



# FIRST FOCUS

MAKING CHILDREN & FAMILIES THE PRIORITY



## Children's Budget 2008

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# Message from First Focus President

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America has always been about opportunity and hope. It’s always been the place that people came and struggled so that the next generation could have a brighter future than their own. As Americans, we strive to make tomorrow better for all of us, but especially for our children. That is the essence of the American Dream.

Ninety years ago, during World War I, President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed 1918 as “Children’s Year” and said, “Next to the duty of doing everything possible for the soldiers at the front, there could be, it seems to me, no more patriotic duty than that of protecting the children who constitute one-third of our population.”

Nearly a century later, First Focus, a bipartisan children’s advocacy organization, has set out to determine how we as a nation are meeting President Wilson’s challenge. As the federal budget reflects our nation’s priorities, we have prepared this report to analyze how well we are fulfilling our duty of protecting and preparing American children for the future.

Thus, “Children’s Budget 2008” provides the raw data on funding trends for all budgetary programs related to children, and highlights the disturbing fact that in recent years children have lost significant ground as a priority in the federal budget. Regardless of how you look at the facts, whether as a share of non-defense discretionary spending, a share of overall domestic spending, or as a percentage of the national Gross Domestic Product, the share of spending for children is spiraling downward.

In specific terms, funding in the areas of children’s education, child welfare and youth training have seen substantial losses over the past five years, as total spending in these areas have declined by 9.9 percent, 11.5 percent and 14.9 percent, respectively.

Moreover, if the President’s fiscal year 2009 budget were enacted, the share of total federal non-defense spending going to children would drop yet again, falling below 10 percent for the first time in at least two generations.

Sadly, this downward path is nothing new for spending on America’s children. According to “Kids’ Share 2007: How Children Fare in the Federal Budget,” a report conducted by the Urban Institute and commissioned by First Focus, federal domestic discretionary spending on children has declined by 23 percent since 1960. When our organization polled this fact nationally with renowned opinion firm Luntz, Maslansky Strategic Research, three-quarters of the American people insisted upon making children a greater national priority in the federal budget.

In this election year, it is critical that the American public, federal policymakers and candidates for office engage in



a robust dialogue around our nation's priorities, and paramount among these must be the priority of children in the federal budget. The current neglect and failure of federal policymakers to invest in children is having serious and negative effects on children that are both immediate and long term.

For example, in health, infant mortality—the most fundamental measure of child well-being—is on the rise for the first time in 40 years. In addition, the number of children living without health insurance has increased to over 9 million and is projected to exceed 10 million this year.

Our nation's educational system is also crying out for increased investment. Approximately 30 percent of all youth do not graduate with a high school diploma and nearly half of all African-American and Latino students drop out of school before reaching graduation. Moreover, Head Start programs serve fewer than half of all eligible children in the country.

Sadly, the number of children living in poverty continues to rise. In 2006, 39 percent of American children were living in families with income less than 200% of the federal poverty level, which is \$42,400 for a family of four.

In this nation, at any given moment, approximately 500,000 children are in foster care, and according to the National Child Abuse and Neglect Data System, in 2004 an average of four children died every day as a result of abuse and neglect.

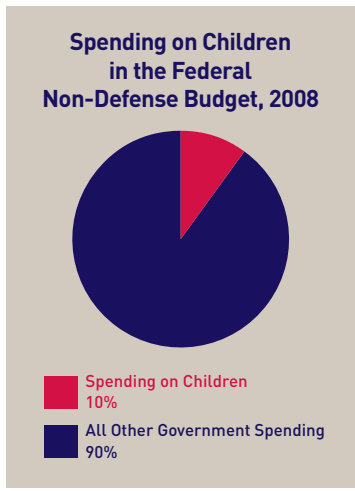
The American people know that children are being short-changed. Polling indicates that they see it, feel it and are aware of the consequences for current and future generations. Indeed, the path on which our children are headed will not lead to acceptable consequences for them in the future.

In 1929, President Herbert Hoover called for a White House Conference on Child Health and Protection, noting, "...human progress marches only when children excel their parents." Unfortunately, for the first time, public opinion research shows that the majority of Americans believe that the lives of children have gotten worse over the past ten years and that this generation will be the first to fare worse than their parents.

Clearly, children cannot fight for the changes to policies and increases in funding necessary to positively impact their lives. They have no lobbyist in Washington. Adults not only can do more for children, they must. We need elected officials to engage in fewer photo-ops with children during campaigns and instead live up to the promises made in the name of those children. It's time for the dollars and policies to match the rhetoric and our government leaders need to make children their first priority.

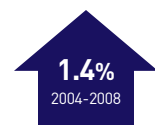
While children represent about one-quarter of our nation's population today, they still represent all of our future. What is clearly needed is a new commitment in the name of all American children. They're going to be the leaders that guide America through the 21st century, and now is not the time to shortchange them. In fact, it all begins with our commitment to them today. As the great American author James Baldwin once wrote, "For these are all our children. We will all profit by, or pay for, whatever they become."

—Bruce Lesley  
President, First Focus



# Executive Summary

Over the past five years, children have lost significant ground in the federal budget. Though overall spending on children increased, in real terms, by about 1.4%, total federal non-defense spending grew at nearly ten times that rate. As a result, the children's share of the federal non-defense budget declined from 11% in 2004 to 10% in 2008. This drop continues a 45-year trend in which the children's share of the budget has declined 23% since 1960.



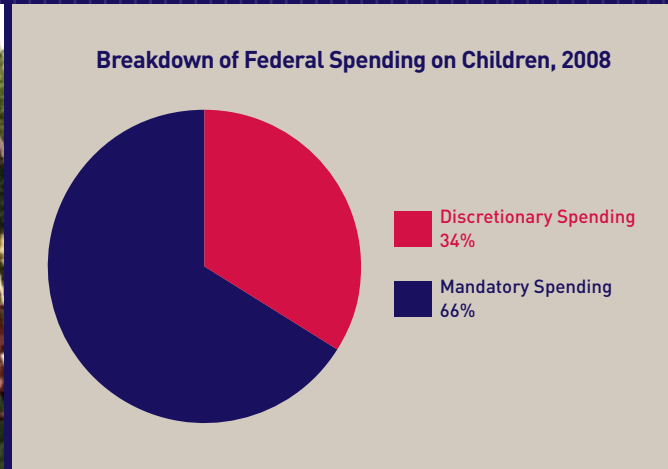
## Total Federal Spending on Children

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 202.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 212.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 216.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 223.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 233.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 238.3 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		5.1%	2.1%	2.9%	4.5%	2.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.7%	-1.1%	-0.7%	1.5%	-0.8%

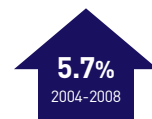
Discretionary programs for children have fared far worse than overall children's spending. Even as the real value of total federal non-defense discretionary spending grew by 5.9%, discretionary spending on children dropped 6.7%. As a result, children's needs have occupied an increasingly small space in the federal discretionary budget. In 2004, children's spending constituted 16.8% of all non-defense discretionary funding, but in 2008 that share is down to 14.8%.

Though mandatory spending on children has not suffered the same cuts as discretionary spending, it has nevertheless fallen behind all other mandatory spending. From 2004 to 2008, the real value of mandatory spending on children grew by 5.7%. At the same time however, overall mandatory spending grew by nearly 10%, again outpacing the rate of growth for spending on children.





## Mandatory Federal Spending on Children



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 128.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 137.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 141.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 146.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 154.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 161.6 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		7.4%	3.2%	3.3%	5.3%	4.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		3.9%	0.0%	-0.3%	2.2%	1.7%

## Discretionary Federal Spending on Children



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 74.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 74.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 75.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 76.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 78.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 76.7 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.1%	0.0%	2.2%	3.0%	-2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.2%	-3.1%	-1.4%	0.0%	-5.7%

Spending in the categories of children's education, child welfare and youth training has been particularly hard hit over the past five years. Total spending on programs in these areas has declined by 9.9%, 11.5% and 14.9%, respectively. Federal efforts in these arenas rely heavily on discretionary funding streams, and as such, spending has dropped dramatically. Program areas that include far more mandatory spending, like health and income support, have weathered the storm a bit better. Even in these areas however, most discretionary programs have experienced real reductions in funding even as mandatory spending has grown only modestly.

President Bush's fiscal year 2009 budget proposal continues these downward trends. The proposal includes real overall cuts to children's spending in almost every policy area, and cuts to discretionary spending on children across the board. For examples, spending on children's health programs would increase by 2.2%, with discretionary spending in this area dropping 14% from 2008 levels. Spending on

children's education would be down 5.8% overall, and spending on efforts to improve child safety would suffer massive cuts of up to 36%. All together, the President has proposed reducing the federal investment in children by 0.8% at the same time that overall federal non-defense spending would climb by 1.6%. If the Administration's budget is enacted, the children's share of all federal non-defense spending would decline yet again to a new low of 9.8%.

## The Overall Picture

Federal spending on children affects every young person in America. Whether they benefit from an education program, a product recall or a health care grant, all children are affected by the budget choices the federal government makes. Unfortunately, the federal government's budget choices over the past generation suggest that the well-being of our children has been an afterthought, not a driving concern.

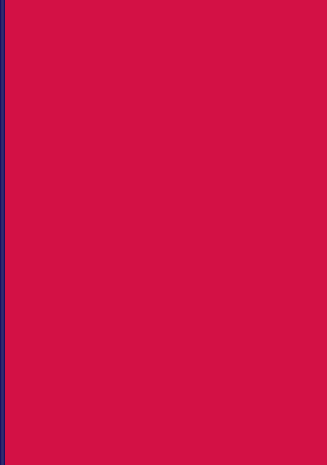
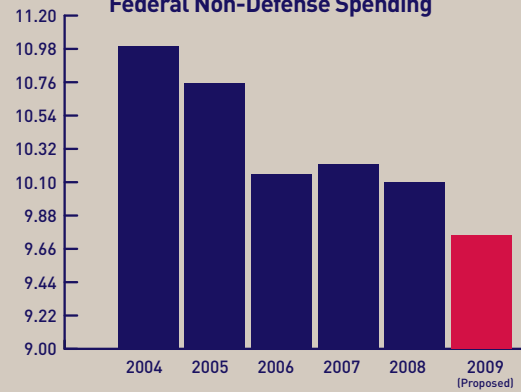
Since 1960, spending on children has made up an ever-shrinking slice of federal domestic spending. In fact, from 1960 to 2006, the share of federal domestic spending dedicated to children dwindled 23%. The past five years have only intensified these trends. In 2004, federal spending on children represented 11% of all non-defense spending. In 2008, that share is down to only 10%. Only one out of every ten non-defense dollars in the federal budget is spent on children.

From 2004 to 2008, the federal government did increase its overall investment in children by about \$35 billion. However, when adjusted for inflation, that amounts to a real increase of just 1.4%. Total federal spending increased by 12.2% in real terms during that same period. Furthermore, were it not for the modest increases in mandatory spending on children, the real value of spending on young people in this country would have actually declined over the past five years. Indeed, from 2004 to 2008, the real value of mandatory spending on children increased by 5.7% (overall federal mandatory spending grew 10%), while the real value of federal discretionary spending on children dropped by 6.7% (overall federal domestic discretionary spending grew 6%).



**Only one out of every ten non-defense dollars in the federal budget is spent on children.**

**Total Federal Spending on Children as a Percent of All Federal Non-Defense Spending**



## A Note On...

### Sources

The vast majority of the budget numbers in this book come from the yearly appropriation bills considered by Congress. For each of the various appropriation bills, the House and Senate produce a report on their respective legislation that describes proposed funding levels and also lists the previous year's appropriation levels. For example, the fiscal year 2008 appropriation bills are an excellent source to find the actual funding levels for fiscal year 2007. This method was used to gather the funding levels for nearly every program listed herein. The exceptions are the large entitlement programs like Medicaid and Old Age and Survivors Insurance. Spending levels for these programs come from the Congressional Budget Office's supplemental tables. This being the case, the 2008 and 2009 levels for these programs are estimates.

### Methodology

Determining how much money the federal government spends on children each year is no simple task (for purposes of this book, children are defined as people aged 18 and under). While there are many federally-supported programs that are entirely dedicated to families with children or to children themselves, there are also many others for which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. There are still other programs that may impact children much more incidentally. In determining the amount of money spent on children, this book follows the lead of the Urban Institute in their First Focus commissioned report, "Kids' Share 2007: How Children Fare in the Federal Budget." The Kids' Share methodology is straightforward:

1. For programs that directly benefit only children and families with children, the full funding level counts as "children's spending."
2. For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, the share of program funding that counts as "children's spending" mirrors the percentage of program recipients who are children. For example, annual reports indicate that about half of all Food Stamp beneficiaries are children. Therefore, this book counts 50% of Food Stamp spending as "children's spending."

There are certain exceptions. Some of the large entitlement programs, like Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and the Disability Trust Fund report how much of their program outlays go to children. In these cases, this book merely reports this amount.

For more specific and detailed methodology on how the share of funding from each program was determined, consult the Data Appendix to the Kids' Share 2007 report.



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**Regardless of the angle, the picture is clear. The 45-year trend of declining investments in children as a share of the federal budget has continued unabated during the past five years.**  
 .....

Finally, federal spending on children has actually declined as a share of the national Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In 2004, total federal spending on children amounted to 1.76% of GDP. In 2008, that percentage has declined to 1.58%, an overall 11.4% drop.

From 2004 to 2008, the federal investment in children decreased as a share of total federal spending. The federal investment in children as a share of non-defense spending has decreased. Mandatory spending on children has decreased as a share of all mandatory spending, and discretionary spending on children has decreased as a share of all discretionary spending. Federal funding for children has decreased as a percent of GDP. Regardless of the angle, the picture is clear. The 45-year trend of declining investments in children as a share of the federal budget has continued unabated during the past five years.

### The President's 2009 Budget

President Bush, in his final budget request to Congress, has proposed to continue this downward trend. His budget, if enacted, would cut the real value of total federal spending on children by another 0.8%. Discretionary spending on children would suffer a dramatic 5.7% real value drop from 2007 funding levels. The President's budget includes real cuts to discretionary spending on children's health and education, child welfare and safety, child nutrition and youth employment training, as well as housing and income support to families with children. In fact, there is no policy area critical to children that would not suffer a real value cut in funding for children under the President's proposal. If the President's budget is passed, in 2009 the share of total federal non-defense spending going to children would drop yet again, falling to 10% for the first time in at least two generations.

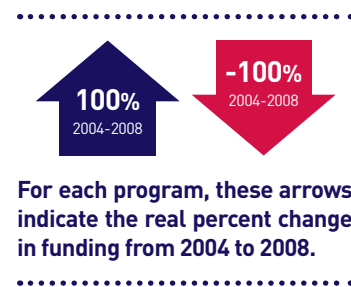


## Comparing Budget Levels

It is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1908 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2008. 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% greater than the \$195.6 billion spent thirty years earlier. Because of inflation however, it is important to recognize that every dollar spent in 1970 purchased far more than that same dollar thirty years later. Indeed, in this case, \$195.6 billion in 1970 translates into about \$828 billion in 2000. As a result, the overall increase in federal spending isn't 800%, it's closer to 100%.

When discussing the spending changes over time, inflation has a very real and observable impact. If a program spends \$100 million one year, the next year that same \$100 million will not go quite as far. 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 merely 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 9.8% from 2004 to 2007. Therefore, any program that did not experience a nominal funding increase of at least 10% during that time must necessarily be spending at a lower "real" level, leading to negative real growth in spending. This is what is meant when analysts refer to funding that "fails to keeps pace with inflation."



For each program herein, this book reports the nominal funding level and the nominal percent change from the previous fiscal year, as well as the real percent change from the previous fiscal year. In addition, each program is accompanied by an arrow depicting the real percent change in funding from fiscal year 2004 to fiscal year 2008. All analyses assume a 3% rate of inflation in both 2008 and 2009, an exceedingly cautious estimate considering that the yearly inflation rate in December 2007 was 4.1%.

## 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 (CTC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) and the Dependent Exemption all provide resources to families with children that families without children cannot claim. In fact, in 2006 these three tax policies together directed more than \$100 billion in tax rebates and savings to families with children.

These tax policies, while obviously integral to overall spending on children, are not included in this book beyond this note. This Resource Book focuses on programmatic spending, and though tax policies have an enormous impact on the well-being of children in the United States, tax spending is of another nature, 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 2007.



# Child Welfare



Federal spending on child welfare covers a myriad of programs, though about half of the money comes in the form of mandatory foster care payments to states. Other than foster care payments, child welfare spending also goes to programs that, among other things, aid parents who are 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.

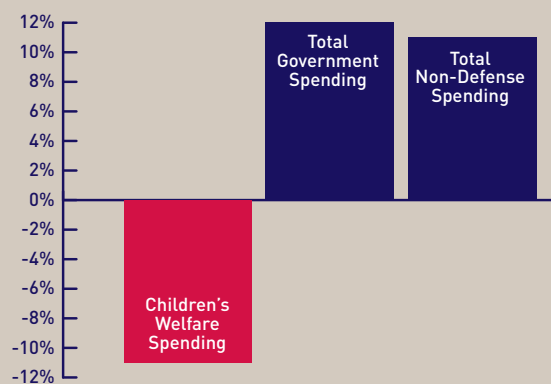
## Total Spending on Child Welfare

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.7 Billion	\$ 8.7 Billion	\$ 8.6 Billion	\$ 8.5 Billion	\$ 8.7 Billion	\$ 8.4 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.4%	-1.7%	-0.4%	2.6%	-3.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.9%	-4.8%	-3.9%	-0.4%	-6.3%

In each of the last five years, the federal government has spent less than \$9 billion on these vital programs, and throughout that time, appropriated funding levels have remained essentially stagnant. This year, fiscal year 2008, child welfare spending makes up only three-tenths of a percent of all federal spending, and less than 4% of all federal spending on children.

