Hispanic families in the U.S. are more than twice as likely as white families to be food insecure.¹

Solving childhood hunger requires long-term, cross-cutting investments across various policy areas. Food assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special



Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school nutrition programs that keep children fed year-round all work in conjunction to give families access to the food they need.

Overall Analysis

Federal spending on children's nutrition dropped more than 25% between FY 2023 and FY 2024 — a deeply alarming decline that underscores a lack of prioritization of children's health and well-being. The share of federal spending dedicated to children's nutrition now sits at just 1.37% of the total U.S. budget.

The end of pandemic emergency allotments (EAs) for SNAP was one of the main drivers of this decrease, with the program seeing a 22.60% real decline in spending from FY 2023. Each household receiving EAs saw at least a \$95 reduction in their monthly benefits, with some experiencing a decrease of as much as \$250 per month.² The EAs alone reduced child poverty by 14% in 2021, a clear indication that the impact of food assistance programs goes beyond child hunger.³

Other mandatory programs saw increases that will support children's health, though they cannot make up for the losses to SNAP. Small boosts to both the

National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) will allow them to expand free or reduced-priced meals in schools. WIC, which is a discretionary program, saw enough of a real increase to meet program needs after a months-long Congressional battle.

Program Spotlights

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP, previously known as food stamps, provides the first line of defense against childhood food insecurity. SNAP provides monthly benefits on an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, which can only be used to purchase food at grocery stores and other participating vendors. Nearly 14 million children rely on SNAP for access to nutritious foods, and children represent one-third of SNAP participants.^{4,5}

Research has shown that increased investments in FY 2022 (via updates to the Thrifty Food Plan) reduced child poverty by 8.6% and could potentially reduce the severity of poverty for 6.2 million children.^{6,7} Unfortunately, several proposals by policymakers would end these routine updates, which likely would push SNAP benefits further out of step with scientific recommendations on nutrition and would further reduce their purchasing power.

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

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) is the country's primary discretionary child nutrition program, which Congress funds annually through the appropriations process. WIC serves pregnant people, breastfeeding mothers, and infants and toddlers up to age 5. It also includes a fruit and vegetable cash value benefit (CVB) that helps families purchase fresh produce. WIC saw a 14.01% real increase between FY 2023 and FY 2024.

The FY 2024 funding battle over WIC was particularly contentious, with many lawmakers reneging on a nearly 30-year bipartisan agreement to fully fund the program, a change that would have forced states to implement waitlists and turn away eligible families. At the 11th hour, lawmakers agreed to fully fund the program, which secured benefits for eligible families and maintained the pandemic-era increases of fruit and vegetable CVBs. Congress must continue to fully fund WIC to ensure that children receive adequate nutrition during the most important developmental years of their lives.

National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP)

The National School Lunch Program (NSLP) and School Breakfast Program (SBP) offer another layer of defense against childhood food insecurity. NSLP and SBP are mandatory programs. Congress has increased spending on these programs over time, yet these investments are modest and more is needed to increase reimbursement rates and serve more children. In FY 2024, lawmakers gave NSLP a real increase of 5.01% and SBP a real increase of 9.58%.

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

Summer EBT

In FY 2024, lawmakers instituted a new program called Summer EBT (also known as SUN Bucks), which builds on the success of the Pandemic EBT program. SUN Bucks automatically provides \$40 per month to children enrolled in SNAP, school meals programs or Temporary Assistance for Needy

Families (TANF). Eligible children can also apply for the monthly benefit. Summer EBT helps bridge the “summer meal gap,” which occurs when families with children who rely on school meals struggle to provide food for them during summer vacation.

Currently, only 37 states have opted into this groundbreaking program. State governments are required to cover just half of the program's administrative costs, with the federal government picking up the rest. However, 13 states have decided not to participate, most of them citing a desire to limit “welfare” efforts.

Overview of President's FY 2025 Budget

President Biden's FY 2025 budget makes modest but important investments in our child nutrition programs. However, while the proposed FY 2025 levels are an improvement over the FY 2024 spending levels, they still fund these programs at lower levels than previous years. On the whole, the President's budget proposes a 2.88% real decrease in spending over FY 2024.

Despite the discouraging headline numbers, some good changes show up underneath the hood in the President's FY 2025 budget. It increases funding for WIC to \$7.7 billion, providing enough support to reach 800,000 mothers and babies per month. This funding is sufficient to meet all of the current program's needs. The President's budget also supports WIC's enhanced fruit and vegetable cash value benefit (CVB) levels, allowing mothers to purchase more produce for their children. Finally, this budget proposes a \$34 million contingency fund to finance any unexpected expenses, such as increased participation or food costs.

Importantly, the President's Budget request includes funding to help expand the Summer EBT program by reducing the administrative costs currently borne by states. Doing so may help more states who are hesitant to participate take up the program.

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4. Desilver, Drew. "What the data says about food stamps in the U.S." Pew Research Center. July 19, 2023. <https://www.pewresearch.org/short-reads/2023/07/19/what-the-data-says-about-food-stamps-in-the-u-s/>.
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7. Llobrera, Joseph et. al., "USDA announces Important SNAP Benefit Modernization," Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, August 2021. <https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/usda-announces-important-snap-benefit-modernization>.

