



# FIRST FOCUS

*MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY*

## CHILDREN'S BUDGET 2012





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### ABOUT FIRST FOCUS

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

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

For more information about First Focus, or to make a donation, please visit [www.FirstFocus.net](http://www.FirstFocus.net) or call 202.657.0670. Questions, comments, or suggestions can be emailed to [info@firstfocus.net](mailto:info@firstfocus.net).

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

*Children's Budget 2012* was made possible by the generous support and encouragement of the [W.K. Kellogg Foundation](#) and the [Annie E. Casey Foundation](#).

In addition, First Focus would like to thank [Atlantic Philanthropies](#) and the [David and Lucile Packard Foundation](#), the original founders of First Focus, for their continued critical support of our efforts on behalf of children.

We also want to acknowledge the support of the [Foundation for Child Development](#) and a supporter who wishes to remain anonymous.

Finally, we wish to thank Marguerite Kondracke, the outgoing President and CEO of the America's Promise Alliance, for guidance and support over the last six years.

## PUBLISHING NOTES

Published in 2012 by First Focus

First Focus  
1110 Vermont Avenue NW, Suite 900  
Washington, DC 20005

Printed in the United States of America by First Focus

Designed by Meredith Cardani ([www.cardanidesign.com](http://www.cardanidesign.com))



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# MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FIRST FOCUS

## A National Crisis: Will Our Nation's Leaders Act?

Politicians love to be seen as pro-family or pro-child—so much so that the image of politicians kissing babies is a political cliché. Former U.S. House Speaker Nancy Pelosi gavelled the 110th Congress into session in the name of children, and Speaker John Boehner spoke eloquently and emotionally on *60 Minutes* about the plight of little children as a motivation for his interest in politics.

So, children must be faring incredibly well in federal policy and budget decisions, right? Actually, not at all.

According to *Children's Budget 2012*, children now receive less than 8 percent of federal funding. Defense spending is triple the federal investment in our nation's children. Interest on the national debt will exceed investments in children by 2014 and eclipse investments in kids by 50 percent by 2020, according to the Urban Institute / Brookings Institution *Kids' Share 2011* report. And it's not just individuals versus institutions. *Kids' Share* finds that the federal government spends \$7 on senior citizens for every \$1 invested in children, and that this disparity will continue to grow.

American voters see the problems children face. By nearly three to one, voters surveyed in 2011 believed that the lives of children had gotten worse over the last ten years. They're right. Nearly one in four children lives in poverty, nearly the same fraction are hungry or at risk of hunger, and 1.3 million students drop out of school every year.

And American voters want a federal government that invests in solving these and other problems. When provided a battery of potential federal budget cuts, voters firmly and overwhelmingly rejected major cuts to K-12 education, child nutrition, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), Medicaid, Head Start, and college student loans.

Despite all of the press releases and stump speech rhetoric, despite the baby-kissing and photo shoots, our political leaders don't get it. The U.S. House of Representatives passed a budget proposal in May that would cut billions from children's health, child care, child anti-poverty investments, child nutrition, and child abuse and neglect prevention and response.

What is to be done? Yes, politicians bear some of the responsibility, and voters should do more to hold them accountable. But advocates for children must also accept their share of the blame. Fortunately, there are things we can do.

First, there is an enormous gap between perception and reality, as illustrated by *Washington Post* columnist Dana Milbank. Milbank chided politicians, a few years ago, for inviting testimony from kids who got needed health care through CHIP. He said it was unnecessary to use children as "human shields," because "lawmakers on both sides know that a piece of legislation stands a much better chance of passage if it's about kids," citing a laundry list of legislative proposals on children's issues. Again, the facts belie his assertion.

Others in the media, in politics, and even other advocates perpetuate this fiction. At a recent meeting in Washington, D.C., a leading national advocate voiced concerns about the value of "child advocacy," worrying that effective children's advocacy would result in children getting their way, leaving senior citizens, people with disabilities, and people in poverty behind. In reality, children's advocates work closely with defenders of these and other constituencies to achieve mutual goals. The work of children's advocates on Medicaid, anti-hunger initiatives, and comprehensive immigration reform are just a few among many examples.

It is quite simply fiction that there is no need for children's advocacy, and it is a dangerous deception to suggest that wins for children are losses for other Americans. As a community, children's advocates must speak the truth more loudly and more consistently.

Second, the children's advocacy community must step up its game, becoming stronger and more forceful players in the arena of public policy. When we first worked with Republican pollster Frank Luntz, he said that it was "about time." His point was that children's advocates had a very compelling constituency, but had often failed to offer a compelling narrative that inspired action. The result, he found, was that the public and even policymakers care very deeply and strongly about children, yet fail to list children's issues (other than education) as national priorities.

Democratic messaging guru Drew Westen added that effective communication about children's issues fares very well with the American public, but politicians recognize that children do not vote and do not have political action committees (PACs). Researchers on both sides of the aisle confirm that people will respond strongly to children's needs, but to translate that support into progress, advocates must do a better job informing them and pushing them to act.

It's not just a communications challenge. We must also change the game, so children's advocates are not always playing defense. The alternative is a barrage of attacks that threaten to overwhelm the child advocacy community. For example, during just a few short weeks earlier this year:

- The U.S. House of Representatives passed the budget proposal slashing billions from bedrock investments in children;
- The Administration, responding to lobbying pressure from agribusiness and groups like the Farm Bureau, scrapped regulations to protect children from injury and death on corporate farms;

- A House committee threatened to cut billions of dollars from Supplemental Security Income for children with disabilities;
- A study found that education budget cuts at both the federal and state level have sharply reduced the number of teachers in this country and led to increased class size and education instability for children;
- Another study found that the foreclosure crisis had affected one in ten children in America;
- The elimination of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families Supplemental Grants led states to cut services to the most vulnerable children in the poorest families in the poorest communities; and,
- Members of Congress, who have argued and voted to reject tax increases for the wealthiest 1 percent and multinational corporations, proposed tax increases on 5.5 million children in low-income families—as if a 22 percent child poverty level was not bad enough.

We cannot win if we're always playing defense. Rather, child advocates must go on the offensive, demanding better outcomes for children and youth from federal and state policymakers.

Third, we must overcome barriers that hold even supportive policymakers back and stop them from becoming active “Champions for Children.” Among the real heroes for children in Congress, some of the loudest voices are already gone and more will not be returning to Washington in 2013, including Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Christopher Dodd, Blanche Lincoln, and Jeff Bingaman on the Democratic side and Olympia Snowe, Gordon Smith, Richard Lugar, and Mike Castle on the Republican side. We must develop a strong cadre of new leaders for children—people who understand the issues and will always do the right thing for kids. As Senator Robert Menendez, a terrific “Champion for Children,” said at last year’s “Children’s Budget Summit,” we need to make kids’ issues a “no-brainer” for more policymakers, so children’s priorities demand action, not just sympathy.

Precisely because children do not vote and do not have PACs, we must take specific action to thank politicians for doing right by kids. If we celebrate politicians when they lead for children, leadership for children will become the norm. For example, rather than attacking the Child Tax Credit, low-income families need politicians to protect it, index it, and even consider expanding it to keep more children out of poverty and to provide more support to families with young children who struggle with child care and other expenses so critical in those first few years of life. We will not get there overnight, but if we do not celebrate small victories, we will never win the bigger battles.

Fourth, child advocates must also work together to take advantage of new opportunities to create stronger networks and cultivate new voices on behalf of children. Unlike AARP, for example, children’s advocates cannot say that we represent 50 million voters. Children cannot join political organizations or movements. However, with the advent of social media and other organizing tools, children’s advocates can now better reach out to parents, pediatricians, child care workers, teachers, social workers, guardians *ad litem*, and even those in businesses that serve children. If Northrop Grumman, Boeing, Bechtel, the Carlyle Group, and Lockheed Martin can all lobby on behalf of the Department of Defense, the many community leaders who serve children should do the same for kids.

Fortunately, there are some terrific organizations working to better organize advocates for children via tools such as email groups, Facebook, and Twitter. MomsRising, Children’s Defense Fund, Save the Children, the America’s Promise Alliance, Young Invincibles, DoSomething, and many others. Getting better at delivering our message can make a world of difference. Nothing illustrates that potential better than CHIP.

CHIP is an enormous success story. Millions of children who were uninsured before now have health coverage. Those children are receiving pediatric-focused care, parents are highly satisfied, and the health of children who get their care through CHIP has improved dramatically.

And yet, some politicians still spin CHIP as a failure. Even with the uninsurance rate among children at an all-time low, thanks to CHIP and Medicaid, some politicians defended the proposed cuts to CHIP by saying we must “cut programs that are not working well.”

Clearly we need to better engage the parents, pediatricians, nurses, hospitals, clinics, and insurance companies that serve the 8 million children covered by CHIP to be those voices for children to get out and celebrate the message of success. And, we must engage children and young adults themselves to speak out and explain how public policy directly impacts their lives. The voices of children in schools, foster care, juvenile justice, or in need of health care are so powerful, honest, and real. Their voices must be heard more often—not less.

By an 82 percent to 19 percent margin, voters believe that CHIP is good for children and must be preserved and extended. If we make those voices heard at both the federal and state levels, politicians like Arizona Governor Jan Brewer will not place children on waiting lists for health coverage. If we do a better job, politicians like Pennsylvania Governor Tom Corbett won't impose new barriers to coverage that have cost tens of thousands of children their health care coverage. And if we succeed, politicians in Congress will invest in, rather than cut, CHIP.

Finally, we must identify or create windows of opportunity for action on behalf of children and youth. Stephen Marche recently wrote an article in *Esquire* magazine entitled “The War Against Youth.” He issued a clarion call for action on the enormous problems facing young Americans, including poverty, unemployment or depressed wages, crushing student debt, and an inability to afford housing of their own that has forced young adults to move back in with their parents. As he writes, “Youth should be the only issue of the 2012 election, because all the subsidiary issues—inequality, the rising class system in America, the specter of decline, mass unemployment, the growing debt—are all fundamentally about the war against young Americans.”

Unfortunately, rather than building off that article and demanding our nation's leaders pay attention to and address these critical issues and concerns, too many advocates instead sounded the intergenerational conflict alarm. They went about the self-defeating task of conducting myth-versus-fact analysis of Marche's statistics. Rather than responding to the article's entirely valid thesis, some “children's advocates” chose to answer Marche's call to action with defenses of Social Security and a sad dismissal of the problems facing children and youth.

What should they have done? They should have affirmed that senior citizens receive \$7 for every \$1 invested in kids precisely because Social Security and Medicare are smart, effective investments. They should have challenged policymakers to make the same smart, effective investments in children.

As a community, we must do better. Together, we must change this dynamic because we cannot fail this generation. Our nation's future is at stake and the challenge and time for action is now.

—Bruce Lesley  
President, First Focus

# A NOTE ON...

## Sources

The majority of the budget numbers in *Children's Budget 2012* can be found in the yearly appropriation bills considered by Congress. The FY 2013 data is found in the appendices to the President's budget request and congressional budget justifications. Many of the 2011 and 2012 mandatory spending levels are estimates and were also verified through information in those appendices.

For discretionary initiatives, or areas that receive yearly funding through congressional appropriations such as Race to the Top and Head Start, spending levels correspond to the budget authority as granted by Congress. For mandatory initiatives, or areas that have their funding levels set through authorizing legislation such as Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, spending levels correspond to yearly outlays as shown in the appendices of the President's budget request and congressional budget justifications. This method ensures that the figures in this book most accurately reflect the true amount of money spent on children each year. Calculations on the total share of spending also reflect this dichotomy.

## Methodology

For the purposes of this book, children are defined as persons age 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to families with children, or to children themselves, there are also several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are other programs still that may impact children much more incidentally. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book draws on the work of the Urban Institute in their soon to be released First Focus-commissioned report, *Kids' Share 2012: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2011*. The *Kids' Share* methodology is straightforward:

1. For programs that directly benefit only children and families with children, the full funding level is considered "children's spending."
2. For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that is considered "children's spending" mirrors the estimated percentage of program benefits that go to children. For example, annual reports indicate that about half of all food stamp benefits go to children. Therefore, this book considers 47 percent of food stamp spending as "children's spending."

There are certain exceptions. For example, some of the large entitlement programs, such as the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the Disability Trust Fund, report how much of their program outlays go to children. In these cases, this book simply reports this amount. Finally, some programs included in this book are not included in *Kids' Share*. These programs include the Consumer Product Safety Commission, Poison Control, and the Corporation for National and Community Service, among others. The specific methodology used to find the multipliers for these programs can be found on [ChildrensBudget.org](http://ChildrensBudget.org).

For more specific and detailed methodology on how the share of funding from most programs was determined, consult the Data Appendix in the *Kids' Share 2012* report. For each program listed in the book, the amount indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. The "share of funding allocated to children" indicates the percent of funding included in our overall total calculations. For example, the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) is funded in total at \$85.2 billion for 2012, the amount listed in the Nutrition Section. However, only 47 percent of SNAP is allocated to children, so in our total funding comparison, only \$40 billion is added. This same process is used for the funding comparisons with the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act.

## Comparing Budget Levels

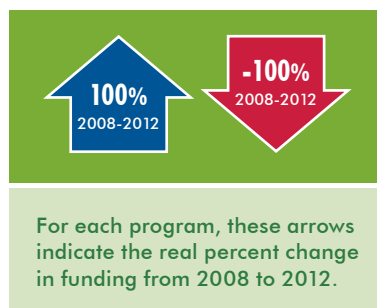
It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1912 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2012. This is because in most economies, including that of the United States, prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. This phenomenon, commonly referred to as inflation, has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government's total budget was \$1.8 trillion, more than 800 percent greater than the \$195.6 billion spent thirty years earlier. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation every dollar spent in 1970 purchased far more than that same dollar thirty years later. In this case, \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates into about \$828 billion in 2000. The resulting overall increase in federal spending is closer to 100 percent, as opposed to 800 percent previously noted.

Inflation has a very real and observable impact when discussing the spending changes over time. If a program spends \$100 million one year, that same \$100 million will not go quite as far the next year. This discrepancy is why economists distinguish between "real" value and "nominal" value. The real value accounts for the impact of inflation from year to year, while the nominal value reports the level as it existed, or exists, at any given time. The nominal value of federal spending in 1970 was \$195.6 billion. The real value, in year 2000 dollars, was \$828 billion.

Adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the inflation rate was a cumulative 10.8 percent from 2008 to 2012. Therefore, any program that did not experience a nominal funding increase of at least that amount during that time is spending at a lower "real" level, which leads to negative real growth in spending. Analysts refer to this type of funding trend as that which "fails to keep pace with inflation."

For each program listed herein, *Children's Budget 2012* reports the nominal funding level and the nominal percent change from the previous year, as well as the real percent change.

Inflation rates have yet to be determined for 2012 and 2013; this book assumes a 2.2 percent inflation rate for 2012, and a 1.9 percent inflation rate for 2013. These rates are based on economic assumptions in the President's Budget Tables.



## Taxes

In addition to programmatic funding, the federal government also spends a significant amount of money on children through the tax system. In particular, the Child Tax Credit, the Earned Income Tax Credit, and the Dependent Exemption all provide resources to families with children that families without children cannot claim. These tax policies, while obviously integral to overall spending on children, are not included in *Children's Budget 2012* beyond this note. This book focuses on programmatic spending; though tax policies have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States, tax spending is of another nature and separate from programmatic spending.

For more information on the impact of tax policies on children's spending, and how such policies have changed over time, consult *Kids' Share 2012: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2011*.



## The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

*Children's Budget 2012* primarily focuses on the budget authority and outlays of each program contained herein through the yearly budget process. However, starting in FY 2009, some of these programs received additional resources to spend through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a package of tax cuts and investments intended to help stimulate economic growth and stem losses from a deepening recession. More than two dozen federal initiatives that benefit children received ARRA money and have been spending the additional resources, and many are close to having used it all.

Mindful of the enormous impact that ARRA has had, and in some cases continues to have, on the overall federal investment in children and individual programs, this book incorporates the effects of ARRA in several ways. First, a brief separate analysis of resources from ARRA is included within the basic overview of spending that precedes each policy area. Second, individual programs that received investments from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.Gov logo, as well as a bar containing the total amount that ARRA designated for that program. Last, there is a separate analysis of the overall budgetary impact of ARRA spending on children's initiatives found on page 163, as well as a comprehensive listing of all the areas that benefited from ARRA.



Individual programs that received funding from ARRA are marked with the Recovery.Gov logo.

In addition, this book relies on the Congressional Budget Office's *Budget and Economic Outlook Fiscal Years 2012-2022* and the work of Julia Isaacs, et. al in the soon to be released *Kids' Share 2012: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2011* for projections as to the timing of the flow of ARRA money. Though these estimates are likely to be revised as circumstances change, their use allows for greater understanding of how ARRA investments match up with existing resources. Unfortunately, these projections do not break out every line item in ARRA. For those children's programs that are not broken out separately, analyses in this book assume that money in those programs will be spent along the same time frame as the larger categories into which they fall.

It is important to reiterate, however, that the levels contained in the program tables do not include ARRA funding, and therefore neither do the resulting percentage change values. It is still unclear at what pace the ARRA funds for some individual programs will be distributed, and it is difficult to make projections regarding overall spending levels in a given year (though the analysis on page 163 does make tentative projections on the overall pace of ARRA children's spending, based on current estimates). This limitation should be considered when interpreting the program tables.



# OVERALL SPENDING

## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**17.5%**  
2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 219.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 242.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 261.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 276.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 276.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 284.1 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	10.2%	7.9%	5.8%	-0.2%	2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	10.2%	6.2%	2.5%	-2.4%	1.0%

From 2008 to 2012, the federal government increased its investment in children by about 17.5 percent in real terms. During the last five years, federal spending has increased by a bit less, rising 12.8 percent in real terms, or 14.6 percent when accounting for the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) funding. In raw dollars, approximately \$46 billion more will be spent on children out of the federal coffers this year than five years ago—nearly \$42 billion when adjusted for inflation.

The increase in spending can be attributed to a substantial increase in mandatory investments. Over the last five years, mandatory spending, or spending that is set by legislation as opposed to annual appropriations, has increased in real terms by 27 percent. Discretionary spending has failed to even keep pace with inflation, declining by 1.5 percent in real terms. Fewer discretionary funds mean fewer investments in new programs and stagnant growth in already established programs.

While a substantial increase is positive, and some of the new mandatory investments came out of deliberate legislative choices, such as reauthorizing the Children's Health Insurance Program, most of the increases came from "automatic" growth in programs that are not exclusive to children, such as Medicaid, Social Security, and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Much of the mandatory growth can be attributed to



the economic downturn in 2008. With near record numbers of children living in poverty, more families have had to rely on the safety net to get by. Though an increase in SNAP means more kids are getting better food, it also means that fewer families are able to provide adequate nutritional resources on their own. Examples like this have led to increased mandatory outlays.

Although long-term trends since 2008 have been positive, recent children's investments have not fared well. This year in particular marks the first time in recent memory that overall investments in children have actually declined. When adjusted for inflation, overall investments in children dropped 2.4 percent. Discretionary funding has now been cut for two straight years, and with mandatory outlays leveling off and beginning to decline, the future for kids' investment does not look strong.

Another important indicator for national priorities is the overall share of federal spending that goes to kids. In some years, despite overall increases, spending on children has not kept pace with overall increases in federal spending. This means that the share of federal spending on kids has actually declined. In 2009, this trend is most evident. While funding for children increased by over \$22 billion, total government spending increased by almost \$600 billion. As the increase for children was not comparable to increases in other policy areas, funding for children as a percent of all spending actually dropped to 6.8 percent, down 7 percent from 2008.

Since 2009, investments in kids have received an extra boost through spending from ARRA. However, as can be seen by the current trends, that funding has spiked and is now running out. In 2010, spending on children peaked because of ARRA, at 8.5 percent of total government spending.<sup>1</sup> This fiscal year, children's spending is still higher than pre-ARRA levels, though it has already dropped significantly. In 2011, approximately 8.4 percent of total government spending went to children; that number dropped more than 6 percent in 2012, to 7.9 percent.

Overall, nearly 14 percent of all ARRA investments were for children, which had a positive effect on the total share of federal spending. Since most ARRA funding affecting children will run out at the end of this year or next, those increases will cease unless there is a concerted effort to invest in kids. On a final note about share of spending, it is important to remember that this number is significantly affected by the amount of total government spending. The share of funding to kids can increase, even if total dollars decline, as long as the total amount of government spending drops more. Even with these statistical idiosyncrasies, federal investments in children are less than 10 percent of the total federal budget.

<sup>1</sup> This publication's calculations and analysis of outlays on children's spending under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) are based on the work of Julia Isaacs, et. al in the forthcoming *Kids' Share 2012: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2011*.

## MANDATORY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**27.0%**  
2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 146.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 165.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 182.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 198.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 198.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 205.2 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	12.8%	10.2%	9.2%	-0.1%	3.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	12.8%	8.5%	5.8%	-2.3%	1.3%

## DISCRETIONARY FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN

**-1.5%**  
2008-2012

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 73.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 77.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 79.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 77.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 77.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 79.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	5.0%	2.8%	-2.0%	-0.5%	2.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	5.0%	1.2%	-5.1%	-2.6%	0.3%

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act

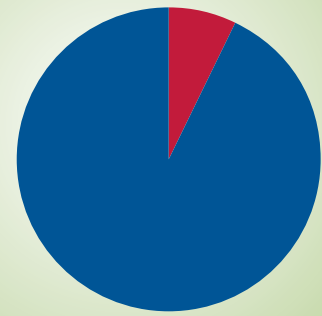
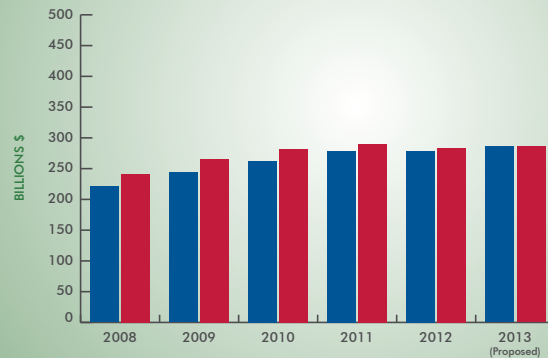
No analysis of the overall level of spending on children would be complete without at least a brief mention of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (for more on the overall impact of ARRA, see page 163). More than two dozen children's programs have received ARRA funding, with the bulk of the money spent in FY 2009, 2010, and 2011. In 2012 and 2013, little of the total amount will be left, creating an "ARRA Cliff," causing a steep drop in funding. In FY 2011, \$30.9 billion in ARRA funds were spent on kids, down from \$47.1 billion in 2010. Even with the drop, this still represents an 11.2 percent increase over FY 2011 non-ARRA federal spending on children. If the pace of children's ARRA spending follows projections done by the Congressional Budget Office, it would mean about \$11.4 billion will be spent in FY 2012 and \$8.9 billion in FY 2013. Those ARRA dollars amount to increases of 4.1 percent and 3.1 percent over the non-ARRA funding levels in FY 2012 and 2013, if President Obama's budget passes with minimal changes.

## The President's 2013 Budget

After adjusting for inflation, President Obama's FY 2013 budget would increase federal spending on children by a modest 1 percent from current levels. Mandatory spending would increase by only 1.3 percent in real terms, while discretionary spending would actually increase by 0.3 percent in real terms. Though this may seem small, the President's request cuts total government spending by 3.4 percent after adjusting for inflation. Once again, even while cutting overall levels of spending, the President has chosen to increase investments in kids. The 2013 request is consistent with the President's previous three budgets, which all called for increased investments to kids. Children's health, housing, and nutrition, as well as child welfare and early childhood, would receive substantial investments.

## 2012 TOTAL FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



## CHILDREN IN THE FEDERAL BUDGET, 2012

■ Children ■ All Else

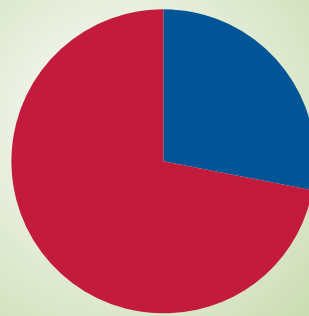
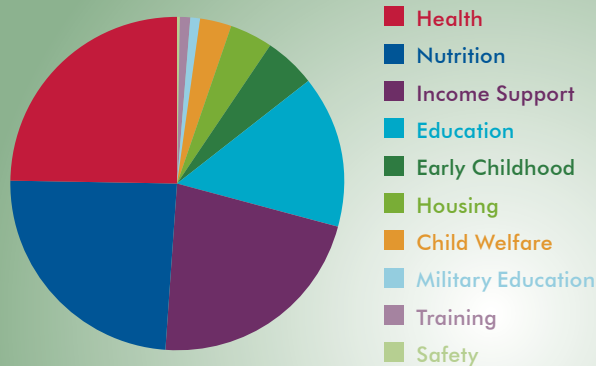
## Looming Federal Budget Action Threatens Investments in Children

For the first time in recent memory, children's investments face a confluence of threats during 2012 that could have devastating long-term consequences. Signed into law August 2011, the Budget Control Act (BCA) poses the most immediate threat. In order to raise the federal government's debt limit, Congress and the President agreed to the BCA. The BCA not only increased the debt limit by \$2.1 trillion, it also set a deficit reduction goal of an equal amount. Discretionary funding caps that set limits on yearly appropriations were immediately put in place by the law, cutting nearly \$917 billion. The second part of the law created a Joint Select Committee on Deficit Reduction also known as the "Super Committee," charged with the task of finding the remaining \$1.2 trillion in cuts. The Super Committee could not reach a deficit reduction agreement, so an across-the-board cut, known as "sequestration," will take effect January 1, 2013, accompanied by further reductions in the discretionary spending caps.

As if the initial discretionary caps were not enough of a constraint, the sequester further reduces those caps by an average of \$55 billion a year for the next nine years. While it's not clear where the cuts would fall, the overall pie available for kids' discretionary initiatives would shrink dramatically. The sequestration cuts scheduled for New Year's Day could be devastating. Sequestration will mean an across-the-board cut of up to 8.4 percent in areas not exempted by law. Though areas like SNAP, Medicaid, TANF, the Children's Health Insurance Program, child nutrition, and Social Security are all exempt, many critical investments in kids are not. This includes a potential cut of \$4 billion to children's education, as well as cuts to children's housing, early childhood, and training.

House Republicans passed a budget resolution for 2013 that further decimates investments in kids. Most egregious are proposals that would turn SNAP and Medicaid into block grants, cutting kids investments by almost \$250 billion over the next ten years. These cuts would leave millions of children hungry and uninsured. On the discretionary side, the budget proposes further draconian cuts, while increasing long-term defense spending. Estimates of potential funding show that over the life of this budget, federal non-defense discretionary spending would be cut to levels not seen since the Eisenhower Administration in the 1950s. For 2013 appropriations, the budget also reduces the discretionary cap by an additional \$19 billion from the BCA levels, while once again increasing defense spending. The result is a \$27 billion cut to 2013 non-defense discretionary funding. This could mean a proportional cut of as much as 5.4 percent, or nearly \$4.2 billion, to discretionary kids' initiatives.

## BREAKDOWN OF FEDERAL CHILDREN'S SPENDING, 2012



## FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN, 2012

■ Mandatory ■ Discretionary

In the Senate, a budget resolution has not passed the chamber in nearly three years, making it difficult to determine the chamber's priorities on kids. Though many argue that the BCA caps make a budget resolution unnecessary, the BCA provides overall spending levels and not long-term policy goals. Both parties in the Senate have agreed to abide by the BCA cap for the FY 2013 appropriation's bills. This should help raise appropriation levels in the eventual FY 2013 negotiations with the House.