Despite the fact that child welfare spending has relatively little impact on the federal bottom line, nearly every single federally-supported child welfare program has seen the real value of its funding decline over the past five years. In fact, only one program, Mandatory Payments to States for Adoption Assistance, has experienced a funding increase (in real terms), with every other child welfare program's resources reduced. For example, Payments to States for Foster Care, which, as mentioned, claims over half of all

Real Percent Change in Spending, 2004 to 2008



child welfare spending, saw its funding drop from just under \$5 billion in 2004 to about \$4.5 billion in 2008. Those numbers are not inflation-adjusted and therefore the real impact of this nominal cut is closer to a full billion dollars, about a 20% drop. Additionally, ten other child welfare programs experienced real declines of 10% or more over the past five years. All together, federal spending on child welfare has dropped about 11.5% in real terms over the past five years.

As with spending in other program areas, child welfare spending—both mandatory and discretionary—has declined as a percent of total federal spending, indicating that even as the federal budget as a whole has grown, spending on child welfare has remained level or has fallen. As described above, this year spending on child welfare programs amounts to only 0.3% of federal spending. Five years ago, child welfare spending claimed about 0.4%. The trend is the same even when separating mandatory spending from discretionary. In 2004, about 0.6% of all mandatory spending went to child welfare programs, and this year that percentage is down to half of a percent.

Regardless of how one chooses to view the data, the trajectory is clear. The federal government spends only a tiny fraction of its total budget on child welfare programs—and even that small amount has been declining. Over the past five years, child welfare resources dwindled, in both real and nominal terms, at the same time that overall spending has climbed, resulting in an ever-smaller share of federal investment for child welfare programs.

### The President's 2009 Budget

Under the President's most recent budget proposal, spending on child welfare would decrease yet again. The President's plan includes huge cuts to programs like the Community Services Block Grant and the Social Services Block Grant, both of which contribute significant funding to child welfare activities. Even mandatory funding streams, like Payments to States for Foster Care, suffer decreases in the President's plan. All together, the President's budget includes nearly \$300 million in cuts to child welfare spending, a 3.4% decline. After including the impact of inflation into the equation, it becomes a 6% decline. If President Bush's budget is enacted, the federal government will spend 24% less on child welfare in 2009 than it did in 2004.

## Programs of Special Note

### Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act Programs

**-6.5%**  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 89.5 Million	\$101.8 Million	\$ 95.2 Million	\$ 95.2 Million	\$ 95.4 Million	\$105.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.8%	-6.5%	0.1%	0.1%	10.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		10.0%	-9.4%	-3.4%	-2.8%	6.9%

The Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (CAPTA) is a key piece of child welfare legislation, signed into law in 1974. Most recently reauthorized by the Keeping Children and Families Safe Act of 2003, CAPTA has been 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.

CAPTA is comprised of two titles. Title I provides federal funding to states in support of prevention, assessment, investigation, prosecution and treatment activities, and also provides grants to public agencies and nonprofit organizations for demonstration programs and projects. It identifies the federal role in supporting research, evaluation, training, technical assistance and data collection activities; establishes the Office on Child Abuse and Neglect in the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS); and creates a national clearinghouse of information on child abuse and neglect. In addition, it sets forth a minimum definition of child abuse and neglect.

Title II provides funding for community-based grants for the prevention of child abuse and neglect. These grants support efforts to develop, operate, expand or enhance community initiatives aimed at preventing child abuse and neglect, and provide a range of services designed to strengthen families.

### Adoption Opportunities

**-14.6%**  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 27.1 Million	\$ 27.1 Million	\$ 26.8 Million	\$ 26.8 Million	\$ 26.4 Million	\$ 26.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	-1.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.2%	-4.1%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-4.3%

## Abandoned Infants Assistance

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

**-15.4%**  
2004-2008

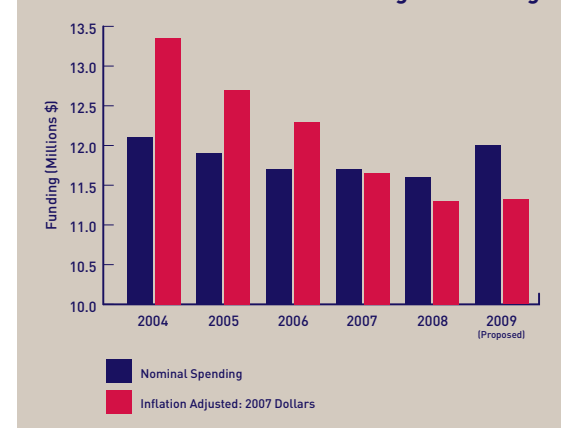
	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 12.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 12.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 11.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 11.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 11.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 12.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	3.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%	0.2%

The Abandoned Infants Assistance Act supports grants to public and nonprofit private agencies for developing and implementing projects that address the needs of abandoned infants and young children. Supported activities include recruiting and training foster families for abandoned children, providing services for abandoned children and preventing the abandonment of infants and young children.

Although authorized at \$120,000 for Title I, \$80 million for Title II, \$40 million for Adoption Opportunities and \$45 million for the Abandoned Infants Assistance Act, CAPTA has been significantly under-funded in recent years. For instance, in FY 2007, despite a \$200 million authorization for CAPTA child abuse programs, only \$95 million was appropriated—\$27 million for CAPTA state grants, \$27 million for CAPTA discretionary grants and \$42 million for the CAPTA community-based child abuse prevention program.

In addition to the fact that CAPTA has been considerably under-funded, the real value of even the appropriated funding level has declined over the past five years. In real terms, Title I and II funding dropped 6.4%, Adoption Opportunities funding dropped 14.6% and Abandoned Infants Assistance plunged 15.3%.

**Abandoned Infants Assistance Program Funding**



The President, in his 2009 budget request, proposed a small overall increase for CAPTA programs, essentially bringing funding up to just under the real 2004 levels, and still far below authorized levels. For Title I and II, the President requested a 7% real increase, which includes a new \$10 million funding stream for home-visitation programs, with a 4% real decrease for Adoption Opportunities, and a 0.3% real increase for Abandoned Infants Assistance.

## Promoting Safe and Stable Families

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

**-11.4%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Discretionary Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 89.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 63.1 Million</b>
<b>Mandatory Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 305.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 305.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 345.0 Million</b>
<b>Total Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 404.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 403.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 394.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 434.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 408.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 408.3 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-2.4%	10.2%	-5.9%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-5.4%	6.3%	-8.7%	-2.9%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families (PSSF) Program, Title IV-B, Subpart 2, of the Social Security Act, was created in 2003 in order to promote family preservation. Since then, it has been expanded to include four core components: adoption services, reunification services, intense services designed to prevent disintegration (including preservation) and services targeted to support families. Funds are allocated to all 50 states and the District of Columbia, and a percentage is set aside for territories and tribes.

These funds, although modest, are an integral part of state efforts to provide supportive services to children and families in need and help keep families together. An evaluation by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) described the program as a “critical component of the continuum of care provided through the state-administered child welfare system.”

PSSF dollars are often combined with state, local and private funds to support a range of services. These services include parenting and healthy marriage classes, home-visiting programs for young first-time parents, family-based services and respite care for caregivers of children with special needs, as well as unique and innovative programs and services targeting at-risk families.

Funding for the PSSF program is divided into two streams, one mandatory and one discretionary. In 2004 and 2005, the mandatory level was \$305 million. In 2006, Congress increased mandatory funding for PSSF by \$40 million. Since then, the mandatory funding level has remained steady at \$345 million.

The discretionary level is authorized at \$200 million, but the federal government has never appropriated that much money. In fact, the same year that Congress increased the mandatory levels, it drastically cut the discretionary levels by 50%. Since 2006, discretionary funding has fluctuated, though never matching 2004 levels, and certainly never approaching authorized levels. The real value of the 2008 overall funding level for the Promoting Safe and Stable Families Program is at its lowest point in the past five years.

The President, in his 2009 budget request, proposed to hold discretionary funding for PSSF level, further reducing the real value of funding for this program. Under the President’s budget, the real value of the funding for PSSF will be 14% lower in 2009 than it was in 2004, despite the 2006 increase in mandatory funding.



## Child Welfare Program Funding

### Payments to States for Foster Care

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

**-19.2%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.0 Billion	\$ 4.9 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-1.6%	-4.3%	-4.5%	2.4%	-2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.8%	-7.3%	-7.8%	-0.6%	-5.7%

Payments to States for Foster Care provides federal matching funds to states for maintenance payments made for certain children in foster care. The funds are intended for food, shelter, clothing, daily supervision, school supplies, personal incidentals, liability insurance and reasonable travel to the child's home for visits.

### Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

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

**11.2%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.1%	6.4%	7.6%	6.3%	5.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.7%	3.1%	3.9%	3.2%	2.8%

The Adoption Assistance Program provides funds to states to develop adoption assistance agreements with parents who adopt children with "special needs" (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.

### Social Services Block Grant

Department: Health and Human Services  
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 55%

**-12.3%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-29.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-3.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	-31.5%

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.

## Community Services Block Grants

Department: Health and Human Services  
Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 4%

**-10.7%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 641.9 Million	\$ 636.8 Million	\$ 630.0 Million	\$ 630.4 Million	\$ 653.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	3.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.2%	-3.4%	0.7%	-100.0%

The Community Services Block Grant 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 and education and self-help projects.



## Child Welfare Services

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

**-14.6%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 289.3 Million	\$ 289.7 Million	\$ 286.6 Million	\$ 286.8 Million	\$ 281.7 Million	\$ 282.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.2%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-2.8%

Child Welfare Services State Grants are 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 home for their safety and financial support for children in foster care.

## Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Program

**-5.7%**  
2004-2008

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 89.4 Million	\$ 88.7 Million	\$ 87.8 Million	\$ 87.8 Million	\$ 96.1 Million	\$ 96.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	9.4%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.2%	-3.4%	6.3%	-3.0%

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.

## Mentoring Children of Prisoners

**-14.2%**  
2004-2008

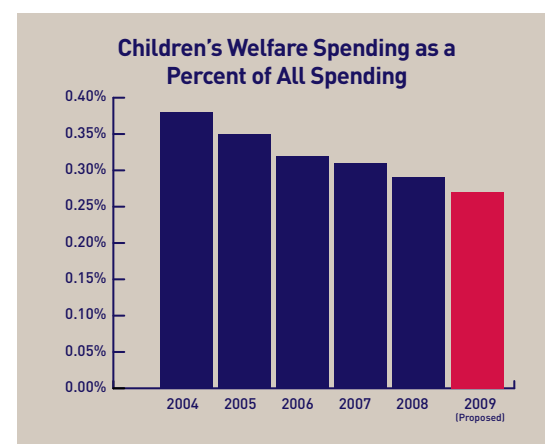
Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 49.7 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.5 Million	\$ 49.5 Million	\$ 48.6 Million	\$ 50.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-0.3%	0.1%	-1.7%	2.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-0.2%

The Mentoring Children of Prisoners Program funds projects which link children of incarcerated parents with mentors and supports the establishment and operation of mentoring programs.



## Social Services Research

**-3.0%**  
2004-2008

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.2 Million	\$ 26.0 Million	\$ 11.9 Million	\$ 11.9 Million	\$ 21.2 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		35.7%	-54.4%	0.0%	78.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		31.3%	-55.8%	-3.5%	73.4%	-100.0%

The Social Services Research and Demonstration program promotes the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient, as well as the healthy development and greater social well-being of children and families.

## Prevention Grants to Reduce Abuse of Runaway Youth

**-1.3%**  
2004-2008

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 15.3 Million	\$ 15.2 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 15.0 Million	\$ 17.2 Million	\$ 17.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	14.6%	-1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.2%	-3.4%	11.3%	-4.2%

Education and Prevention Grants support agencies whose goals are to protect and treat youth who have been, or who currently 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.

## Adoption Awareness

**-14.6%**  
2004-2008

Department: Health and Human Services

Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 12.8 Million	\$ 12.8 Million	\$ 12.7 Million	\$ 12.7 Million	\$ 12.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.1%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.1%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-100.0%

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

## Youth At Risk

Department: Agriculture  
Bureau: Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**-6.6%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 7.7 Million	\$ 7.7 Million	\$ 8.0 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	2.3%	0.0%	4.9%	4.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-0.9%	-3.5%	1.8%	1.6%

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

## Child Welfare Training

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

**-14.7%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.4 Million	\$ 7.3 Million	\$ 7.3 Million	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	-2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-5.7%

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

## Adoption Incentives

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

**-49.1%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 31.8 Million	\$ 17.8 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 4.3 Million	\$ 20.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		327.1%	-44.1%	-71.9%	-13.5%	362.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		313.1%	-45.8%	-72.9%	-16.1%	349.2%

The Adoption Incentives Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system, with the goal of encouraging states to find permanent homes for children in the foster care system through adoptions.



## Education

**-9.9%**  
2004-2008

Though most education spending in the United States comes from state and local sources, there are nevertheless over 80 different federally-funded education programs that benefit young people.<sup>1</sup> These programs affect children of all ages, ranging from infants all the way up to high school students preparing for college. These programs affect children in all states and territories, and in all income groups. In total, the federal government spends about \$50 billion a year on education programs directed at children, and a little over one-fifth of all federal spending on children.

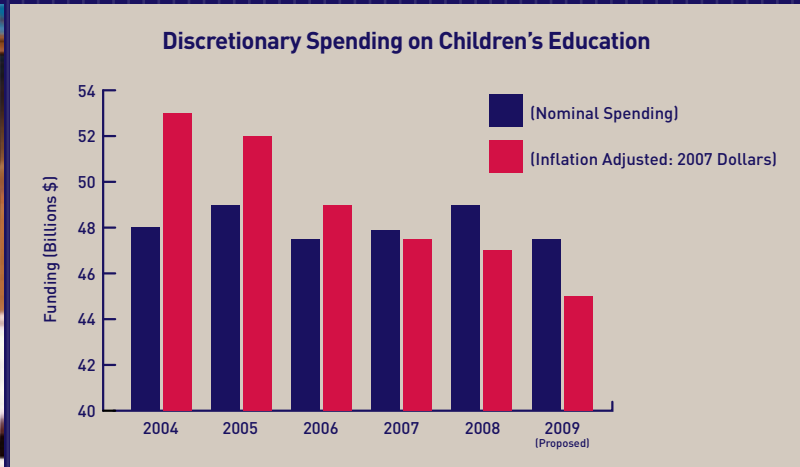
### Total Spending on Children's Education

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.1 Billion	\$ 51.4 Billion	\$ 50.4 Billion	\$ 50.8 Billion	\$ 52.0 Billion	\$ 50.4 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.4%	-2.0%	0.8%	2.4%	-3.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-1.9%	-5.0%	-2.7%	-0.6%	-5.7%

Unfortunately, federal spending for children's education has declined, in real terms, in each of the past five years, dropping a total of nearly 9% in that time. Sixty-nine of the 80 children's education programs that existed from 2004 to 2008 experienced real cuts, including all ten of the largest programs. Title I Grants to Local Educational Agencies, for example, saw a real 1.2% fall in funding, despite a significant fiscal year 2008 increase over the previous year. Though nominal funding for Title I grants did increase by \$1.5 billion from 2004 to 2008, that amounted to only 12.6% growth over that five-year period. In order to keep up with inflation, funding would have had to grow by about 14%. This "too slow" nominal growth is what led to the

<sup>1</sup> Children's education spending includes all programs, regardless of their Department, that pertain to the category. This includes programs like Head Start 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.





overall real decline in funding. The story is the same for most of the ten largest children's education programs, though some, like the Child Care and Development Block Grant, experienced both nominal and real declines. Since the funding for the ten biggest programs combined makes up 83% of all children's education funding, the large cuts to these programs has resulted in enormous cuts to education funding overall.

Education spending on children has declined even more rapidly as a share of total spending. Even as funding for other parts of the federal budget climbed, funding for most education programs fell or stayed flat. In 2004, children's education funding made up 2.19% of all federal spending, but in fiscal year 2008, the share of federal money spent on children's education dropped to 1.77%. Even considering only non-defense discretionary spending, the share of resources going towards children's education has dropped. In 2004, 10.86% of all non-defense discretionary spending went to children's education, but five years later, in 2008, that share has fallen to 9.21%. Finally, education spending has not kept pace with overall economic growth. Children's education funding, as a share of national Gross Domestic Product, declined from 0.43% in 2004 to 0.35% in 2008.

The overall picture is quite clear. Funding for most children's education programs has stayed flat, fallen or grown too slowly to keep up with inflation. These declines are especially stark when seen in the context of the larger federal budget. Regardless of the yardstick with which we measure, there is no question that over the past five years the federal government has chosen to shrink its investment in children's education.

## The President's 2009 Budget

The President has once again made the choice to reduce the federal investment in children's education. His fiscal year 2009 budget proposal includes a \$1.5 billion reduction. That translates into a 3% nominal decline, and when taking into account the impact of inflation, a 5.7% real decline. Nearly every major children's education program would suffer a real cut if the President's proposal is accepted. The President would reduce Special Education Grants, for example, by over nearly \$550 million. He has proposed cutting Even Start entirely, along with dozens of other Department of Education programs. If Congress accepts the President's request, the 2009 level of investment in children's education will be 15% lower than it was in 2004.

## 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%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 12.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 12.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 12.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 12.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 13.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 14.3 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		3.2%	-0.2%	1.0%	8.3%	2.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.1%	-3.3%	-2.6%	5.1%	0.0%

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 in order to help them achieve 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 a "targeted assistance program" which helps poor students who are at risk of failing, or are failing, to meet state academic standards. Additionally, schools that enroll at least 40% of students from poor families may operate a school-wide Title I program to serve all children in the school.