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Nutrition Program Listing

7.12%
2020-24

Child and Adult Care Food Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.836 B	\$ 4.015 B	\$ 4.315 B	\$ 4.660 B	\$ 4.224 B	\$ 4.433 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.691 B	\$ 3.863 B	\$ 4.152 B	\$ 4.484 B	\$ 4.084 B	\$ 4.265 B
Real Change from Prior Year	4.57%	1.34%	-0.42%	2.77%	-11.37%	1.88%

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.

32.85%
2020-24

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.420 B	\$ 1.461 B	\$ 1.568 B	\$ 1.788 B	\$ 1.949 B	\$ 1.960 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-12.56%	-0.4%	-0.55%	8.55%	6.02%	-1.88%

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

-100%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.2 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-100%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) works to improve the health of vulnerable populations by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA Foods. As of FY 2015, the program began phasing out women, infants, and children, focusing exclusively on elderly persons above age 60. Funding for women, infants, and children was phased out entirely in FY 2021.

6.39%
2020-24

Coordinated Review

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.1 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	16.34%	6.39%	-7.34%	-4.85%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.



-46.21%
2020-24

Farm to School Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 9.0 M	\$ 12.6 M	\$ 17.0 M	\$ 14.0 M	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 12.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	84.11%	35.14%	25.39%	-21.64%	-65.25%	134.11%

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.

-47.67%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 18.5 M	\$ 21.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 26.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 15.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	9.61%	14.73%	-4.85%	-62.58%	46.32%

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

40.21%
2020-24

Food Safety Education

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.2 M	\$ 4.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.28%	-1.24%	-5.48%	30.99%	-2.7%	-0.32%

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.



5.47%
2020-24

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 179.0 M	\$ 183.0 M	\$ 187.0 M	\$ 191.0 M	\$ 195.0 M	\$ 199.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.22%	-1.02%	-5.31%	-2.81%	-0.66%	-0.45%

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

-100%
2020-24

Pandemic EBT

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.647 B	\$ 31.229 B	\$ 25.000 B	\$ 20.000 B	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	139.06%	-25.82%	-23.88%	-100%	N/A

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.

-100%
2020-24

School Breakfast Expansion Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.0 M	\$ 8.2 M	\$ 2.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	58.72%	-77.39%	42.73%	-2.70%	-100%

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

23.06%
2020-24

School Breakfast Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.831 B	\$ 5.039 B	\$ 5.189 B	\$ 5.453 B	\$ 6.141 B	\$ 6.410 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.48%	0.98%	-4.58%	0.00%	9.58%	1.82%

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

28.69%
2020-24

School Lunch Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 12.507 B	\$ 13.540 B	\$ 14.666 B	\$ 15.405 B	\$ 16.625 B	\$ 14.500 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-8.46%	4.81%	0.37%	-0.05%	5.01%	-14.92%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to low-income school children each school day. Currently, 28 million children benefit from free or reduced-price school lunches.

-67.73%
2020-24

School Meals Equipment Grants

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 28.1 M	\$ 29.6 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 20.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.43%	-9.38%	-2.24%	-3.64%	-67.57%	95.09%

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.

-8.64%
2020-24

Special Milk Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.1 M	\$ 7.3 M	\$ 6.3 M	\$ 7.8 M	\$ 6.7 M	\$ 6.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.53%	0.17%	-20.76%	19.01%	-17.21%	-2.21%

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.

14.2%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 5.960 B	\$ 5.026 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 6.000 B	\$ 7.030 B	\$ 7.697 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.3%	-18.36%	10.62%	-4.85%	14.01%	6.8%

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

51.14%
2020-24

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 314.9 M	\$ 317.0 M	\$ 332.0 M	\$ 339.0 M	\$ 491.6 M	\$ 482.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.93%	-2.53%	-2.96%	-2.84%	41.1%	-4.18%

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.

-100%
2020-24

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 35.0 M	\$ 16.3 M	\$ 18.8 M	\$ 40.0 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	23.21%	-54.87%	6.63%	102.76%	-100%	N/A

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.



NEW
SINCE
2020

Summer EBT Benefits

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 2.522 B	\$ 2.635 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1.92%

The Summer Electronic Benefits Program provides additional nutrition assistance during the summer for children who rely on free or reduced-price meals when school is in session.

58.04%
2020-24

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 526.4 M	\$ 551.9 M	\$ 581.1 M	\$ 655.3 M	\$ 859.3 M	\$ 878.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.19%	1.52%	-2.45%	7.31%	27.59%	-0.3%

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

20.31%
2020-24

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 98.477 B	\$ 146.988 B	\$ 140.441 B	\$ 153.864 B	\$ 122.383 B	\$ 123.325 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 42.572 B	\$ 63.543 B	\$ 60.713 B	\$ 66.515 B	\$ 52.906 B	\$ 53.313 B
Real Change from Prior Year	52.95%	44.51%	-11.46%	4.25%	-22.6%	-1.7%

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

8.65%
2020-24

TEAM Nutrition

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 18.0 M	\$ 18.3 M	\$ 20.1 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M	\$ 20.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.37%	-1.8%	1.88%	-4.45%	-2.7%	-2.46%

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.

