2026 CHILDREN'S BUDGET

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ABOUT

First Focus on Children

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

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

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF FIRST FOCUS ON CHILDREN

On the Wrong Path: Why a Stacked Budget Keeps Failing Our Children

A few years ago, in these pages, I wrote that America's children stood at a crossroads. That was generous. A crossroads implies a choice not yet made. *Children's Budget 2026* makes clear that the choice has been made, repeatedly, year after year — and it is the wrong path.

In fiscal year (FY) 2026, the federal government invested just $8.43 in children for every $100 it spent on everything else. That is a drop of more than 30% from the FY 2022 peak of more than 12%, when pandemic-era investments briefly gave children something closer to their fair share.

Since then, lawmakers have let that support lapse, and the retreat has continued nearly every year since. If the Trump Administration's FY 2027 budget proposal were enacted, the share would fall further still, to just 7.90%: the lowest level since the first Trump Administration, and a level not seen in years before that.

Children make up more than one-fifth of the U.S. population. They receive less than one-twelfth of federal investment. That gap is not an accident of arithmetic. It is a design.

A Budget Process Built to Forget Kids

Every year, I explain the same data points, and every year I'm asked the same question: why does this keep happening? The honest answer is that the federal budget process itself is stacked against children, in ways that have nothing to do with how much lawmakers say they care.

In contrast, most spending that benefits older Americans — Social Security and Medicare — is mandatory, grows automatically with need, is protected by law, and is insulated from the annual scramble of appropriations. Spending on children runs almost entirely the opposite way.

Spending on children is disproportionately discretionary, meaning it must be re-justified, re-appropriated, and re-fought-for every single year. It is capped where adult programs are not. It expires where adult programs renew.

As the Committee for a Responsible Federal Budget has documented for nearly a decade now, this isn't a partisan tilt — it's structural, and it produces the same result year after year: children's programs erode while programs that don't require annual permission slips keep growing.

You can see the mechanism in this year's numbers. Mandatory spending on children — Medicaid chief among it — rose slightly in FY 2026, not because Congress chose to prioritize kids, but because demographic and economic need pushed enrollment up automatically.

Discretionary spending on children, the part that actually reflects a proactive choice by lawmakers, fell again. In FY 2026, children received just 7.26% of all discretionary spending, while defense claimed 52%.

The problem was never a lack of money. It was, and remains, a lack of will and a budget architecture that makes that lack of will almost automatic without anyone ever having to cast a vote against kids by name.

The Evidence Was Never the Problem

If the case for investing in children needed more proof, we have it. The strongest of it comes from economists who spent decades focused on what we would argue was the wrong question.

Instead of focusing on children themselves, for much of the last half-century, economic research focused on adults and on the narrow question of "does helping poor families discourage work?" It rarely asked what that help did for the children inside those families. That has changed.

As researchers Anna Aizer, Hilary Hoynes, and Adriana Lleras-Muney have found, by using better data and longer time horizons, research is increasingly finding that investments in children have a high rate of return and should reorder how Congress thinks about every dollar it puts into, or takes out of, children's programs.[1]

As they write:

> *A new focus on the benefits of safety net programs on children — the intended beneficiaries of these programs — that incorporates evidence on their many long-term benefits can contribute to the design of better policies going forward.*

For example, take Medicaid. Children who had access to coverage went on to enroll in college at higher rates, delay having children, and live longer as adults. They also paid enough in additional taxes over their lifetimes that the government recouped 58 cents of every dollar spent on their childhood eligibility, without even counting the other benefits. A separate study of the program's earliest years reached an even starker conclusion: childhood Medicaid coverage saved more than twice its own cost.[2]

Take food assistance. Children with early access to food stamps went on to complete more education, earn more, live in better neighborhoods, and experience less poverty, less illness, and less incarceration as adults. Economists measure a program's return using something called the "marginal value of public funds" — essentially, what a dollar of public spending is worth relative to what it costs. Counting only the program's effects on the adults who received it, that figure is 54 cents on the dollar: a loss. Counting what it did for the children in those households, it rises to 56 dollars of value for every dollar spent.[3]