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

The importance and impact of Title I cannot be underestimated. Title I outlines the accountability and sanction system by which all public schools that accept this funding must abide. Under NCLB, states must set performance targets that lead to all students attaining proficiency in math and reading by the 2013-2014 school year. Students in grades three through eight are required to take annual state exams in math and reading every year, and once in grades ten through twelve. 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.

Funding for Title I Grants had been stagnant between 2004 and 2007. In fact, by 2007 the real value of Title I Grants had fallen by about 6% from 2004 levels. In fiscal year 2008, however, Title I Grants received a boost of about \$1 billion. Even with this boost, the real value of funding for Title I in 2008 is still just below that of 2004. The President's proposal in his 2009 budget would not significantly change the real value of Title I spending. His request of an additional \$406 million barely matches the likely rate of inflation for 2009.

NCLB, including Title I, expired in 2007 (though the expiration will not take effect until the end of this year) and awaits reauthorization in 2008. Several changes are anticipated, including modifications to the accountability system that include differentiated sanctions for schools that do not make adequate yearly progress, stronger accountability for graduation rates and stronger alignment between state standards and the skills and knowledge necessary for college and work.

## Even Start Family Literacy Program

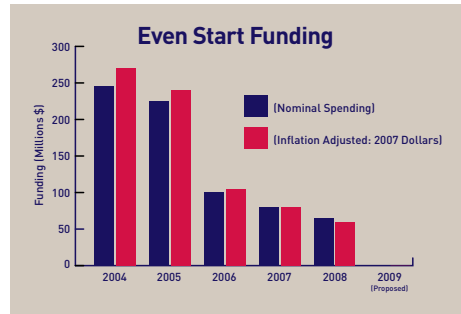
Department: Education  
 Bureau: Education for the Disadvantaged  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 246.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 225.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 82.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 66.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-8.8%	-56%	-16.9%	-19.2%	-100%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-11.8%	-57.4%	-19.8%	-21.6%	-100%

Included in the Elementary and Secondary Education Act (ESEA), the Even Start Family Literacy Program helps break the cycle of poverty and illiteracy by improving educational opportunities for the nation's low-income families. The program integrates early childhood education, adult literacy and adult basic education with parenting education into a unified family literacy program. The first three years of life are a period of rapid language development for all young children, and Even Start is the only literacy program in the U.S. Department of Education to target children of this age. Furthermore, Even Start is one of the few Department of Education programs that serves children under three years of age at all.

Currently, Even Start serves more than 30,000 of the nation's neediest children and families. More than 80% of Even Start families live at or below federal poverty levels, and nearly half of Even Start families have an annual household income under \$6,000.



For the past seven years, the President has proposed eliminating the Even Start Program entirely. The President's budget cites findings from national evaluations, conducted on behalf of the U.S. Department of Education, that assert that children and adults participating in Even Start made no greater gains in literacy than non-participants. However, independent reviews of these findings found that the Department's evaluations had serious methodological flaws, including the use of samples inadequate in both size and representation. Furthermore, the Department's evaluations included analyses based on assessment instruments that are invalid for English language learner (ELL) children and families, a group that comprises a significant portion of Even Start participants. Finally, these Department evaluations stand in stark contrast to the positive state-level outcomes documented in Texas, California and New York, which indicate that Even Start is extremely effective. For example, in California 41% of Even Start third-graders, the vast majority of whom are learning English, scored at or above the 50th national percentile on the California Achievement Test in reading, in comparison to only 36% of all California students and 15% of all California English language learners.

Though the President has yet to succeed in completely eliminating Even Start, his position has led to massive cuts in program funding. Funding for Even Start in 2008 is less than a quarter of what it was in 2004, a 76% real reduction in resources. As a result, 20,000 low-income children and families lost access to Even Start over the past four years. Inadequately funding Even Start in recent years has severely undermined efforts to improve proficiency in reading and language arts among low-income children and English language learners. The Even Start Family Literacy Program is pending reauthorization this year as part of ESEA. Key proposals for renewing the program would expand resources and technical assistance, incorporate increased accountability for programs and enhance professional development.

## English Language Acquisition

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 681.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 675.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 669.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 669.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 700.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 730.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	4.7%	4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	1.6%	1.2%

The 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 opportunities to more effectively teach ELL students.

Over 5.1 million ELL students currently attend U.S. public schools, making up 10% of total student enrollment. Furthermore, nearly half of all Latino students in the United States—the second-largest and the fastest-growing demographic group in America's schools—are ELL students. From 2004 to 2005 alone, the ELL student population grew by 10.5% nationally, and the rate of growth exceeded 20% in certain states. Although the growth of the ELL population is often attributed to the increase in the immigrant population, 80% of ELL students are U.S.-born citizens. Unfortunately, wide gaps still exist between English language learners and their English-fluent peers. According to the National Assessment of Educational Progress, only 30% of eighth-grade ELL students scored at or above the basic achievement level in reading in 2007, compared to 76% of non-ELL students. These results call for a wider and deeper effort to bridge this achievement gap.



The President's FY 2009 Budget requests a \$29.6 million increase for the Language Acquisition State Grants program. This 4.2% increase is the first time the President has requested additional dollars for the program since it was restructured as part of the No Child Left Behind Act. Even with the proposed increase, the President's requested funding level would still be 8.6% below real 2004 levels. The modest proposed increase fails to adequately meet the need of the rapidly growing ELL population. Therefore, while the President's request moves the nation closer to meeting the needs of these children and the schools serving them, a more significant investment is essential.

## 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 999.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 991.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 981.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 981.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 1,081 Million</b>	<b>\$ 800.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	10.2%	-26.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	7.0%	-28.2%

The 21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC) program is the federal government's primary funding source for quality after-school programs for school-aged students. Funds are distributed from the Department of Education to states by formula, and are then subgranted to school districts, community-based organizations and others by competition. Funds are used to provide a range of activities during out-of-school time, from academic tutoring to arts and cultural enrichment activities, as well as literacy and other educational opportunities for families. The state awards grants to applicants that will primarily serve students in schools with a high concentration of poor students or who live in communities with a high poverty rate.

After-school programs are critical for keeping students safe and engaged in educational activities while their parents are at work. They allow students to benefit from enriching activities—mentoring, tutoring, arts and more—during the very hours that are most dangerous for them. Young people are most likely to be victimized or engage in violent crime during the after-school hours between 3:00 p.m. and 6:00 p.m. Over 15 million young people would participate in after-school programs if they were available to them. Unfortunately, almost half of parents say that their communities lack high quality, affordable after-school programs.

The 21st CCLC program currently funds nearly 10,000 after-school programs across the country, serving nearly 1 million students. These programs offer tutoring, drug and violence prevention programming, youth leadership training, services for students with limited English proficiency and programs promoting parental involvement and family literacy. Over half of the students who regularly attend 21st CCLC after-school programs are eligible for free or reduced price lunch. Roughly one-third are Hispanic, nearly 30% are Black and almost one-fourth are White. The vast majority of participants are in first through eighth grade, less than 10% are in high school.

Participants in 21st Century Community Learning Centers demonstrate gains in both academic achievement and school engagement. A 2006 report conducted by Learning Points Associates for the Department of Education found that about 40% of students who regularly participate in the program nationally improved their grades in reading, language arts and math. Furthermore, teachers reported that 75% of regular 21st CCLC attendees demonstrated improved homework completion and class participation, and 72% of regular attendees demonstrated improved behavior.

Funding for 21st CCLC had been relatively stagnant from 2004 to 2007, actually declining by nearly \$20 million—about 11% in real terms. In 2008, Congress appropriated an increase of \$100 million to the program. Even with this increase, the real value of funding for the program in 2008 is 5% lower than it was in 2004. Furthermore, the President proposed slashing funding by more than \$280 million in his 2009 budget request. If his budget is enacted, 21st CCLC funding in 2009 would be nearly 32% lower than in 2004.

## Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 59.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 62.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 61.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 61.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 64.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 64.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	3.5%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.3%	-4.1%	-3.5%	0.5%	-3.0%

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program is the education subtitle of the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act. Under this program, students who become homeless are able to stay at their school of origin, with transportation provided, even if they move away because of their housing situation. Additionally, because many homeless students have problems keeping track of their records, McKinney-Vento allows homeless students to immediately enroll in school with or without the records that may be normally 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 that will help them succeed.

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth Program helps to 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 support provided through McKinney-Vento helps to prevent homeless students from falling behind in their schoolwork, despite the instability experienced by the child outside of school. Students receive such services as tutoring or other instructional support; referrals for medical, dental or other health services; transportation; clothing; school supplies and more.

Over 900,000 students were identified as homeless by the Department of Education during the 2005-2006 school year. Nearly 56% of homeless school children in America are sharing housing with others, while another 24% are living in shelters and 7% are living in motels. The whereabouts of another 10% are unknown. Only 5% of school districts receive subgrants from the Education for Homeless Children and Youth program to provide services to homeless students. Significant additional funds are needed to reach a larger share of this vulnerable population of children and youth.

Despite the need, funding for the program has been flat for the past five years. The 2008 funding level is 5.7% below the 2004 funding level, in real terms. By again proposing no funding increase, passing the President's 2009 budget would mean another 3% real cut from this year's level.

The Education for Homeless Children and Youth program 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, authorizing a separate transportation fund to help school districts defray the cost of transportation and expanding eligibility under McKinney-Vento to include children in out-of-home care.

EDUCATION

EDUCATION



# Education Program Funding

## Special Education Grants to States

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 10.1 Billion	\$ 10.6 Billion	\$ 10.6 Billion	\$ 10.8 Billion	\$ 11.0 Billion	\$ 10.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		5.2%	-0.1%	1.9%	2.4%	-5.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.7%	-3.2%	-1.7%	-0.6%	-7.7%

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

## Head Start

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.8 Billion	\$ 6.8 Billion	\$ 6.8 Billion	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.0%	-0.9%	1.5%	0.2%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.3%	-3.9%	-2.0%	-2.7%	-1.2%

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 primarily to low-income children before they enter school.

## State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.5%	-1.0%	0.0%	2.5%	-4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.7%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-0.5%	-7.0%

State Grants for Improving Teacher Quality are designed to increase children's academic achievement by recruiting and retaining highly-qualified teachers and principals and holding Local Educational Agencies and schools accountable for improvements in their students' academic achievement.

## Child Care Entitlement to States

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.7 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.9%	4.9%	-0.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-1.4%	1.6%	-3.6%	-2.9%	-2.9%

The Child Care Entitlement Fund provides grants to states and federally-recognized tribes for the purpose of providing low-income families with financial assistance for child care, improving the quality and availability of child care and establishing or expanding and conducting early childhood programs and before- and after-school programs.



## Child Care and Development Block Grant

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	-2.9%

The Child Care and Development Block Grant Program provides grants to states, territories, tribes, and tribal organizations for child care assistance for low-income families.

## Impact Aid

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Impact Aid  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.2%	-1.2%	0.0%	1.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.1%	-4.3%	-3.5%	-1.9%	-2.9%

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.



## State Grants for Career and Technical Education

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	-1.0%	-0.1%	-0.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-4.1%	-3.6%	-3.5%	-100.0%

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

## TRIO Programs

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Higher Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 50%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$832.6 Million	\$836.5 Million	\$828.2 Million	\$828.2 Million	\$828.2 Million	\$885.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.5%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.8%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	3.8%

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 postbaccalaureate programs.

## National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$939.0 Million	\$841.4 Million	\$796.7 Million	\$796.7 Million	\$725.6 Million	\$790.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-10.4%	-5.3%	0.0%	-8.9%	8.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-13.3%	-8.3%	-3.5%	-11.6%	5.7%

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

## Indian Education

Department: Interior  
 Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$570.6 Million	\$570.8 Million	\$646.4 Million	\$657.9 Million	\$689.6 Million	\$678.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	13.3%	1.8%	4.8%	-1.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.2%	9.7%	-1.8%	1.8%	-4.5%

The Bureau of Indian Education is a service organization devoted to providing quality education opportunities for American Indian people. It operates and maintains 18+ elementary and secondary schools for 50,000 students.

## School Improvement Grants

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
Funding Level	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 125.0 Million	\$ 491.2 Million	\$ 491.3 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year		N/A	N/A	N/A	293.0%	0.0%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)		N/A	N/A	N/A	281.6%	-2.9%

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

## Grants for Infants and Families

-14.0%  
2004-2008

Department: Education  
Bureau: Special Education  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
Funding Level	\$ 444.4 Million	\$ 440.8 Million	\$ 436.4 Million	\$ 436.4 Million	\$ 435.7 Million	\$ 436.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-3.1%	-2.8%

Grants for Infants and Families with Disabilities provide 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.

## State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

-8.1%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
Funding Level	\$ 390.0 Million	\$ 411.7 Million	\$ 407.6 Million	\$ 407.6 Million	\$ 408.7 Million	\$ 409.0 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year		5.6%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.3%	0.1%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)		2.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-2.6%	-2.8%

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

## Reading First State Grants

-66.3%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
Funding Level	\$ 1,024 Million	\$ 1,042 Million	\$ 1,029 Million	\$ 1,029 Million	\$ 393.0 Million	\$ 1,000 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year		1.7%	-1.2%	0.0%	-61.8%	154.4%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)		-1.6%	-4.3%	-3.5%	-62.9%	147.0%

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.

## Migrant Education Program

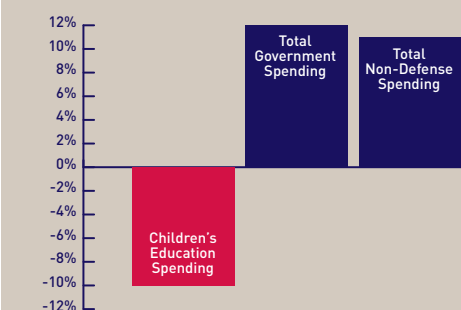
-15.4%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
Funding Level	\$ 393.5 Million	\$ 390.4 Million	\$ 386.5 Million	\$ 386.5 Million	\$ 379.8 Million	\$ 399.8 Million
Percent Change from Previous Year		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	5.3%
Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	2.2%

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 that all children are expected to meet.

Real Percent Change in Spending, 2004 to 2008





## Preschool Grants

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 387.7 Million	\$ 384.6 Million	\$ 380.8 Million	\$ 380.8 Million	\$ 374.0 Million	\$ 374.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.9%

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

## GEAR UP

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Higher Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$298.2 Million	\$306.5 Million	\$303.4 Million	\$303.4 Million	\$303.4 Million	\$303.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.6%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	-2.9%

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



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

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 440.9 Million	\$ 437.4 Million	\$ 346.5 Million	\$ 346.5 Million	\$ 294.8 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-20.8%	0.0%	-14.9%	-66.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-23.3%	-3.5%	-17.4%	-67.1%

The Safe and Drug-Free Schools and Community 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.

## Educational Technology State Grants

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 691.8 Million	\$ 496.0 Million	\$ 272.2 Million	\$ 272.2 Million	\$ 267.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-28.3%	-45.1%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-30.7%	-46.8%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

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.

## Fund for the Improvement of Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 430.3 Million	\$ 414.1 Million	\$ 158.5 Million	\$ 158.5 Million	\$ 253.6 Million	\$ 52.3 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-3.8%	-61.7%	0.0%	60.0%	-79.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-6.9%	-62.9%	-3.5%	55.3%	-80.0%

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.

## Charter School Grants

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

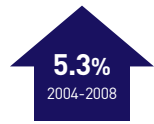


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$218.7 Million	\$217.0 Million	\$214.8 Million	\$214.8 Million	\$211.0 Million	\$236.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	11.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	8.6%

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

## Mathematics and Science Partnerships

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$149.1 Million	\$178.6 Million	\$182.2 Million	\$182.2 Million	\$179.0 Million	\$179.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		19.7%	2.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		15.8%	-1.2%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.9%

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

## Rural Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$167.8 Million	\$170.6 Million	\$168.9 Million	\$168.9 Million	\$171.9 Million	\$172.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.7%	-1.0%	0.0%	1.7%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-1.7%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-1.2%	-2.8%

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

## Research, Development and Dissemination

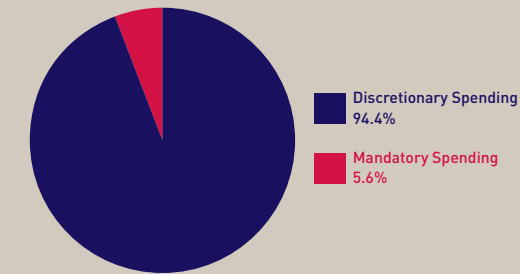
Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$165.5 Million	\$164.2 Million	\$162.6 Million	\$162.6 Million	\$159.7 Million	\$167.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.8%	4.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	1.5%

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

Breakdown of Children's Education Spending, 2008



## Education Construction

Department: Interior  
 Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$295.0 Million	\$263.4 Million	\$206.8 Million	\$205.0 Million	\$143.0 Million	\$140.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-10.7%	-21.5%	-0.9%	-30.3%	-2.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-13.6%	-23.9%	-4.4%	-32.3%	-4.9%

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.