**PROPOSED
FOR 2025**

WIC Emergency Contingency Fund

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 33.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The WIC Emergency Contingency Fund provides state WIC agencies with resources to sustain operations in the event of a government shutdown.

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YOUTH TRAINING



↑ 3.2%

Increase in Share of Federal Spending on Youth Training from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING						
	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 1.855 B	\$ 1.893 B	\$ 1.926 B	\$ 1.984 B	\$ 1.978 B	\$ 2.029 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.07%	-1.23%	-5.71%	-1.97%	-2.99%	0.05%
Share of Total Spending	0.0283%	0.0277%	0.0324%	0.0322%	0.0292%	0.0290%

Background

Youth training programs provide a springboard for young people to set themselves up for a more secure future. People aged 16-24 face significantly higher unemployment than people in general and are more than twice as likely to be searching for work and unable to find it.¹ Youth training programs can help fill this gap.

Well-designed youth training programs offer a number of economic and social benefits. These programs can improve youth employment access, boost wages, promote skill accumulation, and reduce violence both for participants and communities as a whole.² Subsidized youth employment is an especially important tool for reaching youth who are disconnected from the labor market often because of structural discrimination by race and gender.³

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.⁴ With these compelling statistics, it is unsurprising that nearly a quarter-million children and youth participate in federal training programs annually.⁵

Career, Technical, and Adult Education, \$18 million for Career and Technical Education Grants to States, and \$1.604 million for Job Corps.

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending going to children through youth training programs has remained mostly flat from FY 2020 to FY 2024, hovering around 0.03% of the total U.S. budget. Meanwhile, total investment has increased by only \$123 million or about 6.6%. This meager level of increase has resulted in inflation-adjusted declines in spending every year since FY 2020, culminating in a decrease of nearly 3% from FY 2023 to FY 2024. The largest decrease from FY 2023 to FY 2024 was in the National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education program which declined by \$12 million.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

The President's budget for FY 2025 would offer a modest improvement over the downward trend in spending on youth training, increasing money available to kids by \$51 million and 0.05% adjusted for inflation. This increase is made up entirely by a bump up of \$31.2 million for National Programs for

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Youth Training Program Listing

8.7%
2020-24

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

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

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.283 B	\$ 1.335 B	\$ 1.380 B	\$ 1.430 B	\$ 1.440 B	\$ 1.470 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 769.6 M	\$ 800.9 M	\$ 828.0 M	\$ 857.9 M	\$ 863.9 M	\$ 881.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.1%	0.8%	-4.2%	-1.4%	-2%	-0.4%

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.

-2.3%
2020-24

Job Corps

Department: Labor • Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 38%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.744 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.749 B	\$ 1.760 B	\$ 1.760 B	\$ 1.764 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 662.6 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 664.5 M	\$ 668.9 M	\$ 668.9 M	\$ 670.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.0%	-2.9%	-7.3%	-4.2%	-2.7%	-2.2%

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

62.2%
2020-24

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%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 7.4 M	\$ 32.4 M	\$ 12.4 M	\$ 64.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 4.5 M	\$ 19.5 M	\$ 7.5 M	\$ 38.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.4%	-3.2%	-7.3%	315.7%	-62.7%	405.9%

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

0.5%
2020-24

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 41%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 913.1 M	\$ 921.1 M	\$ 933.1 M	\$ 948.1 M	\$ 948.1 M	\$ 948.1 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 374.4 M	\$ 377.7 M	\$ 382.6 M	\$ 388.7 M	\$ 388.7 M	\$ 388.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.4%	-2.3%	-6.1%	-3.3%	-2.7%	-2.5%

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.

7.6%
2020-24

YouthBuild

Department: Labor • Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 94.5 M	\$ 96.5 M	\$ 99.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 105.0 M	\$ 105.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 44.4 M	\$ 45.4 M	\$ 46.5 M	\$ 49.4 M	\$ 49.4 M	\$ 49.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.1%	-1.1%	-4.9%	0.9%	-2.7%	-2.5%

YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.



INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS



↑ 9.57%

Increase in Share of International Spending on Children from FY 2020 to FY 2024

TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level on Children	\$ 5.46 B	\$ 5.73 B	\$ 5.96 B	\$ 6.34 B	\$ 6.18 B	\$ 6.51 B
Share of International Spending	9.51%	8.02%	8.96%	8.30%	10.56%	11.08%
Share of Total Spending	0.08%	0.08%	0.10%	0.10%	0.09%	0.09%