Take the nation's very first federal cash assistance program, the Mothers' Pension, created in 1911. Judged only by its short-term cost and its effect on the mothers who received it, the return looks weak — 84 cents on the dollar. Judged by what happened decades later to the children who grew up in those households — more schooling, more years of life, higher earnings — the return climbs above $5 for every dollar spent.[4]

The pattern holds across nearly every safety net program economists have studied closely enough to trace into adulthood: investments in children pay for themselves, in a way that investments aimed at adults typically do not.[5]

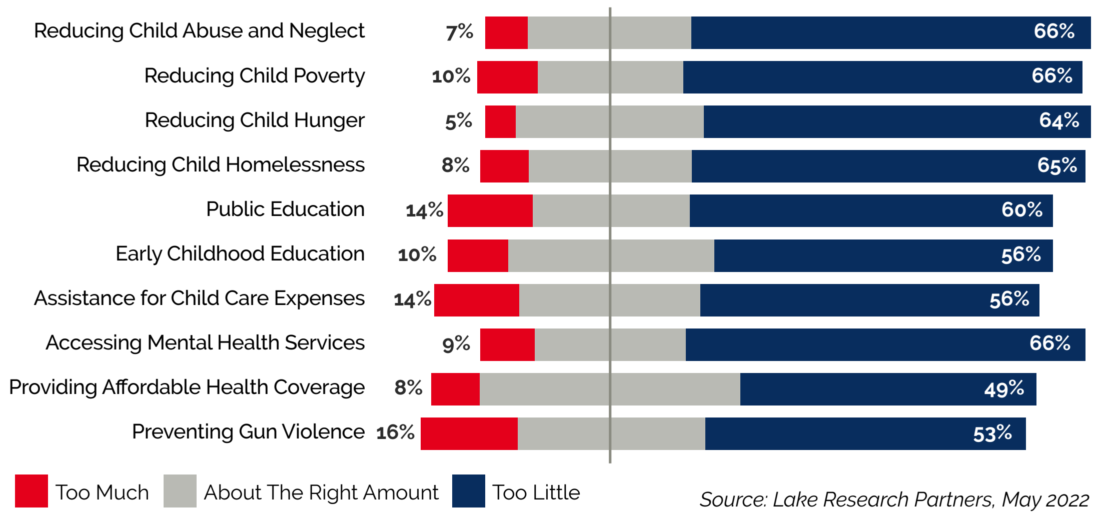
That is not a coincidence of the programs chosen for study. It is what happens when you measure the right thing over the right amount of time. Unfortunately, it is precisely what a 10-year congressional budget window is built not to see.

None of this required 2021 to prove that investments in children matter. But 2021 offered the clearest live demonstration: the temporary expansions to the Child Tax Credit, nutrition assistance, and child care support that year cut child poverty nearly in half, to a historic low of 5.2%. Then Congress let it all expire, and child poverty more than doubled to 13.4% in 2024.

Americans understand what happened, even if Washington has chosen to ignore it. In polling conducted by Lake Research Partners, voters have consistently expressed — by margins as lopsided as 7-to-1 – that they want more federal investment in children's health, safety, and economic security, not less.[6] The American people get it.

Voters: Invest More in Kids

Does the federal goverment spend too much, too little, or about the right amount on funding for the following:



Source: Lake Research Partners, May 2022

The Retreat Doesn't Stop at Our Borders

The same wrong path shows up, even more starkly, in what the United States spends on children beyond its borders. In FY 2026, the share of federal spending devoted to children internationally fell by one-third, from an already meager 0.09% to just 0.06% of total federal spending. The Trump Administration's FY 2027 budget would cut that in half again, to 0.03% — or 3 cents for every $100 the federal government spends.

These are not abstract numbers. The dismantling of the U.S. Agency for International Development eliminated the infrastructure that delivered life-saving nutrition, malaria and tuberculosis treatment, and maternal and child health care to some of the world's most vulnerable children. Public health researchers estimate more than 300,000 children have already died as a result,[7] and a Lancet-published analysis projects that toll could reach 4.5 million children under 5 by 2030 if these cuts are not reversed.[8]

The justification offered for these cuts — that foreign aid was a meaningful driver of federal deficits — never held up. Foreign assistance made up roughly 1% of the federal budget before these cuts began. Eliminating it saved almost nothing and cost almost everything for the children who depended on it most.