Finally, because sequestration equally cuts defense spending, House Republicans have a pending proposal that would eliminate the across-the-board cuts in 2013, protecting defense at the expense of kids and other domestic priorities. In May, House Republicans approved reconciliation recommendations that cut billions from investments in kids. These cuts include \$113 billion from public health initiatives, jeopardizing health insurance for millions of children. They also recommended cutting \$36 billion dollars over ten years from SNAP, taking benefits away from 2 million people and denying 280,000 kids school lunches. Nearly half of all SNAP participants are children. Finally, reconciliation eliminated the Social Services Block Grant (SSBG) and made changes to the Child Tax Credit that could harm 5.5 million children. Getting rid of SSBG alone means millions of children could lose access to child care, 1.7 million children could lose access to protective services, and 451,000 children would be denied foster care.

Like the President's budget, the House budget resolution and reconciliation proposals have little chance of becoming law. However, the priorities embraced in the House proposal stand in stark contrast to the budget proposed by the President. At a time of near record child poverty, the House proposal moves the federal government closer to a balanced budget by pushing more children into poverty.

While sequestration is undesirable, the House solution is clearly far worse. As 2012 comes to an end, Congress and the President will have many pressing issues before them that must be addressed. Sequestration, FY 2013 appropriations bills, a potential debt ceiling increase, and expiring tax provisions all must be resolved within the context of congressional and Presidential elections. It's this confluence of events, coupled with the threats posed from the BCA sequestration, the House budget, and the reconciliation plan that could create a perfect storm for kids. It is likely that the events of this year's "Lame Duck" session in Congress will have far-reaching ramifications for federal investments in children and the future of our nation.





# CHILD WELFARE

**-6.5%**  
2008-2012

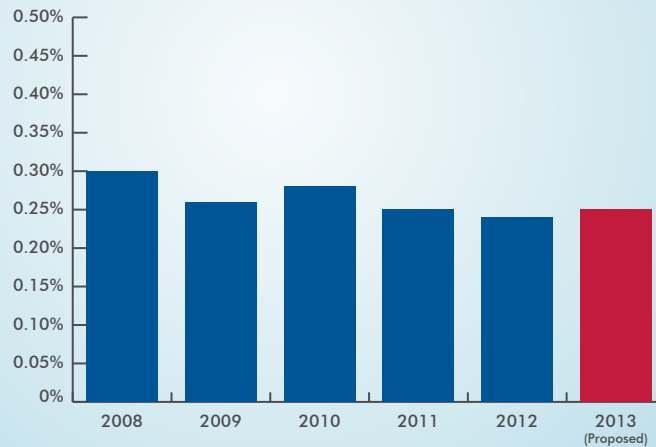
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 8.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.6%	4.8%	1.9%	-4.6%	-2.0%	2.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.2%	4.8%	0.3%	-7.6%	-3.8%	0.4%

Federal spending on child welfare covers a myriad of programs, with about half of the investments in the form of mandatory foster care payments to states. Child welfare spending also goes to programs that aid parents hoping to adopt, prevent and address child abuse, provide needed services to homeless youth, and train child welfare professionals. Investments in these areas improve the well-being of the most vulnerable children in our society; the beneficiaries of child welfare spending are the children with the greatest challenges and the least family support.

Over the last five years, federal spending on child welfare has not kept pace with inflation. From 2008 to 2011, appropriated funding levels trended upward, but in 2011 and 2012 there was a significant drop. The funding for child welfare programs in 2012 is 6.5 percent lower than the amount spent in 2008. From FY 2011 to 2012, the change was primarily due to a downward trend in mandatory outlays. Overall, most discretionary programs saw level funding, essentially a cut when accounting for inflation.

## CHILD WELFARE SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Two child welfare programs were recipients of ARRA funding: Payments to States for Foster Care and the Community Services Block Grant. Together, ARRA will provide these programs with nearly \$1.9 billion in additional funding. In FY 2011, \$163 million of ARRA funding was spent on child welfare programs, a 1.8 percent increase over 2011 non-ARRA levels. If the remaining ARRA funds are spent during the time frame projected by the Congressional Budget Office, it will result in a 0.4 percent increase for child welfare programs in FY 2012 over non-ARRA levels, and a 0.1 percent increase over the President's budget request for 2013.

## The President's 2013 Budget

In the President's FY 2013 budget request, child welfare spending is up by \$230 million, a 2.6 percent increase over FY 2012 funding. While this increase will outpace the current rate of inflation, real spending in 2013 will still be substantially lower than it was in 2010 because of cuts from 2010 to 2012. Most programs are flat-funded, though the President proposes a significant investment of \$252 million in Payments to States for Foster Care to focus on improving quality. At the same time, the Community Services Block Grant will take a significant cut. If the President's budget is passed as requested, child welfare funding will be 6.2 percent lower, in real terms, than it was in 2008.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$887.0  
MILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168



## Payments to States for Foster Care

**-16.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.4%	3.3%	-1.1%	-4.8%	-7.8%	7.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.4%	3.3%	-2.7%	-7.8%	-9.6%	4.7%

Of the total budget for child welfare in FY 2012, the expected outlay of \$4.1 billion will support the foster care program, including maintenance payments on behalf of children in care. This reflects a \$349 million decrease from the FY 2011 level. Among the most notable aspects of the President's FY 2013 budget request is the inclusion of a foster care legislative proposal first introduced in the FY 2012 budget. The proposal provides an increase of \$252 million in mandatory funds in FY 2013 to support a reform agenda focused on providing incentives to states to improve outcomes for children in foster care and those who are receiving in-home services from the child welfare system. This increase is part of the Administration's broader proposal to provide \$2.5 billion over ten years to support comprehensive child welfare reform aimed at improving the foster care system to prevent child abuse and neglect, and keep more children safely in their homes and out of long-term foster care.

The new funds are intended to provide needed services to children in the child welfare system, a critical new resource given the limitations of existing funding streams. Currently, the primary source of federal dollars dedicated to child welfare services, Social Security Act Title IV-E, provides little flexibility in the use of funds. Restrictions on this money mean a larger portion of federal funding is dedicated to foster care, leaving less for prevention and family support services. At present, the use of Title IV-E funds is limited to support for foster care, subsidized guardianship, and adoption services, as well as administrative costs and caseworker training. In comparison, funding for prevention and reunification services is primarily limited to the Child Welfare Services Program and the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program funds available under SSA Title IV-B—a rather small pot in comparison to resources dedicated to foster care.

Consequently, states are limited in their capacity to implement innovative policies and practices that support and strengthen families. Restricting the use of funds to foster care hinders the ability of states to develop innovative and effective alternative service delivery models and discourages investment in prevention, intervention, and treatment services. This proposal provides funding for needed services to children in an area of great unmet needs, such as addressing trauma and the impact of maltreatment.

## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR PAYMENTS TO STATES FOR FOSTER CARE

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



While historically, child welfare systems have been responsible for ensuring the safety and permanence of children in care, child well-being is a relatively new concept in child welfare policy and practice. Our child welfare system should begin to focus on addressing the trauma issues and unmet needs of the children in care, and in doing so, foster resiliency and promote child well-being. The new incentive funds could help states begin to address the unmet needs of children and provide a range of services targeted to fostering resiliency and helping children heal from the impacts of trauma and abuse.

In addition, the FY 2013 budget includes a new proposal for pregnancy prevention for foster care youth. This would provide competitive funds to local or state child welfare agencies with strong proposals to reduce pregnancy for youth in foster care. Specifically, funding would come from Title V abstinence education funds that are not drawn down by states. Grantees would be expected to fund effective pregnancy prevention efforts for foster youth, and would not be limited to abstinence education initiatives.

The FY 2013 budget also includes two new proposals targeting support to adolescents as they transition to adulthood and independence. The first is a \$5 million initiative included in Social Services Research and Demonstration Grants as part of a cross-agency effort with the departments of education and labor to identify and test new ways to strengthen services for disconnected youth ages 14 to 24 who are neither working nor in school. As part of this effort, an additional \$5 million will come from the Department of Education and \$10 million from the Department of Labor. The budget request also includes a \$5 million competitive child welfare services grant to combat domestic sex trafficking of youth. Funds are intended to improve coordination among the various systems, including child welfare, that come into contact with these youth, and to train staff in these systems to appropriately identify and serve this vulnerable population.

## Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

**-6.4%**  
2008-2012

### Mandatory

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.1%	-1.9%	-2.2%

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.1 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-31.6%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%

The 2013 budget maintains funding for Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF), which aims to prevent the unnecessary separation of children and families, improve the quality of care and services provided to children and families, and ensure permanency for children. Permanency can be achieved by reuniting children with birth parents, by adoption, or with an alternative permanent living arrangement. PSSF includes a discretionary and a mandatory funding stream. Between FY 2007 and FY 2010, PSSF received an annual appropriation of \$345 million in mandatory funds and \$200 million in authorized discretionary funds. In FY 2010, Congress appropriated \$63.3 million in discretionary funds. The total FY 2013 budget request for PSSF is \$428 million. The mandatory portion of this budget request provides funding for this capped entitlement at \$365 million.

Established in 1993, the program was reauthorized in 1997 under the Adoption and Safe Families Act. The program was amended in 2001 and again in 2005 as part of the Deficit Reduction Act. The 2006 Child and Family Services Improvement Act extended funding for the program until 2011. In September 2011, Congress reauthorized Title IV-B: The Stephanie Tubbs Jones Child Welfare Services Program and PSSF with the passage of the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act. These programs are critical for states and local child welfare agencies and help support services aimed at preventing neglect and abuse.

PSSF supports a number of critical state and eligible tribal child welfare activities, including family preservation services, family support services, time-limited family reunification services, and adoption promotion and support services. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) guidelines require a 25 percent state match, and states are instructed to spend at least 20 percent of their funds on each of these four service categories, unless a state has a strong argument for allocating less than the required amount to any of the defined service areas. By statute, states can spend no more than 10 percent of funds on administrative costs. From mandatory funds, \$40 million is provided for targeted formula and competitive grants, and of the



remaining funds, 3 percent is set aside for American Indian tribes or tribal consortia. Child welfare agencies and eligible tribes are required to spend funds in accordance with their five-year plans and additional funding is set aside (\$6 million in mandatory funds and 3.3 percent of discretionary funds) for nationally funded evaluation, research, training, and technical assistance efforts. \$10 million in mandatory funds and 3.3 percent of any discretionary funds are set aside for Court Improvement Program (CIP) grants. In FY 2011, an additional \$20 million was added to the mandatory set-aside to continue funding data collection and training grants under the CIP program that expired the previous year.

PSSF is a relatively small funding stream compared to the open-ended entitlement for foster care under SSA Title IV-E, but is critical for the work of state social service agencies given that it may be used to provide services to children and families in need and to help keep families together. In contrast to the bulk of federal child welfare funding that is targeted at foster care, PSSF seeks to prevent child abuse and neglect, avoid the initial removal of children, and support timely reunification. These funds are often combined with other state and local resources and private funds that support a range of services, including parenting classes that promote competencies and positive relationship skills, home-visiting services for at-risk parents, other family-based services, respite care for caregivers of children with special needs, and a range of other innovative programs and services for at-risk families. According to the FY 2009 National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System (NCANDS), states provided prevention services to more than three million children. PSSF allowed states to pay for services to 30 percent of those children.

In addition to reauthorizing Title IV-B, the Child and Family Services Improvement and Innovation Act allows more states to apply for Title IV-E waivers, extends CIP grants to state court systems to assess foster care and adoption laws and reduce the time it takes for children to be placed in permanent homes, and improves the effectiveness of federal child welfare data by requiring the HHS to better standardize the type of data collected from states. The new law will also help improve how child deaths are reported by states, allowing better assessment of trends in this area. The law is the second major piece of child welfare passed in recent years. It follows on the heels of The Fostering Connections to Success and Increasing Adoptions Act, passed in 2008, which included significant reforms intended to better serve children in foster care and help more children find safe, stable, and permanent families.



## Abandoned Infants Assistance

**-7.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.6 Million	\$ 11.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	-0.5%	0.3%	-0.4%	-4.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-2.0%	-2.8%	-2.3%	-6.8%

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Program awards grants to public, nonprofit, and private organizations to provide services for infants and young children, particularly those with AIDS, who remain hospitalized due to a lack of appropriate out-of-home placement alternatives. Projects include abandonment prevention and residential care programs.

## Adoption Awareness

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 12.5 Million	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	4.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	4.0%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Infant Adoption Awareness Training Program supports the development and implementation of programs to train designated staff of eligible health centers to provide adoption information, referrals, and counseling to pregnant women.





## Adoption Incentives

**751.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.3 Million	\$ 36.5 Million	\$ 39.5 Million	\$ 39.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 39.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-13.5%	744.3%	8.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-16.7%	744.3%	6.5%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-3.0%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system.

## Adoption Opportunities

**39.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.4 Million	\$ 26.4 Million	\$ 26.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 39.2 Million	\$ 39.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	48.8%	-0.2%	-0.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	44.2%	-2.1%	-2.6%

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.

## Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

**-8.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 95.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 110.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 97.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 93.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 93.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 94.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.1%	15.3%	-11.6%	-3.5%	-0.2%	0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.6%	15.3%	-13.0%	-6.5%	-2.1%	-1.8%

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act 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.

## Child Welfare Services

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

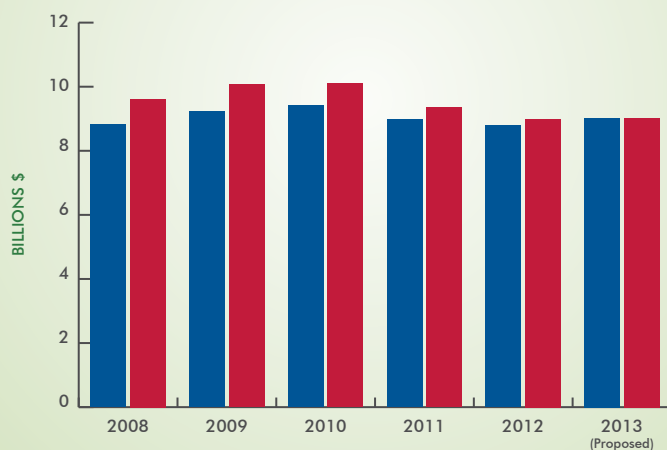
**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 281.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 281.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 281.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 281.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 280.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 281.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.0%

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.



### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted

## Child Welfare Training

**238.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 27.2 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 31.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	277.5%	-0.2%	-3.9%	18.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	271.6%	-3.3%	-5.7%	16.3%

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

## Community Services Block Grant

**2.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 653.8 Million	\$ 746.0 Million	\$ 746.0 Million	\$ 701.6 Million	\$ 712.3 Million	\$ 350.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.7%	14.1%	0.0%	-6.0%	1.5%	-50.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.1%	14.1%	-1.6%	-8.9%	-0.4%	-51.9%

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

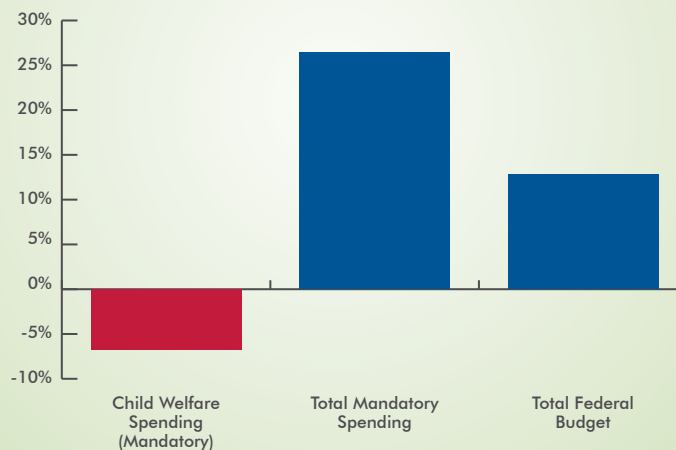
**\$1.0  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165



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.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2008-2012





## Kinship Guardianship

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 49.0 Million	\$ 29.0 Million	\$ 80.0 Million	\$ 90.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	250.0%	-40.8%	175.9%	12.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	244.5%	-42.7%	170.7%	10.1%

Kinship Guardianship assistance payments are made on behalf of children to grandparents and other relatives who have assumed legal guardianship of those children. States are able to use federal Title IV-E funds for this purpose. In order to receive payments, a state must negotiate and enter into a written binding kinship guardianship assistance agreement with the prospective relative guardian.

## Mentoring Children of Prisoners

-100%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.6 Million	\$ 49.3 Million	\$ 49.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	1.4%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	1.4%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program funded projects linking children of incarcerated parents with mentors, and supported the establishment and operation of mentoring programs.



## Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

**4.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.3%	8.0%	5.8%	-4.1%	2.2%	5.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.4%	8.0%	4.1%	-7.0%	0.3%	2.8%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to develop adoption assistance agreements with parents who adopt children with a specific condition or situation that prevents placements without further assistance from the state. States may also make payments to those parents on behalf of the children.

## Payments to States for Foster Care

**-16.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.4%	3.3%	-1.1%	-4.8%	-7.8%	7.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.4%	3.3%	-2.7%	-7.8%	-9.6%	4.7%

Title IV-E of the Social Security Act is the main source of dedicated federal child welfare funding provided to states. Title IV-E allows states to apply for and receive federal matching funds for child welfare activities. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 15.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$887.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168





## Promoting Safe and Stable Families

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

**-6.4%**  
2008-2012

### Mandatory

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.1%	-1.9%	-2.2%

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.1 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-28.9%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-31.6%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families 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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 17.](#)

## Social Services Block Grant

**5.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families  
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 53%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	5.0%	0.1%	6.8%	-6.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.0%	3.3%	-3.0%	4.8%	-8.1%

The Social Services Block Grant 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.

## Social Services Research

**-74.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 21.2 Million	\$ 20.3 Million	\$ 25.4 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 5.8 Million	\$ 8.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	78.6%	-4.4%	25.2%	-77.3%	-0.2%	39.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	72.0%	-4.4%	23.3%	-78.0%	-2.1%	36.1%

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.

## Youth At Risk

**-11.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 8.2 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.9%	2.0%	2.8%	-0.2%	-9.5%	10.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.0%	2.0%	1.2%	-3.3%	-11.2%	8.1%

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





# EARLY CHILDHOOD

**2.8%**  
2008-2012

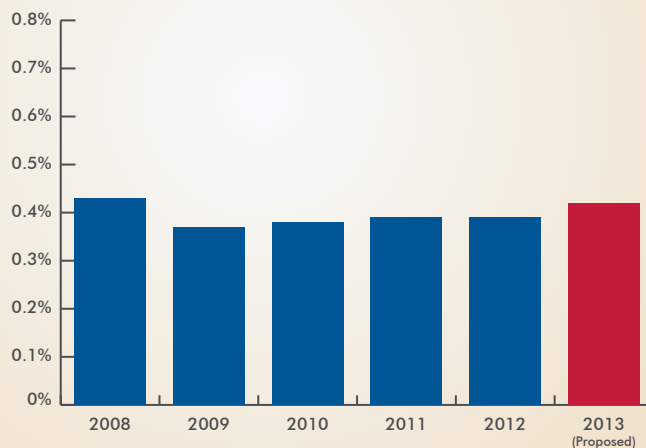
## TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 12.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 13.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 13.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 13.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 14.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 15.2 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.7%	2.5%	-0.1%	5.1%	2.1%	8.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.4%	2.5%	-1.6%	1.8%	0.2%	5.7%

Most of the federal programs that affect early childhood are managed by the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and the Department of Education. The two largest programs, Head Start and the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) fall under HHS. For the purposes of this book, early childhood programs primarily affect children from birth to age five, though programs that affect children up through age eight can also have an impact. Federal early childhood programs affect children from all states and territories, across all income groups. It can be argued that federal spending on early childhood is one of the best investments that can be made. According to Nobel Laureate Economist James Heckman, high-quality early learning opportunities are one of the most cost-effective ways to improve children's education, health, and economic outcomes, providing a near \$7 return for every \$1 spent. The importance of early childhood is indisputable, and as such, these programs are separated into their own section.

Total federal spending for children's education has seen an increase over the past five years, rising by 2.8 percent in real terms from 2008 to 2012. Much of the increase can be attributed to the more than \$700 million increase in Head Start funding from 2010 to 2012. While many other discretionary programs were cut, or at

## EARLY CHILDHOOD SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



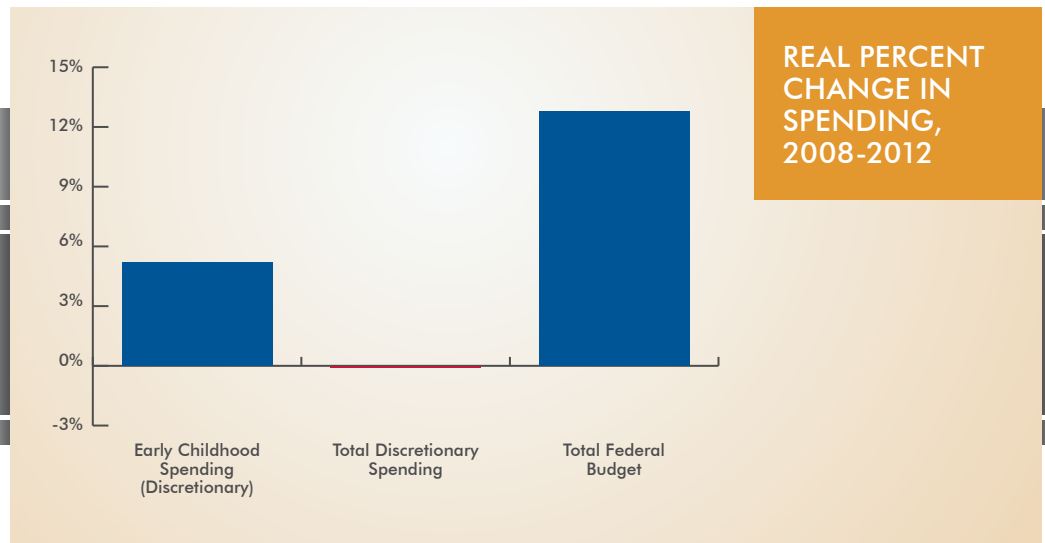
best level-funded, early childhood funding increased in real terms by 2.0 percent from 2010 to 2012. Head Start, CCDBG, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Visiting Program all received substantial increases in funding over the last two years.

Funding is even higher if you include the \$500 million Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge approved in FY 2011. This program provides funds for states to design, improve, and implement cross-sector integrated systems of early learning and development. Officially counted under the Race to the Top account, this program is included in the Education section of this book on page 72. In FY 2012, the Department of Education has pledged that some of the funding Race to the Top received will go to early learning.

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA funding included about \$4.6 billion for early childhood programs, through increases to the Head Start, CCDBG, and the Grants for Infants and Families program established by the Individuals with Disabilities Act. In FY 2011, nearly \$1.8 billion of ARRA early childhood funds were spent, a 13.1 percent increase over non-ARRA 2011 levels. If projections by the Congressional Budget Office are correct, \$278 million from ARRA will be spent in 2012. This represents a 2 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels, and the remaining \$65 million in 2013 ARRA funding represents a 0.4 percent increase over the levels included in President Obama's FY 2013 budget request.

The early childhood funding from ARRA helped to bring these programs in line with inflation and make up for flat appropriations prior to 2009. Excluding gains in 2011, funding for Head Start fell 1.6 percent from 2006 to 2010 when adjusted for inflation, while CCDBG fell by 4.8 percent. The ARRA funding helped 13,000 more three- and four-year-old students enroll in Head Start and 48,000 more infants and toddlers benefit from Early Head Start, increasing the size of the program by nearly 75 percent. Not wanting to reduce the number of available slots, the ARRA investment has helped spur Congress to increase long-term appropriations to Head Start. The CCDBG funding helped states decrease waiting lists for child care, increase reimbursement rates for child care providers, and invest in high-quality data systems and professional development.



## The President's 2013 Budget

The President's commitment to the importance of early learning and development is reflected in his 2013 request. Nearly every program would receive an increase in funding, with CCDBG and the mandatory entitlement to the states seeing the largest gains. This increase would not only help serve an extra 70,000 children, but would also help increase the quality of existing programs. The budget request also expands the focus on early learning and development from birth through third grade, supporting the crucial connection between high-quality early development and later academic and social success. This connection is made with programs like Promise Neighborhoods, Race to the Top, and Investing in Education. Though technically included in the Education section, they each contain a component that will positively impact early childhood funding.

President Obama's FY 2013 budget request includes a substantial increase to early childhood resources from 2012 levels. In real terms, the 2012 request is an 8.7 percent increase over funding in 2008 and 5.7 percent over 2012. While these gains are a positive sign, federal early childhood programs would still reach just a fraction of children and families who are eligible. In 2011, only one in six eligible children received child care assistance. Only 4 percent of eligible infants and toddlers participated in Early Head Start and less than half of eligible preschool-age children participated in Head Start. Continued investments are necessary to improve those numbers.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Head Start

8.1%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$2.1  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



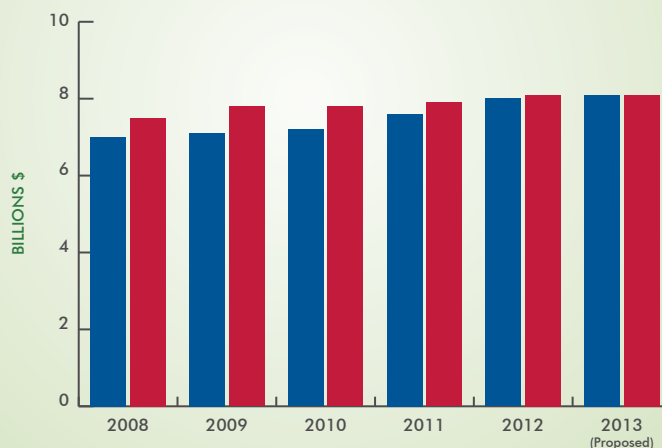
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 6.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.1 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	3.1%	1.7%	4.5%	5.4%	1.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.5%	3.1%	0.1%	1.3%	3.4%	-1.1%

The Head Start Program provides grants to local public, private nonprofit, and for-profit agencies to provide comprehensive child development services to economically disadvantaged children and families. In FY 1995, the Early Head Start program was established to serve children from birth to three years of age in light of evidence that the earliest years are critical to children's growth and development.

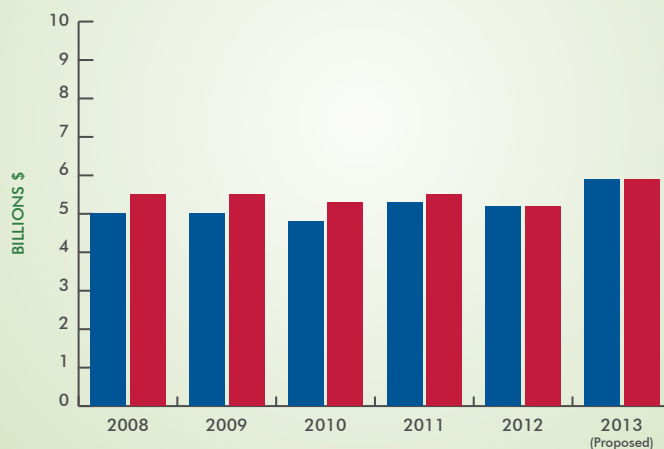
Head Start programs promote the social, emotional, and cognitive development of children through the provision of educational, health, nutritional, social, and other services to enrolled children and families. A primary goal of Head Start is engaging parents in their children's learning.

### FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HEAD START

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted







## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR CHILD CARE AND DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANTS

■ Nominal Value

■ Inflation Adjusted

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

**\$2.0  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165



## Child Care and Development Block Grant

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

**-7.8%**  
2008-2012

### Mandatory

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.8%	1.4%	-7.8%	13.8%	-7.5%	14.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.4%	1.4%	-9.2%	10.3%	-9.2%	12.1%

**3.4%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%	14.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	3.2%	-1.6%	1.3%	0.6%	11.8%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) makes funding available to states, tribes, and territories to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care. CCDBG is the primary federal program specifically devoted to child care services and quality. This funding makes it possible for low-income parents and parents receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) to work or participate in educational or training programs they need in order to work. Funds are used to provide vouchers to families for child care access through contracts with child care centers. A portion of CCDBG funds must be used to enhance the quality and availability of child care services. Funds may also be used to serve children in protective services.

## Race to the Top (Early Learning Challenge\*)

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 698.6 Million	\$ 549.0 Million	\$ 850.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-21.4%	54.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-22.9%	51.5%

\* This program is part of Race to the Top and therefore reflects that line item total. The Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge is officially counted in the Education budget on page 72.

The Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge is a competitive grant program that provides funding to states to design, improve, and implement cross-sector integrated systems of early learning and development. The goals of this program are to help states integrate and streamline early childhood programs and to increase the number of low-income and disadvantaged children participating in high-quality early childhood programs. The Early Learning Challenge was first created with \$550 million from the \$698.6 million appropriated to the Department of Education for the Race to the Top Competition in the 2011 Omnibus Continuing Appropriations Bill (P.L. 112-10). The program is jointly administered by the Department of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services.

The Race to the Top Early Learning Challenge is based upon the Administration's requests in FY 2009-12 for an Early Learning Challenge Fund. In 2011, nine states were awarded grants. In 2012, states will compete for an additional \$133 million from Race to the Top. The President's 2013 Race to the Top request may also result in further support for early childhood grants.

While this program is technically considered a line item in the Education section, it is one of the most significant investments this year for early childhood programs. Therefore, we have included it as a program of note.

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$2.0  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165



## Child Care and Development Block Grant

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

**-7.8%**  
2008-2012

### Mandatory

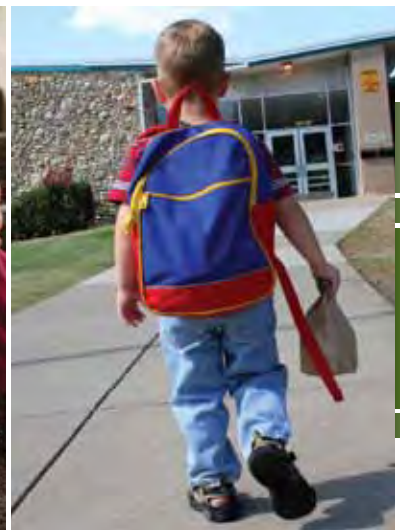
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 3.1 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.8%	1.4%	-7.8%	13.8%	-7.5%	14.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.4%	1.4%	-9.2%	10.3%	-9.2%	12.1%

**3.4%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	3.2%	0.0%	4.5%	2.5%	14.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	3.2%	-1.6%	1.3%	0.6%	11.8%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant 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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 31.](#)





## Child Care Access Means Parents in School

**-3.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 16.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	3.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	3.2%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.0%

The Child Care Access Means Parents in School program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services.

## Even Start Family Literacy Program

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 66.5 Million	\$ 66.5 Million	\$ 66.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-19.2%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-22.2%	0.0%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Even Start Family Literacy Program integrates early childhood education, adult literacy, and adult basic education with parenting education into a unified family literacy program that serves low-income families with young children.

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$2.1  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



## Head Start

**8.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.1 Billion	\$ 7.2 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 8.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	3.1%	1.7%	4.5%	5.4%	1.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.5%	3.1%	0.1%	1.3%	3.4%	-1.1%

Head Start's goal is to bridge the gap that exists between economically disadvantaged children and their more advantaged peers by providing education, social, health, and nutrition services to low-income children before they enter school. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 30.](#)

## IDEA B—Preschool Grants

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

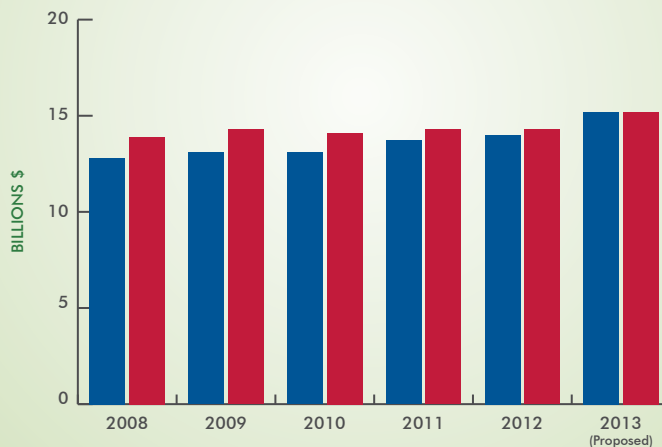
**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 374.1 Million	\$ 374.1 Million	\$ 374.1 Million	\$ 373.4 Million	\$ 372.6 Million	\$ 372.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.3%

Preschool Grants for Children with Disabilities are awarded to states to assist them in providing free appropriate public education to children with disabilities ages three through five years, and at a state's discretion, to two-year-old children with disabilities who will reach age three during the school year.



**TOTAL FEDERAL  
SPENDING  
ON EARLY  
CHILDHOOD  
PROGRAMS**

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted

## IDEA D—Grants for Infants and Families

-4.9%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$500.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 167



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 435.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 439.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 439.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 438.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 442.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 463.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	0.9%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.9%	4.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.9%	0.9%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-0.9%	2.3%

Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities provides funding to states to assist them in implementing and maintaining a statewide, comprehensive, coordinated, multidisciplinary, interagency system that provides early intervention services for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

## Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 36.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 86.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 359.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-64.0</b>	<b>138.9%</b>	<b>317.4%</b>
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>-65.1</b>	<b>134.4%</b>	<b>308.5%</b>

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 includes health care, developmental services for children, early education, parenting skills, child abuse prevention, and nutrition education or assistance.







# EDUCATION

**3.3%**  
2008-2012

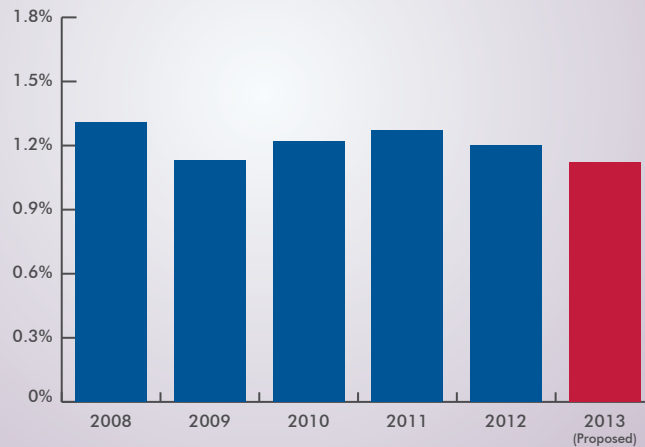
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 39.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 40.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 41.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 44.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 43.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 40.3 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.4%	2.6%	3.9%	7.3%	-3.5%	-6.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.5%	2.6%	2.3%	3.9%	-5.3%	-8.5%

Though most education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources, there are over 80 different federally funded education programs that benefit young people.<sup>1</sup> These programs affect children of all ages, ranging from infants to high school students preparing for college, from all states and territories, and across all income groups. Early childhood programs like Head Start are not included in the Education section of this book, but can be found in the Early Childhood section.

The federal government spends over \$40 billion a year on education programs directed at children, amounting to nearly one-fifth of all federal spending on children. Total federal spending for children's education is on the decline after a steady increase from 2008 to 2011. Overall, spending rose 3.3 percent from 2008 to 2012. Most of this increase, however, is a result of mandatory spending on one program, the Education Jobs Fund. First included in the 2010 budget, the Education Jobs Fund provides additional stimulus funding of nearly \$10 billion, paid out over several years, to help states avoid layoffs of large numbers of teachers. This funding has helped save over 300,000 teaching jobs nationwide.

## CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



From 2008 to 2012, real discretionary spending on education dropped 5.6 percent when adjusted for inflation, including a 7.3 percent drop from 2010 to 2012. The decline is even larger when considering the impact on K-12 education. Race to The Top received \$700 million, the largest increase for any education program in 2011. Of that money, \$500 million was used for a separate Early Learning Challenge. Since Race to The Top is considered a K-12 program, it is included in our Education section. In 2012, Race to the Top was funded at \$550 million, again with a significant, though yet undetermined, amount going to early childhood.

Discretionary funding for FY 2012 dropped due in part to the flat funding of most programs, as well as the elimination of other programs, such as Foreign Language Assistance and the Special Olympics. Many other areas experienced some minor reduction. Funding was increased substantially for Promise Neighborhoods and full funding was restored for Striving Readers. Title I and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) state grants saw nominal increases, though not enough to cover the cost of inflation. The substantial drop in funding is further exacerbated by the Education Jobs Fund, which has been almost completely spent.

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Nearly two-thirds of all the children's programmatic and direct spending contained in AARA went, or will go, towards education. \$38.6 billion will flow through a "State Fiscal Stabilization Fund" to shore up the finances of Local Education Agencies. Another \$24.7 billion will go toward grants for Title I and special education. Altogether, ARRA included more than \$67.6 billion in additional funding for children's education. In FY 2011, \$19.1 billion dollars of ARRA funds were spent on children's education, a 42.8 percent increase over non-ARRA 2011 levels. If projections by the Congressional Budget Office are correct, \$6.3 billion of ARRA money will be spent in 2012 and \$2.1 billion in 2013. This would represent a 14.6 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels, and a 5.2 percent increase over the President's proposed level for 2013.



## The President's 2013 Budget

The proposed 2013 budget for children's education is down, but the numbers require some context. In real terms, the 2013 budget request would decrease overall funding by 8.5 percent, but discretionary funding declines by only 0.4 percent. Nominally, discretionary funding would increase by more than \$700 million, but not enough to cover the expected cost of inflation. The significant drop in overall funding levels is again a result of the Education Jobs Fund running out.

The President's commitment to K-12 education is reflected in selective increases with key competitive initiatives, such as Race to the Top and Promise Neighborhoods. However, the budget request also freezes funding for a number of programs that benefit specific student subgroups, such as homeless students, English Language Learners, and youth transitioning out of the justice system. Furthermore, Title I and IDEA grants, aimed at supporting the most disadvantaged students, receive stagnant funding. The President's budget request again calls for the consolidation of 38 initiatives into 11 streamlined programs. This is the third year that the Obama administration has pushed for a consolidation plan, folding key programs for family literacy and parent engagement into larger pots of money. Not included in the totals is the proposed 2012 American Jobs Act legislation. While unlikely to pass, it would provide a substantial funding increase.

<sup>1</sup> Children's education spending includes all programs, regardless of their Department, that pertain to the category. This includes programs like the National Science Foundation that are not housed in the Department of Education. Additionally, children's education spending includes only dollars spent on children under the age of 18. As a result, higher education programs and adult education programs are not included.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies



**Department:** Education  
**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Funding Level	\$ 13.9 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion
Percent Change from Previous Year	8.3%	4.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)	4.3%	4.3%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.6%	-2.2%

TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT  
**\$10.0 BILLION**  
STIMULUS FUNDING BREAKDOWN ON PAGE 171



One of the largest discretionary programs for children and youth, Title I is the “carrot and the stick” of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA) as reauthorized by the No Child Left Behind Act (NCLB). The purpose of Title I is to provide financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students to help them meet challenging academic standards. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. Funds are used to implement targeted assistance, which helps poor students who are at risk of failing, or who are failing, to meet state academic standards. Additionally, schools that enroll at least 40 percent of students from families in poverty may operate a school-wide Title I model to serve all children in the school.

Title I funds impact students in almost every community in the country. Of all school districts, 93 percent participate in Title I and over half of the nation’s public schools receive Title I funding. Of the schools that receive Title I funds, about three-quarters are elementary schools. Altogether, Title I grants reach about 20 million American children each year.





The importance and impact of Title I cannot be underestimated; it outlines the accountability and sanction system by which all public schools that accept Title I funding must abide. Under NCLB, states must set performance targets that lead to all students attaining proficiency in math and reading by the 2013-14 school year. Students in grades 3 through 8 are required to take annual state exams in math and reading, and once in grades 10 through 12. Title I schools and school districts that do not make adequate yearly progress (AYP) toward the achievement of state standards are subject to sanctions, and eventually complete restructuring.

While funding for Title I grants was stagnant in the years leading up to 2007, they experienced a boost in FY 2008 of about \$1 billion, and then another small increase of about \$600 million in FY 2009. Though funding for Title I Grants changed little in FY 2011 and 2012, President Obama called for maintaining the same level of funding 2013. However, the need in our K-12 schools continues to rise. Child poverty in the United States is now at 22 percent, and the Department of Education estimates that 260,000 more students newly attended public schools during the 2011-12 school year.

A funding freeze for Title I would actually result in a reduction in services to students when the impact of inflation, enrollment increases, and an increase in students in poverty are factored in. Level funding alone represents a real decrease of 2.2 percent, or nearly \$350 million. A greater increase under Title I is needed to protect and expand opportunities that address the learning needs of low-income students. Positive movement could be difficult given the current funding cuts for K-12 programs.

ESEA, including Title I, expired in 2007 and awaits reauthorization in the 112th Congress. Several changes are anticipated, including modifications to the accountability system that include differentiated sanctions for schools that do not meet AYP standards, stronger accountability for graduation rates, and stronger alignment between state standards and the skills and knowledge necessary for college and work.



# Education for Homeless Children and Youth

**-4.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$70.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 64.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 65.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 65.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 65.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 65.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 65.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.5%	2.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.3%	2.1%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%

Education for Homeless Children and Youth is the education subtitle of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Under this initiative, local school districts permit students who become homeless to stay at their school of origin, even if they move away because of their housing situation, by providing transportation to and from school each day. Additionally, because many homeless students have difficulty keeping track of their records, McKinney-Vento allows homeless students to immediately enroll in school with or without the records that may normally be required for enrollment. Finally, funding from McKinney-Vento 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 to maximize academic success.

Education for Homeless Children and Youth helps mitigate some of the negative consequences of homelessness for children. Excessive mobility, for example, has a detrimental impact on student success. According to the Department of Education, a child who changes schools takes four to six months to recover academically. Compared to other children, homeless children are twice as likely to repeat a grade, four times as likely to have developmental delays, and twice as likely to have learning disabilities, according to the National Center on Family Homelessness.







The stability provided through McKinney-Vento helps to prevent homeless students from falling behind in their schoolwork, despite any instability they might experience outside of school. Students can receive, but are not limited to, some of the following services: tutoring or other instructional support; referrals for medical, dental, or other health services; transportation; clothing; and school supplies.

During the 2009-10 school year, 939,903 students were identified as homeless by the Department of Education, an 18 percent increase over the 2007-08 school year. Nationally, 42 states (79 percent) reported increases in the total number of homeless children and youth enrolled in school districts. Of homeless school children in America, 72 percent are temporarily sharing housing with others because they have no place else to go, another 19 percent are living in shelters, and 5 percent are living in motels. Only 9 percent of school districts receive subgrants from Education for Homeless Children and Youth to provide services to homeless students. Additional funds are needed to reach a larger share of this vulnerable population so that they can enroll, attend, and succeed in school.

Despite the increasing need, funding for Education for Homeless Children and Youth has been relatively flat up to 2012. The appropriation for FY 2012 actually cut funding by \$131,000, representing a real drop of 2 percent. Although President Obama's 2013 budget request would cut funding below 2012 levels, when adjusted for inflation, the cut is an even greater 2.4 percent decrease from 2012, despite the increased need for this program.

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth initiative is up for reauthorization concurrent with the reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. To protect and strengthen this successful program, policy makers are considering improving the capacity of local liaisons and authorizing a separate transportation fund to help school districts defray the cost of transportation.

# English Language Acquisition State Grants

**-2.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** English Language Acquisition

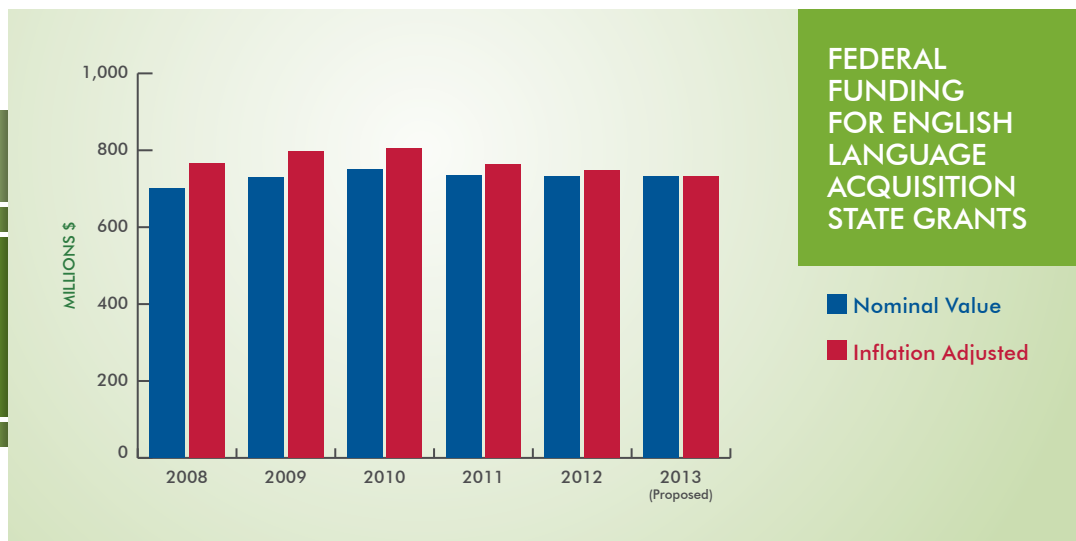
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 700.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 730.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 750.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 733.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 732.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 732.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.7%	4.2%	2.7%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.8%	4.2%	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.0%	-2.2%

English Language Acquisition State Grants ensure that English Language Learner (ELL) students learn academic English, develop high levels of academic achievement, and meet the same challenging state academic standards as all children. These grants assist states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity by upgrading curricula and providing teacher training opportunities to more effectively teach ELL students.

In 2009, over 5.3 million ELL students attended U.S. public schools, comprising almost 11 percent of total student enrollment. Furthermore, nearly half of all Hispanic students in the U.S., the second largest and fastest growing demographic group in America's schools, are ELL students. From 2000 to 2010, the Hispanic population in the U.S. increased by 43 percent and the number of Hispanic children grew 39 percent.





Unfortunately, wide gaps still exist between ELL students and their English-fluent peers. In 2011, according to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, only 29 percent of grade 8 ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading, compared to 78 percent of non-ELL students. Only 31 percent of grade 4 ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading, compared to 72 percent of non-ELL students. These academic outcomes call for a wider and deeper effort to bridge this achievement gap.

President Obama's FY 2013 budget request freezes funding at \$732 million for English Language Acquisition State Grants. After losing funding in 2012, this freeze amounts to a 2.2 percent decrease after inflation is factored in. Given that achievement gaps still persist between ELL and non-ELL students, leveling the funding fails to adequately meet the need of the rapidly growing ELL population. These burgeoning numbers of English learners pose unique challenges for educators striving to ensure that such students get access to the core curriculum in schools, acquiring academic knowledge as well as English language skills. Therefore, as the President's request misses an opportunity to move the nation closer to meeting the needs of these students and the schools serving them, a more significant investment remains essential.

## 21st Century Community Learning Centers

**-0.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	10.2%	4.6%	3.1%	-1.1%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.1%	4.6%	1.5%	-4.1%	-2.1%	-2.1%

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers program supports the creation of community learning centers for students who attend high-poverty and low-performing schools. The program also helps students meet standards in core academic subjects, such as reading and math.

## Academies for American History and Civics

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 1.8 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.8%	0.0%	-6.7%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-8.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

This program 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.

## Advanced Credentialing

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.6 Million	\$ 10.6 Million	\$ 10.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-42.2%	10.4%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-44.3%	10.4%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Advanced Credentialing Program supports teachers seeking advanced certification or advanced credentialing through high-quality professional programs designed to improve teaching and learning.



## Advanced Placement

**-42.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 43.5 Million	\$ 43.5 Million	\$ 45.8 Million	\$ 43.3 Million	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	17.6%	0.0%	5.3%	-5.6%	-37.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	13.2%	0.0%	3.6%	-8.6%	-38.9%	-100.0%

The Advanced Placement Program supports state and local efforts to increase access to advanced placement classes and tests for low-income students. It also helps states pay AP test fees for low-income students.

## Alaska Native Educational Equity

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 33.2 Million	\$ 33.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.7%

The Alaska Native Educational Program supports projects that recognize and address the educational needs of Native Alaskan students, parents, and teachers.

## Alcohol Abuse Reduction

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.7 Million	\$ 32.7 Million	\$ 6.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	-78.9%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.9%	-1.6%	-79.5%	-100.0%	N/A

Grants to Reduce Alcohol Abuse assist schools in the development and implementation of innovative and effective alcohol abuse prevention programs for secondary school students.

## American Printing House for the Blind

**6.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 21.6 Million	\$ 22.6 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	23.0%	4.5%	8.9%	-0.2%	-0.2%	2.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	18.5%	4.5%	7.1%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-0.2%

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.





## Arts in Education

**62.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.1 Million	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 15.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.6%	9.5%	2.7%	72.6%	-10.4%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.2%	9.5%	1.1%	67.3%	-12.1%	-100.0%

Arts in Education encourages the involvement of, and foster greater awareness of the need for, arts programs for persons with disabilities.

## Career Academies

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** N/A

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 200.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Career academies combine a college-preparatory and career and technical curriculum with a career theme (such as health care, business and finance, or engineering). This initiative would allow states to award grants to partnerships of school districts and local employers, creating 3,000 new career academies and increasing the number of students served by 50 percent.

## Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program

**-2.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 75.7 Million	\$ 78.0 Million	\$ 79.0 Million	\$ 78.8 Million	\$ 78.7 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.1%	3.1%	1.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.3%	3.1%	-0.3%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-100.0%

The Carol M. White Physical Education Program provides grants to initiate, expand, and improve physical education programs for K-12 students. Funds may be used to provide equipment and support staff and teacher training and education.



## Character Education

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 23.8 Million	\$ 11.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	-50.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	-50.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Character Education Program supports character education programs to be integrated into classroom instruction and carried out in conjunction with other education reform efforts. Programs must take into consideration views of students, parents, and other members of the community.

## Charter School Grants

**13.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 211.0 Million	\$ 216.0 Million	\$ 256.0 Million	\$ 255.5 Million	\$ 255.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	2.4%	18.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	2.4%	16.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-100.0%

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

## Civic Education

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 31.9 Million	\$ 33.5 Million	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 1.2 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.6%	4.8%	4.6%	-96.7%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.6%	4.8%	3.0%	-96.8%	-100.0%	N/A

Civic Education Program funds are used to improve the quality of civics and government education programs in America's schools. The goal is to promote and strengthen civic responsibility among students.

## Close Up Fellowships

**-100%**  
2008-2012

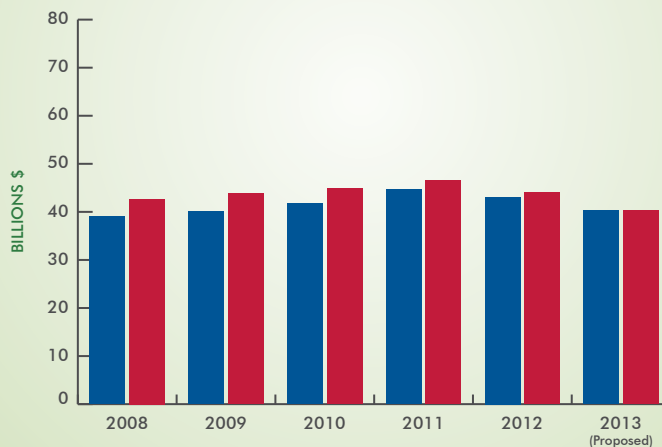
**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	33.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	28.6%	0.0%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Close Up Fellowship Program provides financial aid to the Close Up Foundation to enable low-income students, their teachers, and recent immigrants to come to Washington, D.C. to study the operations of the three branches of the federal government.



**TOTAL FEDERAL  
SPENDING  
CHILDREN'S  
EDUCATION  
PROGRAMS**

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted

## College Pathways and Accelerated Learning

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 81.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support competitive funds to provide college-level and accelerated courses and instruction, including gifted and talented programs, in high-poverty schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Placement, High School Graduation Initiative, and Javits Gifted and Talented Education.

## Comprehensive Centers

-16.2%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 57.1 Million	\$ 57.1 Million	\$ 56.3 Million	\$ 51.2 Million	\$ 51.1 Million	\$ 51.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.5%	0.0%	-1.4%	-9.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	0.0%	-3.0%	-11.9%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Comprehensive Centers Program supports 21 comprehensive centers that provide training, technical assistance, and professional development in reading, mathematics, and technology to assist districts and schools in meeting their student achievement goals.

## Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration

-100%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-31.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-34.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Project provides funds for schools to adopt and implement a comprehensive school reform program that places an emphasis on basic academics and parental involvement. The program aims to enable all children in the schools served, particularly low-achieving children, to meet challenging state content and student performance standards.



TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$200.0  
MILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



## Corporation for National and Community Service

**14.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Independent Agency

**Bureau:** N/A

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 40%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 856.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 889.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.2%	3.9%	29.2%	-6.4%	-2.5%	1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.8%	3.9%	27.2%	-9.3%	-4.3%	-0.9%

The Corporation for National and Community Service (CNCS) is the nation's largest grant maker supporting service and volunteering. Through its three main programs—Senior Corps, AmeriCorps, and Learn and Serve America—CNCS provides volunteer and community service opportunities to Americans of all ages.

## Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 8.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 8.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 8.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-77.3%	0.0%	0.0%	20.9%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-78.2%	0.0%	-1.6%	17.2%	-100.0%	N/A

Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities grants help public charter schools improve their credit in order to obtain private sector capital to buy, construct, renovate, or lease academic facilities. The Department of Education established this program to allow charter schools to overcome financial challenges that can limit their ability to find appropriate accommodations.

## Early Reading First

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 112.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 112.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.3%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.9%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Early Reading First supports the development of early childhood centers of excellence that provide preschool age children, particularly those from low-income families, with language and cognitive skills and an early reading foundation.

## Education Construction

**-48.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Interior

**Bureau:** Bureau of Indian Affairs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 142.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 128.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 112.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 140.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 79.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 82.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-30.3%	-9.9%	-12.3%	24.4%	-43.5%	3.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-32.8%	-9.9%	-13.7%	20.5%	-44.5%	1.1%

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.





TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$70.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



## Education for Homeless Children and Youth

**-4.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 64.1 Million	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 65.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.5%	2.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.3%	2.1%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-2.4%

This 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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 42.](#)

## Education for Native Hawaiians

**-4.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 34.3 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 34.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	3.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	1.4%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.7%

The Native Hawaiian Education Program's purpose is to develop innovative educational programs to assist native Hawaiians and to supplement and expand existing educational programs for this population.

## Education Jobs Fund (P.L. 111-226)

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Jobs Fund

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 3.7 Billion	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	310.4%	-26.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	297.7%	-28.0%	-100.0%

This program provides money to states to pay salaries and benefits and to rehire, retain, or hire school-based employees. These funds are specifically targeted at providing educational and related services for early childhood, elementary, and secondary education. The funds may not be used by the local school districts for administrative expenses, overhead, or other support services.