Background

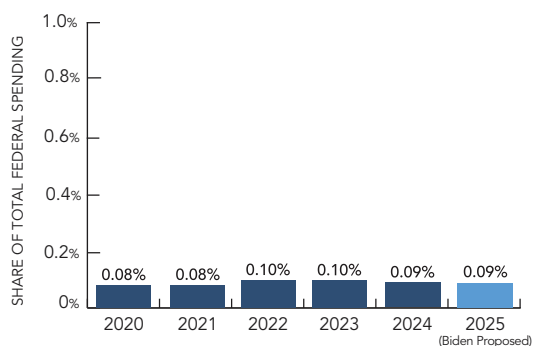
The United States has an impressive legacy of safeguarding and improving the lives of the most vulnerable populations worldwide. Over the past 40 years, increased global investments in maternal and child health, nutrition, clean water and sanitation, and the prevention and treatment of disease have yielded massive strides in the reduction of preventable suffering and deaths of young children. Thanks in part to U.S. investment in poverty-focused development and humanitarian assistance, deaths of children¹ under 5 years of age due to preventable disease and malnutrition have fallen from more than 12 million a year in 1990 to less than 5 million today and the prevalence of child stunting has dropped by 44%.²

Other triumphs globally include controlling or mitigating the most fearsome diseases of poverty such as HIV/AIDS and malaria. These notable achievements of U.S. foreign aid over the past 20 years include 7.8 million babies being born HIV-free³, 25 million men, women and children being saved from HIV⁴ and nearly 12 million lives — mostly of little children and pregnant women — saved from malaria,⁵ one of the most prolific killers worldwide for millennia.

However, this stunning progress has been uneven across and within countries and has begun to stall in recent years. The cascading challenges of the COVID-19 pandemic, fuel shortages, rapid inflation, climate shocks,



Spending on Children Internationally as a Share of the Federal Budget



escalating insecurity and incendiary conflict have widened gaps in equity and increased suffering, especially for the world's most vulnerable children.

Further, the recent global economic recession has caused donor countries to pull back on their overseas development assistance (ODA) and has left low-income countries saddled with greater debt servicing burdens, which in turn cut into their domestic spending for health, education and social services. It is important to keep in mind that even when ODA was at its most generous, investments in child well-being were modest compared to resources spent on adults.

For many reasons, children should be receiving a vastly greater share of foreign assistance resources than they currently do. First, they make up 30%-50% of the population of most low-income countries and it is only right that they receive a proportionate share of the foreign assistance pie. In addition, unlike adults, children have specific developmental needs that must be met during certain windows of time in order for them to reach their developmental milestones. Investing in kids also delivers an outsized return on investment⁶, especially when compared to investing in adults. Then there is the matter of social justice: children, according to UNICEF,⁷ are more likely to live in poverty than grownups. And finally, children are far more fragile than adults. They die faster, suffer more, and because their bodies are still developing, they are less able than adults to withstand malnutrition or bouts of extreme heat, unclean water or other environmental and social challenges. Focusing on children's needs first, rather than last or not at all, would save more lives in total. Yet, despite all of these well-documented facts, children overseas receive just 10%⁸ of United States foreign assistance funding and a miniscule 0.09% of the total U.S. budget.

Overall Analysis

Children internationally receive a minimal share of U.S. foreign assistance funding. In FY 2024, almost \$59 billion supported international priorities, yet only about \$6.18 billion went to children, or just

over 10% of foreign assistance funding. Although the share of the federal budget going to children internationally has increased since FY 2020 from about 0.08% to 0.09%, it is down in FY 2024 compared to FY 2022 and FY 2023 when it reached 0.1% of the federal budget.

Overview of the President's FY 2025 Budget

In FY 2023, 8.30% of U.S. foreign assistance funding benefited children. This share increased to 10.56% in FY 2024, largely due to emergency funding increases for Ukraine and other emerging crises. However, President Biden's FY 2025 budget request would increase the share of foreign assistance for children to 11.08%.

Overall Summary: The kids are not all right

Global Child Poverty

Worldwide, children are more than twice as likely⁹ as adults to live in extreme poverty, defined as living on less than U.S. \$2.15 per day. The World Bank estimates that 333 million¹⁰ children globally are experiencing the most severe levels of deprivation, lacking basic necessities such as nutritious food, shelter, protection, health services, clean water and sanitation. These children are more than twice as likely to die as their peers, and those who do survive experience the life-long cognitive, emotional and physical stunting inflicted by grinding poverty. They grow into adults who live shorter and less healthy lives and earn vastly lower wages, thus perpetuating the cycle of poverty for another generation.

For Fiscal Year 2025, the Biden Administration proposed a 2.0% reduction in the Global Health Programs (GHP) account within the State, Foreign Operations budget, compared to the FY 2024 enacted level.

Disease and Malnutrition

Over the past 35 years, a number of factors have helped deliver great progress¹¹ in cutting the rate of preventable deaths among children under-5 worldwide. Cheap yet impactful interventions costing just a few cents each, such as oral rehydration therapy and Vitamin A supplementation, have been very effective. Childhood vaccines¹², including those against polio, measles, diphtheria, tetanus, pertussis, pneumococcal disease and

rotavirus, have magnified the progress created by social and behavior change around clean water and sanitation, increased use of skilled birth attendants and health facility delivery, and greater promotion of exclusive breast feeding for the first six months of life and proper nutritional habits.

Since 2000, such interventions have reduced deaths among children under 5 by 55% and dropped maternal mortality by 45% across USAID's priority countries¹³. Unfortunately, the COVID-19 pandemic, misinformation about vaccines, the war in Ukraine and ensuing global fuel and food shortages, compounded by rapid inflation, have stalled this progress.