## Safe Schools and Citizenship Education National Programs

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 153.8 Million	\$ 152.5 Million	\$ 141.1 Million	\$ 141.1 Million	\$ 137.7 Million	\$ 182.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-7.5%	0.0%	-2.4%	32.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-10.4%	-3.5%	-5.3%	28.4%

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



## Teaching of Traditional American History

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 119.3 Million	\$ 119.0 Million	\$ 119.8 Million	\$ 119.8 Million	\$ 118.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	0.6%	0.0%	-1.6%	-57.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-2.5%	-3.5%	-4.4%	-58.8%

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

## Gallaudet University

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 31%

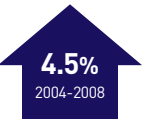


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 100.2 Million	\$ 104.6 Million	\$ 107.0 Million	\$ 107.0 Million	\$ 113.4 Million	\$ 113.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.3%	2.3%	0.0%	6.0%	-0.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.9%	-0.9%	-3.5%	2.9%	-3.2%

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.

## Early Reading First

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 94.4 Million	\$ 104.2 Million	\$ 103.1 Million	\$ 117.7 Million	\$ 112.6 Million	\$ 112.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		10.3%	-1.0%	14.1%	-4.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		6.7%	-4.1%	10.1%	-7.1%	-3.0%

The Early Reading First Program 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.

## Magnet School Assistance

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 108.6 Million	\$ 107.8 Million	\$ 106.7 Million	\$ 106.7 Million	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.9%

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.



## National Assessment of Educational Progress

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 94.8 Million	\$ 94.1 Million	\$ 93.1 Million	\$ 93.2 Million	\$ 104.0 Million	\$ 139.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.7%	-1.0%	0.1%	11.7%	33.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	8.4%	29.7%

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

## Tech Prep State Grants

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 106.7 Million	\$ 105.8 Million	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 104.8 Million	\$ 102.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

Tech Prep State Grants provide funds to states to expand programs that support two years of secondary education, transitioning into two years of postsecondary education, with the goal of increasing the number of students who receive degrees in technical fields.

## Teacher Incentive Fund

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

**NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04**

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 0.2 Million	\$ 97.3 Million	\$ 200.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	-99.8%	48,535.0%	105.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	-99.8%	47,118.4%	99.6%

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



## Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Indian Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 95.9 Million	\$ 95.1 Million	\$ 95.3 Million	\$ 95.3 Million	\$ 96.6 Million	\$ 96.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-3.0%	-3.5%	-1.6%	-2.9%

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 an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable.

## Education Statistics

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 91.7 Million	\$ 90.9 Million	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 90.0 Million	\$ 88.4 Million	\$ 104.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	17.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	14.2%

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.

## Personnel Preparation

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**-15.4%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 91.3 Million	\$ 90.6 Million	\$ 89.7 Million	\$ 89.7 Million	\$ 88.2 Million	\$ 88.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.1%

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.

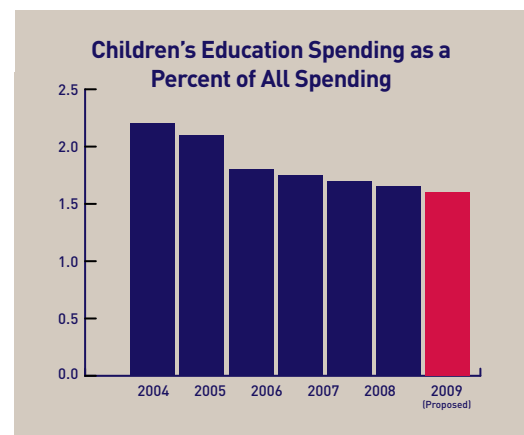
## Research in Special Education

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**-20.7%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 78.1 Million	\$ 83.1 Million	\$ 71.8 Million	\$ 71.8 Million	\$ 70.6 Million	\$ 71.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		6.4%	-13.6%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		2.9%	-16.3%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.3%

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.



## Regional Educational Laboratories

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**-13.7%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 66.7 Million	\$ 66.3 Million	\$ 65.5 Million	\$ 65.5 Million	\$ 65.6 Million	\$ 68.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.5%	-1.3%	0.0%	0.2%	3.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.8%	-4.4%	-3.5%	-2.8%	0.7%

The Regional Educational Laboratory Program supports laboratories which 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.

## Comprehensive Centers

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

**-12.5%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 57.3 Million	\$ 56.8 Million	\$ 56.3 Million	\$ 56.3 Million	\$ 57.1 Million	\$ 57.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	1.5%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-1.4%	-3.1%

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

## Neglected and Delinquent Title I Program

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

**-11.3%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 48.4 Million	\$ 49.6 Million	\$ 49.8 Million	\$ 49.8 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 51.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.5%	0.4%	0.0%	-1.7%	6.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.9%	-2.7%	-3.5%	-4.6%	3.0%

Neglected and Delinquent Title I Funding 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.

## Elementary and Secondary School Counseling

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.8 Million	\$ 34.7 Million	\$ 34.7 Million	\$ 34.7 Million	\$ 48.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.7%	-0.2%	0.0%	40.3%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.6%	-3.3%	-3.5%	36.2%	-100.0%

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

## Statewide Data Systems

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 24.8 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 24.6 Million	\$ 48.3 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	-1.0%	0.0%	96.7%	107.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	-4.1%	-3.5%	91.0%	101.0%

The Statewide Longitudinal Data Systems Grant Program offers grants to State Education Agencies to design, develop and implement statewide, longitudinal data systems to efficiently and accurately manage, analyze, disaggregate and use individual student data. Grants may support salaries, travel, equipment and supplies as required to carry out the research effort.

## Technical Assistance and Dissemination

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 52.8 Million	\$ 52.4 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 48.9 Million	\$ 48.0 Million	\$ 48.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-6.7%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-9.6%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.0%

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.

## Transition to Teaching

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.3 Million	\$ 44.9 Million	\$ 44.5 Million	\$ 44.5 Million	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 44.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.3%

The Transition to Teaching Program provides grants to recruit and retrain highly qualified midcareer professionals and recent graduates of institutions of higher education to become licensed and successful teachers in high-need schools.



## Advanced Placement

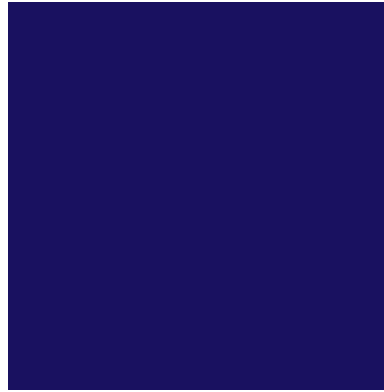
Department: Education  
 Bureau: Innovation and Improvement  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 23.5 Million	\$ 29.8 Million	\$ 32.2 Million	\$ 37.0 Million	\$ 43.5 Million	\$ 70.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		26.5%	8.1%	15.1%	17.6%	60.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		22.3%	4.7%	11.0%	14.2%	56.1%

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





## Technology and Media Services

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 39.1 Million	\$ 38.8 Million	\$ 38.4 Million	\$ 38.4 Million	\$ 39.3 Million	\$ 31 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	2.3%	-21.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-0.7%	-23.4%

The Technology and Media Services Program promotes the use of technology and supports educational media service activities for children with disabilities, and provides support for captioning and video description that is appropriate for use in the classroom setting in order to improve results for children with disabilities.

## Striving Readers

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

**NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04**

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 24.8 Million	\$ 29.7 Million	\$ 31.9 Million	\$ 35.4 Million	\$ 100.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	19.8%	7.3%	11.0%	182.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	16.0%	3.5%	7.8%	174.5%

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

## Teacher Quality Enhancement Grants

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Higher Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 88.9 Million	\$ 68.3 Million	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 59.9 Million	\$ 33.7 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-23.1%	-12.4%	0.0%	-43.8%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-25.6%	-15.1%	-3.5%	-45.4%	-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.

## Education for Native Hawaiians

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 33.9 Million	\$ 33.9 Million	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.8%	-0.9%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.6%	-4.0%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

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.

## Alaska Native Educational Equity

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 34.2 Million	\$ 33.9 Million	\$ 33.9 Million	\$ 33.3 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.8%	-0.9%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.6%	-4.0%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

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

## Civic Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 28.6 Million	\$ 29.4 Million	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 29.1 Million	\$ 31.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.7%	-1.0%	0.0%	9.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.7%	-4.1%	-3.5%	6.4%	-100.0%

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.

## Parent Information Centers

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.2 Million	\$ 26.0 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 26.5 Million	\$ 26.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	3.2%	-2.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	0.2%	-4.8%

The Parent Information Centers Program awards funds to 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.

## Voluntary Public School Choice

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 26.8 Million	\$ 26.5 Million	\$ 26.3 Million	\$ 26.3 Million	\$ 25.8 Million	\$ 26.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.2%

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.

## Foreign Language Assistance

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 16.5 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 21.8 Million	\$ 23.8 Million	\$ 25.7 Million	\$ 25.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		7.9%	22.0%	9.2%	7.9%	-2.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		4.4%	18.2%	5.3%	4.7%	-5.4%

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

## Ready to Learn Television

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 22.9 Million	\$ 23.3 Million	\$ 24.3 Million	\$ 24.3 Million	\$ 23.8 Million	\$ 23.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.0%	4.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-1.4%	0.8%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.0%

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



## Character Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 24.7 Million	\$ 24.5 Million	\$ 24.2 Million	\$ 24.2 Million	\$ 23.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

The Character Education Program supports projects that design and implement character education programs to integrate into classroom instruction and carry out in conjunction with other education reform efforts. Programs must take into consideration views of students, parents and other members of the community.

## National Writing Project

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 20.3 Million	\$ 21.5 Million	\$ 21.5 Million	\$ 23.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.6%	5.9%	0.0%	9.5%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		9.9%	2.6%	-3.5%	6.3%	-100.0%

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



## State Personnel Development

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

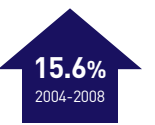


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 51.0 Million	\$ 50.7 Million	\$ 50.1 Million	\$ 0	\$ 22.6 Million	\$ 48.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	-100.0%	N/A	112.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-100.0%	N/A	106.2%

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.

## American Printing House for the Blind

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Special Institutions for Persons with Disabilities  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 16.4 Million	\$ 16.9 Million	\$ 17.6 Million	\$ 17.6 Million	\$ 21.6 Million	\$ 22.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.8%	4.2%	0.0%	23.0%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.6%	0.9%	-3.5%	19.4%	-1.2%

The American Printing House for the Blind produces and distributes educational materials to public and nonprofit institutions that are adapted for students who are legally blind and enrolled in formal education programs below college level.

## Improving Literacy Through School Libraries

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 19.7 Million	\$ 19.5 Million	\$ 19.5 Million	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 19.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.1%

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.



## Special Programs for Indian Children

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Indian Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 19.6 Million	\$ 19.3 Million	\$ 19.4 Million	\$ 19.1 Million	\$ 19.1 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.3%	0.3%	-1.7%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.4%	-3.2%	-4.6%	-2.7%

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.

## High School Equivalency Program

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 18.9 Million	\$ 18.7 Million	\$ 18.6 Million	\$ 18.6 Million	\$ 18.2 Million	\$ 18.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.1%

The High School Equivalency Program helps students who are engaged, or whose parents are engaged, in migrant and other seasonal farm work obtain the equivalent of a high school diploma and subsequently gain employment or be placed in an institution of higher education or other postsecondary education or training.

## Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Higher Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 16.1 Million	\$ 16.0 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 15.5 Million	\$ 15.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-3.1%

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.

## School Leadership

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 12.3 Million	\$ 14.9 Million	\$ 14.7 Million	\$ 14.7 Million	\$ 14.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		20.5%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		16.6%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-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.



## Troops to Teachers

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.9 Million	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 14.6 Million	\$ 14.6 Million	\$ 14.4 Million	\$ 14.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	-2.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-5.5%

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 educational agencies or charter schools.

## Special Olympics Education Programs

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

Department: Education  
Bureau: Special Education  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 11.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

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



## Advanced Credentialing

-54.0%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 18.4 Million	\$ 16.9 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 16.7 Million	\$ 9.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-8.3%	-1.0%	0.0%	-42.2%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-11.3%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-43.9%	-100.0%

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

## Special Education Studies and Evaluations

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

Department: Education  
Bureau: Institute of Education Sciences  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 9.9 Million	\$ 9.9 Million	\$ 9.5 Million	\$ 9.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	0.0%	-4.4%	-4.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	-3.5%	-7.2%	-7.6%

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.

## Evaluation of Title I Programs

-8.5%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 8.8 Million	\$ 9.4 Million	\$ 9.3 Million	\$ 9.3 Million	\$ 9.2 Million	\$ 9.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		7.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		3.7%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.6%

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, well as the program's impact on improving student academic achievement.

## National Programs for Vocational Education

-41.8%  
2004-2008

Department: Education  
Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.9 Million	\$ 11.8 Million	\$ 9.2 Million	\$ 10.0 Million	\$ 7.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-22.1%	9.1%	-21.4%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-24.5%	5.3%	-23.7%	-100.0%

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

## Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 11.1 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 9.6 Million	\$ 7.6 Million	\$ 7.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-12.9%	-20.8%	-1.8%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-15.7%	-23.6%	-4.6%	-100.0%

The Javits Gifted and Talented Students Education Grant Program supports State and Local Educational 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.

## Training and Advisory Services

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 7.2 Million	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 7.0 Million	\$ 7.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.8%

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.

## National Activities for Indian Education

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Indian Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.2 Million	\$ 5.1 Million	\$ 4.0 Million	\$ 4.0 Million	\$ 3.9 Million	\$ 3.9 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-22.8%	0.0%	-1.7%	0.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-25.2%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-2.7%

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

## Close Up Fellowships

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.5 Million	\$ 1.5 Million	\$ 1.5 Million	\$ 1.5 Million	\$ 1.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	33.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	29.7%	-100.0%

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.

## Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration

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

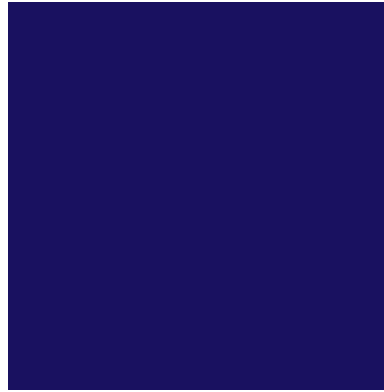


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$233.6 Million	\$205.3 Million	\$ 7.9 Million	\$ 2.4 Million	\$ 1.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-12.1%	-96.1%	-70.3%	-31.8%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-15.0%	-96.3%	-71.3%	-33.7%	-100.0%

The Comprehensive School Reform Demonstration Project provides funds for schools to adopt and implement a 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.







## Innovative Education Program Strategies State Grants

-100%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$296.5 Million	\$198.4 Million	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 99.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-33.1%	-50.1%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-35.3%	-51.7%	-3.5%	-100.0%	N/A

The Innovative Grant Program is designed to improve student academic achievement and the quality of education for all students by assisting state and local educational agencies in the reform of elementary and secondary education.

## Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities

-100%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 37.3 Million	\$ 37.0 Million	\$ 36.6 Million	\$ 36.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 36.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-100.0%	N/A

The Credit Enhancement for Charter School Facilities Program provides grants to eligible entities to leverage funds through credit enhancement initiatives in order to assist charter schools in using private sector capital to acquire, construct, renovate or lease academic facilities.

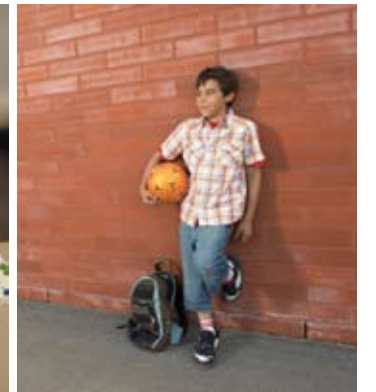
## Early Childhood Educator Professional Development Program

-100%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.8 Million	\$ 14.7 Million	\$ 14.5 Million	\$ 14.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-100.0%	N/A

The Early Childhood Educator Professional Development Program supports professional development programs that provide training to early childhood educators and caregivers who work in early childhood programs located in high-poverty communities, with the goal of improving children's language and literacy skills.



## Dropout Prevention

-100%  
2004-2008

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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 4.9 Million	\$ 4.6 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-7.1%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-10.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A

The School Dropout Prevention Program provides grants to State and Local Education Agencies to support effective, sustainable and coordinated dropout prevention and reentry programs in high schools with dropout rates that exceed their state average.

## Tech Prep Education Demonstration Program

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.9 Million	\$ 4.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Tech Prep Demonstration Program awards demonstration grants to eligible consortia to carry out tech prep programs at secondary schools located on the sites of community colleges. Tech prep programs must involve a business as a member of the consortium.

## Math Now

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

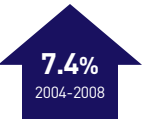
PROPOSED PROGRAM FOR 09

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 95.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		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

Math Now would provide competitive grants to partnerships to improve instruction in mathematics for students in elementary and middle school and enable them to reach grade-level state achievement standards.



## Health



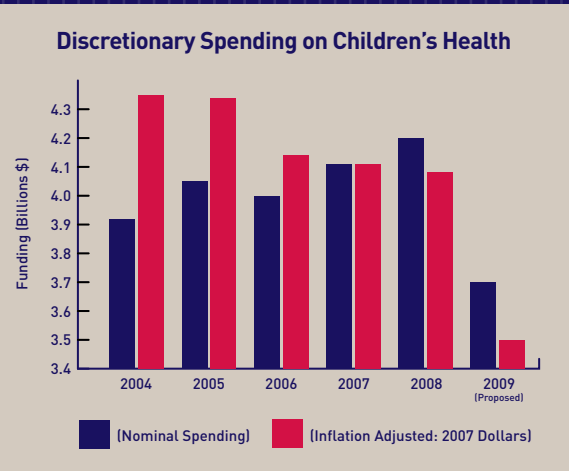
Of all the federal spending on children, spending on health programs claims just under 24%. This share has been growing steadily in recent years. In fact, total spending on children's health in 2007 and 2008 actually surpassed children's education spending. Although children's health spending is one of the largest areas of investment for children, total spending on children's health amounts to less than 2% of the total federal budget, and less than 0.4% of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

In total, the federal government will spend just over \$55 billion on children's health in fiscal year 2008. More than three-quarters of that money will be spent through Medicaid, and another 12% will go to the State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP). Overall, more than 90% of the federal government's investment in children's health is through mandatory spending. Given this reality, as Medicaid spending goes, so goes overall spending on children's health. Because the real value of Medicaid spending grew modestly from 2004 to 2008, overall spending on children's health grew as well. Over the past five years, federal funding for children's health programs increased by about 7.3%.