## Education Statistics

15.1%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 88.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 98.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 108.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 108.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 108.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 115.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	11.4%	10.2%	-0.2%	0.4%	5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	11.4%	8.4%	-3.3%	-1.5%	3.5%

The Federal 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.

## Educational Technology State Grants

-100%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 267.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 267.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	-62.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-63.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

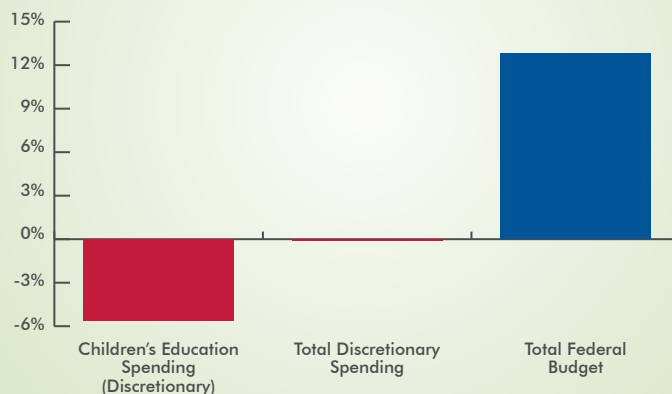
**\$650.0  
MLLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 166



The Enhancing Education Through Technology Program is designed to improve student academic achievement through the use of technology in schools, assist all students in becoming technologically literate by the end of eighth grade, and encourage the integration of technology with teacher training and curriculum development to establish successful research-based instructional methods.





**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**

## Effective Teachers and Leaders State Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide formula funds to states and local school districts to recruit, prepare, support, reward, and retain effective teachers, principals, and other school leaders, especially in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Ready-to-Teach and Teacher Quality State Grants.

## Effective Teaching and Learning for a Well-Rounded Education

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 90.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide competitive grants to high-need local school districts, or entities in partnership with at least one high-need local school district, to develop and expand innovative practices to improve teaching and learning in the arts, foreign languages, civics and government, history, geography, and other subjects. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Academies for American History and Civics, Arts in Education, Civic Education, Close Up Fellowships, Excellence in Economic Education, Foreign Language Assistance, and Teaching American History.



## Effective Teaching and Learning: Literacy

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 187.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would provide competitive grants to states, State Education Agencies (SEAs), or SEAs in partnership with outside entities to support comprehensive state and local efforts to improve literacy instruction, particularly in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Even Start, Improving Literacy Through School Libraries, the National Writing Project, Reading is Fundamental, Ready to Learn Television, and Striving Readers.

## Effective Teaching and Learning: STEM

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 150.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support competitive grants to State Education Agencies (SEAs) and SEAs in partnership with outside entities to improve the teaching and learning of Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) subjects, especially in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the Mathematics and Science Partnerships program.

## Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

**0.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 48.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 52.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 55.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 52.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 52.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	40.3%	7.0%	5.8%	-4.7%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	35.1%	7.0%	4.1%	-7.7%	-2.0%	-100.0%

The Elementary and Secondary School Counseling Program provides grants to Local Education Agencies to establish or expand elementary and secondary counseling programs. Funded projects tend to use a developmentally appropriate preventative approach, including in-service training, and involve parents and community groups.

## English Language Acquisition State Grants

**-2.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** English Language Acquisition

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 700.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 730.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 750.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 733.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 732.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 732.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.7%	4.2%	2.7%	-2.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.8%	4.2%	1.1%	-5.2%	-2.0%	-2.2%

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. The program assists states, school districts, and higher education institutions in building capacity, including upgrading curricula and providing teacher training to more effectively teach ELL students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 44.](#)

## Evaluation of Title I Programs

**-67.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 9.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 9.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 9.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 8.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 3.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-11.1%	-60.8%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-13.8%	-61.5%	-100.0%

Evaluation funds are used to carry out a national assessment of Title I that examines how well schools, school districts, and states are implementing the Title I Grants to LEAs program, as well as the program's impact on improving student academic achievement.

## Expanding Educational Options

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 255.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support two competitive grant opportunities to increase education options for students attending low-performing schools: (1) Supporting Effective Charter School Grants and (2) Promoting Public School Choice Grants. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Charter School Grants, Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities, Parental Information and Resource Centers, Smaller Learning Communities, and Voluntary Public School Choice.

## Foreign Language Assistance

-100%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 26.3 Million	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 26.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	7.9%	2.6%	2.3%	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	3.9%	2.6%	0.7%	-3.3%	-100.0%	N/A

The Foreign Language Assistance Program provides grants to support innovative foreign language programs for elementary and secondary school students.

## Fund for the Improvement of Education

-84.0%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 239.4 Million	\$ 234.9 Million	\$ 245.7 Million	\$ 40.9 Million	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 36.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	65.3%	-1.9%	4.6%	-83.4%	-0.2%	-11.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	59.2%	-1.9%	3.0%	-83.9%	-2.0%	-13.7%

The Fund for the Improvement of Education supports activities to improve the quality of elementary and secondary education and to assist all students in meeting academic standards.



## Gallaudet University

**3.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 31%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 113.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 124.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 123.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 122.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 125.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 118.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.0%	9.4%	-0.8%	-0.2%	2.4%	-6.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.1%	9.4%	-2.4%	-3.3%	0.5%	-8.2%

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

## GEAR UP

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 303.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 313.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 323.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 302.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 302.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 302.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	3.2%	3.2%	-6.3%	-0.2%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	3.2%	1.6%	-9.2%	-2.0%	-2.2%

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





## Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education



**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Indian Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 96.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 105.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 106.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.3%	2.8%	5.0%	-0.2%	1.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.4%	2.8%	3.4%	-3.3%	-0.2%	-2.1%

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

## Hawkins Centers of Excellence

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>N/A</b>	<b>\$ 30.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Hawkins Centers of Excellence will increase the talent pool of effective minority educators by expanding and reforming teacher education programs at minority-serving institutions.

## High School Graduation Initiative

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-5.2%	-2.0%	-100.0%

The High School Graduation Initiative provides funding for grants to Local Education Agencies to implement proven strategies for reducing the number of students who drop out before completing secondary school and for assisting youth to reenter school after they have dropped out.

## IDEA B—Grants to States

-2.0%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.0 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.4%	4.2%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.7%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.4%	4.2%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.2%	-2.0%

Special Education Grants to States assist states in meeting the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities.

## IDEA D—Parent Information Centers

2.0%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.5 Million	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 28.9 Million	\$ 29.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.2%	1.9%	3.7%	-0.2%	3.4%	0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.6%	1.9%	2.1%	-3.3%	1.5%	-1.9%

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.

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$11.7  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 167



## IDEA D—Personnel Preparation

-6.3%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 88.2 Million	\$ 90.7 Million	\$ 90.7 Million	\$ 88.5 Million	\$ 88.3 Million	\$ 86.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	2.8%	0.0%	-2.4%	-0.2%	-2.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	2.8%	-1.6%	-5.4%	-2.0%	-4.7%

The Personnel Development to Improve Services and Results for Children with Disabilities Program provides funds to be used to train personnel in leadership, early intervention and early childhood, low-incidence, high-incidence, related services, special education, and regular education in order to work with children with disabilities.

## IDEA D—State Personnel Development

81.9%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

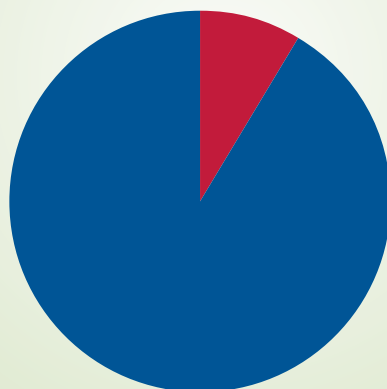
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 22.6 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 46.8 Million	\$ 43.9 Million	\$ 45.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	112.4%	0.0%	-2.4%	-6.3%	2.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	112.4%	-1.6%	-5.4%	-8.0%	0.3%

The State Personnel Development Grant Program assists State Educational Agencies in reforming and improving their systems for personnel preparation and professional development of individuals providing early intervention, educational, and transition services in order to improve results for children with disabilities.



## CHILDREN'S EDUCATION SPENDING, 2012



■ Discretionary  
■ Mandatory

### IDEA D—Technical Assistance and Dissemination

**6.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 48.5 Million	\$ 49.5 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 54.8 Million	\$ 47.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	1.0%	2.1%	-1.5%	12.3%	-14.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	1.0%	0.5%	-4.6%	10.2%	-16.1%

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

### IDEA D—Technology and Media Services

**-36.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 38.6 Million	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 28.6 Million	\$ 26.6 Million	\$ 29.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.3%	-1.7%	13.9%	-34.9%	-7.2%	9.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.5%	-1.7%	12.1%	-36.9%	-8.9%	6.7%

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.

## Impact Aid

-2.5%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Impact Aid

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

**\$100.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 167



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.0%	2.0%	0.8%	-0.2%	1.5%	-5.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.7%	2.0%	-0.8%	-3.3%	-0.4%	-7.3%

Impact Aid provides financial support to school districts affected by federal activities, with the goal of providing quality education to children living on Indian and other federal lands.

## Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

-100%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Improving Literacy Through School Libraries Program helps Local Education Agencies improve reading achievement by providing students with increased access to up-to-date school library materials, a well-equipped technologically advanced school library media center, and professionally certified school library media specialists.

## Indian Education

8.0%

2008-2012

**Department:** Interior

**Bureau:** Bureau of Indian Affairs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 689.6 Million	\$ 716.2 Million	\$ 799.4 Million	\$ 752.7 Million	\$ 795.5 Million	\$ 796.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.8%	3.8%	11.6%	-5.8%	5.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.9%	3.8%	9.9%	-8.8%	3.7%	-2.1%

The Bureau of Indian Education is a service organization devoted to providing quality education for American Indian people. It operates and maintains 184 elementary and secondary schools for 50,000 students.



## Investing in Innovation

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 149.7 Million	\$ 149.4 Million	\$ 150.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-0.2%	0.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.1%	-1.8%

This program, based on the \$640 million program authorized by ARRA, provides grants to develop and validate promising practices, strategies, or programs for which there is potential but for which efficacy has not yet been systematically studied.

## Javits Gifted and Talented Education

-100%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.8%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

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.





## Magnet Schools Assistance

**-11.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 104.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	-4.6%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-6.1%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-1.8%

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.

## Mathematics and Science Partnerships

**-21.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 179.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 179.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 180.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 175.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 149.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 150.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.8%	-3.0%	-14.5%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-0.7%	-6.0%	-16.1%	-2.0%

Mathematics and Science Partnerships support projects to improve the academic achievement of students in mathematics and science.

## Migrant Education Program

**-3.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 379.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 394.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 394.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 394.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 392.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 393.2 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	3.9%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.4%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	3.9%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.2%	-2.0%

The Migrant Education State Grant Program assists states in providing education and support services to ensure that migratory children have the opportunity to meet the same challenging state content and performance standards expected of all children.

## National Activities for Indian Education

**41.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Indian Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 3.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 3.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 3.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 3.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 5.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 6.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	51.2%	2.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	48.4%	0.0%

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

## National Assessment of Educational Progress

**24.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 104.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 138.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 138.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 138.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 138.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 133.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	11.7%	33.4%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	-4.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	7.5%	33.4%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.9%	-6.1%

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.

## National Programs for Vocational Education

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 7.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-21.4%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-24.3%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.2%

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

## National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

**6.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** National Science Foundation

**Bureau:** Education and Human Resources

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 25%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 725.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 845.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 872.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 861.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 829.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 876.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-8.9%	16.5%	3.3%	-1.3%	-3.7%	5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-12.3%	16.5%	1.6%	-4.4%	-5.5%	3.4%

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

## National Writing Project

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 23.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 24.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 25.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.5%	3.0%	5.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.5%	3.0%	3.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The National Writing Project supports K-16 teacher training programs that promote effective strategies to teach writing.



## Parental Information and Resource Centers

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 38.9 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	0.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	0.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Parental Information and Resource Centers help implement successful and effective parental involvement policies, programs, and activities that lead to improvements in student academic achievement and that strengthen partnerships among parents, teachers, principals, administrators, and other school personnel.

## Promise Neighborhoods

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	200.0%	99.6%	67.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	190.7%	95.9%	63.4%

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



## PROMISE: Promoting Readiness of Minors in SSI

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,403.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	1,370.7%

This program develops and evaluates innovative approaches to improving outcomes for children receiving Supplemental Security Income and their families.

## Race to the Top

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 698.6 Million	\$ 549.0 Million	\$ 850.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-21.4%	54.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-22.9%	51.5%

This program, modeled after the \$4 billion program authorized by ARRA, creates incentives for state and local reforms and innovation that lead to significant improvements in student achievement, high school graduation rates, and college enrollment rates. This year's appropriation will be used to again fund early childhood innovation as well as grants to individual school districts to assist qualifying low-income families in obtaining child care so that parents can work or attend classes or training. [For more information, see Early Childhood Programs of Special Note, page 32.](#)



## Reading First State Grants

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 393.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-61.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-63.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Reading First State Grants provide assistance to states to ensure that all children learn to read well by the end of third grade. It also focuses on teacher development and ensuring that all teachers, including special education teachers, have the tools they need to effectively help their students learn to read.

## Reading is Fundamental

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 24.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 24.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 24.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.1%	0.8%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.7%	0.8%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

Reading is Fundamental provides books for low-income children and youths from infancy to high school age and supports activities to motivate them to read.



## Ready to Learn Television

**6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 23.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 25.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 27.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 27.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 27.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	6.7%	7.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	6.7%	5.7%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-100.0%

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

## Regional Educational Laboratories

**-18.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 65.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 67.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 70.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 57.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 57.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 71.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.2%	3.1%	4.6%	-18.6%	-0.1%	23.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.6%	3.1%	2.9%	-21.1%	-2.0%	20.9%

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.

## Research, Development and Dissemination

**11.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 159.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 167.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 200.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 199.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 189.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 202.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.8%	4.7%	19.7%	-0.2%	-5.0%	6.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	4.7%	17.9%	-3.3%	-6.8%	4.1%

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



## Research in Special Education

**-33.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 70.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 70.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 71.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 51.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 50.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.7%	-28.3%	-2.1%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-0.9%	-30.5%	-3.9%	-2.0%

The Research in Special Education Program supports scientifically rigorous research contributing to the solution for specific early intervention and educational problems associated with children with disabilities.

## Rural Education

**-2.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 171.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 173.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 174.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 174.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 179.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 179.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.7%	0.9%	0.9%	-0.2%	2.7%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.0%	0.9%	-0.7%	-3.3%	0.8%	-2.3%

The Rural Education Program provides financial assistance to rural school districts to carry out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools.

## Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 294.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 294.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.9%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-18.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities State Grant Program provides support for a variety of drug and violence prevention activities focused primarily on school-aged youths. Activities are coordinated with related federal, state, and community efforts and resources.

## Safe Schools and Citizenship Education National Programs

**-55.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 137.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 139.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 191.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 119.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 64.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.4%	1.0%	37.7%	-37.7%	-45.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.1%	1.0%	35.5%	-39.6%	-46.6%	-100.0%

The goals of the National Programs are to enhance the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use, reduce violence among students, and promote safety and discipline for students at all educational levels by supporting drug and violence prevention and education activities.

## School Improvement Grants

**1.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 491.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 545.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 545.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 534.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 533.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 534.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	293.0%	11.1%	0.0%	-2.0%	-0.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	278.5%	11.1%	-1.6%	-5.1%	-2.0%	-2.1%

School Improvement Grants provide academic support and learning opportunities to Local Education Agencies and schools with high numbers or a high percentage of poor children to ensure that these children meet academic achievement standards.

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$3.0  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168



## School Leadership

**88.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.5 Million	\$ 19.2 Million	\$ 29.2 Million	\$ 29.2 Million	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	32.8%	52.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	32.8%	49.6%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-100.0%

The School Leadership Program provides grants to support the development, enhancement, or expansion of innovative programs to recruit, train, and mentor principals and assistant principals for high-need schools.

## Smaller Learning Communities

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 80.1 Million	\$ 88.0 Million	\$ 88.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-14.3%	9.9%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-17.5%	9.9%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Smaller Learning Communities program supports school districts and large schools in the development, implementation, and expansion of more effective and personalized learning environments by reducing the size of schools and by creating “schools within schools.”







## Special Education Studies and Evaluations

**12.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.5 Million	\$ 9.5 Million	\$ 11.5 Million	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 11.4 Million	\$ 11.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.4%	0.0%	21.1%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-3.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.0%	0.0%	19.2%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-5.7%

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.

## Special Olympics Education Programs

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Special Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.8 Million	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 8.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 8.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	-31.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	-31.3%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-100.0%	N/A

These programs provide financial assistance to the Special Olympics for activities that promote expansion of the Special Olympics and for the design and implementation of education programs that can be integrated into classroom instruction.



## Special Programs for Indian Children

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Indian Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 19.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 19.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 19.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 19.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 19.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 19.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.1%

Special Program 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.

## State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

**-10.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 408.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 410.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 410.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 390.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 389.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 390.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.3%	0.5%	0.0%	-5.1%	-0.2%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.4%	0.5%	-1.6%	-8.0%	-2.1%	-2.0%

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

## State Grants for Career and Technical Education

**-10.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 48%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	-1.2%	0.0%	-3.2%	-0.2%	0.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.3%	-1.2%	-1.6%	-6.2%	-2.1%	-1.3%

State Grants for Career and Technical Education provide states with funds to more fully develop the academic, career, and technical skills of secondary and postsecondary students in career and technical programs.

## State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality

**-22.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 2.5 Billion	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.5%	-0.4%	0.0%	-16.3%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.3%	-0.4%	-1.6%	-18.9%	-2.1%	-100.0%

State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality are designed to increase academic achievement of children by recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers and principals and holding Local Education Agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

## Statewide Data Systems

**-26.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Institute of Education Sciences

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.3 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 58.3 Million	\$ 42.2 Million	\$ 38.1 Million	\$ 53.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	96.7%	34.6%	-10.4%	-27.6%	-9.7%	39.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	89.4%	34.6%	-11.8%	-29.9%	-11.4%	36.2%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
\$250.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 169



These grants are given to 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.



## Striving Readers

**321.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 35.4 Million	\$ 35.4 Million	\$ 200.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 159.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	11.0%	0.0%	465.4%	-100.0%	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.9%	0.0%	456.5%	-100.0%	N/A	-100.0%

The Striving Readers Program supports efforts to improve the reading skills of struggling middle school and high school aged readers.

## Successful, Safe, and Healthy Students

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Supporting Student Success

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 196.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would authorize funds to support states, local school districts, and schools in their comprehensive efforts to create safe, healthy, and drug-free environments that promote improved teaching and learning. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Alcohol Abuse Reduction, the Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program, Elementary and Secondary School Counseling, Foundations for Learning, Mental Health Integration in Schools, and Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Communities National Activities.

## Teach For America

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 18.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

Teach For America recruits, selects, trains, and supports recent college graduates who commit to serve as teachers for at least two years in high-need schools.

## Teacher and Leader Innovation Fund

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 400.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would fund competitive grants to states and local school districts to implement bold plans to improve the education workforce in high-need schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: Advanced Credentialing and the Teacher Incentive Fund.

## Teacher and Leader Pathways

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Instructional Teams

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This proposal would support the creation or expansion of high-quality, traditional, and alternative pathways into the teaching profession with a focus on recruiting, preparing, and retaining highly effective school leadership teams in low-performing schools. It consolidates funding for the following programs: School Leadership, Teach For America, Teacher Quality Partnership, Teachers for a Competitive Tomorrow, and Transition to Teaching.

## Teacher Incentive Fund Grants

188.1%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 97.3 Million	\$ 97.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 399.2 Million	\$ 299.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	48,535.0%	0.0%	311.2%	-0.2%	-25.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	46,736.7%	0.0%	304.8%	-3.3%	-26.4%	-100.0%

The Teacher Incentive Fund supports efforts to develop and implement performance-based teacher and principal compensation systems in high-need schools.

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$200.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170





## Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants

**19.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.7 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 43.0 Million	\$ 42.9 Million	\$ 42.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-43.8%	48.5%	-14.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-45.9%	48.5%	-15.4%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-100.0%

Teacher Quality Enhancement 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.

## Teaching of Traditional American History

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 117.9 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.6%	0.9%	0.0%	-61.4%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.2%	0.9%	-1.6%	-62.6%	-100.0%	N/A

The Teaching of Traditional American History program is designed to raise student achievement by helping teachers develop a greater understanding of traditional American history.



## Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

**-2.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 13.9 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.3%	4.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	4.3%	4.3%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.6%	-2.2%

**TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT**

**\$10.0 BILLION**

STIMULUS FUNDING BREAKDOWN ON PAGE 171



The purpose of Title I is to provide financial assistance to school districts and schools serving low-income students in order to help them meet challenging academic standards. Title I funds are distributed to school districts based on a four-part formula that targets resources to low-income students. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 40.](#)

## Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

**-3.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Education for the Disadvantaged

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 50.4 Million	\$ 50.4 Million	\$ 50.3 Million	\$ 50.2 Million	\$ 50.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	3.1%	0.0%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	3.1%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-2.2%

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 as well as in adult correctional institutions.



## Training and Advisory Services

**-6.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** School Improvement Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 9.5 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	35.8%	-26.3%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	35.8%	-27.5%	-3.3%	-2.0%	-1.6%

The Training and Advisory Services Program funds Equity Assistance Centers to provide technical assistance and training, upon request, in the areas of race, sex, and national origin to public school districts and other responsible governmental agencies to help schools and communities ensure that equitable education opportunities are available and accessible for all children.

## Transition to Teaching

**-44.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 41.1 Million	\$ 26.1 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-5.9%	-36.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-8.8%	-37.8%	-100.0%

The Transition to Teaching program provides grants to recruit and retrain highly qualified mid-career professionals and recent graduates of institutions of higher education as licensed and successful teachers in high-need schools.



## TRIO Programs

-5.1%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Higher Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 828.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 848.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 853.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 826.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 839.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 840.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	2.4%	0.6%	-3.1%	1.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	2.4%	-1.0%	-6.1%	-0.3%	-2.1%

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.

## Voluntary Public School Choice

-100%

2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Innovation and Improvement

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 25.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 25.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 25.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 25.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-100.0%	N/A

The Voluntary Public School Choice Program supports projects that provide parents, particularly parents of children attending low-performance public schools, with expanded education options by establishing or expanding intradistrict, interdistrict, and open enrollment public school choice programs.





# EDUCATION: MILITARY

**11.5%**  
2008-2012

## TOTAL SPENDING ON MILITARY EDUCATION

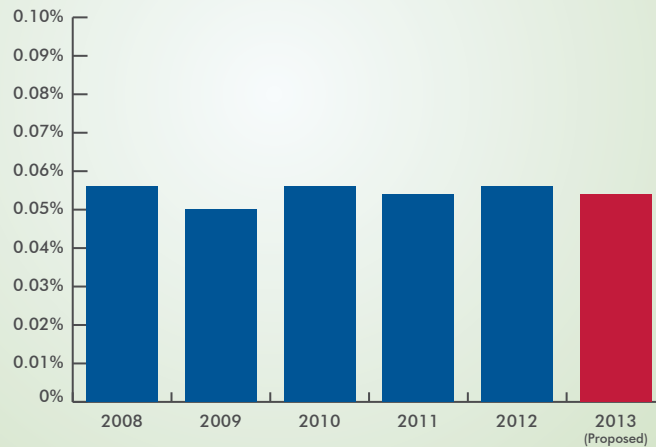
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.1%	6.0%	8.5%	-0.4%	4.0%	-2.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.7%	6.0%	6.8%	-3.5%	2.1%	-4.4%

Of the nearly two million U.S. children who have parents connected with the military, 1.1 million are school-aged. The overwhelming majority, about 80 percent of these students, attend U.S. public schools. But roughly eight percent are enrolled in schools run by the Department of Defense, which operates 191 schools in 14 districts located in 12 foreign countries, seven states, Guam, and Puerto Rico.

The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) operates these schools through two programs. The Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools serve dependents within the continental United States as well as Cuba, Guam, and the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico. The DoD Dependents Schools serve dependents outside the continental United States.

DoDEA also provides support and resources to local school districts that serve children of military families through the Impact Aid program. The program began in 1950 as a Department of Education effort to support local school districts with high concentrations of military children. The program was subsequently expanded to include children who live on Indian and other federal lands that are exempt from local property taxes. Since 1990, when Department of Education Impact Aid funds began to decline, DoDEA has provided a supplement to school districts whose military child populations are 20 percent or greater.

## CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING

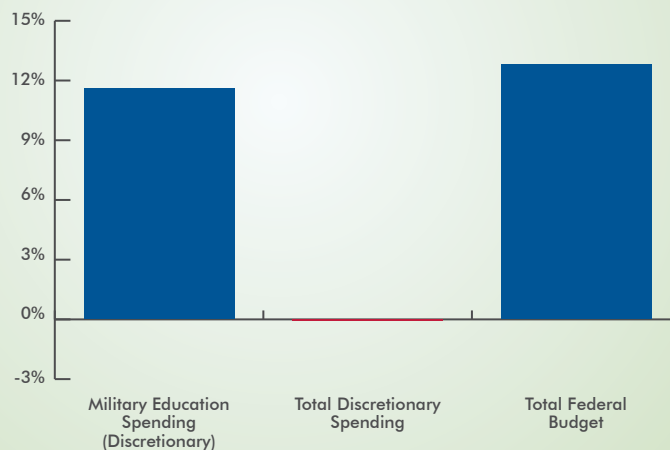


The long-term picture for military education is positive. Funding has increased by 11.5 percent in real terms since FY 2008. This year saw an increase of nearly \$80 million, which in real terms is 2.1 percent above 2011. The majority of this increase came in direct funding to military schools, while Impact Aid and Troops to Teachers saw small gains.

## The President's 2013 Budget

President Obama's FY 2013 budget request is a drop from 2012, falling 4.4 percent when adjusting for inflation. This includes a 2.2 percent drop in DoDEA appropriations and no request for Supplemental Impact Aid, while Troops to Teachers would receive a small boost. If the President's budget is passed as requested, funding for military schools would still be 6.6 percent higher, in real terms, than it was in 2008.

## REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2008-2012





## Department of Defense Education Activities (DoDEA)

**11.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Defense

**Bureau:** N/A

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.8%	5.7%	8.9%	-0.3%	3.8%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.0%	5.7%	7.2%	-3.4%	1.9%	-2.2%

DoDEA is the agency of the Department of Defense that oversees all schools on military bases abroad.

## Supplemental to Impact Aid

**20.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Defense

**Bureau:** N/A

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 35.0 Million	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 41.0 Million	\$ 40.0 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-18.6%	25.7%	-6.8%	-2.4%	12.5%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-21.6%	25.7%	-8.3%	-5.5%	10.4%	-100.0%

The Supplemental to Impact Aid Program provides financial assistance to LEAs that are heavily impacted by the presence of military dependent students.