Today, more than 13,000 children¹⁴ under age 5 die every day worldwide due to preventable disease and malnutrition. Nearly half of these children are newborns¹⁵. Infectious diseases such as pneumonia, diarrhea and malaria are among the biggest child killers, along with birth complications and asphyxia. The vast majority of these deaths occur in sub-Saharan Africa and South Asia.

Malnutrition is the underlying cause of most preventable child deaths, with 27%¹⁶ of these children experiencing severe "food poverty", meaning they are unable to access and consume a nutritious and diverse diet. Rising food prices due to the knock-on effects of the COVID-19 pandemic and the war in Ukraine, have exacerbated this problem. Malnutrition in the early years of life can have long-term consequences for health, cognitive development, longevity and earning capacity. UNICEF¹⁷ estimates that in 2024, 372 million children under 5 are deficient in vitamins and other essential nutrients; 148 million have stunted growth and development due to chronic malnutrition; and 45 million suffer from "wasting", the most life-threatening form of malnutrition. For children living in fragile contexts the situation is even more dire: In Gaza, for example, 90% of all children¹⁸ are living in severe food poverty.

President Biden's FY 2025 budget request to Congress calls for \$940 million for international Maternal and Child Health programs, a \$25 million increase over FY 2024. The proposal would cut Nutrition programs by \$5 million to \$160 million, and keep malaria, Neglected Tropical Diseases and TB funding flat at \$795 million, \$114.5 million and \$394.5 million respectively. The Biden Administration maintains its bilateral HIV request at

last year's level of \$4.4 billion but cuts the proposed U.S. contribution to the Global Fund to Fight AIDS TB and Malaria by \$459 million, reducing it to \$1.2 billion. The president's budget request also calls for \$243 million for McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition programs, a 1.2% increase from the FY 2024 enacted level, and \$145 million for the U.S. contribution to UNICEF, a \$3 million increase from the FY 2024 enacted level.

Vulnerable Children

Children, almost by definition, are vulnerable, but the most vulnerable among them are unable to reach their full development potential due to physical, emotional, social and financial deprivation. They include children experiencing poor nutrition or lack of nurturing, children subject to violence or abuse, children living outside of family care, or those who have disabilities, or who have been married off. Vulnerable children often experience multiple adversities at the same time and over many years, placing their physical safety, healthy development, and mental health at grave risk.

Researchers estimate that these vulnerable children include more than 250 million¹⁹ worldwide who are growing up with stunted brains and bodies resulting from the worst aspects of poverty and a lack of nurturing care. In addition, the World Health Organization reports that 400 million²⁰ children under age 5 worldwide regularly suffer physical or psychological abuse at the hands of their parents or caregivers. The COVID-19 pandemic expanded the number of children who are considered vulnerable worldwide. More than 10.5 million children²¹ lost a parent or caregiver to the pandemic, robbing them of love, protection and support.

In his FY 2025 budget, President Biden proposes cutting the already meager Vulnerable Children account by \$1.5 million, bringing it to just \$30 million.

Primary Education and Early Learning

Primary education is one of the most effective tools for breaking the cycle of generational poverty. Basic education allows children to enjoy better health and promotes child survival. It also helps children earn more as adults, passing on the benefits to the next generation. The more education a nation's citizens receive, the more fuel it has for its economy, security and social cohesion. Globally, every extra year of education a child receives produces a 9% increase in hourly earnings.²²

The impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the world's classrooms is still reverberating. During the pandemic, millions of children experienced learning loss in basic numeracy and literacy. The widespread closing of schools also exposed children to increased risk of abuse, hunger, malnutrition and mental health stressors. UNICEF has declared the scale of education loss during the COVID years "nearly insurmountable."²³

UNESCO estimates that 250 million²⁴ children are still out of school worldwide, with children in sub-Saharan Africa hit hardest. The world's youngest children face an even bleaker situation: just 1-in-5²⁵ children in low-income countries has access to preprimary education.

Despite the fact that early learning and early childhood development rank among the most effective interventions on the planet, with profound implications for job creation, economic growth and gender equity, national governments and donors provide very few resources to these programs. Bilateral foreign aid for early childhood education makes up less than 0.7%²⁶ of overall education aid.

For FY 2025, the Biden Administration proposes \$627.1 million for Basic Education, a cut of 32% from the previous year's enacted level.

Conflict

Human beings have warred with each other since the dawn of time. But recent years have seen the highest number of violent conflicts since World War II.²⁷ By the end of 2024, the number of conflict-related deaths is projected to be 25% higher²⁸ than the previous year and double what it was in 2019.

Conflict is hardest on children. It exposes them to fear, trauma, loss of loved ones and homes. It steals their access to nutritious food, nurturing care, education and regular health services. It often uproots them from all they know, displacing them and their families within their own countries or forcing them to flee to other lands in search of safety and normalcy. Nearly 19% of all the world's children currently live in areas experiencing conflict, according to the United Nations²⁹, and more than 47 million kids have been forced from their homes. Over the past year and a half, horrific conflicts in Gaza, Syria, Sudan and Myanmar, just to name a few, have had devastating impacts on children.