### Total Spending on Children's Health

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.1 Billion	\$ 46.9 Billion	\$ 46.7 Billion	\$ 51.2 Billion	\$ 55.2 Billion	\$ 58.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.0%	-0.7%	9.9%	7.8%	5.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.6%	-3.8%	6.0%	4.7%	2.2%

As mentioned, the biggest drivers of children's health funding overall are mandatory programs like Medicaid and SCHIP, and mandatory funding for children's health rose over the past five years. The same is not true for discretionary children's health programs. Discretionary spending on children's health has



declined in real terms since 2004. In fact, of the 20 children's health discretionary programs that existed in both 2004 and this year, 15 have experienced real funding drops, while only five have enjoyed real funding boosts. Another two programs have been cancelled altogether. At the same time that mandatory spending in this area has grown 8.8%, discretionary spending is down 6.3%.

Despite the downturn in discretionary spending, overall spending is up slightly because of the small growth in mandatory spending. As a share of total federal spending, however, children's health spending has lost ground over the past several years. Children's health spending currently makes up 1.9% of all federal spending, while in 2004 its share was 1.97%, a 3.5% drop. At that rate, by 2019, the share of federal spending on children's health will be down to almost 1.75%.

Clearly, children's health spending has not kept pace with overall federal spending, but it has also fallen behind overall economic growth. Whereas in 2004, investment in children's health amounted to about 0.39% of GDP, in 2008 that proportion has fallen 5% to 0.37%. These were not precipitous drops but they do reveal a distressing trend.

Federal investment in children's health has increased somewhat over the past several years. This increase was driven entirely by small to moderate growth in Medicaid spending and SCHIP funding. Aside from these programs, real spending on children's health declined from 2004 to 2008, and even with the spending increase for mandatory programs, federal support for children's health has declined as a share of total spending.

## The President's 2009 Budget

On February 4, 2008, President Bush unveiled his fiscal year 2009 budget request to Congress. When it comes to investments in children's health, this budget proposal firmly perpetuates previous negative trends. The President would make cuts of close to \$500 million in discretionary health spending on children. Programs like Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Emergency Medical Services for Children would be eliminated entirely. Other big funding sources, like the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, would receive the same appropriation as last year, meaning an effective decrease in the real value of federal support.

Overall, under the President's proposal, spending on children's health—mandatory and discretionary combined—would increase in real terms by only 2.2%. All of that increase would come from mandatory

sources (discretionary programs would be cut by 14%). The same is true when comparing the President's 2009 funding levels to the 2004 levels. If enacted in its present form, the President's budget would result in an 9.8% increase in real spending on children's health over 2004 levels, but a 19.5% real decrease in discretionary spending on children's health.

## Programs of Special Note

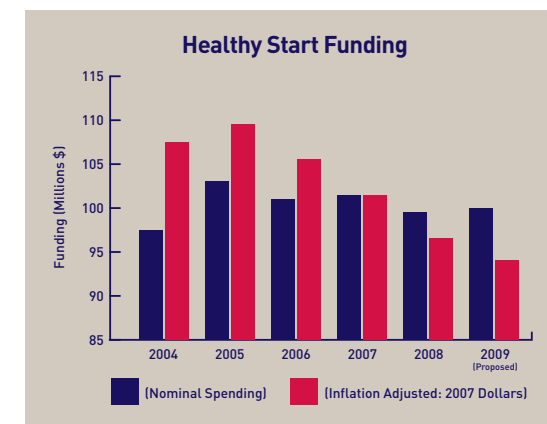
### Healthy Start

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

**-10.4%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 97.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 102.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 101.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 101.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.7 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.9%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.5%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-2.9%

The Healthy Start Program was established in 1991 by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) of the U.S. Public Health Service. The program provides grants on a competitive basis to communities with high rates of infant mortality to assist in developing programs to meet the goal of reducing infant mortality by 50%, and to ensure that women living in communities with high infant mortality rates have access to early prenatal care and infant care. These grants fund community-based programs that work across neighborhoods and involve a broad cross-section of community stakeholders—including residents, clients, medical providers, social service agencies, faith representatives and business leaders—engaging them in the fight against infant mortality and low birthweight babies.



Originally, 15 demonstration programs were funded for a five-year period; they included 13 urban and two rural programs located around the country (e.g., in the Northeast, South, Midwest and West). Congress subsequently authorized the Healthy Start program (P.L. 106-310), continuing funding for existing grants and adding new funds for additional programs. Currently, there are almost 100 Healthy Start programs operating in 36 states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. Healthy Start programs are currently administered by the Maternal and Child Health Bureau within HRSA.

Each Healthy Start grantee has a great deal of flexibility in designing its specific program, although several common models have emerged. However, all grantees are required to focus on reducing infant mortality,



include a cross-section of local stakeholders in program planning, provide an assessment of local needs, initiate efforts to increase public awareness, develop a package of innovative health and social services for pregnant women and for infants and conduct an evaluation of their initiative.

Without a healthy start in life, children are at a distinct disadvantage and lack the foundation they need to become healthy and productive adults. Low birthweight babies have substantially greater health problems and increased risk of delayed learning. Furthermore, the health care costs for premature and low birthweight babies is significantly greater than for full-term and normal weight babies. This being the case, and because good prenatal care is extremely cost-effective and results in improved birth outcomes for mothers and babies, the Healthy Start program has been important for families across the country.

Healthy Start is an evidence-based and cost-effective program with proven results. Program evaluations have shown that Healthy Start has been successful at reducing infant mortality and improving the health of newborns and their mothers. For example, the rate of low-birthweight infants among Healthy Start participants decreased from 12.1% in 1998 to 9.3% in 2004. This decline is compared to an overall increase in the percentage of low birthweight infants in the general population.

Unfortunately, the real value of spending on Healthy Start has declined steadily since 2005. Though the appropriation level has remained essentially flat, the rapidly increasing cost of providing health care means that level funding translates into real cuts. In fact, even when accounting only for inflation (independent of health care cost increases), the real value of the funding level has gone down 10.4% since 2004. The President's 2009 budget request continues this trend. By again holding Healthy Start spending effectively level, his final budget imposes another 2.6% cut to the real value of the program's funding.

..... Legislation to reauthorize the Healthy Start program has been introduced in Congress (S. 1760, H.R. 3267). The legislation is expected to be marked up in the Senate Health Education Labor and Pension Committee in the early spring of 2008.



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## Carol M. White Physical Education for Progress Program



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

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 69.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 73.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 72.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 72.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 75.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		5.5%	-1.0%	0.0%	4.1%	-100%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		2.0%	-4.1%	-3.5%	1.1%	-100%

The purpose of the Carol M. White Physical Education Program (PEP) is to provide funds to Local Educational Agencies and community-based organizations to initiate, expand and improve physical education programs. PEP grants provide funds to train and educate teachers and staff, and to purchase and maintain equipment, to enable students in grades K-12 to participate in physical education activities and make progress toward meeting state standards for physical education.

Quality physical education teaches young people about lifetime fitness, development and movement skills, and offers physical activity opportunities to all students, including those with disabilities. Unfortunately, almost half of all young people ages 12 to 21 and more than one-third of high school students do not participate in vigorous physical activity on a regular basis, and fewer than one in four children get 20 minutes of vigorous activity every day. Consequently, the percentage of youth in the United States who are overweight has more than doubled during the past 30 years and now stands at 17.1%.

Even as the problem of childhood obesity has grown, the prevalence of physical education programs in America's schools has declined. School districts around the nation continue to cut their budgets for physical education and participation in physical education in the United States has dropped dramatically in recent years. In 1991, 42% of school-aged children participated in daily physical education, but a decade later that percentage had plunged to 29.1%. This is in spite of the fact that research has repeatedly confirmed that active kids become active adults, but inactive kids tend to remain inactive.

In 2000, Congress authorized \$400 million for the Physical Education for Progress bill. In 2001, \$5 million was distributed to 18 school districts looking to upgrade and improve the quality of their existing physical education programs. In 2002, \$50 million was disseminated to 176 PEP grant winners and \$60 million was appropriated for dissemination in 2003. In 2004, \$70 million was awarded to 237 districts and in 2005, over \$73 million was distributed to 102 districts. For the current fiscal year, about \$76 million will be provided for PEP grants. However, this small absolute growth in funding is more than offset by inflation. Between 2004 and 2008 the real value of spending on the PEP program has declined 4.6%.

In his FY 2009 budget, the President has proposed eliminating funding for the PEP program entirely.

## Coordinated School Health Programs

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 57.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 56.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 55.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 55.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 54.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 53.6 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-2.3%	0.9%	-2.9%	-1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-5.8%	-4.2%

In an effort to address a host of adverse health behaviors for teens and young adults, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), in conjunction with the Department of Health and Human Services, supports a Coordinated School Health Program (CSHP) that provides grants to U.S. school systems to support the creation of programs that promote positive health behaviors among school-aged children. Specifically, CSHP funds are targeted at designing coordinated programs to improve children's health through education and programs that improve eating habits and promote increased physical activity. Additionally, CSHP aims to provide education to curb risky behaviors such as tobacco use; behaviors that result in intentional or unintentional injuries; abuse of alcohol and other drugs; and sexual behaviors that result in HIV infection, other sexually transmitted infections, or unintended pregnancy.

Through the CSHP, CDC helps states, cities and national organizations engage a broad cross-section of community stakeholders in developing, implementing and evaluating existing school health programs with the broader goal of improving the health, education and well-being of young people. The goal of the CSHP is to help schools develop a coordinated and comprehensive set of courses, services and policies to meet the particular health and safety needs of their students and school staff from kindergarten through grade 12. In particular, the CSHP provides education and support in eight key areas: health education, health services, nutrition services, health promotion for school staff, physical education, mental health and social services, healthy and safe school environments and family and community involvement. The CDC currently provides funding to 23 states for CSHP grants.

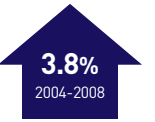
Unfortunately, funding for CSHP has followed a steady downward trend over the past five years. From 2004 to 2008, each year's budget has included a real cut in the value of federal funding for CSHP. In fact, the real value of federal spending on CSHP in 2008 is 16.7% lower than the real value of CSHP funding in 2004. The President's 2009 budget includes another cut of 4.2%, in real terms. If the President's budget is enacted, the real value of federal funding for the CDC's Coordinated School Health Program in 2009 will be 20% lower than in 2004.



## Health Program Funding

### Medicaid

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

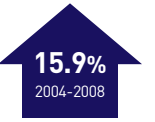


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 176.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 182.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 180.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 192.5 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 208.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 225.7 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		3.4%	-0.8%	6.6%	8.2%	8.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.0%	-3.9%	2.8%	5.1%	5.2%

Medicaid, Title XIX of the Social Security Act, is a federal/state entitlement program that pays for medical care for certain individuals and families with low incomes.

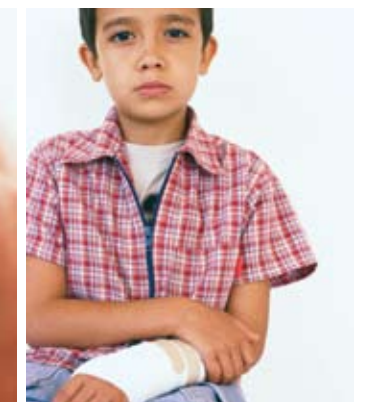
### State Children's Health Insurance Program

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 5.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 5.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 6.6 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 6.5 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	0.0%	14.0%	15.8%	-1.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-3.1%	10.0%	12.4%	-4.4%

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



## Vaccines For Children

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.0 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 2.9 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		49.8%	2.3%	93.4%	-4.9%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		44.9%	-0.9%	86.6%	-7.7%	-2.8%

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 vaccine.

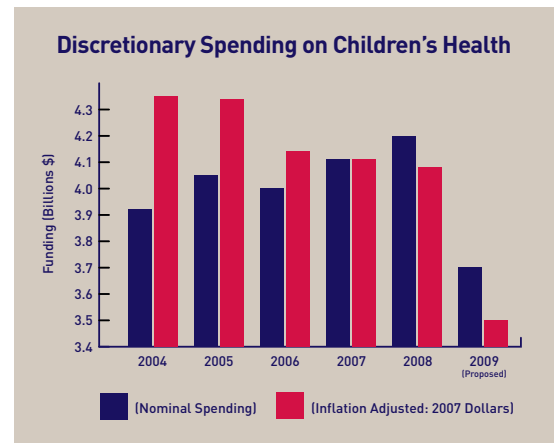
## Community Health Centers

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.7 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion	\$ 2.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		7.2%	2.7%	11.6%	3.9%	1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		3.7%	-0.5%	7.7%	0.8%	-1.7%

Community Health Centers are designed to improve the availability, accessibility and provision of primary health care services for people in medically underserved areas.



## National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: National Institute of Health  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.2 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion	\$ 1.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.3%	-0.5%	-0.7%	0.0%	0.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-1.1%	-3.6%	-4.2%	-2.9%	-2.8%

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development 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.

## Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 729.8 Million	\$ 723.9 Million	\$ 692.5 Million	\$ 673.0 Million	\$ 666.2 Million	\$ 666.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-4.3%	-2.8%	-1.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-7.3%	-6.2%	-3.9%	-2.9%

The Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant Program assists states in providing health services for mothers and children, particularly those of low-income, who do not have access to adequate health care.

## Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Health Professions  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 303.2 Million	\$ 300.7 Million	\$ 296.8 Million	\$ 297.0 Million	\$ 301.6 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.3%	0.1%	1.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.4%	-3.4%	-1.4%	-100.0%

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



## Environmental Health and Injury Prevention

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 282.9 Million	\$ 285.7 Million	\$ 287.5 Million	\$ 288.1 Million	\$ 289.3 Million	\$ 271.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.0%	0.6%	0.2%	0.4%	-6.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.3%	-2.5%	-3.3%	-2.5%	-9.1%

The Coordinating Center for Environmental Health and Injury Prevention plans, directs and coordinates national and global public health research, programs and laboratory sciences that improve health and eliminate illness, disability and/or death caused by injuries or environmental exposures.

## Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 59%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$112.7 Million	\$124.6 Million	\$110.7 Million	\$124.7 Million	\$127.3 Million	\$126.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		10.5%	-11.2%	12.6%	2.1%	-0.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		6.9%	-13.9%	8.7%	-0.8%	-3.4%

The CDC's Disability and Health Program 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 the environment on the lives of persons with disabilities.

## National Children's Study

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: National Institute of Health  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

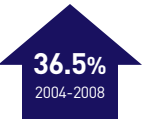


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 10.6 Million	\$ 11.0 Million	\$ 12.1 Million	\$ 69.0 Million	\$ 110.9 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		3.8%	10.0%	470.2%	60.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.4%	6.6%	450.2%	56.0%	-100.0%

The National Children's Study will examine 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.

## Abstinence Education

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 70.0 Million	\$ 103.7 Million	\$ 113.3 Million	\$ 113.4 Million	\$ 108.9 Million	\$ 137.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		48.0%	9.3%	0.1%	-4.0%	25.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		43.2%	5.9%	-3.4%	-6.8%	22.1%

Abstinence Education Programs enable states to provide abstinence education, with a focus on at-risk populations subject to out-of-wedlock births, that teaches the social, psychological and health gains of abstaining from sexual activity.

## Children's Mental Health Services

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 102.4 Million	\$ 105.1 Million	\$ 104.0 Million	\$ 104.0 Million	\$ 102.3 Million	\$ 114.5 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		2.7%	-1.1%	0.1%	-1.7%	12.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-0.7%	-4.1%	-3.4%	-4.6%	8.7%

The Child Mental Health Service 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.



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

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: HIV/AIDS Bureau  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**-11.5%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 73.1 Million	\$ 72.5 Million	\$ 71.7 Million	\$ 71.8 Million	\$ 73.7 Million	\$ 73.7 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.1%	0.1%	2.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.2%	-3.4%	-0.3%	-2.9%

Title IV of the CARE Act provides grants for coordinated HIV services and access to research for children, youth, women and families.

## Compassion Capital Fund

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

**-3.1%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 47.7 Million	\$ 54.5 Million	\$ 64.3 Million	\$ 64.4 Million	\$ 52.7 Million	\$ 75.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		14.4%	17.9%	0.1%	-18.1%	42.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		10.6%	14.2%	-3.4%	-20.5%	38.2%

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.

## Safe Motherhood/Infant Health Programs

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

**-17.7%**  
2004-2008

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.1 Million	\$ 44.7 Million	\$ 43.7 Million	\$ 44.1 Million	\$ 42.3 Million	\$ 42.2 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-2.3%	0.9%	-4.0%	-0.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-5.3%	-2.6%	-6.8%	-3.3%

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 will identify problems in health care delivery.