## Troops to Teachers

**-2.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Defense

**Bureau:** Defense Dependents Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 14.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	0.1%	4.2%	4.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.0%	2.2%	1.8%

The Troops to Teachers program assists eligible members of the armed forces to obtain certification or licensing as elementary, secondary, vocational, or technical school teachers and helps these individuals find employment in high-need Local Education Agencies or charter schools.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S MILITARY EDUCATION PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted







# HEALTH

**22.4%**  
2008-2012

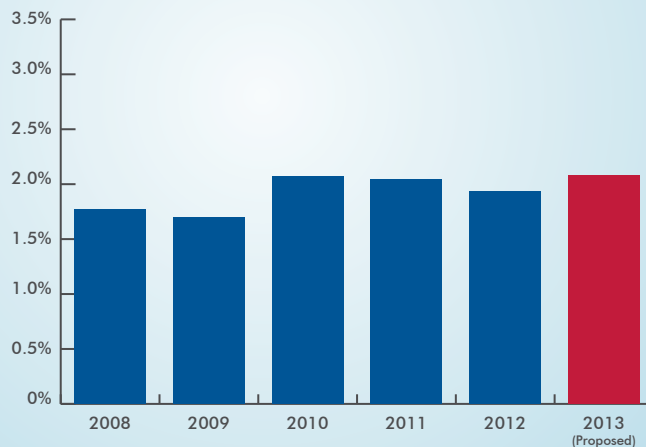
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HEALTH

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 53.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 60.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 70.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 72.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 69.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 75.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	14.2%	16.7%	2.1%	-3.9%	8.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.0%	14.2%	14.8%	-1.1%	-5.7%	6.1%

For the first time in recent history, this year spending on children's health care declined by nearly 6 percent in real terms. This drop is almost exclusively a result of the drop in Medicaid outlays, stemming in large part from the expiration of the temporary Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) increase that was secured in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA). When adjusted for inflation, Medicaid outlays will fall by almost 9 percent from 2011 to 2012. Given that investments in Medicaid alone make up about 70 percent of all federal children's health spending, it is no surprise that a decline in Medicaid means a decline in spending on children's health. While funding for the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) continued to grow steadily since last year, it was not enough to offset the drop in Medicaid. Most other children's health initiatives received level funding in 2012.

Despite the drop in 2012 investments, overall federal spending on children's health has grown by 22.4 percent in real terms since 2008. While discretionary spending on children's health makes up a very small portion of the overall children's health budget, it is worth noting that the trend in spending on the discretionary side for children's health has declined significantly in the last five years, falling by 11 percent in real terms.

## CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

As noted above, one of the largest expenditures in ARRA was a substantial increase in the amount of Medicaid FMAP funds available for states. Overall, ARRA increased federal Medicaid FMAP spending by \$93 billion, with approximately 20 percent of these funds going toward spending on children's health. Together with aid to several other programs, ARRA included more than \$19 billion in additional resources for children's health. In fiscal year 2011, \$2.6 billion of ARRA funds were spent on children's health, which is a 3.6 percent increase over the 2011 non-ARRA level. If ARRA money is spent according to the timeframe projected by the Congressional Budget Office, it would mean a 0.7 percent increase to children's health spending in fiscal year 2012 over non-ARRA levels, and a 0.5 percent increase over the President's proposed spending for 2013. However, this funding boost was temporary and the enhanced FMAP payments to states expired in June 2011; ARRA's budget impact beyond this year will be relatively small.

## The President's 2013 Budget

President Obama's fiscal year 2013 budget request proposes a 4.7 percent increase in funding for children's health programs. The bulk of this increase comes in the two largest children's health-related mandatory spending areas: Medicaid and CHIP. While the President's budget supports continued Medicaid funding increases in the next fiscal year, it also includes several Medicaid cost-savings proposals, including a proposal to create a unified, "blended" Medicaid and CHIP matching rate, which could jeopardize children's health coverage down the line. The President's budget also includes substantial increases to help states implement provisions of the Affordable Care Act.

Once again, discretionary health investments continue to decline in the President's fiscal year 2013 budget, falling 8.4 percent in real terms when compared to 2012 levels. Areas like the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program, the Centers for Disease Control, and the National Children's Study would see significant cuts. Many other discretionary areas would see level funding. Even with the drop in discretionary investments, all together, President Obama's budget request represents a near 30 percent real increase in spending on children's health since 2008. Whether mandatory or discretionary, this is a substantial increase in investments to secure the health and well-being of the nation's children.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Medicaid

**20.6%**  
2008-2012

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$92.6  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168



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

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 198.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 226.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 272.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 275.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 255.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 282.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.9%	14.5%	20.2%	0.8%	-7.2%	10.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.9%	14.5%	18.3%	-2.3%	-8.9%	8.4%

Medicaid is a joint federal-state program that provides health insurance coverage to certain categories of low-income individuals—primarily children, pregnant women, low-income elderly, and people with disabilities. In FY 2009, Medicaid provided coverage for 62.1 million Americans, including nearly 30 million children. Each state administers its own Medicaid program while the federal Department of Health and Human Services' Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) provides oversight and establishes requirements for service delivery, quality, funding, and eligibility standards.

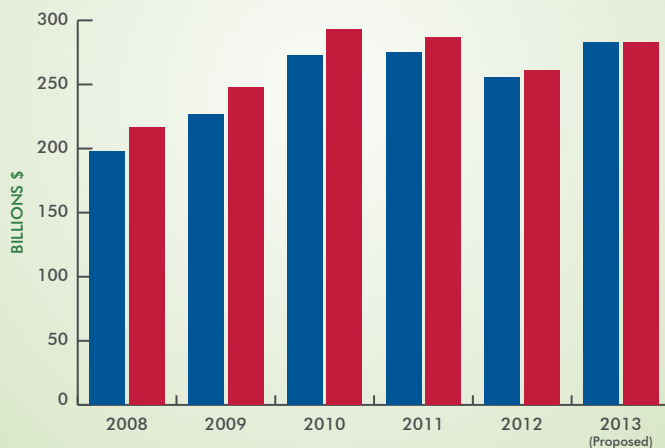
Medicaid is the cornerstone of the nation's health care safety net, successfully ensuring access to cost-effective, high-quality health coverage for those with the greatest medical needs: children and adults whose financial means are very modest and people who are in poorer health compared to the population at large, including individuals with significant disabilities and people with multiple, chronic illnesses.

Currently Medicaid covers over one-quarter of all children in the U.S. and more than half of all low-income children. It also covers one in five Americans who have serious disabilities, approximately 70 percent of all nursing home residents, and slightly less than 20 percent of all seniors, for whom Medicaid supplements and fills gaps in Medicare coverage.



# FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MEDICAID

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



There is an extensive body of research showing that high out-of-pocket costs prevent people with low incomes from receiving needed care. Medicaid is uniquely designed to meet the needs of low-income individuals by covering a wide range of services that many private insurers, whose benefit packages are designed for a higher income population, do not cover. As a result, Medicaid ensures that people can afford to enroll and, once enrolled, can afford to get the care they need.

Through its Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) requirement, Medicaid requires that all children get the services they require to meet their unique health and developmental needs. EPSDT ensures coverage for developmental assessments for infants and young children, as well as well-child visits and vision, dental, and hearing services. It also allows access to medically necessary therapies to manage disorders and chronic illness that become more costly when left untreated.

In 2012, spending on Medicaid accounts for more than 15 percent of national health care spending, due in large part to increased Medicaid enrollment resulting from the ongoing economic recession. Medicaid funding has become an important budgetary issue for states. According to the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission's March 2012 Report to Congress on Medicaid and CHIP, the non-federal share of Medicaid spending is estimated to account for 17 percent of states' general revenue and about 14 percent of total non-federal funds spent by states for all purposes.

Total federal spending on Medicaid in FY 2011 was \$275 billion. Federal spending on Medicaid is expected to rise significantly in the next few years due to the new Affordable Care Act (ACA) requirement—effective in 2014—to expand Medicaid coverage to individuals under age 65 with incomes up to 133 percent of the federal poverty line. According to the ACA, the federal government will initially cover the entire cost of coverage for this newly eligible population.

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
\$2.0  
BILLION**

**STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165**



## Community Health Centers

**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration  
**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 37%

**NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08**

### Mandatory (ACA)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.8%	-2.2%

**-33.5%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

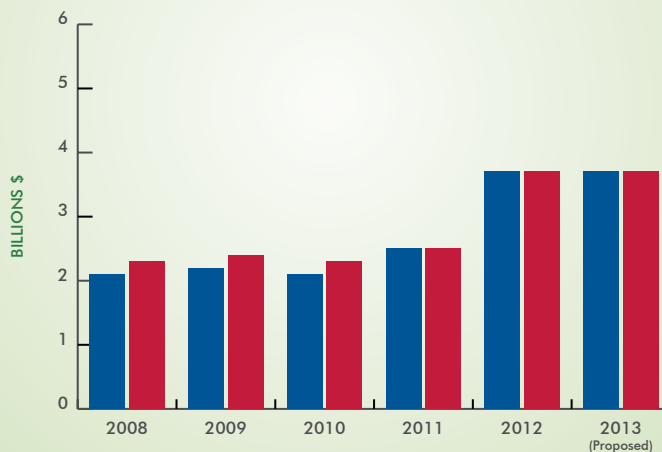
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	6.1%	-2.2%	-30.8%	-0.9%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.0%	6.1%	-3.8%	-33.0%	-2.8%	-2.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers (CHC) program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are underserved by America's health care system: the poor, uninsured, homeless, minorities, migrant and seasonal farm workers, public housing residents, and people with limited English proficiency.



# FEDERAL FUNDING FOR COMMUNITY HEALTH CENTERS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



The Community Health Centers program is housed in the Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA) Bureau of Primary Health Care. In 2012, CHCs will provide primary and preventive care services to 24 million patients in more than 1,200 centers throughout all 50 states.

CHCs are an essential component of our nation's health care safety net and represent our nation's largest primary care system. As the largest national network of primary care providers, CHCs are a critical element of the reformed health care system that was created by the Affordable Care Act (ACA).

With a focus on ensuring access to care for lower-income and minority communities, 70 percent of CHC patients have incomes below 100 percent of the poverty line; 91 percent are below 200 percent of poverty. The majority of individuals who receive care are uninsured or on Medicaid. CHCs serve 1 in 7 uninsured patients and 1 in 8 Medicaid beneficiaries. In addition, nearly two-thirds of CHC patients represent racial and ethnic minorities.

CHCs serve over five million children across the nation, including more than 350,000 children who are covered under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP). Underserved children benefit greatly from CHCs. For example, communities served by a health center have significantly reduced the rates of infant mortality and low birth weight babies.

The core mission of CHCs is to provide essential access to primary care to children and adults with no health coverage at all or those on Medicaid. CHCs rely heavily on the Medicaid program to fund their operations; Medicaid accounts for more than one-third of their total operating budgets. CHCs also get funding through an annual appropriation in the Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education appropriations bill (Labor-HHS bill), but these funds contribute less than one-fourth of the needed monies to allow these centers to serve their communities.

The President's FY 2013 budget includes an increase of over \$295 million in discretionary funding from 2012 levels (for a total of \$3.1 billion in FY 2013) for CHCs to provide affordable high-quality primary and preventive care to underserved populations, including the uninsured. The President's budget also included \$1.5 billion in mandatory funding for ACA-related activities.



# Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

**-10.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 666.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 662.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 660.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 656.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 639.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 640.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-2.6%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.7%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-3.7%	-4.5%	-2.0%

Administered through HRSA's Maternal and Child Health Bureau, the Maternal and Child Health (MCH) Block Grant, authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, 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 with an end goal of ensuring that all mothers and children have access to high-quality health care in supportive, culturally-competent, family and community settings.

Passed in 1935, Title V represents the federal government's commitment to support state efforts to extend health and welfare services to mothers and children. The MCH Block Grant is the only federal initiative that focuses solely on improving the health of all mothers and children, regardless of whether they are insured.

Among the MCH program's specific goals are:

- Eliminating barriers and health disparities and increase access to high-quality health care;
- Reducing illness, injury, and death among children and youth;
- Promoting comprehensive, community-based health care that combines public and private resources and promotes health environments where healthy behaviors can develop;



## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH BLOCK GRANT

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



- Promoting comprehensive, community-based oral health care services and encouraging the application of science to practice in reducing disease burden;
- Supporting the development and implementation of comprehensive, culturally competent, coordinated systems of care for children with special health care needs, including those with chronic physical, developmental, behavioral, or emotional conditions;
- Supporting the development, expansion, and enhancement of comprehensive, community-based, family-centered care;
- Supporting research that finds better, more efficient ways to provide maternal and child health services, especially preventive care and early intervention; and
- Filling the gaps in providing direct health care services to ensure that women and children get the prenatal, primary, and preventative care they need.

While the dollars for Title V may be a relatively small proportion of a state's total budget for family health programs, these funds have a significant impact in the communities where MCH programs operate. The biggest obstacle facing MCH is that current levels of funding are insufficient to bring up to scale successful models for advancing child and maternal health so that they can operate in more communities across the nation. In fact, funding for the MCH block grant has declined for five straight years. After accounting for inflation, the real value of funding for this program is down 10.2 percent from 2008 levels. This year, the President proposed a slight \$1 million increase from 2012 funding levels, allotting \$640 million in funding for the MCH Block Grant in his FY 2013 budget.

## Abstinence Education

**-95.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 108.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 94.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.0%	-13.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.5%	-13.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The Abstinence Education Program 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.

## Adolescent Family Life Program

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Office of the Secretary

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 29.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 29.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 16.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 12.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	-44.1%	-25.1%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-44.9%	-27.4%	-100.0%	N/A

The Adolescent Family Life Program provides grants to nonprofit organizations and local governments to develop and test programs that encourage adolescents to postpone sexual activity and supports research projects concerning the societal causes and consequences of adolescent sexual activity, contraceptive use, pregnancy, and child rearing.





## Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative

**22.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 36.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 42.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 47.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 47.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 47.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 47.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	15.5%	14.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	15.5%	12.2%	-3.5%	-2.1%	-3.4%

The Autism and Other Developmental Disorders Initiative supports surveillance, early detection, education, and intervention activities on autism and other developmental disorders. The initiative was authorized in the Combating Autism Act of 2006.

## Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

**1.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 71%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 127.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 138.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 143.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 136.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 137.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 125.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.1%	8.4%	3.9%	-5.1%	1.3%	-9.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.6%	8.4%	2.2%	-8.0%	-0.6%	-11.2%

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.

## Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program

**-94.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 34.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 34.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 34.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 29.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 2.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.4%	0.0%	0.5%	-15.9%	-93.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-18.5%	-93.3%	-100.0%

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Program was created to develop initiatives and policies to prevent childhood lead poisoning, educate the public and health care providers about childhood lead poisoning, provide funding to state and local health departments to determine the extent of childhood lead poisoning by screening children for elevated blood lead levels and helping to ensure that lead-poisoned children receive medical and environmental follow-up, and support research to determine the effectiveness of prevention efforts.

## Children, Youth, Women, and Families (HIV/AIDS Bureau)

**-2.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** HIV/AIDS Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 73.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 76.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 77.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 77.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 77.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 69.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.6%	4.3%	1.0%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-9.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.2%	4.3%	-0.6%	-3.5%	-2.1%	-11.8%

Title IV of the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency (CARE) Act provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, youth, women, and families.

## Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

**38.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 6.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	15.8%	14.3%	4.5%	9.4%	13.3%	2.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	11.5%	14.3%	2.9%	6.0%	11.2%	0.3%

The Children's Health Insurance Program provides funds to states to initiate and expand child health assistance to uninsured, low-income children.

## Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

**-16.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 301.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 310.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 317.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 268.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 267.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 88.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	1.6%	2.8%	2.4%	-15.5%	-0.2%	-67.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-2.2%	2.8%	0.8%	-18.1%	-2.1%	-67.9%

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

## Children's Mental Health Services

**7.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 102.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 108.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 121.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 117.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 117.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 89.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	6.0%	11.9%	-2.9%	-0.2%	-24.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	6.0%	10.2%	-5.9%	-2.1%	-25.9%

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

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

**\$2.0  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165



**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration  
**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 37%

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

### Mandatory (ACA)

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	20.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	17.8%	-2.2%

**-33.5%**  
2008-2012

### Discretionary

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.9%	6.1%	-2.2%	-30.8%	-0.9%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.0%	6.1%	-3.8%	-33.0%	-2.8%	-2.2%

For more than 40 years, the federal government has supported efforts to ensure the availability of high-quality health care services for low-income children and adults in communities across the nation. Today, the Community Health Centers program continues this tradition by providing care regardless of ability to pay to those who are under-served by America's health care system. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 95.](#)

## Compassion Capital Fund

**-100%**  
2008-2012

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

**\$50.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 165



**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families  
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 52.7 Million	\$ 47.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-18.1%	-9.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-21.2%	-9.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Compassion Capital Fund offers grants to charitable organizations to provide technical assistance at no cost to faith-based and community organizations to increase their effectiveness, enhance their ability to provide social services, expand their organizations, diversify their funding sources, and create collaborations to better serve those most in need.

## Coordinated School Health Programs

**-25.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 54.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 57.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 57.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 53.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 43.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 39.9 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-2.9%	6.1%	0.0%	-7.0%	-19.1%	-7.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-6.5%	6.1%	-1.6%	-9.9%	-20.6%	-9.9%

The coordinated school health programs provide funds to support the development and implementation of important health education programs for children, youth, parents, and relevant school, health, and education personnel.

## Emergency Medical Services for Children

**2.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

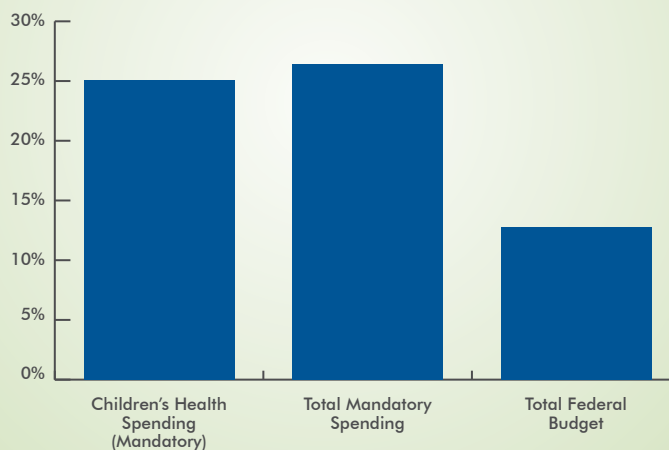
**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 19.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 20.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	2.8%	7.3%	-0.4%	-0.2%	-1.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	2.8%	5.6%	-3.5%	-2.1%	-3.7%

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.

### REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN FUNDING, 2008-2012





## Healthy Home and Community Environments

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 27.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

Healthy Home and Community Environments combines the National Asthma Control Program and the Healthy Homes Program (HH/LPPP). Integrating these programs realizes savings by streamlining management, though overall funding levels for other environmental health initiatives are cut.

## Healthy Homes Program

17.0%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 23.5 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-13.8%	112.5%	17.6%	17.6%	-57.5%	200.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-17.0%	112.5%	15.8%	14.0%	-58.3%	193.5%

The Healthy Homes Program protects children and their families from housing-related health and safety concerns including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, pesticides, and radon.

## Healthy Start Initiative

-1.9%

2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 99.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 102.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 104.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 103.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	2.6%	2.3%	-0.4%	0.2%	-1.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	2.6%	0.7%	-3.5%	-1.7%	-3.6%

The Healthy Start Initiative aims to eliminate disparities in prenatal infant and maternal health by enhancing community health care service system and improving access to comprehensive prenatal and women's health services, particularly for women and infants at higher risk for poor health outcomes.

## Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

-10.2%

2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 666.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 662.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 660.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 656.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 639.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 640.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.0%	-0.6%	-0.2%	-0.7%	-2.6%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.7%	-0.6%	-1.8%	-3.7%	-4.5%	-2.0%

The Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, as authorized under Title V of the Social Security Act, 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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 97.](#)

## Medicaid

20.6%

2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 20%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 198.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 226.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 272.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 275.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 255.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 282.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.9%	14.5%	20.2%	0.8%	-7.2%	10.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.9%	14.5%	18.3%	-2.3%	-8.9%	8.4%

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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 93.](#)

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
\$92.6  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168



## National Asthma Control Program

**-23.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 30.8 Million	\$ 30.8 Million	\$ 30.9 Million	\$ 27.4 Million	\$ 25.3 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-3.4%	0.0%	0.5%	-11.3%	-7.8%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.0%	0.0%	-1.1%	-14.0%	-9.5%	-100.0%

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

## National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

**29.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.1 Million	\$ 38.0 Million	\$ 40.8 Million	\$ 40.7 Million	\$ 45.7 Million	\$ 45.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	12.5%	14.9%	7.4%	-0.2%	12.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	8.3%	14.9%	5.7%	-3.3%	10.2%	-2.2%

The National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative is designed to address child trauma issues by providing support for a national effort to improve treatment and services for child trauma, expand availability and accessibility of effective community services, and promote a better understanding of effective interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events.



## National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

**7.3%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of the Inspector General

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 6.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.8 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.3%	14.6%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.3%	14.6%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-2.2%

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.

## National Children's Study

**63.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** National Institutes of Health

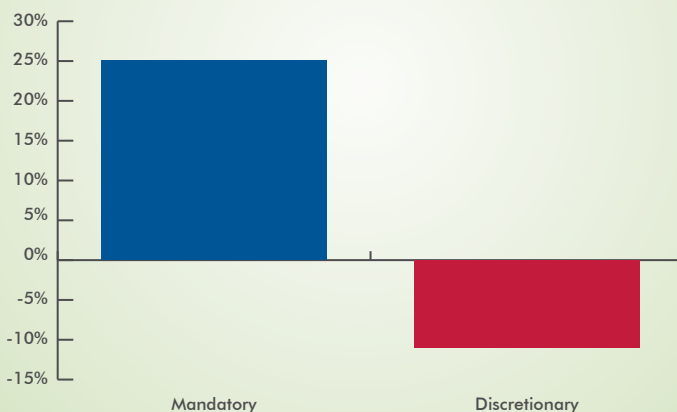
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 110.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 192.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 193.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 191.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 193.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 165.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	60.7%	73.4%	0.8%	-1.5%	1.3%	-14.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	54.7%	73.4%	-0.8%	-4.5%	-0.6%	-16.6%

The National Children's Study examines the effects of environmental influences on the health and development of more than 100,000 children across the United States, following them from before birth until age 21. The goal of the study is to improve the health and well-being of children.







**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
MANDATORY &  
DISCRETIONARY  
HEALTH  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**

## National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

**-1.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** National Institutes of Health

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	3.2%	2.5%	-0.7%	0.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	3.2%	0.9%	-3.8%	-1.6%	-2.2%

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.

## Office of Children's Health Protection

**-3.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Environmental Protection Agency

**Bureau:** Office of the Administrator

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 6.8 Million	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 8.8 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 10.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	45.5%	-5.5%	3.9%	23.8%	-14.9%	46.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	40.1%	-5.5%	2.3%	20.0%	-16.5%	42.9%

The Office of Children's Health Protection (OCHP) makes the protection of children's health a fundamental goal of public health and environmental protection. OCHP supports and facilitates Agency efforts to protect children's health from environmental threats.



## Personal Responsibility Education Program

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 72.0 Million	\$ 100.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4.0%	38.9%	-25.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-7.0%	36.3%	-26.6%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program 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.

## Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program

-2.8%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 42.3 Million	\$ 44.8 Million	\$ 44.9 Million	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 43.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.0%	5.8%	0.2%	-1.8%	-0.2%	-0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-7.6%	5.8%	-1.4%	-4.9%	-2.1%	-2.4%

The Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Program provides funds to develop a surveillance system that will identify behavioral risk factors during pregnancy and early infancy and problems in health care delivery.

## School-Based Health Centers

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Resources and Services Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 98.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 87.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	96.0%	-84.7%	480.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	89.9%	-85.0%	467.5%

The School-Based Health Center Capital Program awards funds made available by the Affordable Care Act to support school-based health centers in efforts to expand their capacity to provide health care services to school-aged children. This funding is available to new and existing school-based health centers to address significant and pressing capital needs.

## Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Office of the Secretary

**Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

### Mandatory

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.1%	-1.9%	-2.2%

### Discretionary

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 110.0 Million	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 104.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-4.7%	-0.2%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-7.7%	-2.1%	-2.0%

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants support community and faith-based efforts to reduce teen pregnancy using evidenced-based and promising models.

## Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Intervention Program

**49.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Maternal and Child Health Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.8 Million	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 19.0 Million	\$ 18.9 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 19.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	20.3%	61.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%	-0.2%	0.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	15.8%	61.2%	-1.8%	-3.5%	-2.1%	-1.4%

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

## Vaccines for Children

**35.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services

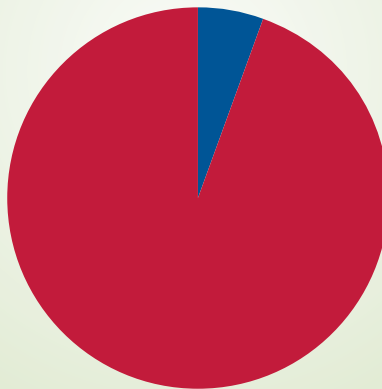
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 3.4 Billion	\$ 3.8 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-4.9%	22.3%	11.3%	5.1%	1.4%	6.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-8.4%	22.3%	9.6%	1.8%	-0.5%	4.2%

The Vaccines for Children Program assists states and communities in establishing and maintaining preventive health service programs to immunize individuals against vaccine-preventable diseases. Funds may be used for costs associated with planning, organizing, and conducting immunization programs and for the purchase of vaccines.

### CHILDREN'S HEALTH SPENDING, 2012

■ Discretionary  
■ Mandatory





# HOUSING

**12.0%**  
2008-2012

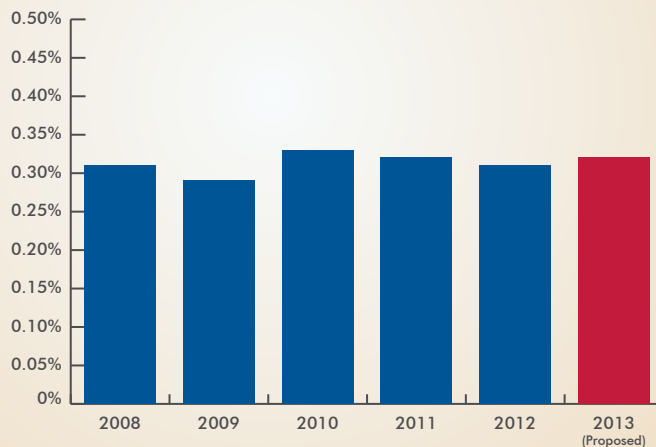
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 9.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.5 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>10.8%</b>	<b>1.0%</b>	<b>-3.6%</b>	<b>3.9%</b>
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	<b>1.8%</b>	<b>10.7%</b>	<b>9.0%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>1.6%</b>

Federal housing programs are not specific to children, but they nevertheless aid millions of young people across the country. As a result, any accounting of children in the federal budget must include some portion of the federal investment in public housing and housing assistance.<sup>1</sup> Funding for children's housing needs mainly flows through programs in the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), especially Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and Public Housing. Together, these three funding streams contributed nearly \$9 billion in federal spending on children in 2012, and make up about 80 percent of all housing spending that impacts children.

Housing assistance is one area of the federal children's budget that has enjoyed relatively consistent real growth. Overall real spending on housing for children has grown by nearly 12 percent in real terms from 2008 to 2012. This growth has been driven, in large part, by substantial increases to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance and Project-Based Rental Assistance, as well as a doubling of the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) from 2007 to 2009. A significant portion of these boosts came initially in the FY 2009 budget and were continued in the FY 2010 budget. This is the first year in recent memory where children's housing dropped in both real and nominal value, falling 5.4 percent from 2011 to 2012.

## CHILDREN'S HOUSING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



It is interesting to note that children's housing is the one policy category that contains almost no exclusively child-oriented programs. Most "children's" housing programs are, in fact, programs that deliver housing services to adults as well, possibly helping to explain the fact that this policy area has experienced growth when most others, especially those that have relied on discretionary funding, have suffered declines. Indeed, the only two housing programs aimed exclusively and deliberately at children, the Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program and Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth have fluctuated over the last five years; both programs have experienced slight funding declines since 2009.

## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA included close to \$520 million in funding for children's housing through increases to Tenant-Based Rental Assistance. All ARRA funding was spent in 2009 and 2010.

## The President's 2013 Budget

Overall, children's housing received a substantial increase in the President's budget request, rising nearly \$420 million, or 1.6 percent after inflation. Much of this increase is seen in the areas of Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, and Homeless Assistance Grants. The President also requests full funding for the National Housing Trust Fund, which would provide resources to build and rehabilitate housing in low-income areas.

These increases are balanced with sizeable cuts to Project-Based Rental Assistance and LIHEAP. If enacted, the President's request would fund children's housing 13.6 real percent above 2008 levels.

<sup>1</sup> In this analysis, we allocate the children's share of the Public and Indian Housing programs based on two sources. For the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program, the multiplier is derived from the percentage of beneficiary families who have children, based on the Resident Characteristics Report. The multiplier for the Public Housing Operating fund is derived the same way. For Project-Based Rental Assistance, the multiplier comes from the HUD report, "The Characteristics of HUD Assisted Renters."



# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Homeless Assistance Grants

**12.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Community Planning and Development

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	10.0%	5.7%	10.4%	2.7%	0.0%	17.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.9%	5.7%	8.7%	-0.5%	-1.9%	14.8%

The recent economic downturn has caused an unprecedented rise in the number of homeless families with children. Many families who lose their home to foreclosure find themselves homeless due to a lack of affordable housing. According to HUD, families with children make up 37 percent of all people living in homeless shelters, and at least one in five homeless families lives unsheltered.

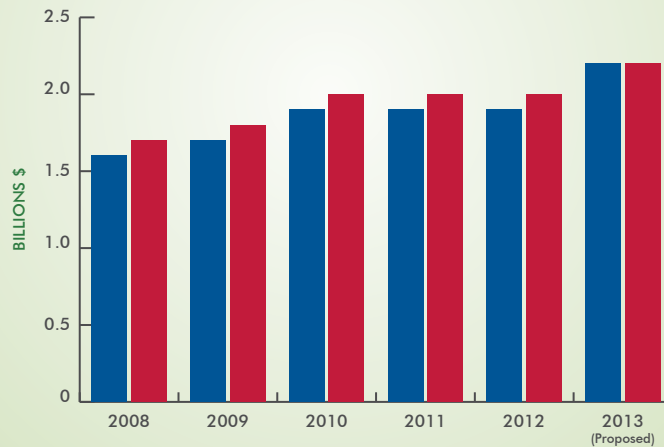
McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants are the main source of federal funding for efforts that assist homeless families and individuals. They fund local, regional, and state homeless assistance and provide supports such as shelter, food, and mental health services for homeless individuals and families. These necessary supports help families who have lost their homes find a safe place to stay and meet their needs while they find a permanent home.

The Homeless Emergency Assistance and Rapid Transition to Housing (HEARTH) Act of 2009 reauthorized the Homeless Assistance Grants and included significant reforms, such as expanding to serve families and children who are defined as at risk for homelessness through homelessness prevention efforts. HUD has been working to issue regulations to implement the HEARTH Act, but much of the funding that is needed to put these reforms into action has yet to be appropriated by Congress.



## FEDERAL FUNDING FOR HOMELESS ASSISTANCE GRANTS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



President Obama's FY 2013 funding level would allow for HUD to continue implementation of changes made by the HEARTH Act. This includes the Emergency Solutions Grant, which in addition to providing shelter, will now provide homelessness prevention and rapid re-housing activities to replace part of the Homelessness Prevention and Rapid Re-Housing funding, which is set to expire in 2012. While this 17 percent funding increase would not allow for full implementation of the HEARTH Act, it is a significant first step.

Housing assistance initiatives, including the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Grants, will be subject to sequestration under the Budget Control Act of 2011 scheduled to take effect in January 2013. Reports from the Congressional Budget office and other organizations show that non-exempt discretionary programs could be cut by as much as nine percent in 2013. Since about half of the Homeless Assistance Grant funding goes to children, this means that the sequester could potentially result in a \$99 million cut to homeless assistance funding for children in 2013, if President Obama's FY 2013 budget allocation is appropriated by Congress. It is imperative for lawmakers to preserve funding for the Homeless Assistance Grants so that homeless families and children can get the assistance they need to meet their needs and transition to permanent housing.

## Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

**-5.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 96.1 Million	\$ 97.2 Million	\$ 97.7 Million	\$ 97.5 Million	\$ 97.4 Million	\$ 97.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.4%	1.2%	0.5%	-0.2%	-0.2%	-0.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.4%	1.2%	-1.1%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-2.5%

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

## Homeless Assistance Grants

**12.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Community Planning and Development

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	10.0%	5.7%	10.4%	2.7%	0.0%	17.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.9%	5.7%	8.7%	-0.5%	-1.9%	14.8%

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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 115.](#)



## Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

**26.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 23%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.6 Billion	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 3.5 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	18.9%	98.4%	0.0%	-7.8%	-26.1%	-13.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	14.5%	98.4%	-1.6%	-10.7%	-27.5%	-14.9%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program provides grants to states and other jurisdictions to assist eligible low-income households in meeting the costs of home energy.

## National Housing Trust Fund

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

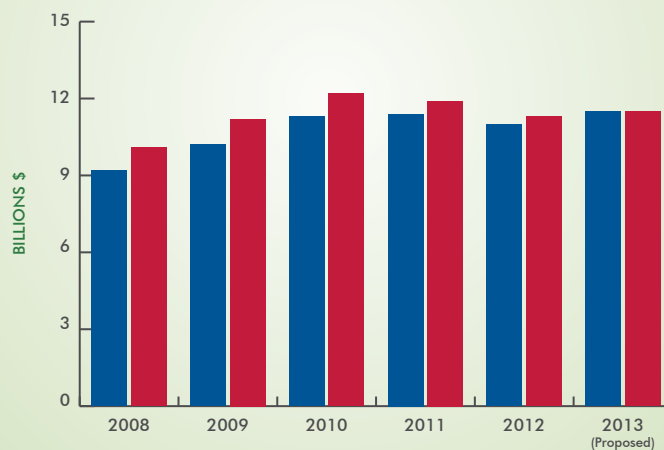
**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Housing Trust Fund (NHTF) was established by Congress in 2008 as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008. Funding has been included in each of President Obama's budgets at \$1 billion. The NHTF would address the severe shortage of affordable rental homes and provide adequate funding for the Housing Choice Voucher Program.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S HOUSING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted





## Prevention Grants to Reduce Sexual Abuse of Runaway, Homeless, and Street Youth

**-2.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 17.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 18.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 18.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	14.6%	2.9%	1.4%	-0.2%	-0.2%	0.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	10.4%	2.9%	-0.2%	-3.3%	-2.1%	-1.6%

The Street Outreach Program supports 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.

## Project-Based Rental Assistance Program

**37.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 6.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.7 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.8%	11.3%	20.5%	8.2%	0.8%	-6.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.8%	11.3%	18.6%	4.9%	-1.1%	-8.8%

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



## Public Housing Operating Fund

**-11.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 41%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.8 Billion	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.7%	6.1%	7.2%	-3.3%	-14.2%	14.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	4.7%	6.1%	5.5%	-6.3%	-15.8%	11.7%

The Public Housing Operating Fund supports the operation of public housing including maintenance, security, and social services for residents.

## Rental Assistance Program

**76.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 478.7 Million	\$ 902.5 Million	\$ 980.0 Million	\$ 953.7 Million	\$ 904.7 Million	\$ 907.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-22.3%	88.5%	8.6%	-2.7%	-5.1%	0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-25.2%	88.5%	6.9%	-5.7%	-6.9%	-1.9%

The Rental Assistance Program's goal is to reduce the rents paid by low-income families occupying eligible Rural Rental Housing, Rural Cooperative Housing, and Farm Labor Housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service that exceed 30 percent of adjusted annual income.



## Rural Housing Assistance Grants

**-19.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 38.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 41.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 45.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 40.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 33.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 28.3 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-11.2%	7.2%	9.6%	-11.4%	-17.8%	-14.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-14.5%	7.2%	7.9%	-14.1%	-19.3%	-16.4%

The Rural Rental Assistance Payments Program funds projects to assist very low- and low-income rural individual homeowners, rental property owners, and consumer cooperative housing projects in repairing their dwellings and bringing them up to development standards.

## Rural Housing Voucher Program

**107.4%**  
2008-2012

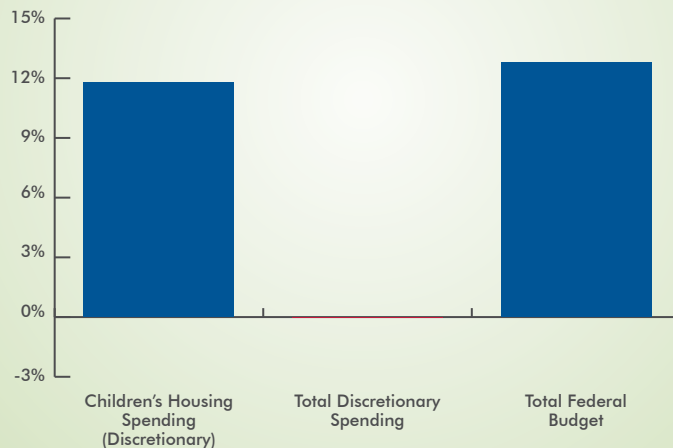
**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Rural Housing Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 28%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 16.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 11.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 12.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-68.7%	0.0%	230.3%	-14.8%	-21.3%	14.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-69.8%	0.0%	225.1%	-17.4%	-22.7%	11.9%

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



**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**

## Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

**8.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Housing and Urban Development

**Bureau:** Public and Indian Housing

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 26%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$2.0  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 16.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 16.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 18.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 18.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 18.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 19.1 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.0%	-1.0%	11.5%	1.6%	3.0%	0.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.8%	-1.0%	9.7%	-1.6%	1.0%	-1.3%

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





# INCOME SUPPORT

**4.8%**  
2008-2012

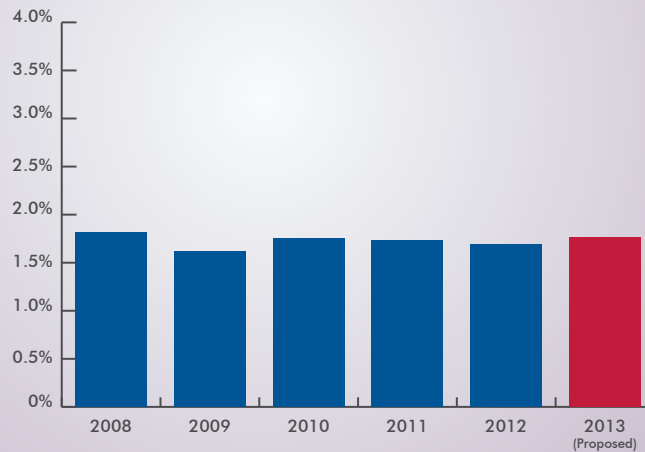
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 54.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 57.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 59.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 60.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 60.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 63.6 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	<b>4.3%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>3.7%</b>	<b>2.3%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>4.7%</b>
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	<b>0.4%</b>	<b>5.7%</b>	<b>2.1%</b>	<b>-0.9%</b>	<b>-2.1%</b>	<b>2.5%</b>

The second-largest area of federal spending on children comes in the form of income support for families. A little less than one-quarter of all children's spending is related to income support, even though these initiatives do not specifically target young people. For example, the largest area of income support for children is actually aimed primarily at America's seniors: Social Security's Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI). About four percent of total outlays for OASI go to children, about \$23 billion in 2012.

There are however two very important areas of income support that specifically target children: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF) and Child Support Enforcement (CSE). Because of its eligibility requirements, TANF delivers aid only to families with children. CSE only applies to families with dependent children. These two areas together contribute about 29 percent of all children's income support spending. Over the past five years, TANF funding has decreased, in real terms, by 9.2 percent. Funding for CSE has decreased by 12.5 percent due in large part to a significant cut in 2011 funding.

## CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

Two crucial income support programs received funding through ARRA: TANF and CSE. TANF was allocated nearly \$4 billion in funding for children, which is still being spent, while CSE received \$1.4 billion, which has already been spent. In FY 2011, \$1.3 billion in ARRA money was spent on TANF, representing a 9.8 percent increase over non-ARRA 2011 TANF levels. If the remaining income support money in ARRA is spent as projected by the Congressional Budget Office, \$403 million will be spent in 2012 and \$134 million in 2013. This would be a 0.7 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 income support levels and a 0.2 percent increase over the level in President Obama's 2013 budget request.

## The President's 2013 Budget

Because all spending on income support programs is mandatory, the resources dedicated to this area in the President's budget are generally projections of what will be spent, rather than reflections of conscious policy decisions. However, President Obama's 2013 budget does include some policy changes for particular areas and some notable increases in funding. For TANF, the President's request restores the TANF Supplemental Grants by diverting \$319 million from the TANF Contingency Fund. The other changes come to CSE, where the President proposes a \$1.4 billion investment to support states that pass child support payments directly to families who receive TANF, rather than retaining those funds as reimbursements for public assistance. The President also invests \$530 million over ten years to promote access and visitation services. In a more modest investment, the President proposes a \$5 million State Paid Leave Fund within the Department of Labor that would provide technical assistance to states that want to establish paid leave programs.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

**-9.2%**  
2008-2012

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**  
**\$5.3  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170



**Department:** Health and Human Services  
**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families  
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 16.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	-3.4%	2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.2%	0.1%	-1.6%	-2.8%	-5.2%	0.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), created in 1996 to replace Aid to Families with Dependent Children, assists struggling families through direct cash payment, as well as work supports like job training and child care assistance.

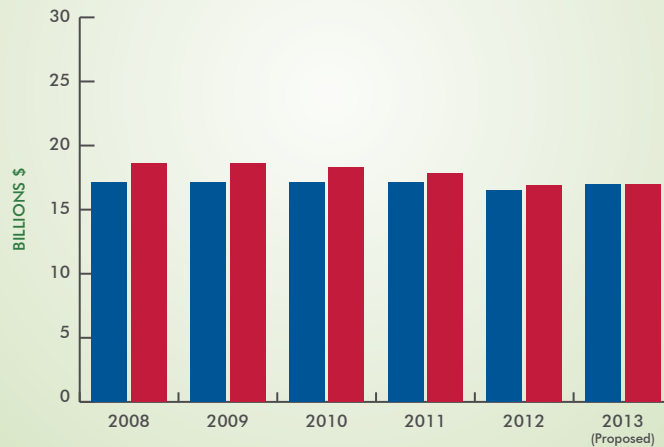
TANF has been due for a full reauthorization—a Congressional authorization of funding, in the case of TANF, for a period of five years—since FY 2010. Rather than a full reauthorization, Congress has extended the program a number of times on short-term funding extensions, usually through the end of each subsequent quarter or fiscal year. This has made it difficult to include any additional funding for TANF services or ensure that existing funds were protected. The June 2011 short-term extension failed to include funding for the TANF Supplemental Grants—grants designed to bolster the funding levels in 17 states with historically low support per person in poverty.

Notwithstanding the Supplemental Grants, TANF operates as a block grant, with states, territories, and tribes receiving federal funds to develop and implement their own family assistance initiatives. States are required to supplement the federal contribution with state funds (facing penalties if they do not do so) in order to draw down



## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE TO NEEDY FAMILIES

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



the entirety of federal funding available. This funding is subject to a wide array of federal requirements. Families may only receive direct assistance for up to 60 months and states are required to ensure that 50 percent of all families and 90 percent of two-parent families receiving cash assistance meet specific work participation standards.

States may also use TANF funds for a wide variety of other family support services. For example, many states use TANF funding to provide transportation to and from the workplace for low-income parents or may transfer a portion of their TANF allocations to the Social Services Block Grant or to the Child Care and Development Fund. Indeed, almost 20 percent of all TANF funds are spent on subsidizing and providing child care services that allow parents to work and ensure that their children are properly cared for during the day.

TANF serves close to 4.5 million Americans each year; in recent years, roughly 75 percent of TANF beneficiaries have been children. However, the receipt of TANF assistance by those eligible has steadily declined. The percentage of families that are eligible but do not receive assistance has increased steadily since the mid-1990s.

Last year, TANF served less than 10 percent of all Americans living in poverty. This is largely due to the fact that TANF funding has been stagnant for years, as the block grant has not been adjusted for inflation since its inception in 1996. And while all states have seen a loss in real terms of the value of their TANF funding, the recent dissolution of the Supplemental Grants now places the 17 states affected at an even greater disadvantage nationally. The ARRA-created TANF Emergency Contingency Fund—which funded subsidized employment initiatives and short-term, non-recurring benefits to families—provided a temporary boost in 2009-2010, but this funding stream has run out. As a result of this funding structure, the real value of federal support for TANF in 2012 is 8.7 percent below that of 2008.

It is vital that Congress and the President utilize the next reauthorization opportunity to improve TANF and better assist the country's most vulnerable families.



TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$1.4  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 168



## Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**-12.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	3.4%	9.0%	-10.4%	-7.5%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.2%	3.4%	7.2%	-13.1%	-9.2%	-2.1%

Child Support Enforcement (CSE) is a collaborative effort by federal, state, and tribal governments to ensure financial and medical support for children from their non-custodial parents.

CSE efforts are run by states and territories, with federal financial support and guidance. Primary services include: locating non-custodial parents, establishing paternity and child support orders, collecting support payments, and special initiatives, such as preventing and reducing arrears and promoting healthy relationships among custodial and non-custodial parents. Services are available to any family with children where one parent is not living in the same home, and automatically provided to families receiving TANF assistance.

CSE currently provides services to one in four American children (over 17.4 million total) and collected \$24.6 billion for distribution to families in 2009. In part because it reaches so many families, child support is a vital anti-poverty tool. For low-income families who receive it, child support represents close to half (40 percent) of their annual income. As a result, the Congressional Research Service has found that 30 percent of the children currently receiving support would fall into poverty without these funds.

Historically, states that recovered child support for families on public assistance kept this money as ‘reimbursement’ for the cost of providing TANF or other supports to families. There has been a shift in recent years—especially in light of the impact that child support can have on child poverty reduction—to ensure that any collected support for families on public assistance is ‘passed through’ directly to families and no longer kept by the state.

The ‘pass through’ is one example of program improvements the federal government has urged in recent years as part of the federal-state enforcement partnership. To do so, the federal government has provided incentive payments to states to make such changes and to reinvest any gains or savings back into services. The 2005 Deficit Reduction Act, however, cut the funding for these payments. The incentive payments were temporarily restored in 2009-2010 under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), but the federal funding for CSE has yet to return to pre-2005 levels since the ARRA boost expired.

The area of child support enforcement has seen much improvement over the years and is an important factor in reducing child poverty. Restoration of the federal incentive payments to states, however, and a continued effort to ensure all collected funds are passed directly to children and families, are necessary in order to continue this progress.

## Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

15.3%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Veterans Affairs

**Bureau:** Benefits Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 5.0 Billion	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 5.3 Billion	\$ 5.8 Billion	\$ 6.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.5%	6.0%	4.2%	2.1%	9.3%	5.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.6%	6.0%	2.5%	-1.1%	7.3%	3.1%

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation pays a monthly payment to a veteran's surviving spouse, child, or parent after a service-connected death.

## Disability Compensation

48.8%  
2008-2012

**Department:** Veterans Affairs

**Bureau:** Benefits Programs

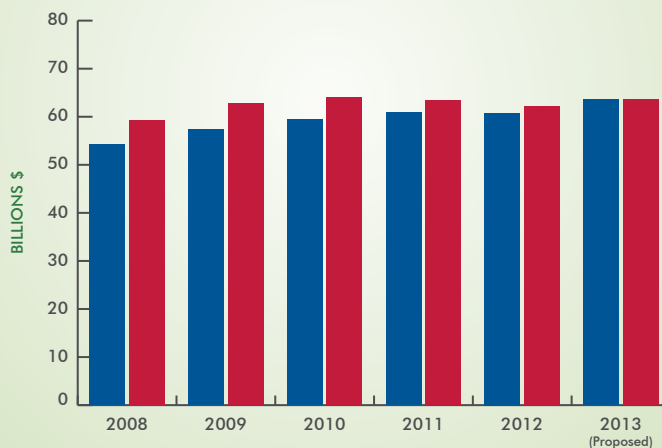
**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 7%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 31.6 Billion	\$ 35.1 Billion	\$ 38.1 Billion	\$ 43.9 Billion	\$ 50.2 Billion	\$ 53.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.0%	11.1%	8.6%	15.1%	14.5%	5.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.1%	11.1%	6.9%	11.6%	12.3%	3.5%

Disability Compensation provides tax-free paid benefits to veterans to compensate for disabilities incurred or aggravated during active military service.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S INCOME SUPPORT PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted





## Disability Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

**12.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Treasury

**Bureau:** Social Security Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.1 Billion	\$ 8.5 Billion	\$ 8.7 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 9.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	8.6%	6.6%	4.9%	2.4%	4.6%	4.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	4.6%	6.6%	3.3%	-0.8%	2.6%	2.1%

The Disability Insurance Trust Fund provides monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children.

## Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

**7.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Treasury

**Bureau:** Social Security Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.6 Billion	\$ 21.1 Billion	\$ 21.7 Billion	\$ 21.8 Billion	\$ 22.6 Billion	\$ 23.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.7%	7.7%	2.8%	0.5%	3.7%	3.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.1%	7.7%	1.2%	-2.7%	1.7%	0.9%

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.



## Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

**-12.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	3.4%	9.0%	-10.4%	-7.5%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.2%	3.4%	7.2%	-13.1%	-9.2%	-2.1%

**TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT**

**\$1.4 BILLION**

STIMULUS FUNDING BREAKDOWN ON PAGE 168



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. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 127.](#)

## State Paid Leave Fund

**NEW PROGRAM SINCE 08**

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The State Paid Leave Fund would provide technical assistance and support to states considering the establishment of paid family leave programs.

## Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

**9.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Treasury

**Bureau:** Social Security Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.8 Billion	\$ 8.5 Billion	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 10.1 Billion	\$ 9.1 Billion	\$ 10.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	15.8%	9.2%	6.1%	12.3%	-10.1%	13.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	11.5%	9.2%	4.4%	8.8%	-11.8%	10.8%

Supplemental Security Income provides payments to individuals who are least 65 years of age, or are blind or disabled. The program's goal is to ensure a minimum level of income for certain individuals.

## Survivors' Pension Benefits

**62.4%**  
2008-2012

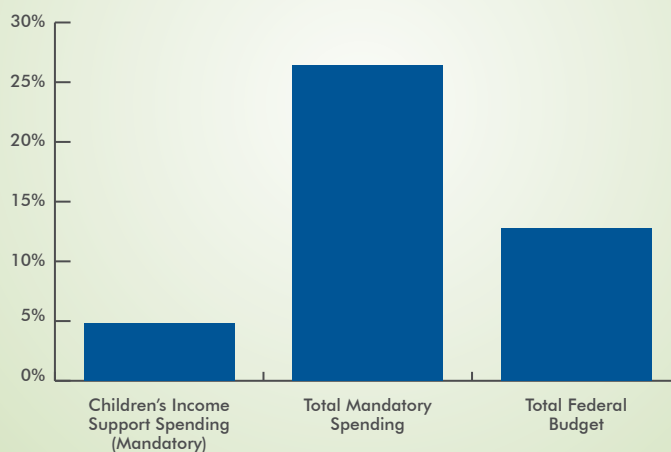
**Department:** Veterans Affairs

**Bureau:** Benefits Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 5%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 919.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	10.6%	12.1%	12.4%	8.9%	26.5%	-8.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	6.5%	12.1%	10.7%	5.5%	24.1%	-10.8%

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



**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**

# Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

**-9.2%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 75%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$5.3  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170



	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 16.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.5%	0.1%	0.0%	0.3%	-3.4%	2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.2%	0.1%	-1.6%	-2.8%	-5.2%	0.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports such as job training and child care assistance. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 125.](#)







# NUTRITION

**58.9%**  
2008-2012

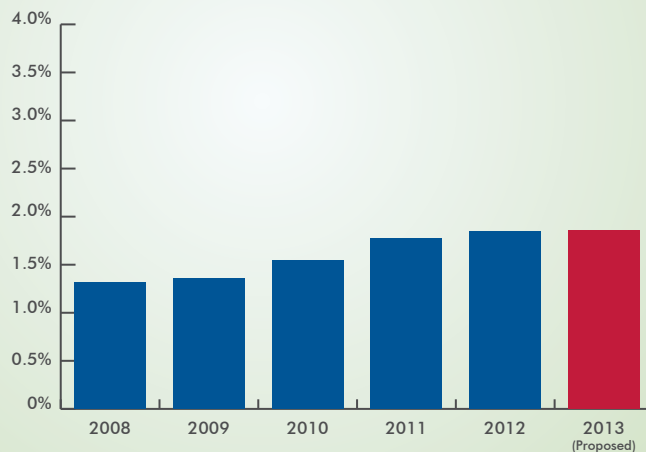
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILDREN'S NUTRITION

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 38.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 47.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 51.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 60.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 64.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 65.3 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.9%	22.9%	8.3%	18.3%	7.1%	0.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.0%	22.9%	6.6%	14.7%	5.1%	-1.5%

While a small, scattered number of discretionary federal initiatives relate to the nutritional needs of children, the vast majority of federal spending in this area is mandatory. This includes the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), commonly known as Food Stamps, and the School Lunch and Breakfast programs, which help millions of children nationwide eat better, stay focused at school, and develop healthy habits.

Unlike most other policy areas, children's nutrition has enjoyed significant growth over the past five years. Since 2008, real value has increased by nearly 60 percent. Federal funding for child nutrition in FY 2012 will grow by 5.1 percent in real terms, due to significant increases in the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs as well as SNAP. Other areas of child nutrition received increases as well, including the Child and Adult Care Food Program, the Summer Food Service Program, and the Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program. These increases follow an 18.3 percent increase in FY 2011. Since most of these programs are mandatory formulas and not appropriated, much of this growth, especially in SNAP, was necessitated by the broad economic downturn rather than a renewed awareness in Congress of the acute nutritional needs of America's low-income children. Nevertheless, these additional resources will have a positive impact on tens of millions of American children.

## CHILDREN'S NUTRITION SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA included more than \$20 billion in additional spending on child nutrition, of which \$19.8 billion was invested in SNAP. In FY 2011, \$5.3 billion of ARRA child nutrition funds were spent. This equals an 8.7 percent increase over non-ARRA 2011 levels. If child nutrition money in ARRA is spent as projected by the Congressional Budget Office, it would mean a 6.1 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels, and a 3.7 percent increase over the levels included in President Obama's FY 2013 budget request.

## The President's 2013 Budget

If enacted, the President's budget would increase nominal spending on child nutrition by a modest 0.6 percent over FY 2012 funding levels. Unfortunately, after adjusting for inflation, this is actually a real cut of 1.5 percent. This small bump is a result of lower expected outlays in SNAP, but increases to the Special Supplemental Program for Women and Children (WIC), the School Lunch Program, the School Breakfast Program, and the Child and Adult Care Food Program. New for 2013, the President's requests calls for \$35 million for School Meal Equipment Grants, meant to help schools fund the implementation of new healthy school meal standards and the expansion of the School Breakfast Program.