Palestinians face the highest rate of violence in the world with 81%³⁰ of the population exposed to conflict. More than 14,500 children³¹ have been killed in Gaza over the past 14 months and thousands more have been hurt. Ninety-six percent of women and children cannot meet their basic nutritional needs. Much of the population is displaced from their homes, without access to safety, food, medicine or shelter, and schools have been closed for more than a year. In Gaza, more than a million children are living in a world of despair, devastation and grief.

After 14 years of war in Syria, 7.5 million³² children there are in desperate need of humanitarian assistance. In Sudan, conflict is fueling a dangerous rise in food insecurity and malnutrition rates, putting the lives of the most vulnerable, especially children, at grave risk. And in Myanmar, 3.4 million³³ people have been displaced from their homes, 40% of them children, due to the ongoing humanitarian crisis, and landmines are shrinking the already limited safe spaces for children.

President Biden's FY 2025 budget provides a \$5 million increase to the Complex Crisis Fund bringing it to \$60 million. But the president also slashes global humanitarian accounts (International Disaster Assistance, Migration and Refugee Assistance, and Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance) by 16.7% from their FY 2024 base level. When including emergency funding, the total humanitarian funding requested for FY 2025 would represent a 54.9% decrease from total enacted levels for FY 2024. The budget also calls for \$1.8 billion for Food for Peace Title II grants, an increase of 6.7% from the previous year's enacted level.

Climate Change and Environmental Risk

Children are not small adults. They are more fragile and more uniquely sensitive to their surroundings than grownups because their organs and immune systems are still developing. Children breathe faster than adults, making them more sensitive to poor air quality and less able to regulate body temperature, putting them at greater risk of death during extreme heat events. They also require nurturing from caregivers and good nutrition at many specific points in their development to achieve their full potential.

Approximately 1 billion children³⁴ currently live in places with high rates of environmental risk.

Researchers predict that children in some parts of the world will suffer six times³⁵ as many climate-related disasters as their grandparents. Global climate change is bringing greater stressors to the lives of children worldwide, including extreme heat, greater food insecurity and malnutrition, the spread of disease, flooding and air pollution. Climate change disasters also disrupt the education of 40 million children³⁶ each year, and that number is growing. Despite their unique and increased vulnerability to climate change, children and their needs have thus far been largely ignored³⁷ in global mitigation efforts.

President Biden's FY 2025 budget request calls for \$3 billion over four years to support the Green Climate Fund's Second Replenishment. In the past, Congress has declined to fund this proposal. The budget request also includes roughly \$300 million for Sustainable Landscapes and about \$500 million for Adaptation.

Program Spotlight

The truth is, we know a great deal about how to prevent the suffering and death of children. What the world lacks is political will. With adequate financing and adherence to best practices, all children could flourish.

The Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC)³⁸ programs that are part of the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)³⁹ offer an excellent example of the type of high-impact intervention that could be scaled up to reach more children.

Ten percent⁴⁰ of PEPFAR funding is set aside for children who are orphaned or made vulnerable by HIV. The community-wide impact of HIV negatively affects every aspect of a child's life — their mental and physical health, their nutritional status, their educational achievements, and their risk for future HIV infection. The threat and burden of HIV strains the community's socio-economic and health outcomes, weakening family protections for children and greatly increasing the risk of sex trafficking and other violence against them.

PEPFAR is currently supporting 6.6 million orphans and vulnerable children⁴¹ and their caregivers with interventions that ensure good nutrition, access to school and psychosocial support to address stigma, and access to savings and livelihood support. These holistic services keep children's families together and functioning and connect them to HIV treatment services if they are HIV positive.

While PEPFAR's OVC programs are doing important, highly effective work, millions more children are in desperate need of support. UNAIDS estimates that in 2022 close to 14 million children⁴² were living as orphans because of AIDS. And millions more vulnerable children, whose numbers are nearly impossible to count, remain disadvantaged. Unfortunately, PEPFAR funding has stagnated in

recent years and misinformation and politics have jeopardized the program's overall authorization. It is critical that Congress fully fund PEPFAR and the Global Fund to Fight AIDS TB and Malaria⁴³ and pass a clean five-year reauthorization of PEPFAR.

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International Program Listing

USAID-GHP: Maternal and Child Health

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 94%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 851.0 M	\$ 855.0 M	\$ 890.0 M	\$ 910.0 M	\$ 915.0 M	\$ 970.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 799.9 M	\$ 803.7 M	\$ 836.6 M	\$ 855.4 M	\$ 860.1 M	\$ 912.3 M

Maternal, Newborn and Child Health funding reduces preventable maternal and child deaths. Funding supports routine childhood immunizations, nutrition counseling, the prevention and treatment of common childhood illnesses, antenatal and post-natal care, skilled birth attendants, breastfeeding counseling, growth monitoring and the promotion of hygiene. Also included is the U.S. contribution to GAVI, the Vaccine Alliance, to help vaccinate more than half of the world’s children against deadly and debilitating infectious disease.