## Autism and Other Developmental Disorders

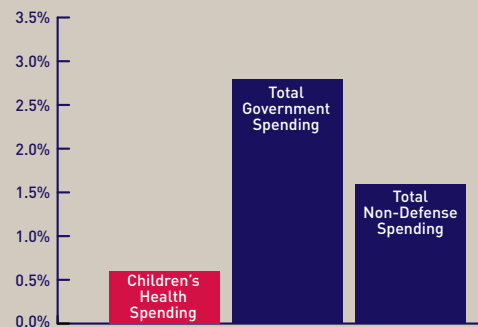
Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

**NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04**

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 36.4 Million	\$ 36.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-2.9%

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.

Real Percent Change in Funding from 2008 Levels, As Proposed by President Bush



## National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 29.8 Million	\$ 29.8 Million	\$ 29.5 Million	\$ 29.4 Million	\$ 33.1 Million	\$ 15.6 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.1%	-1.0%	-0.1%	12.5%	-52.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.4%	-4.1%	-3.7%	9.2%	-54.2%

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, to expand availability and accessibility of effective community services and to promote better understanding of effective interventions for children and adolescents exposed to traumatic events.

## Adolescent Family Life Program

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 30.9 Million	\$ 30.9 Million	\$ 30.3 Million	\$ 30.3 Million	\$ 29.8 Million	\$ 30.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.1%	-2.1%	0.2%	-1.7%	0.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.4%	-5.1%	-3.3%	-4.6%	-2.2%

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

## Emergency Medical Services for Children

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

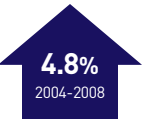


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 19.9 Million	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 19.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-0.2%	0.1%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.4%	-3.3%	-3.4%	-4.6%	-100.0%

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 treatment for trauma or critical care.

## Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 9.8 Million	\$ 9.8 Million	\$ 9.8 Million	\$ 9.8 Million	\$ 11.8 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	0.0%	0.1%	20.3%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-3.1%	-3.4%	16.8%	-100.0%

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

## National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

Department: Justice  
 Bureau: Office of the Inspector General  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.2 Million	\$ 6.2 Million	\$ 6.3 Million	\$ 6.3 Million	\$ 6.8 Million	\$ 7.8 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		97.8%	0.0%	0.0%	9.3%	14.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		91.3%	-3.1%	-3.5%	6.1%	11.3%

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





## Early Learning Fund

Department: Justice  
 Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.6 Million	\$ 35.7 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		6.3%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		2.9%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Early Learning Fund provides grants to increase the availability of services and activities that promote early childhood development and early learning readiness of young children.

## National Youth Sports

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 17.9 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The National Youth Sports Program allows economically disadvantaged youth between the ages of 10 and 16 to participate in sports activities during the summer months, while also receiving important services such as free and reduced cost lunch, health screenings, educational programs and alcohol and drug use prevention.



# Housing



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 flows mainly 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 contribute about \$20 billion in federal spending on children in 2008, and about 93% of all housing spending that impacts children.

## Total Spending on Children's Housing

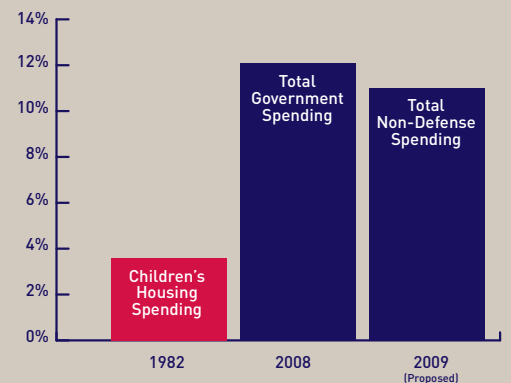
	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 18.3 Billion	\$ 18.1 Billion	\$ 19.5 Billion	\$ 20.6 Billion	\$ 21.5 Billion	\$ 21.9 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.7%	7.5%	5.6%	4.7%	1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.0%	4.2%	1.9%	1.7%	-1.1%

Overall real spending on housing for children has grown from 2004 to 2008 by about \$700 million, translating into a 3.6% increase. This growth has been driven in large part by small but relatively consistent increases to major HUD programs, in addition to the 15% real increase to the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) in 2008. With these small increases, funding for children's housing has followed a somewhat different trend than children's spending in other areas. Most discretionary children's spending has declined over the past five years, but housing has enjoyed modest growth. It is interesting to note that, except for the area of income support (which relies almost entirely

<sup>1</sup> In this analysis, we rely on the methodology in the Urban Institute report "Kids' Share 2007," commissioned by First Focus, to estimate the share of federal housing spending that benefits children.



Real Percent Change in Spending, 2004 to 2008



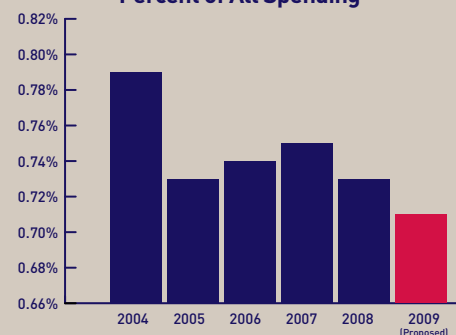
on mandatory spending), children's housing is the only policy category that contains no exclusively child-oriented programs. Every "children's" housing program is, in fact, a program that delivers housing services to adults as well, possibly helping to explain the fact that this policy area has experienced growth when most others, especially those that have relied on discretionary funding, have suffered declines.

Despite this growth, federal spending on children's housing has fallen back as a share of total domestic spending. In 2004, of all discretionary, non-defense spending, 4.13% went towards children's housing. In 2008, that percentage is down to 4.04%. Unlike the absolute changes in funding levels, these figures mirror the trends in other children's policy areas. Even when children's spending has enjoyed some increases, the growth has been far slower than growth in overall federal spending, pushing the children's share down even further.

## The President's 2009 Budget

For children's housing, the President's most recent budget proposal is a mixed bag. Some important programs, like Project-Based Rental Assistance, would enjoy some modest real growth in funding while others, like Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, would suffer modest real cuts. LIHEAP, unfortunately, would suffer cuts that are anything but modest. The President has proposed slashing the program by \$570 million, or nearly a full quarter of its current funding level (see next page for more information). All together, the President's budget request includes an overall 1.1% real reduction in spending on housing for children. If enacted, the President's budget would continue to shrink the share of federal domestic funding spent on children's housing. In 2004, 4.13% of all federal non-defense, discretionary spending went towards children's housing, but in the President's 2009 proposal, that share is down to 4.05%.

Children's Housing Spending as a Percent of All Spending



## Programs of Special Note

### Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program

Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 38%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.2 Billion	\$ 2.6 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		15.5%	-1.0%	0.1%	18.9%	-22.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		11.8%	-4.1%	-3.4%	15.5%	-24.5%

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP), authorized by Title XXVI of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, provides assistance to low-income households in meeting their home energy costs. Forms of assistance include direct financial assistance towards a household's energy bill, emergency assistance in the event that home energy is shut off and utility equipment repair and replacement. This federally-funded block grant program is implemented at the state and local level.

LIHEAP's primary goal is to assist needy households. Two-thirds of the families receiving LIHEAP assistance have incomes of less than \$8,000 a year. Priority is not only given to very low-income households with a high energy burden, but also to those households that contain vulnerable individuals, such as young children or disabled persons. As a result, LIHEAP has provided assistance to a great number of families with young children. In fiscal year 2003, an estimated 4.8 million households received assistance with energy costs, a 9% increase from the previous year, indicating the continual need of millions of families. About 23% of households receiving heating assistance included at least one child five years old or younger. Thirty-one percent of households receiving winter/year-round crisis assistance had at least one young child—the highest concentration of young children in comparison to the other types of assistance given (e.g., heating, cooling, summer crisis, or weatherization).

The federal government enacted the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1982, which created LIHEAP, in response to the increase in oil prices in the late 1970s. It began with a \$1.88 billion appropriation for federal fiscal year 1982, which provided for heating, cooling, assistance during an energy crisis and low-cost weatherization/other energy-related home repair assistance to low-income households. Although funding for LIHEAP has gradually increased in the past decade, the number of eligible households has risen tremendously. As a result, the percentage of eligible households actually receiving LIHEAP assistance has declined sharply.

From 2004 to 2007, LIHEAP was effectively flat funded each year. In 2007, the real value of federal funding for LIHEAP was only 3.5% higher than in 2004. In 2008, Congress passed a substantial increase for the program, adding \$400 million, about 15% in real value. Even with this significant increase, the real value of the funding level for LIHEAP in 2007 is an astounding 40% lower than it was when LIHEAP was first created. If, since 1982, funding for LIHEAP had increased only at the rate of inflation (without even taking into account rising energy costs), the current funding level would be \$4.4 billion, instead of \$2.6 billion.

Unfortunately, not only has funding for LIHEAP failed to even keep pace with inflation, the President has proposed making additional significant cuts to the program. President Bush's 2009 budget includes a real 24% cut in funding from 2008 levels, which would sink the real value of LIHEAP spending to less than half its original 1982 level.



# Housing Program Funding

## Tenant Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development  
 Bureau: Public and Indian Housing  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.2 Billion	\$ 14.8 Billion	\$ 15.8 Billion	\$ 15.9 Billion	\$ 16.4 Billion	\$ 16.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.1%	7.1%	0.7%	3.0%	-2.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.7%	3.7%	-2.8%	0.0%	-5.0%

The Tenant Based Rental Assistance Program offers eligible tenants direct rental subsidies that enable them to live in rental units of their own choosing, provided that the units meet basic program requirements.

## Project Based Rental Assistance

Department: Housing and Urban Development  
 Bureau: Public and Indian Housing  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%

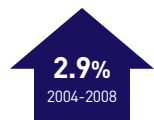


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.0 Billion	\$ 5.3 Billion	\$ 5.0 Billion	\$ 6.0 Billion	\$ 6.4 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.5%	-4.9%	18.6%	6.8%	9.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.1%	-7.9%	14.5%	3.7%	6.5%

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

## Public Housing Operating Fund

Department: Housing and Urban Development  
 Bureau: Public and Indian Housing  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 2.4 Billion	\$ 3.6 Billion	\$ 3.9 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-31.9%	46.2%	8.4%	8.7%	2.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-34.1%	41.6%	4.6%	5.5%	-0.6%

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

## Rental Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Rural Housing Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 580.6 Million	\$ 587.3 Million	\$ 646.6 Million	\$ 616.0 Million	\$ 478.7 Million	\$ 997.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.2%	10.1%	-4.7%	-22.3%	108.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.2%	6.7%	-8.1%	-24.6%	102.2%

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, whose rents exceed 30% of their adjusted annual income.

## Rural Housing Assistance Grants

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Rural Housing Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 45.9 Million	\$ 43.6 Million	\$ 43.5 Million	\$ 43.6 Million	\$ 38.7 Million	\$ 44.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-5.0%	-0.2%	0.2%	-11.2%	13.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-8.1%	-3.4%	-3.4%	-13.8%	10.3%

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 to bring them up to development standards.





## Mutual and Self-Help Housing Grants

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Rural Housing Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 33.8 Million	\$ 33.8 Million	\$ 33.7 Million	\$ 33.7 Million	\$ 38.7 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-0.2%	0.0%	15.1%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-3.3%	-3.5%	11.7%	-100.0%

The Mutual and Self-Help Housing Technical Assistance Grants Program offers grants to non-profit organizations and public bodies to provide technical assistance to needy very low- and low-income individuals and their families so that they can build homes in rural areas.

## Multifamily Housing Revitalization Program Account

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Rural Housing Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 19.8 Million	\$ 1.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-95.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-95.1%

The Multifamily Housing Preservation and Revitalization Restructuring Program provides funds to preserve and revitalize existing rural rental housing projects financed by the Rural Housing Service under Section 515 of the Housing Act of 1949, and to ensure that sufficient resources are available in order to continue to provide safe and affordable housing for low-income residents.

## Rural Housing Voucher Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Rural Housing Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 75%

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 15.8 Million	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	0.0%	-68.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	-3.5%	-69.6%	-100.0%

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



## Income Support

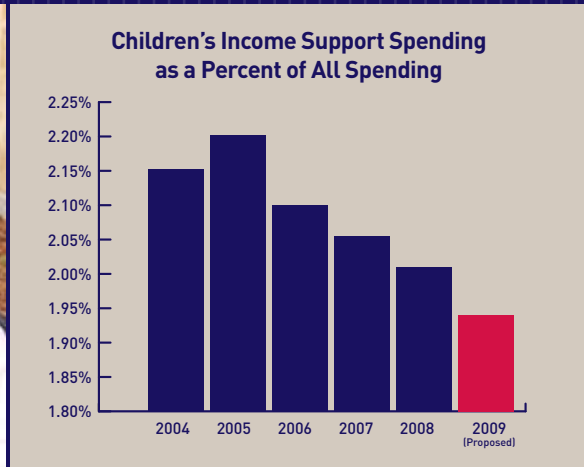


The single largest area of federal spending on children comes in the form of income support for families. About a quarter of all children's spending is income support spending. Most of the programs that deliver income support benefits to children in America do not specifically target children. For example, the largest income support program for children is actually aimed primarily at America's seniors: Social Security's Old Age and Survivors Insurance (OASI). About 4% of total outlays for OASI go to children—which amounted to almost \$19 billion in 2007.

### Total Spending on Income Support For Children

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 49.6 Billion	\$ 54.8 Billion	\$ 55.7 Billion	\$ 56.5 Billion	\$ 58.8 Billion	\$ 60.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		10.6%	1.5%	1.5%	4.0%	2.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		6.9%	-1.6%	-2.1%	0.9%	-0.2%

Aside from the income support programs that benefit children only incidentally, there are three important income support programs that specifically target children: Temporary Assistance to Needy Families (TANF), the Child Support Enforcement Program (CSE) and the Special Supplemental Program for Women Infants and Children (WIC). TANF and WIC, because of their eligibility requirements, deliver benefits only to families with children (and in the case of WIC, pregnant women). Child Support Enforcement, by its nature, only applies to families with dependent children. These three programs together contribute about 35% of all children's income support spending. Over the past five years, TANF and CSE have experienced real funding declines, setting them apart from the non-child specific programs. TANF funding has decreased, in real terms, by over 15%, and CSE funding has dropped an astounding 40% since 2004, after major cuts took effect in 2007 (see page 83 for more information).



In total, the federal government spends close to \$60 billion a year on children's income support, all in mandatory expenditures. Over the past five years, the amount spent in this area, in real terms, has increased about 4%, a result of increases in income support programs that incidentally benefit children. During that same time, total federal mandatory spending grew by 10%—two-and-a-half times the rate of growth for mandatory children's income support spending. As a result, spending on children's income support has fallen back as share of overall spending, just as spending in most children's areas has. In 2004, the federal investment in children's income support comprised just over 4% of all mandatory spending. In 2008, that share has fallen to less than 3.8%.

### The President's 2009 Budget

The real value of spending on children's income support would hold steady under the President's 2009 budget plan, due in large part to unavoidable increases in OASI payments. The child-specific income support programs (TANF, WIC and CSE), however, would all experience real funding declines in 2009, some by as much as 9%. With overall income support programs receiving mandatory increases, and the child-specific programs suffering declines, the overall spending on children's income support would effectively remain even. However, the same dynamic also means that as a share of total spending, funding for children's income support would further decline if the President's budget is enacted. As proposed by the President, spending on children's income support, as a share of all mandatory spending, would drop another tenth of a percent, down to under 3.7%. That would represent a 7.5% decrease from 2004 in share of total mandatory spending going to children's income support.



## Programs of Special Note

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



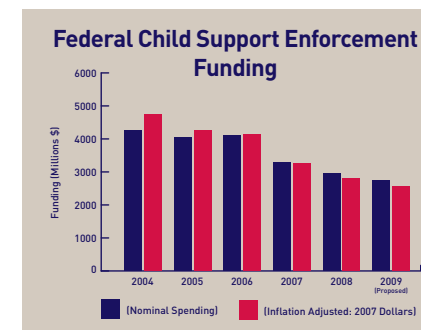
Department: Health and Human Services  
 Bureau: Administration for Children and Families  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.4 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 4.1 Billion	\$ 3.3 Billion	\$ 3.0 Billion	\$ 2.8 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-6.8%	0.3%	-20.0%	-9.6%	-6.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-9.8%	-2.8%	-22.8%	-12.3%	-9.2%

The Child Support Enforcement Program (CSE), authorized by Title IV-D of the Social Security Act, enhances the well-being of children by enforcing the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children. The program's goals are to ensure that children have the support of both of their parents and to emphasize responsible behavior towards children. CSE is a federal, state and local partnership effort. The Federal Office of Child Support Enforcement helps states manage and operate the program by providing most of the operating and organizational costs involved in administering the program.

CSE strives to help families by promoting family self-sufficiency and child well-being. The program provides five distinct services: locating non-custodial parents, including their income and assets; legally identifying a child's father; determining how much a parent should pay for child support; collecting child support payments and providing special services for non-custodial parents such as locating a child whose whereabouts has been hidden in violation of a custody or visitation order.

CSE has done more than provide children with the child support payments they need. Through its paternity establishment, CSE has also provided children with access to Social Security benefits, pension and retirement benefits and medical insurance and health information, as well as important interactions and relationships with both parents. With the help of CSE, more than 17 million children and their families received \$24 billion in child support in 2006. The number of children served increased by nearly 89,000 between 2005 and 2006. The program has shown remarkable success in providing services for poor families, with 84% of poor, single-parent families receiving services. Child support collections are growing at a steady rate, and have more than doubled over the last decade.



Unfortunately, as part of the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, major cuts to the federal Child Support Enforcement program went into effect last year. From 2005 to 2007, funding for CSE was slashed by over a billion dollars. In fact, the real value of CSE spending has declined by over 40% from 2004 to 2008. In his recent budget request, the President has proposed reducing CSE further by an additional \$190 million. If the request is accepted, real federal spending on child support enforcement will be a full 46% lower in 2009 than it was in 2004.