Unlike previous years, mandatory child nutrition spending would actually decline slightly, while discretionary investments increase, primarily due to WIC. Overall, discretionary investments would increase by 4.6 percent. This slight decline in mandatory spending could be a positive sign that although a near historic number of families currently rely on these supports, that number may grow at a slower rate in the next fiscal year.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

100.4%  
2008-2012

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$41.9  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170



**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 47%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 39.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 54.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 58.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 77.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 85.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 82.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	35.7%	8.0%	33.2%	9.7%	-2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.4%	35.7%	6.3%	29.1%	7.7%	-5.0%

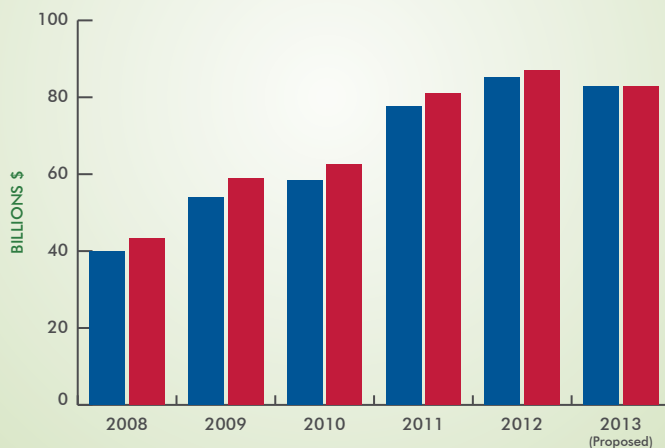
The United States Department of Agriculture's (USDA) Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), formerly known as Food Stamps, provides critical food assistance to vulnerable children and families. SNAP provides low-income households with electronic benefits that they can use at most grocery stores. It is a key component of the federal nutrition safety net. Because the benefits are provided electronically, SNAP has one of the lowest error rates of any federal program. More than 21 million children depend on SNAP for at least a portion of their daily nutrition.

As a mandatory entitlement program, President Obama's 2013 budget proposes \$82.8 billion in FY 2013 for SNAP, compared to \$85.2 billion in FY 2012. This funding level is expected to allow the federal government to serve all eligible participants. This small decrease is due to the expected rise in employment levels and household income, which will reduce the number of participants that need nutrition assistance through SNAP. Since SNAP funding is mandatory, it is structured so that the federal government can provide nutrition assistance to all eligible participants that are in need. This allows the federal government to respond adequately when need rises due to unemployment, natural disasters, or other issues that may cause economic hardships in the country.



## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON THE SUPPLEMENTAL NUTRITION ASSISTANCE PROGRAM

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



President Obama's 2013 budget once again restores funding given to SNAP through the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) that was used to help pay for child nutrition reauthorization, thus maintaining the elevated benefit levels provided through the ARRA. This restoration prevents a possible benefits cliff from taking place in November 2013 and moves the end of the benefits boost back to March 2014.

Now more than ever, providing children access to healthy food is critical, as more than one in five children is at risk of going hungry. Given the slow economic recovery, it is likely that many families will require assistance to feed their children both now and in the years ahead.

To grow up healthy and concentrate in school, children need access to nutritious foods. Providing food assistance for low income children through SNAP helps reduce hunger in children. In 2010, Congress took great strides in addressing child hunger and obesity by enacting the Healthy Hunger-Free Kids Act. The law authorizes an unprecedented increase of \$4.5 billion over ten years for federal child nutrition programs. As the country continues to recover from the economic downturn, it is imperative that adequate funding is provided to the federal nutrition safety nets to ensure that no child goes hungry.

# Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

2.9%  
2008-2012

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$138.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 169



**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.0 Billion	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	15.7%	14.0%	5.7%	-7.1%	-1.7%	6.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	11.4%	14.0%	4.0%	-10.0%	-3.5%	4.1%

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

President Obama's budget provides \$7 billion for WIC in FY 2013—\$400 million less than the President's FY 2012 budget request, but approximately \$400 million more than the \$6.6 billion enacted in FY 2012. WIC is funded by discretionary appropriations and can only serve as many people as there is funding available. President Obama's FY 2013 funding level is expected to maintain projected caseload; his proposal estimates and provides for a WIC participation rate averaging 9.1 million people per month, which is slightly higher than FY 2012's participation rate of 9 million.

Each budget cycle, WIC advocates and appropriators estimate participation levels and food costs to calculate the most accurate amount needed. Since WIC is one of the few items in nutrition assistance that is subject to the budget sequestration in 2013, it is imperative for lawmakers to preserve funding, so women and children can be provided the health care and nutrition assistance that they need, rather than face long wait lists. As the country continues to recover from the economic downturn, adequate funding is imperative now more than ever.





## Child and Adult Care Food Program

**12.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.9 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.4%	7.1%	5.3%	5.8%	1.0%	5.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.5%	7.1%	3.7%	2.5%	-0.9%	3.5%

The Child and Adult Care Food Program assists states in providing meals and snacks to homeless children in emergency shelters and to children and adults receiving non-residential day care, including after-school programs.

## Commodity Assistance Program

**7.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 210.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 234.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 251.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 246.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 242.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 254.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	18.4%	11.3%	7.3%	-1.9%	-1.5%	4.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	14.0%	11.3%	5.6%	-5.0%	-3.4%	2.6%

The Commodity Distribution Program is designed to reduce the cost of meals by assisting states in the distribution of food staples to eligible schools and school districts.







## Commodity Procurement

**91.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 4%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 518.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 717.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 736.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 937.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.2 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.8%	38.4%	2.6%	27.3%	13.3%	8.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.9%	38.4%	1.0%	23.4%	11.2%	6.3%

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides food and administrative funds to states to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum, and breastfeeding women, infants, elderly persons, and children up to the age of six by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods.

## Coordinated Review

**70.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 5.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 5.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 16.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 6.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.8%	2.4%	183.9%	-62.5%	66.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.0%	2.4%	179.4%	-63.7%	63.6%	-2.2%

The Coordinated Review Effort reviews the National School Lunch Program to improve program management, evaluate meal data accuracy, and provide training and technical support to help improve local program accountability.



## Food Safety Education

**40.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 2.5 Million	\$ 2.5 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million	\$ 3.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	98.6%	25.0%	0.4%	19.5%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	91.3%	25.0%	-1.2%	15.8%	-1.9%	-2.2%

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.

## Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

**205.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 80.0 Million	\$ 115.0 Million	\$ 163.0 Million	\$ 172.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	60.0%	43.8%	41.7%	5.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.0%	57.5%	39.3%	39.1%	3.2%

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

## Hunger Free Community Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 2.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	-3.1%	-100.0%	N/A

These grants were created to provide funding for comprehensive and collaborative efforts to end hunger at the community level. USDA works with local groups to seek out and identify new strategies to end hunger and reduce and prevent food insecurity. Some examples include food distribution, community outreach, and other initiatives that improve access to food.

## School Breakfast Expansion Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

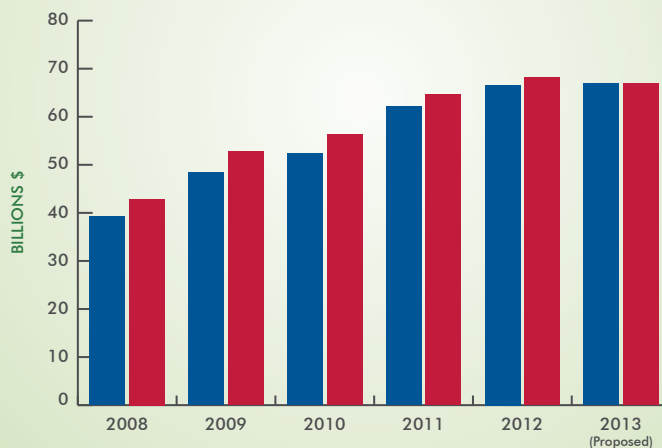
**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The School Breakfast Expansion Grants program provides first-time funding to increase participation in school breakfast by helping schools improve or start a breakfast program.



**TOTAL FEDERAL  
SPENDING ON  
CHILDREN'S  
NUTRITION  
PROGRAMS**

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted

NUTRITION

## School Breakfast Program

**30.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 3.6 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.6%	9.1%	11.0%	6.3%	8.0%	5.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.7%	9.1%	9.3%	3.0%	6.0%	3.2%

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

## School Lunch Program

**22.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 8.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 9.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 10.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 11.4 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.8%	9.8%	10.6%	3.9%	3.8%	6.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.0%	9.8%	8.8%	0.7%	1.9%	4.1%

The School Lunch Program assists states through cash grants and food donations in providing balanced, low-cost or free lunches to school children each school day.

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**

**\$100.0  
MILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 169





## School Meal Equipment Grants

NEW  
PROGRAM  
SINCE 08

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 35.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

These grants will help schools upgrade their kitchen equipment to serve healthier meals, improve food safety, and help support the establishment, maintenance, or expansion of the school breakfast program.

## Special Milk Program

**-16.8%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.6 Million	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 13.0 Million	\$ 13.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	3.4%	-4.2%	-14.3%	0.0%	8.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-0.4%	-4.2%	-15.6%	-3.1%	6.3%	-2.2%

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.





## Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

**2.9%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.0 Billion	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	15.7%	14.0%	5.7%	-7.1%	-1.7%	6.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	11.4%	14.0%	4.0%	-10.0%	-3.5%	4.1%

**TOTAL ARRA AMOUNT**  
**\$138.0 MILLION**

STIMULUS FUNDING BREAKDOWN ON PAGE 169



This program provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and nutrition education serving low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age five who are found to be at nutritional risk. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 137.](#)

## State Administrative Expenses

**46.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 175.6 Million	\$ 174.0 Million	\$ 196.0 Million	\$ 209.0 Million	\$ 275.0 Million	\$ 290.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	7.2%	-0.9%	12.6%	6.6%	31.6%	5.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	3.3%	-0.9%	10.9%	3.3%	29.1%	3.2%

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.



## Summer Food Service Program

**24.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 310.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 356.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 374.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 377.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 412.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 441.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.8%	14.6%	5.1%	0.8%	9.3%	7.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.8%	14.6%	3.4%	-2.3%	7.2%	4.7%

The Summer Food Service Program for Children assists states in providing nutritious meals to low-income children during the summer months and at other approved times when schools are out of session or are closed for vacation.

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

**100.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Food and Nutrition Service

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 47%

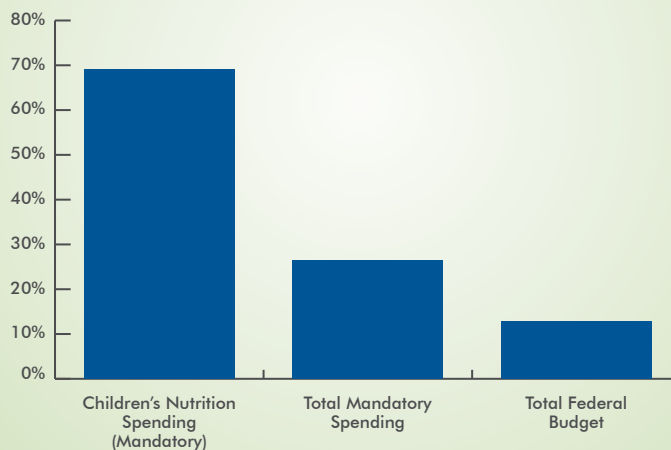
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 39.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 54.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 58.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 77.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 85.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 82.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	4.2%	35.7%	8.0%	33.2%	9.7%	-2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	0.4%	35.7%	6.3%	29.1%	7.7%	-5.0%

The Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, formerly known as Food Stamps, provides direct financial assistance to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 135.](#)

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT

**\$41.9  
BILLION**

STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 170



**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**

NUTRITION

## TEAM Nutrition

**6.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Child Nutrition Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 13.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 21.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 17.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	31.4%	13.7%	39.9%	-28.6%	0.1%	13.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	26.5%	13.7%	37.6%	-30.8%	-1.8%	10.8%

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.





**-35.6%**  
2008-2012

# SAFETY

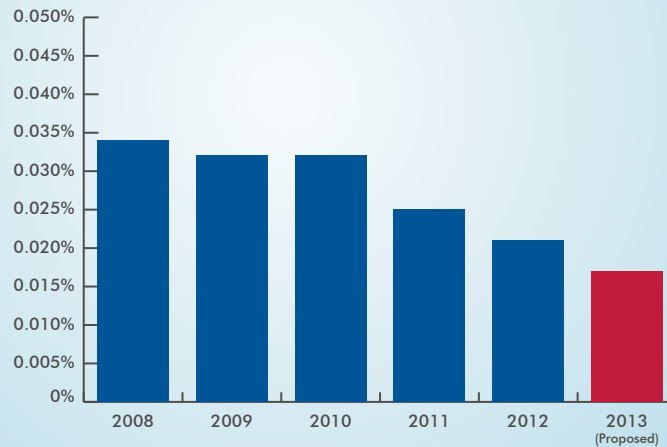
## TOTAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 960.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 810.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 680.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 800.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	9.6%	11.6%	-6.2%	-19.3%	-16.2%	17.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	5.5%	11.6%	-7.7%	-21.8%	-17.7%	14.7%

Child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice to anti-drug efforts to product safety. Child safety initiatives can be found in five different federal departments, as well as several additional independent agencies. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending less than a billion dollars per year on child safety.

Spending on child safety has decreased by \$280 million since 2008. When adjusted for inflation, this represents a decrease of nearly 35.6 percent. In real terms, funding for child safety has actually fallen by nearly about \$350 million. Indeed, every program in this category saw a loss in funding from 2011 to 2012. The Safe Routes to Schools program has been funded incrementally as a result of short-term extensions to the Transportation and Highway Bill and may ultimately end up receiving the same funding as 2011. Child safety funding is not a high priority of the federal government and its status has devolved into what can be described as a budgetary “afterthought.” During the FY 2012 appropriations process, child safety programs saw a 17.7 percent real decline.

## CHILD SAFETY SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



## The President's 2012 Budget

Child safety spending received a substantial increase in the President's FY 2013 budget request. Overall, President Obama has requested an increase of approximately \$120 million in funding for child safety programs over the next fiscal year, a 14.7 percent increase from 2012 levels. The majority of this increase is dedicated to juvenile justice programs, a long neglected portion of the budget, as well as a restoration of funding for the National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign. The remaining increase comes from level funding for Safe Routes to Schools. This looks like an increase because current issues surrounding temporary extensions of the Transportation & Highway Bill reauthorization have clouded, and in some cases reduced, funding levels for 2012. Even if the President's budget is passed as requested, child safety funding would still be 24 percent lower, in real terms, than it was in 2002.

# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Juvenile Justice Programs

**-44.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 333.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 304.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 353.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 205.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 197.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 245.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	14.6%	-8.8%	16.3%	-41.9%	-3.9%	24.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	10.4%	-8.8%	14.5%	-43.7%	-5.7%	21.4%

Federal juvenile justice funding for at-risk youth is concentrated primarily in three major initiatives: Title II State Formula Grants, the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program. Juvenile justice funding is also used for several smaller initiatives, including youth mentoring and violence prevention.

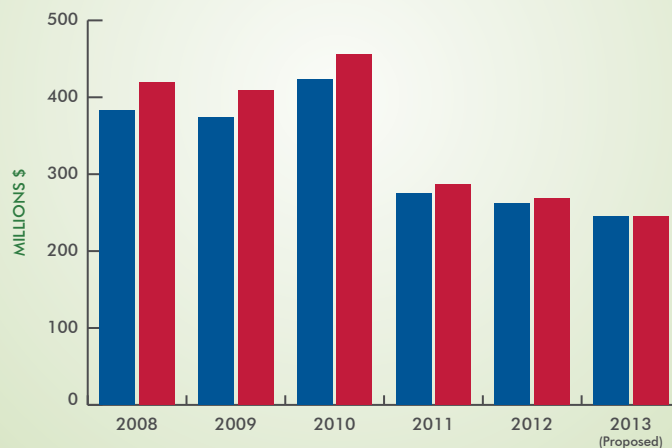
Authorized by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), Title II supports innovative state efforts to adhere to standards that reduce the risk of harm to court-involved youth, ensure fair treatment of minority youth, and improve the way systems address delinquent behavior.

Also authorized by the JJDP, Title V is the original, and still one of the only, federal programs specifically designed to prevent delinquency at the local level. To ensure a solid return on federal investment, the Title V program prioritizes the use of evidence-informed approaches, requires coordination with a statewide plan to ensure strategic use of resources, and leverages the commitment and resources of state and local jurisdictions by requiring that the state and local jurisdictions provide a 50 percent match.



# TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON JUVENILE JUSTICE PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



Authorized by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act, the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program reduces juvenile offending by providing judges, probation officers, case managers, and other juvenile justice professionals a range of graduated sanctions. These include restitution, community service, victim-offender mediation, and other restorative justice methods that effectively hold youth accountable for their behavior in ways appropriate to their age and development.

The President, in his 2013 budget request, proposed a substantial increase of \$47.5 million in juvenile justice funds, which in real terms is a 21.4 percent gain over 2012 levels. Much of the increase comes specifically in funding to Title II and Title V. However, even if the President's budget is enacted, funding for juvenile justice programs would still be, in real terms, 44.6 percent lower in 2012 than in 2008.



## Consumer Product Safety Commission

**34.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Executive Branch

**Bureau:** Consumer Product Safety Commission

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 50%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 80.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 105.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 118.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 115.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 114.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 122.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	27.5%	31.8%	12.1%	-2.7%	-0.5%	6.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	22.8%	31.8%	10.4%	-5.7%	-2.3%	4.3%

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.

## Juvenile Justice Programs

**-44.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 333.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 304.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 353.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 205.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 197.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 245.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	14.6%	-8.8%	16.3%	-41.9%	-3.9%	24.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	10.4%	-8.8%	14.5%	-43.7%	-5.7%	21.4%

Federal juvenile justice funding for at-risk youth is concentrated primarily in three separate programs: Title II State Formula Grants, the Title V Local Delinquency Prevention Program, and the Juvenile Accountability Block Grant Program. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 149.](#)



## Mentoring

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Safe Schools and Citizenship Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.5 Million	\$ 48.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.6%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-4.2%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Mentoring programs provide grants to promote mentoring for children with the greatest need. They aim to improve academic performance, improve relationships between mentored children and other people in their lives, and reduce dropout rates and juvenile delinquency.

## Missing Children Program

**21.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Justice

**Bureau:** Office of Justice Programs

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 69.9 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 67.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	5.5%	40.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	-7.0%	3.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	1.6%	40.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-8.7%	0.9%

The Missing Children's Assistance 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.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON CHILD SAFETY PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted





## National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Executive Branch

**Bureau:** Office of National Drug Control Policy

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 60.0 Million	\$ 64.0 Million	\$ 45.0 Million	\$ 34.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 20.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-39.4%	6.7%	-29.7%	-22.4%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-41.6%	6.7%	-30.8%	-24.8%	-100.0%	N/A

The National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign uses a mix of modern communications techniques, from advertising and public relations to interactive media, and all possible venues, such as television programs and after-school activities, to educate and empower young people to reject illicit drugs.

## Poison Control

**-33.6%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Health Care Systems Bureau

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 65%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.5 Million	\$ 28.3 Million	\$ 29.3 Million	\$ 21.9 Million	\$ 18.8 Million	\$ 19.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	15.3%	6.7%	3.3%	-25.2%	-13.9%	0.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	11.1%	6.7%	1.7%	-27.6%	-15.5%	-1.3%

The Poison Control Centers Program funds a national toll-free number that connects callers with a poison center in their area. It also supports a grant program for centers around the country as well as supporting other system enhancements, including improved data collection. These activities help to ensure universal access to quality poison control services.



## Safe Routes to Schools

**-14.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Transportation

**Bureau:** Federal Highway Administration

**Type:** Mandatory | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 150.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 183.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 183.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 183.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 137.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 183.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	20.0%	22.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-25.0%	33.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	15.6%	22.0%	-1.6%	-3.1%	-26.4%	30.5%

The federal Safe Routes to Schools Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. The final funding levels for FY 2012 and FY 2013 are unclear because a transportation reauthorization bill has not been passed. A temporary extension has sent funding levels through three-quarters of the year at FY 2011 levels.

## Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

**21.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 5.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 7.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	29.6%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	29.6%	-1.6%	-3.1%	-2.0%	-2.0%

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

## State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Education

**Bureau:** Career, Technical and Adult Education

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 22.4 Million	\$ 17.2 Million	\$ 17.2 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	-23.2%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	-23.2%	-1.6%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders program provides funds to state correctional education agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth to acquire literacy, life skills, and job skills, through the pursuit of a postsecondary education certificate, or an associates or bachelors degree while in prison.

## Support for Missing and Exploited Children

**-6.4%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Homeland Security

**Bureau:** United States Secret Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.3 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.7%	0.0%	-1.6%	-3.3%	-1.7%	-100.0%

The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children and supports the maintenance of a national resource center dedicated to these issues.

## Unaccompanied Alien Children Program

**19.1%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Administration for Children and Families

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 132.6 Million	\$ 205.1 Million	\$ 149.3 Million	\$ 149.1 Million	\$ 168.7 Million	\$ 175.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	39.1%	54.7%	-27.2%	-0.2%	13.2%	3.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	34.0%	54.7%	-28.4%	-3.3%	11.1%	1.5%

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

## Violence in Schools Prevention Programs

**-76.7%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Health and Human Services

**Bureau:** Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 93.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 94.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 94.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 77.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 23.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 23.2 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-0.2%	1.6%	0.0%	-17.8%	-70.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-3.9%	1.6%	-1.6%	-20.4%	-70.7%	-2.2%

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative provides grants to help communities design and implement comprehensive educational, mental health, social service, law enforcement, and juvenile justice services for youth, with the goal of reducing school violence.

## Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

**823.9%**  
2008-2012

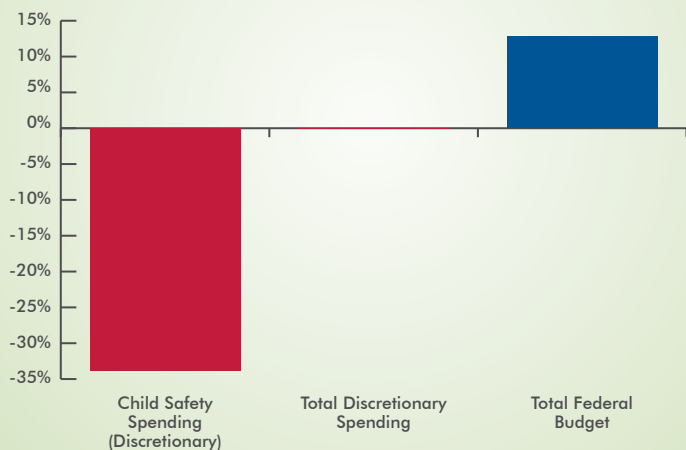
**Department:** Agriculture

**Bureau:** Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 0.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 5.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 4.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	6.1%	2.6%	1.5%	1,008.6%	-14.4%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	2.2%	2.6%	-0.1%	974.3%	-16.0%	-2.2%

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



**REAL PERCENT  
CHANGE IN  
SPENDING,  
2008-2012**





**-7.8%**  
2008-2012

# TRAINING

## TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

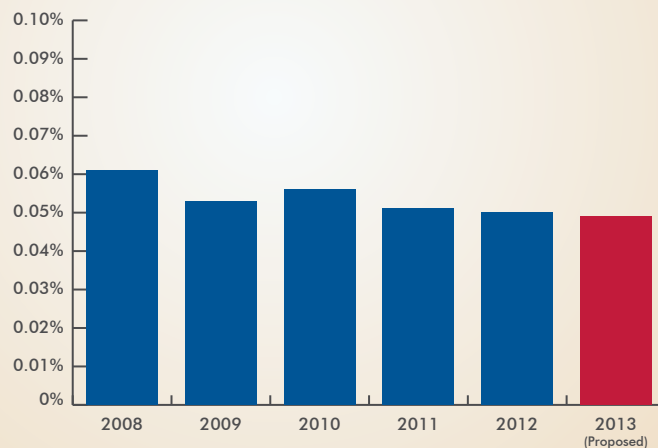
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.8%	2.7%	2.4%	-6.6%	-0.2%	-1.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.5%	2.7%	0.8%	-9.5%	-2.1%	-3.7%

Youth employment and job training remains a small part of the federal budget. Even with the investments in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, the federal government has spent less than \$11 billion on training for young people in the past five years combined. Annual spending on youth training and employment makes up less than one-tenth of one percent of the federal non-defense budget. Even though funding for these programs makes up a small slice of federal spending, its real value has shrunk considerably over the past five years. Small increases in 2009 and 2010 have been undone by large cuts in 2011 and sustained in the current fiscal year.

The bulk of federal youth training funding is allocated to two programs: Workforce Investment Act (WIA) youth job training programs and Job Corps. These two programs claim more than 95 percent of all the federal youth training funds. WIA youth programs experienced a substantial real decline in funding over the past five years; like many other discretionary programs, the 2012 numbers reflect a decline in both nominal terms and real terms when measured from 2008 levels. After sizeable gains, Job Corps has seen small cuts the past two years. When adjusted for inflation, the program has experienced a one percent decline in funding from 2008 to 2012.

Of this small slice of federal funding, the amount spent on youth training is 7.8 percent smaller today than it was five years ago, when measured in real terms. As a result, despite any nominal gains that might be made to youth training, funding in this area continues its downward trend.

## YOUTH TRAINING SPENDING AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL GOVERNMENT SPENDING



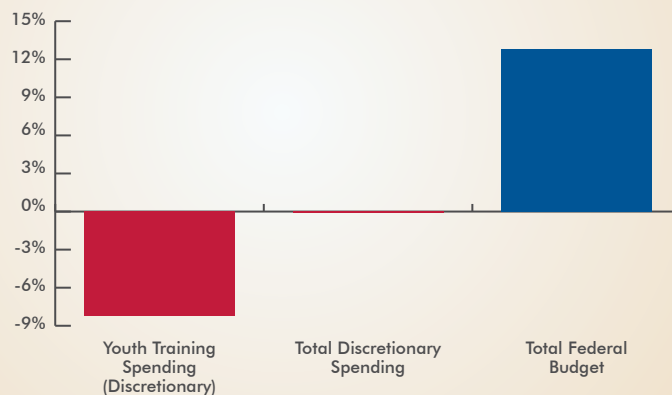
## American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

ARRA included about \$1.5 billion in funding for youth training programs, through increases to the Workforce Investment Act programs, YouthBuild, and Job Corps. Though this \$1.5 billion is less than 0.2 percent of all the money in ARRA, even that small slice is enough to substantially boost the overall federal investment in this area. In 2011, nearly \$150 million of ARRA youth training funds were spent. This equals an 8.4 percent increase over non-ARRA 2011 levels. If the youth training money in ARRA is spent along the time frame projected by the Congressional Budget Office, it would mean a 2.5 percent increase over non-ARRA 2012 levels, and a 1.4 percent increase over the levels included in President Obama's 2013 budget request.

## The President's 2013 Budget

President Obama's FY 2013 budget reflects a decline in youth training funding from 2012 levels. This decline comes from a cut to Job Corps while WIA is level-funded. Overall, the 2013 request is, in real terms, nearly 4 percent less than funding levels for 2008. Not included in the total is a proposed summer jobs initiative for FY 2012 that seems unlikely to become law, but would be a substantial investment if passed.

## REAL PERCENT CHANGE IN SPENDING, 2008-2012



# PROGRAMS OF SPECIAL NOTE

## Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

**-16.5%**  
2008-2012

TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
**\$1.2  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 171



**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 924.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 924.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 924.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 825.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 824.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 824.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-10.6%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-13.4%	-2.1%	-2.2%

Enacted in 1998, the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) consolidated programs under the Job Training Partnership Act to create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people.