USAID-GHP: Nutrition

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 73%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 150.0 M	\$ 155.0 M	\$ 160.0 M	\$ 165.0 M	\$ 171.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 108.8 M	\$ 112.4 M	\$ 116.1 M	\$ 119.7 M	\$ 124.4 M

Nutrition funding supports evidence-based, high-impact interventions that address the immediate and root causes of malnutrition. Programming includes breastfeeding counseling for mothers and their families, improved dietary diversity, promoting appropriate complimentary feeding at 6 months of age, the prevention and treatment of child-wasting, micronutrient supplementation and capacity building for health providers.

USAID-GHP: Malaria

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 45%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 770.0 M	\$ 775.0 M	\$ 795.0 M	\$ 795.0 M	\$ 795.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 350.3 M	\$ 352.6 M	\$ 361.7 M	\$ 361.7 M	\$ 361.7 M

Malaria funding supports preventive treatment, diagnosis, medicine and the promotion of healthy behaviors including the use of bed nets. Funding also supports health worker training, the utilization of insecticides, improving supply chains, advancing data monitoring and disease surveillance.

USAID-GHP: Neglected Tropical Diseases

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 102.5 M	\$ 107.5 M	\$ 114.5 M	\$ 114.5 M	\$ 114.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 32.3 M	\$ 33.8 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 M	\$ 36.0 M

Neglected tropical diseases (NTDs) refers to a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide and disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. These diseases can cause severe disfigurement and disabilities, including blindness, developmental disabilities and malnutrition. NTD funds are used to control and eliminate these diseases of poverty with proven, cost-effective interventions.

USAID-GHP: Tuberculosis

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 23%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 310.0 M	\$ 319.0 M	\$ 371.5 M	\$ 394.5 M	\$ 394.5 M	\$ 394.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 71.1 M	\$ 73.2 M	\$ 85.2 M	\$ 90.5 M	\$ 90.5 M	\$ 90.5 M

Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide. Tuberculosis funding is used to support case detection, diagnosis, care and prevention of the disease in collaboration with partner countries.

USAID-GHP: Vulnerable Children

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 25.0 M	\$ 27.5 M	\$ 30.0 M	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 0.00

Vulnerable Children funding supports the Children in Adversity Office at USAID to build strong beginnings for young children by promoting health, nutrition, safety, security and responsive caregiving. The funds also support keeping children in families (rather than orphanages or institutions, which can be harmful to child development) and protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation and neglect.

State-GHP: President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR)

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 5.905 B	\$ 4.370 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 5.587 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 493.8 M	\$ 667.3 M	\$ 496.1 M	\$ 496.6 M	\$ 496.6 M	\$ 631.3 M

The Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy leads, manages, and oversees the U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) across 55 countries. Through PEPFAR, the U.S. government has saved 26 million lives, enabled 7.8 million babies to be born HIV-free and supported 6.6 million Orphans and Vulnerable Children and their caregivers.

USAID-GHP: HIV/AIDS

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 26%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M	\$ 330.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M	\$ 85.8 M

The HIV/AIDS funding provided to USAID supports technical assistance for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) including socio-economic program expertise in keeping vulnerable families together around HIV infected and affected children.

State-GHP: The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 1.560 B	\$ 2.000 B	\$ 1.650 B	\$ 1.192 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 491.1 M	\$ 629.6 M	\$ 519.4 M	\$ 375.1 M

The Global Fund is a multilateral partnership of national governments, civil society, philanthropy and the private sector working to defeat HIV, TB and malaria and to strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness in more than 100 countries.

USAID-GHP: Family Planning/Reproductive Health

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 49%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 534.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 524.0 M	\$ 534.0 M	\$ 534.0 M	\$ 622.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 256.6 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 256.5 M	\$ 304.8 M

Family Planning and Reproductive Health funding supports voluntary family planning, girls' education, the prevention of early or forced marriages, female genital mutilation/cutting, obstetric fistula and gender-based violence.



State-GHP: Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 102.0 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 54.5 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 11.5 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 6.2 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00

The Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation subaccount supports multiple agencies in evaluation and implementation of PEPFAR.

USAID-GHP: Global Health Security

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 190.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 900.0 M	\$ 700.0 M	\$ 905.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 31.5 M	\$ 59.8 M	\$ 220.3 M	\$ 283.3 M	\$ 220.3 M	\$ 284.9 M

Global Health Security funding responds to and prevents emerging infectious disease threats and is guided by the United States Global Health Security Strategy.

Development Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.400 B	\$ 3.500 B	\$ 4.140 B	\$ 4.369 B	\$ 3.931 B	\$ 4.535 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 574.7 M	\$ 591.6 M	\$ 699.8 M	\$ 738.4 M	\$ 664.4 M	\$ 766.4 M

Development Assistance funding supports basic education, water and sanitation efforts, food security, agricultural development, climate programs, and democracy and governance initiatives.



Economic Support Fund

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.045 B	\$ 3.152 B	\$ 4.099 B	\$ 4.301 B	\$ 3.890 B	\$ 4.113 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 521.0 M	\$ 539.3 M	\$ 701.4 M	\$ 736.0 M	\$ 665.7 M	\$ 703.8 M

Economic Support Fund resources support basic education, democracy, human rights, good governance, economic stability and security in countries where the U.S. has key political and strategic interests.