# Income Support Program Funding

## Disability

Department: Veterans Affairs  
 Bureau: Benefits Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 7%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 21.4 Billion	\$ 23.4 Billion	\$ 25.5 Billion	\$ 30.4 Billion	\$ 27.7 Billion	\$ 34.7 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		9.6%	8.6%	19.2%	-8.9%	25.4%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		6.0%	5.3%	15.0%	-11.5%	21.7%

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

## Old Age and Survivors Insurance (Outlays to Children)

Department: Treasury  
 Bureau: Social Security Administration  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 14.2 Billion	\$ 17.5 Billion	\$ 18.3 Billion	\$ 18.9 Billion	\$ 19.7 Billion	\$ 20.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		23.2%	4.6%	3.3%	4.2%	4.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		19.1%	1.3%	-0.3%	1.2%	1.5%

Old Age and Survivors Insurance provides monthly income to aged insured individuals and their spouses and children, and to survivors of deceased insured workers.

## Temporary Assistance to Needy Families

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 17.7 Billion	\$ 17.4 Billion	\$ 16.9 Billion	\$ 17.3 Billion	\$ 17.0 Billion	\$ 16.7 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-2.2%	-2.7%	2.5%	-1.5%	-1.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-5.4%	-5.7%	-1.1%	-4.4%	-4.7%

Temporary Assistance to Needy Families provides grants to states, territories or tribes to assist needy families in caring for children in their own homes, promoting job preparation and work, reducing and preventing out-of-wedlock pregnancies and encouraging the formation and maintenance of two-parent families.



## Supplemental Security Income (Outlays to Children)

Department: Treasury  
 Bureau: Social Security Administration  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

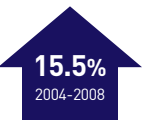


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 6.0 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion	\$ 6.9 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion	\$ 8.0 Billion	\$ 8.3 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		16.7%	-1.9%	1.3%	14.5%	4.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		12.8%	-5.0%	-2.2%	11.2%	1.0%

Supplemental Security Income provides payments to persons 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.

## Disability Trust Fund (Outlays to Children)

Department: Treasury  
 Bureau: Social Security Administration  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

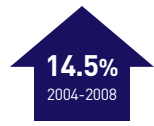


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.5 Billion	\$ 6.3 Billion	\$ 6.7 Billion	\$ 7.0 Billion	\$ 7.3 Billion	\$ 7.5 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.6%	6.3%	4.5%	4.3%	2.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		9.9%	3.0%	0.8%	1.2%	-0.3%

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



## Special Supplemental Program for Women, Infants and Children

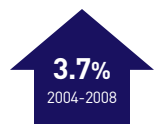


Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.6 Billion	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 5.2 Billion	\$ 6.0 Billion	\$ 6.1 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.5%	-0.6%	0.0%	15.7%	1.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		9.8%	-3.7%	-3.5%	12.3%	-1.6%

WIC provides supplemental nutritious foods, nutrition education and health care referrals to low-income pregnant, breastfeeding and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to 5 years of age who are at nutritional risk.

## Compensation and DIC

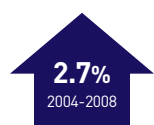


Department: Veterans Affairs  
 Bureau: Benefits Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 4%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 4.0 Billion	\$ 4.2 Billion	\$ 4.4 Billion	\$ 4.5 Billion	\$ 4.7 Billion	\$ 5.0 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.7%	4.0%	3.3%	5.2%	5.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		1.3%	0.7%	-0.3%	2.1%	1.9%

The Veterans Dependency and Indemnity Compensation Program pays a monthly payment to a surviving spouse, child or parent of a veteran following a service-connected death.

## Non-Service Connected Death



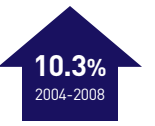
Department: Veterans Affairs  
 Bureau: Benefits Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 5%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 722.0 Million	\$ 731.0 Million	\$ 778.0 Million	\$ 831.0 Million	\$ 845.2 Million	\$ 953.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.2%	6.4%	6.8%	1.7%	12.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.1%	3.1%	3.1%	-1.3%	9.5%

The Death Pension Program provides direct payments to needy surviving spouses and children of deceased war-time veterans whose deaths were not due to service.



# Nutrition



While there are a few scattered discretionary federal programs that relate to the nutritional needs of children, the vast majority of federal spending in this area comes in the form of mandatory programs like the Food Stamp Program and the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs. These programs help millions of children across the country eat better, and establish a healthy foundation on a daily basis. The Food Stamp Program alone delivers services to more than 13 million children a year, and the School Lunch and Breakfast Programs deliver free or reduced price meals to 18 million children.<sup>1</sup>

## Total Spending on Children's Nutrition

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 27.2 Billion	\$ 29.7 Billion	\$ 33.4 Billion	\$ 32.8 Billion	\$ 34.2 Billion	\$ 36.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		9.2%	12.5%	-1.9%	4.3%	7.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		5.7%	9.0%	-5.3%	1.2%	4.1%

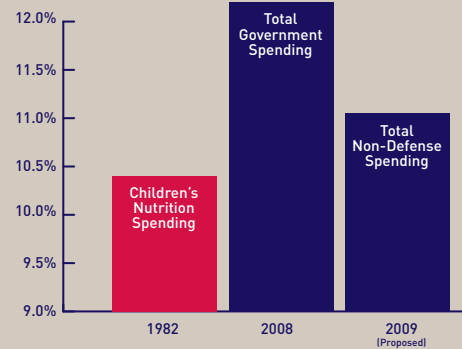
Unlike children's programs in other policy areas, nutrition programs have enjoyed a modest growth in resources over the past five years. In 2006 the overall investment in the Food Stamp Program increased by more than \$5 billion. This increase alone accounts for a large portion of the overall increase in children's nutrition funding.<sup>2</sup> The school meals programs also benefited from real growth (i.e., 6% for school lunches and almost 20% for school breakfasts). With the largest children's nutrition programs getting funding boosts, it is not surprising that funding for children's nutrition overall has increased as well. From 2004

<sup>1</sup> For Food Stamp breakdown see "Characteristics of Food Stamp Households: Fiscal Year 2006." USDA Food and Nutrition Service. September 2007. For data on school lunch and breakfast visit [www.fns.usda.gov/pd/cnpmain.htm](http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/cnpmain.htm).

<sup>2</sup> Because about half of all food stamp beneficiaries are children, we count 50% of the total food stamp funding as spending on children's nutrition. Therefore, a \$5.5 billion overall increase amounts to a \$2.25 billion increase for children.



Real Percent Change in Spending, 2004 to 2008



to 2008, spending on children's nutrition has grown, in nominal terms, by more than a quarter. This means that even accounting for inflation, the federal government is spending about 10% more on nutrition programs this fiscal year than it did in 2004. Despite this overall growth, it must be noted that there were several programs that saw their funding decline or remain essentially flat. These programs include the Summer Food Service Program, the Child and Adult Care Food Program, and the Department of Defense Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program.

Even though overall funding for child nutrition has gone up, it has not risen at the same pace as the total federal budget. In 2004, children's nutrition spending made up about 1.19% of all federal spending. That percentage jumped in 2006, to 1.26%, when the Food Stamp Program received a boost. Since then, however, the percentage of federal dollars going towards child nutrition has dropped down to 1.17%, lower than where it started in 2004.

### The President's 2009 Budget

In his latest budget request, President Bush includes a \$3.5 billion increase to the Food Stamp Program. Because spending on food stamps constitutes almost 60% of all child nutrition spending, a big funding increase to this program alone means an increase in child nutrition spending overall. The budget request also includes funding increases for several other major mandatory child nutrition programs, including school lunches and breakfasts, as well as the Child and Adult Care Food Program. All together, under the President's budget, spending on child nutrition would increase \$2.4 billion over 2008 levels, with 100% of that boost coming from growth in mandatory spending.

This growth would actually halt the decline in the share of federal spending going towards child nutrition. In the President's budget, 1.18% of all funding would be spent on child nutrition, as compared to 1.17% in 2008. Though a relatively small increase, that growth would nevertheless represent a reversal of recent trends, as described above.



## Programs of Special Note

### DoD Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 50.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-3.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	-2.9%

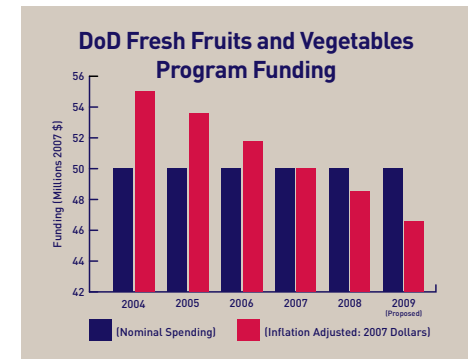
The Department of Defense (DoD) Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program, a joint effort coordinated by the DoD and the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), is an effective strategy for delivering fresh fruit and vegetables to schools and Indian reservations by using the DoD's efficient food distribution system.

The idea for the DoD Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program originated from discussions in 1994 between the Food and Nutrition service, the Agricultural Marketing Service and other agencies, to explore options for offering more fresh fruits and vegetables to children in schools. An initial meeting led to talks with the DoD and partner agencies, and resulted in a pilot project offering fresh fruit and vegetables directly to schools. In 1995, an agreement authorizing the program was signed.

The pilot project began that same school year in eight participating states, each allocating a portion of their commodity entitlement funds toward the program. By all accounts, the pilot was a success, and the DoD Fresh Program was opened up to all states. Since then, the program has also expanded to include purchases for the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations.

Through the DoD Fresh Program, the USDA has been able to offer schools a wide variety of fresh produce, more than would otherwise be available.

The DoD Fresh Program has been a resounding success because it efficiently delivers fruits and vegetables to school children. The produce arrives in good condition and in manageable quantities that can be used in the planned school menus while still fresh. At present, 43 states, as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands and Guam, are participating in the program.



Funding for the DoD Fresh Program increased each year from its inception until allocations for school year (SY) 1998 reached \$20 million and \$25 million in SY 1999 through SY 2002. The 2002 Farm Bill doubled spending, requiring that a minimum of \$50 million a year of the amount spent on commodities for schools be used for fresh fruit and vegetables acquired for school meal programs through the program. Funding for the program has remained stagnant, at \$50 million each year for the past five years. This is unfortunate because each year the real value of that \$50 million allocation declines. In fact, when accounting for inflation, the \$50 million level for 2009 will be almost 15% lower in real value than the same allocation in 2004.

# Nutrition Program Funding

## Food Stamp Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 50%

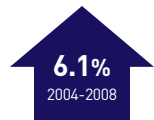


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 30.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 35.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 40.7 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 38.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 39.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 43.3 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.6%	15.8%	-6.3%	4.2%	9.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		9.9%	12.2%	-9.6%	1.2%	5.8%

The Food Stamp Program provides direct financial assistance, issued via electronic debit cards, to low-income households for use in purchasing food for home consumption. Allotment is based on household size.

## School Lunch Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 6.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 6.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 7.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 8.6 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.5%	9.1%	7.2%	2.8%	5.1%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.8%	5.7%	3.5%	-0.2%	2.1%

The School Lunch Program assists states, through cash grants and food donations, in providing either low-cost or free balanced lunches to school children each school day.

## School Breakfast Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 1.8 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 1.9 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.4 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.5 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		9.0%	9.0%	7.6%	6.6%	5.5%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		5.5%	5.6%	3.8%	3.5%	2.5%

The School Breakfast Program assists states in providing nutritious non-profit breakfast services in schools and residential childcare institutions.

## Child and Adult Care Food Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 2.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.0 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.1 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.2 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.3 Billion</b>	<b>\$ 2.4 Billion</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		3.8%	4.4%	0.7%	5.4%	4.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.4%	1.1%	-2.8%	2.3%	1.3%

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 nonresidential daycare, including after-school programs.

## Commodity Procurement

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 451.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 541.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 522.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 485.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 518.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 638.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		20.1%	-3.5%	-7.2%	6.8%	23.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		16.1%	-6.5%	-10.5%	3.7%	19.6%

The Commodity Supplemental Food Program provides food and administrative funds to states to improve the health of low-income pregnant, postpartum and breastfeeding women, as well as infants and children up to age of six and elderly persons, by supplementing their diets with nutritious USDA commodity foods.





## Summer Food Service Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 281.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 283.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 290.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 293.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 310.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 329.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.5%	2.5%	1.2%	5.8%	5.9%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.8%	-0.7%	-2.3%	2.7%	2.8%

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.



## Commodity Assistance Program

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 149.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 177.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 177.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 177.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 210.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 70.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		18.9%	0.1%	0.0%	18.4%	-66.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		15.0%	-3.0%	-3.5%	15.0%	-67.7%

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 agencies.

## State Administrative Expenses

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 140.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 145.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 156.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 163.8 Million</b>	<b>\$ 175.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 184.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.0%	7.1%	5.0%	7.2%	4.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.6%	3.8%	1.3%	4.1%	1.7%

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 to child or adult care institutions.

## Special Milk Program

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

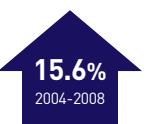


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 14.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 16.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 15.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 14.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		19.3%	-11.1%	-5.8%	3.4%	-4.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		15.4%	-13.9%	-9.1%	0.4%	-7.0%

The Special Milk Program assists states in providing milk to children in schools and childcare institutions who do not participate in other federal meal service programs.

## TEAM Nutrition

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 10.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 13.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 13.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.1%	0.2%	0.1%	31.4%	-1.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.4%	-2.9%	-3.4%	27.6%	-4.4%

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.

## Coordinated Review

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.2 Million	\$ 5.2 Million	\$ 5.2 Million	\$ 5.3 Million	\$ 5.5 Million	\$ 6.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.1%	0.0%	1.4%	3.8%	9.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-3.1%	-2.2%	0.8%	5.8%

The Coordinated Review Effort reviews the National School Lunch Program, with hopes to improve the management of the programs, evaluate meal data accuracy and provide training and technical support to schools to help improve local program accountability.

## Food Safety Education

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 1.0 Million	\$ 2.0 Million	\$ 2.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	0.3%	0.6%	98.6%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-2.8%	-2.9%	92.8%	-2.9%

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

## Child Nutrition Program Integrity Funds

Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Child Nutrition Programs  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

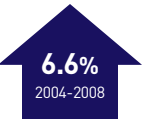


	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 5.0 Million	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-100.0%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

This was a one-time expenditure in 2004 which was to be used in the pursuit of greater Child Nutrition Program efficiency.



# Safety

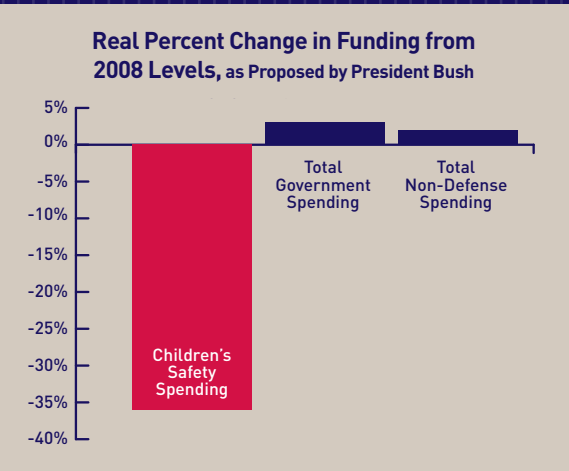


As a program area, child safety covers a wide range of federal efforts, from juvenile justice programs to anti-drug efforts to product safety. Child safety programs can be found in six different federal departments, as well as several additional independent agencies. Despite this breadth, budgetary resources are relatively slim, with the federal government spending less than a billion dollars per year on child safety. The \$910 million spent on programs that seek to improve the safety of American children in 2008 amounts to about three one-hundredths of a percent of the total federal budget, almost too small to report. Indeed, even when considered only as a percentage of children's spending, child safety programs take up a tiny slice of overall funding, less than half of one percent.

## Total Spending on Child Safety

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 750.0 Million	\$ 850.0 Million	\$ 820.0 Million	\$ 860.0 Million	\$ 910.0 Million	\$ 600.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		13.3%	-3.7%	5.3%	5.7%	-34.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		9.6%	-6.7%	1.6%	2.6%	-36.2%

Over the past five years, this small slice of funding has remained essentially stagnant. Though spending on child safety has increased by about \$160 million since 2004, in inflation adjusted terms that increase disappears almost entirely. In real terms, funding for child safety has grown by only about \$50 million. Only three child safety programs—the Office of Justice Programs' Missing Children Program, the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children and the Consumer Product Safety Commission—have enjoyed real funding increases, and the latter only in the last year. Small boosts to those three, along with the addition of the Safe Routes To Schools Program and programs stemming from the Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act, have prevented overall funding on safety from plummeting. Without



these five programs, safety spending would have declined more than 14%, from about \$780 million (in 2008 dollars) five years ago to just \$670 million in 2008.

While child safety is not a high funding priority of the federal government, its status as a budgetary “afterthought” is only exemplified when considering how fast spending in other areas has grown. As mentioned, the share of total federal spending going to child safety is almost too small to even describe, but suffice it to say that as the federal government’s total outlays have increased by more than 11% from 2004 to 2008 (in real terms), child safety spending has increased less than 7%. Consequently, federal investment in the safety of American children has fallen even further back.

## The President's 2009 Budget

In his Fiscal Year 2009 Budget, President Bush intensifies these trends. His proposal would slash funding for child safety by more than a third. The President would like to see spending in this area go from \$910 million in 2008 to about \$600 million in 2009, a 34% decline. His proposal would eliminate several child safety programs entirely and saddle many others, like Poison Control Centers and Violence in Schools

Prevention Programs, with huge cuts. In fact, if one factors out the Safe Routes to Schools Program, for which funding has already been statutorily set, and looks only at discretionary spending on child safety, the funding decline is even more stark, dropping by over 45%. If the President’s budget is enacted, it would be an overall 53% real decline in discretionary spending on children’s safety since 2004.