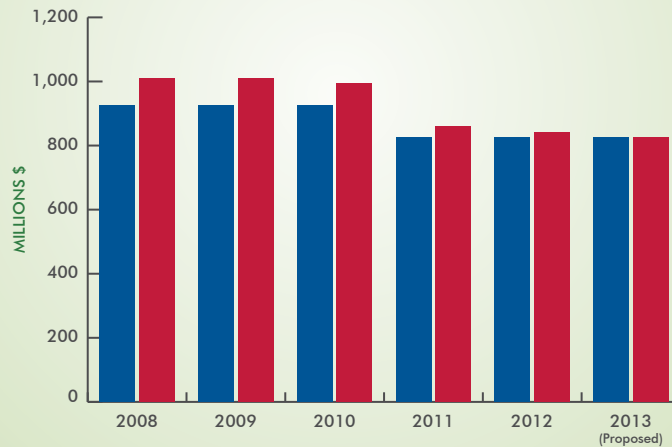
Under WIA, the Department of Labor provides funds to a Workforce Investment Board (WIB) within each state, which in turn provides funding to local Workforce Investment Boards. Funding is disseminated based on a formula that includes the local unemployment rate and the number of disadvantaged youth (i.e., youth in families below the poverty level) within the WIB's jurisdiction. The local WIB administers a request for proposals annually and distributes funds to selected service providers on a competitive basis. There are approximately 600 local WIBs throughout the country, each composed of representatives from various sectors, including business, labor, education, elected officials, community-based organizations, and career centers (i.e., "One-Stops").

Under current law, young people are eligible to receive services funded by WIA if they are between the ages of 14 and 21, are low-income, and have one of several barriers to employment, including dropping out of school, experiencing homelessness, or being a runaway or foster child. Current law also requires that 30 percent of



## TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON WORKFORCE INVESTMENT ACT YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted



WIA funds be spent to serve out-of-school youth. Each WIB is required to ensure that ten program elements are available to the eligible youth in its jurisdiction. These elements include:

- Tutoring, study skills training, and instruction leading to completion of secondary school, including dropout prevention strategies;
- Alternative secondary school services;
- Summer employment opportunities that are directly linked to academic and occupational learning;
- Paid and unpaid work experiences, including internships and job shadowing;
- Occupational skill training;
- Leadership development opportunities, which may include community service and peer-centered activities encouraging responsibility and other positive social behaviors during non-school hours;
- Supportive services;
- Adult mentoring for the period of participation and at least 12 months subsequently; and
- Follow up services for not less than 12 months after the completion of participation, including comprehensive guidance and counseling for drug and alcohol abuse.

In real terms, funding for WIA youth training programs has decreased by 16.5 percent since 2008. President Obama's 2013 request keeps the program level-funded, which, when adjusting for inflation, means a 2.2 percent cut from 2012. The President's request also includes substantial investments in youth job training through the American Jobs Act legislation, but it is unlikely that legislation will become law.

As this book goes to print, Congress is working on legislation that, if passed, would reauthorize WIA. With the current fiscal situation, it is unclear how this reauthorization will affect long-term funding levels. First Focus is hopeful this legislation will provide an increase to these vital training programs.

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**  
**\$250.0  
MILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 167



## Job Corps

**-1.0%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Office of Job Corps

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 52%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	2.0%	4.6%	1.4%	-0.1%	-0.2%	-3.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-1.7%	4.6%	-0.2%	-3.2%	-2.1%	-5.2%

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.

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT**  
**\$1.2  
BILLION**  
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 171



## Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

**-16.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 825.9 Million	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 824.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	-1.7%	0.0%	0.0%	-10.6%	-0.2%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	-5.4%	0.0%	-1.6%	-13.4%	-2.1%	-2.2%

The Workforce Investment Act (WIA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis. [For more information, see Programs of Special Note, page 159.](#)





## Young Parents Employment and Training Demonstration Program

**-100%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.9 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 5.5 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	N/A	1.8%	10.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	N/A	1.8%	8.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The Young Parents Employment and Training Demonstration Program awards competitive grants to local organizations with the goal of providing educational and occupational skills to young parents and expectant mothers under the age of 24.

## YouthBuild

**26.5%**  
2008-2012

**Department:** Labor

**Bureau:** Employment and Training Administration

**Type:** Discretionary | **Share of Funding Allocated to Children:** 100%

	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 59.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 102.5 Million	\$ 79.8 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 79.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>	19.1%	18.7%	46.4%	-22.1%	-0.2%	-0.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>	14.7%	18.7%	44.1%	-24.5%	-2.1%	-3.0%

**TOTAL ARRA  
AMOUNT  
\$50.0  
MILLION**

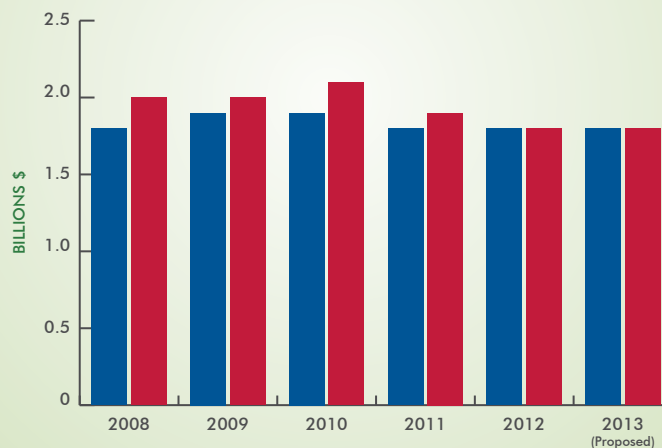
STIMULUS  
FUNDING  
BREAKDOWN  
ON PAGE 171



YouthBuild offers grants to be used to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.

### TOTAL FEDERAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING PROGRAMS

■ Nominal Value  
■ Inflation Adjusted







# THE AMERICAN RECOVERY AND REINVESTMENT ACT (ARRA)

In February 2009, Congress passed and the President signed the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA), a package of tax cuts and spending intended to help stimulate economic growth and stem losses from a deepening recession. Analysis by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimates ARRA will total \$831 billion over ten years, with nearly 75 percent going to spending and the remaining 25 percent disbursed through tax cuts. Since 2009, the majority of ARRA resources have been distributed across the country and, as of 2012, are almost gone.

Nearly \$117 billion, or 14 percent of the total investment, was intended for children, the majority of which has been spent on education. The single largest “children’s expenditure” in ARRA is the \$53.6 billion State Fiscal Stabilization Fund, of which \$35.9 billion will be spent on children. In addition to the Stabilization Fund, ARRA included \$30.6 billion in further investments for education initiatives that benefit kids, like Title I and IDEA. The total educational investment in ARRA passes \$66.5 billion, accounting for nearly 55 percent of ARRA spending on children.

Children’s nutrition programs, with approximately \$20 billion in funding, and child health programs, with \$19 billion, were the next largest recipients of ARRA funding. Nearly 99 percent of the \$20 billion allotted for children’s nutrition comes from investments to support families on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP). Most of the investment for children’s health comes from federal aid to states for Medicaid. While education, health, and nutrition comprise the bulk of stimulus investments benefiting children, other areas such as income support, early childhood, training, housing, and child welfare received additional investments as well.



To put the total ARRA children's investment into perspective, \$47.1 billion of ARRA funds were spent on kids in FY 2010, meaning that 18 percent more money was spent on kids than would have been spent without ARRA. In 2011, even with the drop-off, total investments on kids were still 11.2 percent more they would otherwise have been. Assuming the pace of ARRA outlays projected by the CBO, \$11.4 billion will be spent in FY 2012 and \$8.9 billion in FY 2013. This amounts to increases of 4.1 percent and 3.1 percent over the non-ARRA funding levels in FY 2012 and 2013, assuming President Obama's budget is passed with minimal changes.

With these ARRA investments, the total share of spending on children as a percentage of total government spending reached peak levels, topping out at nearly 8.5 percent of total spending, in 2010. In 2011 that share dropped to 8.4 percent and, for 2012, it fell to 7.9 percent. This is still up from 7.4 percent in FY 2008 and 7.7 percent in FY 2007.

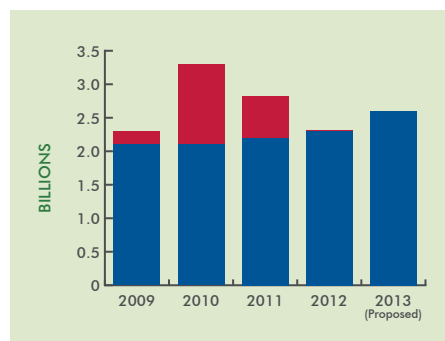
It is noteworthy that this year, many children's initiatives benefiting from ARRA are facing a difficult budget situation as the additional investments begin to run out. These initiatives will be forced to scale back to pre-2009 levels—unless Congress chooses to appropriate higher yearly levels of support. As the economy continues to slowly recover, scaling back may not pose significant problems in certain areas. For others, especially those which have faced several years of underfunding, a substantial and sudden drop in available resources may have serious consequences. For example, Head Start has been able to serve nearly 61,000 additional children. Fortunately, appropriation levels for Head Start have increased specifically to ensure those children continue to receive quality early childhood services. For programs like SNAP, this is not the case. With continued near record levels of child poverty, now is not the time to see those vital benefits disappear.

## Child Care and Development Block Grant

Early Childhood, page 33

Total ARRA Amount: \$2.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 209.0 Million	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 618.0 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0

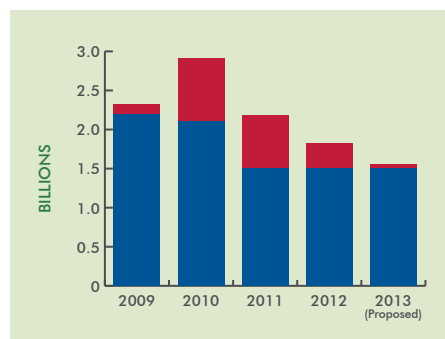


## Community Health Centers

Health, page 103

Total ARRA Amount: \$2.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 126.0 Million	\$ 807.0 Million	\$ 687.0 Million	\$ 325.0 Million	\$ 55.0 Million

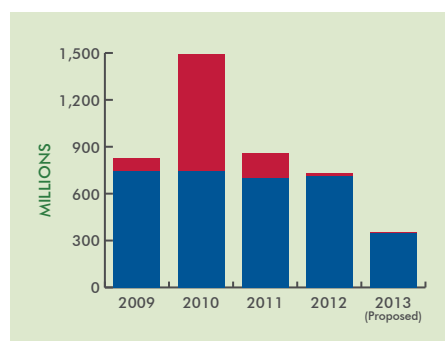


## Community Services Block Grant

Child Welfare, page 22

Total ARRA Amount: \$1.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 746.0 Million	\$ 746.0 Million	\$ 701.6 Million	\$ 712.3 Million	\$ 350.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 77.0 Million	\$ 743.0 Million	\$ 157.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million

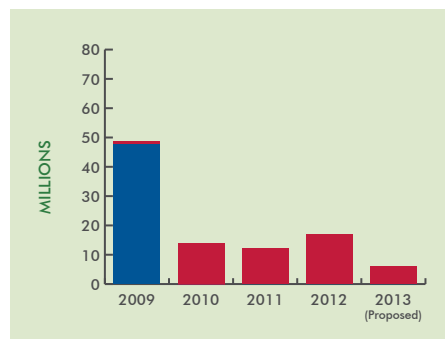


## Compassion Capital Fund

Health, page 103

Total ARRA Amount: \$50.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 47.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
ARRA Spending	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million



Non-ARRA Spending ■

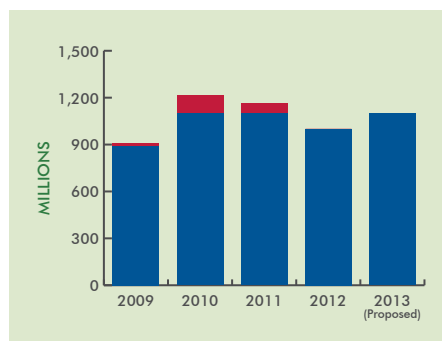
ARRA Spending ■

## Corporation for National and Community Service

### Education, page 53

Total ARRA Amount: \$200.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 889.9 Million	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.1 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 17.0 Million	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0

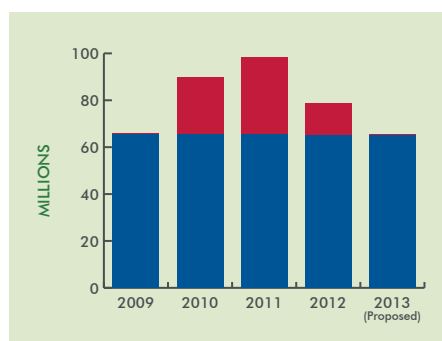


## Education for Homeless Children and Youth

### Education, page 55

Total ARRA Amount: \$70.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.4 Million	\$ 65.3 Million	\$ 65.2 Million	\$ 65.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 0.7 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 32.9 Million	\$ 13.3 Million	\$ 0.5 Million

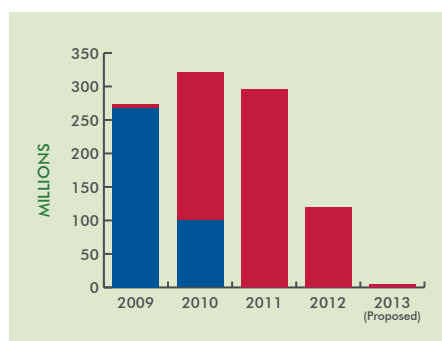


## Educational Technology State Grants

### Education, page 56

Total ARRA Amount: \$650.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 267.5 Million	\$ 100.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
ARRA Spending	\$ 6.3 Million	\$ 221.4 Million	\$ 296.1 Million	\$ 119.7 Million	\$ 4.5 Million

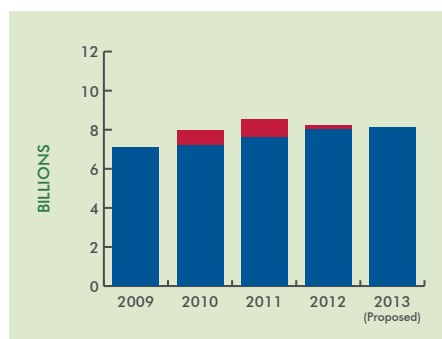


## Head Start

### Early Childhood, page 35

Total ARRA Amount: \$ 2.1 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 7.1 Billion	\$ 7.2 Billion	\$ 7.6 Billion	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 8.1 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 27.0 Million	\$ 803.0 Million	\$ 969.0 Million	\$ 236.0 Million	\$ 0



## IDEA B—Grants to States

Education, page 63

Total ARRA Amount: \$11.7 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.5 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion	\$ 11.6 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 759.0 Million	\$ 5.1 Billion	\$ 5.0 Billion	\$ 887.0 Million	\$ 65.0 Million

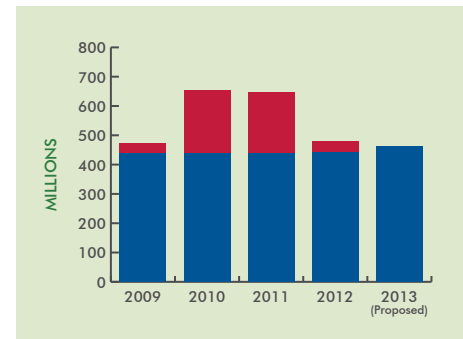


## IDEA D—Grants for Infants and Families

Early Childhood, page 36

Total ARRA Amount: \$500.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 439.4 Million	\$ 439.4 Million	\$ 438.5 Million	\$ 442.7 Million	\$ 463.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 32.0 Million	\$ 212.0 Million	\$ 208.0 Million	\$ 37.0 Million	\$ 0

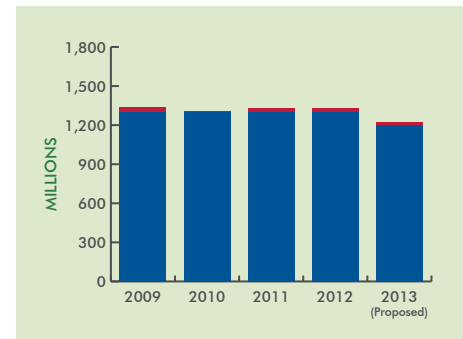


## Impact Aid

Education, page 66

Total ARRA Amount: \$100.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 40.0 Million	\$ 6.0 Million	\$ 26.0 Million	\$ 28.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million

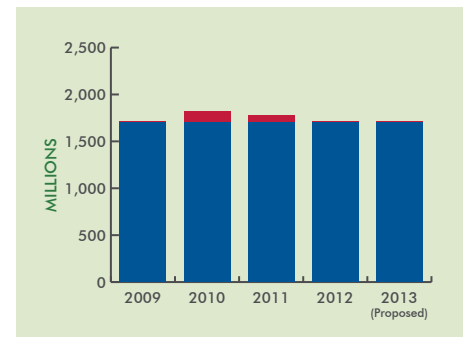


## Job Corps

Training, page 161

Total ARRA Amount: \$250.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 120.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 20.0 Million	\$ 12.4 Million



Non-ARRA Spending ■

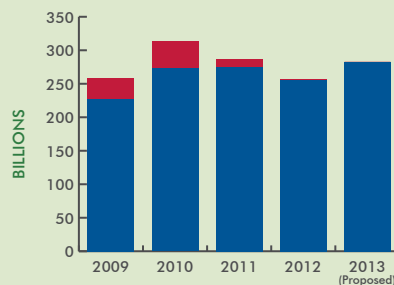
ARRA Spending ■

## Medicaid

Health, page 106

Total ARRA Amount: \$92.6 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 226.9 Billion	\$ 272.8 Billion	\$ 275.0 Billion	\$ 255.3 Billion	\$ 282.8 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 31.6 Billion	\$ 40.5 Billion	\$ 11.9 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 0

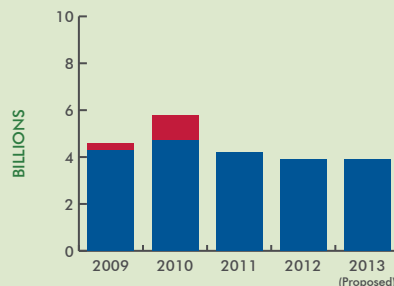


## Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Income Support, page 130

Total ARRA Amount: \$1.4 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 4.3 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 274.0 Million	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 6.0 Million



## Payments to States for Foster Care

Child Welfare, page 24

Total ARRA Amount: \$887.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 258.0 Million	\$ 494.0 Million	\$ 105.0 Million	\$ 25.0 Million	\$ 169.0 Million



## School Improvement Grants

Education, page 76

Total ARRA Amount: \$3.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 545.6 Million	\$ 545.6 Million	\$ 534.6 Million	\$ 533.6 Million	\$ 534.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 185.0 Million	\$ 996.0 Million	\$ 1.1 Billion	\$ 551.0 Million	\$ 0



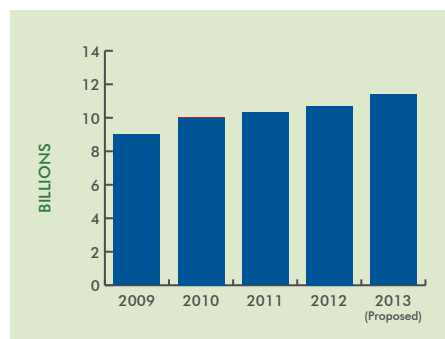


## School Lunch Program

Nutrition, page 142

Total ARRA Amount: \$100.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 9.0 Billion	\$ 10.0 Billion	\$ 10.3 Billion	\$ 10.7 Billion	\$ 11.4 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 44.0 Million	\$ 56.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

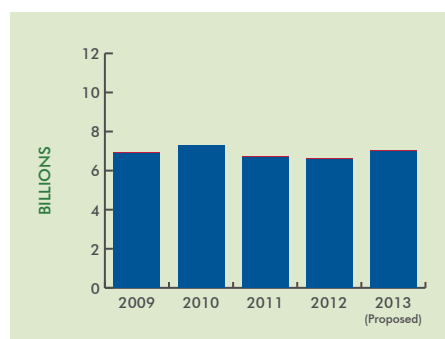


## Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

Nutrition, page 144

Total ARRA Amount: \$138.0 Million

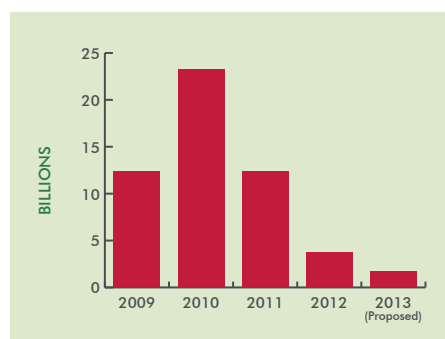
	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 6.6 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 38.0 Million	\$ 12.0 Million	\$ 26.0 Million	\$ 32.0 Million	\$ 30.0 Million



## State Fiscal Stabilization Fund

Total ARRA Amount: \$53.6 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
ARRA Spending	\$ 12.4 Billion	\$ 23.3 Billion	\$ 12.4 Billion	\$ 3.8 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion

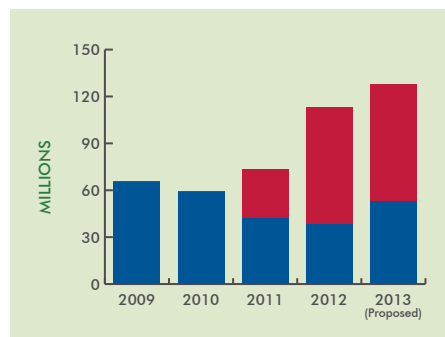


## Statewide Data Systems

Education, page 80

Total ARRA Amount: \$250.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 65.0 Million	\$ 58.3 Million	\$ 42.2 Million	\$ 38.1 Million	\$ 53.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 31.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million	\$ 75.0 Million



Non-ARRA Spending ■

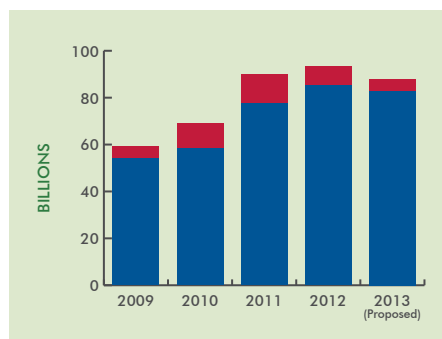
ARRA Spending ■

## Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Nutrition, page 145

Total ARRA Amount: \$41.9 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 54.0 Billion	\$ 58.3 Billion	\$ 77.6 Billion	\$ 85.2 Billion	\$ 82.8 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 11.0 Billion	\$ 12.2 Billion	\$ 8.3 Billion	\$ 5.0 Billion

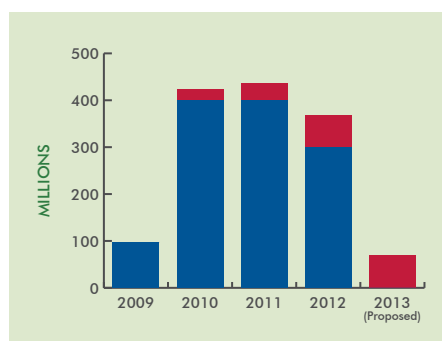


## Teacher Incentive Fund Grants

Education, page 82

Total ARRA Amount: \$200.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 97.3 Million	\$ 400.0 Million	\$ 399.2 Million	\$ 299.4 Million	\$ 0
ARRA Spending	\$ 0	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 37.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 70.0 Million

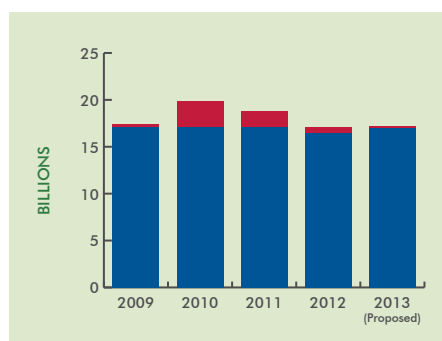


## Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF)

Income Support, page 132

Total ARRA Amount: \$5.3 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 17.1 Billion	\$ 16.5 Billion	\$ 17.0 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 251.0 Million	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 537.0 Million	\$ 179.0 Million

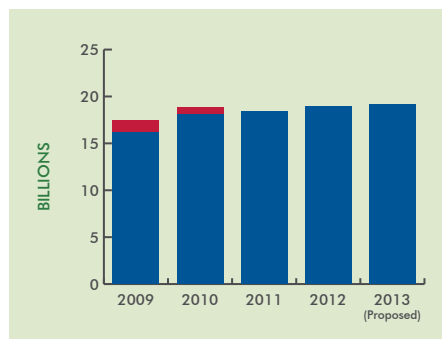


## Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Housing, page 122

Total ARRA Amount: \$2.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 16.2 Billion	\$ 18.1 Billion	\$ 18.4 Billion	\$ 18.9 Billion	\$ 19.1 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 773.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0

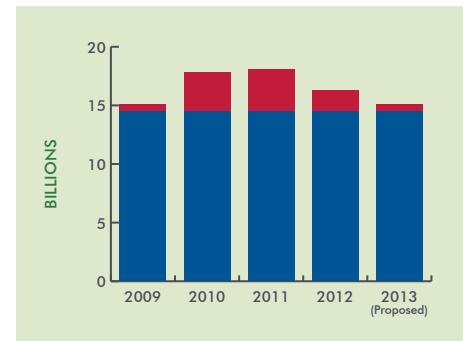


## Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

Education, page 84

Total ARRA Amount: \$10.0 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion	\$ 14.5 Billion
ARRA Spending	\$ 619.0 Million	\$ 3.3 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 565.0 Million

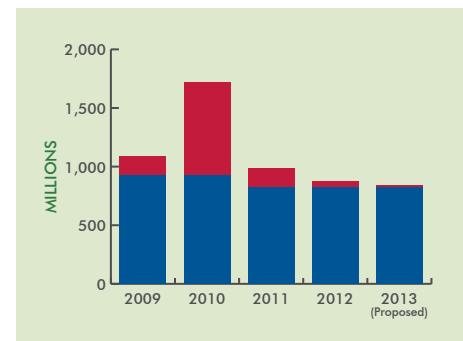


## Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

Training, page 161

Total ARRA Amount: \$1.2 Billion

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 924.1 Million	\$ 825.9 Million	\$ 824.4 Million	\$ 824.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 166.0 Million	\$ 796.0 Million	\$ 154.0 Million	\$ 49.0 Million	\$ 17.0 Million

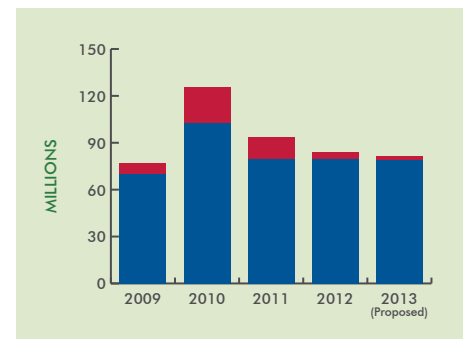


## YouthBuild

Training, page 162

Total ARRA Amount: \$50.0 Million

	2009	2010	2011	2012	Obama 2013
Non-ARRA Spending	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 102.5 Million	\$ 79.8 Million	\$ 79.7 Million	\$ 79.0 Million
ARRA Spending	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 14.0 Million	\$ 4.0 Million	\$ 2.0 Million



Non-ARRA Spending ■

ARRA Spending ■

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- Limit your search by funding type, policy area, or federal department administering each program.
- View funding data in the aggregate. Programs are associated with one of eight broad categories, or you may create your own category by grouping individual programs of interest.
- Compare one category of funding to another, or the entire federal budget, the federal budget without the defense programs, or the total of all programs that benefit children.



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