International Disaster Assistance

Agency: USAID • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 4.395 B	\$ 4.429 B	\$ 3.905 B	\$ 3.905 B	\$ 4.779 B	\$ 4.543 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 106.4 M	\$ 107.2 M	\$ 94.6 M	\$ 94.6 M	\$ 115.7 M	\$ 110.0 M

International Disaster Assistance funding provides critical humanitarian aid such as shelter, access to health services and protection for people affected by natural disaster, conflicts and other emergencies.

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA)

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 91.0 M	\$ 100.0 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 750.0 M	\$ 100.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 13.7 M	\$ 15.1 M	\$ 0.00	\$ 112.9 M	\$ 15.1 M

ERMA is an emergency presidential draw-down account that enables the U.S. to respond rapidly to unforeseen humanitarian needs. Funds are used for life-sustaining assistance to refugees including food, shelter, access to health care and education.

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 3.432 B	\$ 2.912 B	\$ 2.912 B	\$ 3.178 B	\$ 3.827 B
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 516.6 M	\$ 438.4 M	\$ 438.4 M	\$ 478.4 M	\$ 576.1 M

A record number of people, over 120 million, have been displaced globally due to persecution, conflict and violence. Crises are occurring more frequently and lasting longer, with the average displacement persisting over 25 years. Investments in MRA support life-sustaining assistance to refugees. Given that millions of children worldwide are spending their entire childhood as refugees, MRA funding also supports education and livelihood opportunities. U.S. contributions to entities such as the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), the International Organization for Migration (IOM), and the International Committee for the Red Cross are funded through MRA, as is the resettlement of refugees to other countries including the United States.

Environmental Programs - Lead Exposure

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 3.0 M	\$ 2.9 M	\$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.18 M	\$ 0.18 M	\$ 0.171 M	\$ 0.00

Supports efforts to reduce lead poisoning in low- and middle-income countries.

International Organizations and Partnerships

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 36%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 390.5 M	\$ 387.5 M	\$ 423.0 M	\$ 508.6 M	\$ 436.9 M	\$ 459.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 139.0 M	\$ 137.9 M	\$ 150.6 M	\$ 181.0 M	\$ 155.5 M	\$ 163.7 M

International Organizations and Partnerships funding provides voluntary U.S. contributions to international organizations promoting development, humanitarian, and scientific activities, including the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), U.N. Environment Program (UNEP), U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) and most significantly, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF).

INCLE: Trafficking in Persons Office

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 6%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 61.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 66.0 M	\$ 53.5 M	\$ 79.5 M	\$ 63.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 3.7 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 4.0 M	\$ 3.2 M	\$ 4.8 M	\$ 3.8 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'Ivoire. The program is funded from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement (INCLE) Account.

Child Protection Compacts

Agency: State • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 12.5 M	\$ 10.0 M	\$ 7.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.00	\$ 0.75 M	\$ 0.6 M	\$ 0.45 M

Non-binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitment of the governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing child trafficking.

Peace Corps

Agency: Peace Corps • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 70%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 369.0 M	\$ 410.5 M	\$ 430.5 M	\$ 430.5 M	\$ 479.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 258.3 M	\$ 287.4 M	\$ 301.4 M	\$ 301.4 M	\$ 335.3 M

Peace Corps funding supports American volunteers to live and work in communities overseas for 27 months providing technical assistance in six program areas including health, education and agriculture.

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Agency: Labor • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 63%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 96.1 M	\$ 106.1 M	\$ 116.1 M	\$ 116.1 M	\$ 106.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 60.1 M	\$ 66.3 M	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 72.6 M	\$ 101.5 M

ILAB seeks to strengthen global labor standards, enforce labor commitments among trading partners, promote racial and gender equity, and combat international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking.

CDC Global Health

Agency: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 8%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 570.8 M	\$ 591.0 M	\$ 646.8 M	\$ 692.8 M	\$ 692.8 M	\$ 692.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	\$ 44.6 M	\$ 46.2 M	\$ 50.6 M	\$ 54.2 M	\$ 54.2 M	\$ 54.2 M

The CDC provides technical assistance to Ministries of Health and public institutions internationally to prevent, detect, and respond to health threats through training, laboratory support, disease surveillance and emergency response.

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Agency: Foreign Agricultural Service • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 220.0 M	\$ 230.0 M	\$ 237.0 M	\$ 243.3 M	\$ 240.0 M	\$ 243.3 M

McGovern-Dole funding provides food and financial assistance to low-income countries to support primary education, child development and food security. By providing school meals and teacher training, programs boost school enrollment, attendance and academic performance in vulnerable communities.

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Agency: Millennium Challenge Corporation • Type: Discretionary • Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 25%

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	Biden 2025
Spending Level	\$ 905.0 M	\$ 1.097 B	\$ 912.0 M	\$ 930.0 M	\$ 930.0 M	\$ 937.0 M

The Millennium Challenge Corporation partners with some of the world's poorest countries that are committed to just and democratic governance and economic freedom by investing in economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening institutions.



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