# Safety Programs of Special Note

## Juvenile Justice Programs

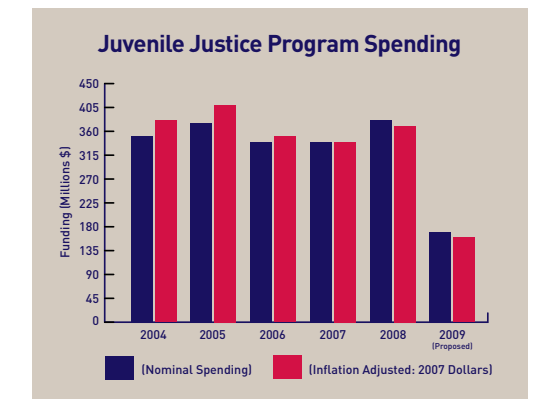
Department: Justice  
 Bureau: Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 349.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 379.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 338.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 338.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 384.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 185.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		8.6%	-10.7%	0.0%	13.3%	-51.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		5.1%	-13.5%	-3.5%	10.0%	-53.1%

Federal Juvenile Justice Programs are funded through the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act (JJDP), the most critical federal legislation affecting young people in juvenile justice systems across the country. The Act provides funding for a variety of improvements to delinquency prevention and juvenile justice programs in states, as well as a nationwide juvenile justice planning and advisory system.

In addition, the JJDP funds the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), the agency through which the federal government sets standards for juvenile justice at the state and local level. The JJDP supports states in the development and implementation of prevention and intervention programs to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable and provide treatment and rehabilitative services tailored to the needs of juveniles and their families.



First enacted in 1974 and most recently authorized with broad, bipartisan support in 2002, the JJDP protects youth and their families involved with the criminal and juvenile justice system by establishing federal care and custody standards, while also considering the interests of community safety. The JJDP was authorized through fiscal year 2007, and as a result, legislation to renew the highly successful program is expected to be considered in the second session of the 110th Congress. The program has shown remarkable success over the past decade in prevention and intervention strategies for at-risk youth. For example, in 2006, 2.2 million juveniles under the age of 18 were arrested, a 24% reduction in the number of juvenile arrests from 1997 levels.

Funding for Juvenile Justice Programs, which makes up about 40% of all child safety spending, suffered a big cut in 2006, which was only partially restored in 2008. In fact, when accounting for inflation, the 2008 funding level is actually 3.5% below the 2004 level, and more than 8% below the 2005 level. The President, in his 2009 budget request, has proposed further cuts. Indeed, if enacted, funding for Juvenile Justice Programs would be sliced in half, and would mean a massive 55% real reduction from 2004 levels.



## The Consumer Product Safety Commission

Department: Executive Branch  
 Bureau: Consumer Product Safety Commission  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 50%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 59.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 62.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 62.4 Million</b>	<b>\$ 62.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 80.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 80.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.1%	0.4%	0.6%	27.5%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.7%	-2.8%	-3.0%	23.8%	-2.8%

The Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC) 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. About half of the CPSC's resources are spent on what they refer to as "Children's Hazards." Indeed, in 2007 alone, American consumers viewed 978 million CPSC safety messages relating to children's hazards. These views included video news releases, TV appearances and e-communications, among others.

Though the CPSC has been successful in disseminating safety warnings, there have nevertheless been numerous concerns expressed by consumer advocates over the staffing levels at the CPSC, especially as a result of repeated incidents involving unsafe toys from China. Despite these repeated incidents, the staffing level at the Commission has consistently declined over the past three decades, with the fiscal year 2007 budget finalizing a two-year reduction of full-time employees from 471 to 420. Indeed, from 2004 to 2007, the small funding increases for the CPSC were not even large enough to keep up with inflation. As a result, the real value of spending at the Commission actually declined by 5%. In fiscal year 2008, the President's budget called for providing the CPSC with an appropriation of \$63.3 million, just slightly more than the agency's fiscal year 2007 funding level of \$62.7 million. Had Congress enacted this proposal, it would have meant another small decline in the real value of funding for the CPSC.

Throughout 2007, as news of lead paint in millions of toys spread throughout the country, Congressional hearings have highlighted the need for increased resources to the CPSC and for the hiring of additional testing staff and renovations to antiquated lead-testing facilities, which have been blamed for the inadequate testing of

thousands of toys that have proven hazardous to children. As a result, instead of accepting the President's request to hold CPSC funding steady, Congress passed a moderate increase of about \$17 million.

In 2008, Congress will consider legislation that would reauthorize, modernize and substantially increase funding for the CPSC through 2011.



## Safety Program Funding

### Safe Routes to Schools

Department: Transportation  
 Bureau: Federal Highway Administration  
 Type: Mandatory | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 54.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 125.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 150.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 183.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	85.2%	25.0%	20.0%	22.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	79.4%	20.6%	16.5%	18.4%

The federal Safe Routes to Schools Program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to walk and bicycle to school safely.

### Violence in Schools Prevention Programs

Department: HHS  
 Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 94.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 94.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 75.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 93.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 93.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 75.7 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.1%	-19.7%	23.0%	-0.2%	-18.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	-22.2%	18.7%	-3.1%	-21.0%

The Safe Schools/Healthy Students Initiative is a grant program designed 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.

### National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign

Department: Executive Branch  
 Bureau: Office of National Drug Control Policy  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 114.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 119.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 99.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 60.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 100.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		4.3%	-16.8%	0.0%	-39.4%	66.7%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		0.9%	-19.4%	-3.5%	-41.2%	61.8%

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.

## Missing Children Program

Department: Justice  
 Bureau: Office of Justice Programs  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 35.6 Million	\$ 46.3 Million	\$ 47.4 Million	\$ 47.4 Million	\$ 50.0 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		29.9%	2.4%	0.0%	5.5%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		25.6%	-0.8%	-3.5%	2.4%	-100.0%

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 the overall response to missing children and their families.

## Mentoring

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 49.7 Million	\$ 49.3 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 48.8 Million	\$ 48.5 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	-0.6%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-3.4%	-100.0%

Mentoring Programs provide grants to promote mentoring programs for children with the greatest need. Mentoring programs aim to improve academic performance, improve relationships between mentored children and other people in their lives and reduce dropout rates and juvenile delinquency of such children.

## Alcohol Abuse Reduction

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 29.8 Million	\$ 32.7 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 32.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		9.8%	-1.0%	0.0%	0.0%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		6.2%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-2.9%	-100.0%

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

## Poison Control

Department: HHS  
 Bureau: Health Care Systems Bureau  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 65%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 23.7 Million	\$ 23.5 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 23.0 Million	\$ 26.5 Million	\$ 10.0 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-1.9%	-0.2%	15.3%	-62.3%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-5.0%	-3.7%	12.0%	-63.4%

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.

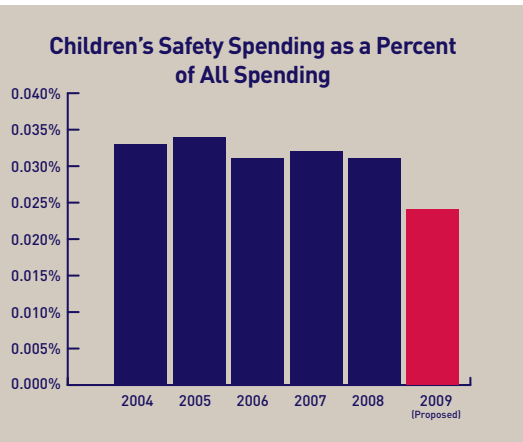
## State Grants for Incarcerated Youth Offenders

Department: Education  
 Bureau: Career, Technical and Adult Education  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 24.9 Million	\$ 21.8 Million	\$ 22.8 Million	\$ 22.8 Million	\$ 22.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-12.2%	4.3%	0.0%	-1.7%	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-15.1%	1.1%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-100.0%

The Grants to States for Incarcerated Youth Offenders Program provides funds to state correctional education agencies to assist and encourage incarcerated youth to acquire literacy, as well as life 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

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



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 7.1 Million	\$ 7.8 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million	\$ 8.4 Million
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.0%	10.0%	7.1%	0.0%	0.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.3%	6.6%	3.3%	-2.9%	-2.9%

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.

## Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

Department: HHS  
 Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 0	\$ 5.4 Million	\$ 0
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

The Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs address the harm caused by underage drinking by supporting prevention projects and activities.

## Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification



Department: Agriculture  
 Bureau: Cooperative State Research, Education and Extension Service  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 444,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 440,000	\$ 467,000	\$ 494,000
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	6.1%	5.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-3.1%	-3.5%	3.0%	2.7%

The Youth Farm Safety and Education Certification Program supports efforts to deliver timely, pertinent and appropriate training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.



## Training



Youth employment and job training is not a major focus of the federal government. Less than \$10 billion federal dollars have been spent on training programs for young people in the past five years combined. Over that time period, even this small amount has been shrinking. This year, fiscal year 2008, the federal government is spending nearly 15% less, in real terms, on youth training than it did in 2004. The percentage drop in real funding for youth training is the largest decrease out of all eight policy areas.

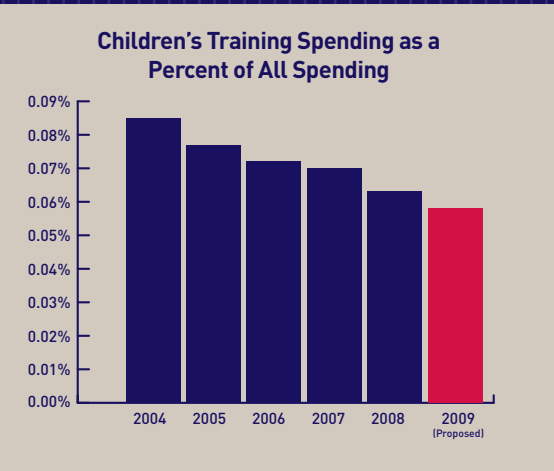
### Total Spending on Youth Training

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 2.0 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.9 Billion	\$ 1.8 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		1.0%	-1.2%	-1.2%	-1.8%	-3.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.3%	-4.3%	-4.6%	-4.6%	-6.5%

The bulk of federal youth training funding goes to two programs: Job Corps and the Workforce Investment Act (WIA) job training for youth programs. Together, these two programs claim more than 95% of all the federal youth training funds. Both programs experienced real declines in funding over the past five years. In fact, funding for WIA youth programs fell in both nominal terms (by about \$70 million, or 7%) and real terms (by about \$200 million, or 18.4%). Job Corps, a program in which about 55% of participants are under the age of 18, saw its budget grow by nearly \$70 million from 2004 to 2008, but after taking inflation into account, that "growth" actually becomes an 8.3% reduction.

With total youth training spending on the decline and overall federal spending on the rise, it is not surprising that the share of the federal budget that goes towards job training for young people is shrinking



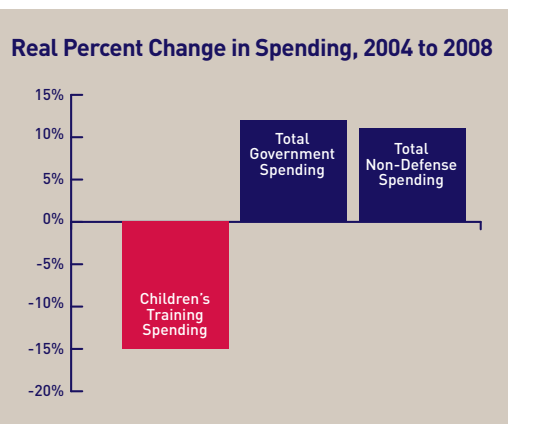


rapidly. In 2004, 0.44% of all non-defense, discretionary federal funding was spent on youth training. This year, that slice is less than 0.37%, down more than 16% from 2004.

Though the federal government does not expend many resources on youth training, even the little it has spent has been shrinking. Both in nominal terms and in real terms, the amount of funding going toward these programs is smaller now than it was five years ago. As a result, the share of all funding that is spent on youth training, already a tiny slice of the federal budget, has also dwindled.

## The President's 2009 Budget

There is nothing in the President's 2009 budget request that does anything to reverse the trends described above. Indeed, under the President's budget, funding for WIA youth programs declines another \$33 million, the budget for Job Corps is cut by \$45 million and overall spending on youth job training drops nearly 4%. Those numbers do not even take into account the impact of inflation. In real terms, the President proposed a 6.5% cut in youth training investment. If the President's budget is enacted, it would mean that in 2009 the federal government will spend 20% less on youth training than it did in 2004.



## Programs of Special Note

### Job Corps

Department: Labor  
 Bureau: Office of Job Corps  
 Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 55%



	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	\$ 1.5 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion	\$ 1.6 Billion
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		0.7%	2.6%	-0.9%	2.0%	-2.8%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-2.6%	-0.6%	-4.4%	-0.9%	-5.5%

Job Corps is a no-cost educational and vocational residential training program for economically disadvantaged youth ages 16 to 24. Administered by the Department of Labor, Job Corps helps young people who are ready to learn, work and become leaders obtain training, education and job skills for placement in high-wage jobs. Job Corps currently has 122 centers nationwide, including centers in the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico.

First established in 1964, Job Corps has trained and educated more than 2 million youth and serves more than 61,000 young people yearly, approximately 55% of whom are 18 years of age or younger. Job Corps serves at-risk youth who may be high school drop-outs, homeless, runaways, foster children or teenage parents. Job Corps seeks to positively impact the lives of these young adults. Students enrolled in the program create a personalized career plan, designed to help teachers and educators meet the specific goals of each student. Students receive hands-on training in more than 100 career areas, including carpentry, medicine and culinary arts. Additionally, students have the ability to experience on-the-job training at work sites.

In addition to assisting students with educational planning, earning a high school diploma or GED and helping students find a good paying job, Job Corps also pays its students a monthly allowance and provides meals, medical care and housing. Each center is structured like a campus, with dormitories where students live. Upon graduation from the program, Job Corps places graduates with local, regional and national employers. Counseling and transition services are also available to graduates.

Job Corps has had great success in achieving its goals. In 2005, about 60% of Job Corps participants and 74% of Job Corps graduates received a high school diploma, GED or certificate. Approximately 90% of Job Corps graduates go on to careers in the private sector, join the military or pursue further education.

Unfortunately, funding for Job Corps has stagnated over the past five years. The 2007 appropriation level was within \$40 million of the 2004 appropriation level. Though Job Corps enjoyed a slight bump of about \$30 million in 2008, the total increase between 2004 and 2008 failed substantially to keep up with inflation. As a result, the real value of funding for Job Corps decreased by more than 8% from 2004 to 2008. Furthermore, the President's 2009 budget includes additional cuts. His proposal calls for an absolute reduction of \$44 million, translating to a 5.5% real decline. If the President's budget is enacted, the real value of Job Corps funding in 2009 will be 13.3% lower than in 2004.

# Training Program Funding

## Workforce Investment Act Youth Training Programs

**-18.5%**  
2004-2008

Department: Labor  
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 994.2 Million</b>	<b>\$ 986.3 Million</b>	<b>\$ 940.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 940.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 924.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 891.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.8%	-4.6%	0.0%	-1.7%	-3.6%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-4.1%	-7.6%	-3.5%	-4.6%	-6.4%

The Department of Labor supports a wide variety of youth programs to ensure that all youth have the skills and training they need to successfully make the transition to adulthood and careers. These programs provide services to prepare youth for employment and/or post-secondary education through strong linkages between academic and occupational learning.

## Youth Build

**24.1%**  
2004-2008

Department: Labor  
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 41.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 64.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 64.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.5 Million</b>	<b>\$ 59.0 Million</b>	<b>\$ 50.0 Million</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		53.6%	0.0%	-22.7%	19.1%	-15.2%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		48.5%	-3.1%	-25.4%	15.6%	-17.7%

Youth Build offers grants to be used to provide education services, employment skills and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth, with the goal of helping them succeed.

# Young Parents Employment and Training Demonstration Program

NEW PROGRAM SINCE 04

Department: Labor  
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 4.9 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-100.0%

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.

## Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders

**-100%**  
2004-2008

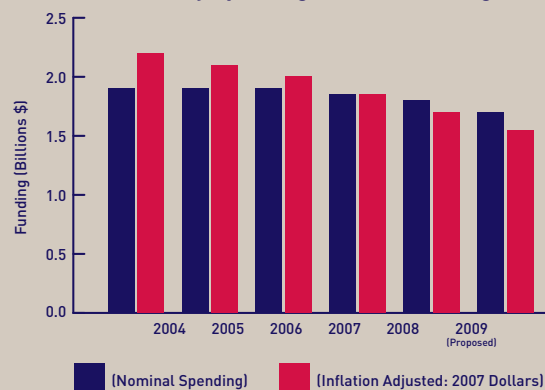
Department: Labor  
Bureau: Employment and Training Administration  
Type: Discretionary | Share of Funding Allocated to Children: 100%

	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	Bush 09
<b>Funding Level</b>	<b>\$ 49.7 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.6 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 49.1 Million</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>	<b>\$ 0</b>
<b>Percent Change from Previous Year</b>		-0.2%	-1.0%	0.0%	-100.0%	N/A
<b>Percent Change (Inflation Adjusted)</b>		-3.5%	-4.1%	-3.5%	-100.0%	N/A

The Responsible Reintegration of Youthful Offenders Program addresses the challenges facing youth offenders upon their release by providing employment, training services and transitional services.



Discretionary Spending on Youth Training



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