A budget process stacked against children at home is stacked doubly against children who have no domestic constituency to speak for them at all.

What This Report Is For

Children's Budget 2026 exists because someone has to keep counting. For more than 250 federal programs, across nearly every agency, we track what the government actually spends on kids — not what it says, not what it intends, but what shows up in the ledger. This year's ledger tells a clear story: the country is not at a crossroads anymore. It chose a path and has been walking down it for five straight years, and it is the wrong path.

We can still choose a different one. But that choice will not make itself, and the process was not built to make it for us. It will take the same thing it has always taken: people who refuse to let children be the easiest line item to cut.

Bruce Lesley

Bruce Lesley, President
First Focus on Children

President's Message Endnotes

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7 Boston Globe. (2025, July 1). USAID cuts have caused more than 330,000 deaths worldwide, BU professor estimates. The Boston Globe; citing Brooke Nichols' Impact Counter tracker, Boston University School of Public Health. Note: this is a continuously updating live tracker (impactcounter.com), so the figure will differ by the report's publication date — recommend pulling a current snapshot before print.

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Technical Notes on *Children's Budget 2026*

Sources

The majority of budget numbers in this book for fiscal year (FY) 2026 can be found in the Congressional budget justifications provided by relevant federal agencies for FY 2026 and the Appendix of President Trump's FY 2027 budget. The Congressional budget justifications, Appendix, and summary tables also are the source for the President's budget request for FY 2027. We use actual outlays in the years where they are available and budget authority where they are not.

Methodology

For the purpose of this book, children are defined as persons ages 18 and under. While there are many federally supported programs entirely dedicated to children and families with children, there also are several in which children constitute only a portion of the beneficiaries. Some programs assist people over 18 in the transition out of childhood (for example, foster youth). We do include these programs in the book. The Overall Spending chapter tracks the share of federal spending on children for both domestic and international programs and services, as well as the combined share of federal spending at home and abroad. This section also breaks out the domestic share of spending by mandatory and discretionary categories. In order to find the share of federal spending for each chapter, we divide the children's share of federal spending in each category by the overall spending level for each fiscal year, which also includes the interest paid on the national debt. To determine the amount of money spent on children, this book relies on agency reporting and data, including some data from the Census Bureau. For a handful of programs, this book relies on the work of the Urban Institute's *Kids' Share 2025: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children Through 2024 and Future Projections.* The methodology behind the program multipliers is as follows:

- For programs that exclusively benefit children and families with children, 100% of the funding level is considered children's spending.

- For programs that do not limit their benefits to children, we estimate the share of program spending going to children, ideally from agency data. For example, annual U.S. Department of Agriculture reports indicate the amount of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) that goes to participants of various ages.

- For some programs, there is limited data related to expenditures on children. In those cases, we estimate spending on children as the proportion of children participating in the program overall. This method may be less accurate if spending per person varies by age.

- For some other programs, very little data exists on demographic characteristics of beneficiaries. For these programs, we estimate the share of spending benefitting children as the proportion of children in the U.S. population (or global population for international programs).

- First Focus on Children also differs from the Urban Institute's Kids' Share in its estimates for spending on children for the Children's Health Insurance Program, Disability Trust Fund benefits, Old Age and Survivors' Insurance Trust Fund benefits, Supplemental Security Income, Project-Based Rental Assistance, the Public Housing Operating Fund, Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, Healthy Start, Maternal and Child Health Block Grant, Dependency and Indemnity Compensation, Disability Compensation, Survivors' Pension Benefits, and coverage of tax credits. For instance, the Urban Institute utilizes microsimulation modeling of Current Population Survey data to estimate the number of children participating in Project- and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, while First

Focus on Children uses data from the Department of Housing and Urban Development's "Picture of Subsidized Housing."

- First Focus on Children relies on the Urban Institute's Kids' Share to estimate spending on children under programs such as the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program; Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health; the Social Services Block Grant; the Community Services Block Grant; Job Corps; Medicaid; Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act; Youth Training; and YouthBuild.

- First Focus on Children also cross-referenced spending levels with the National Low Income Housing Coalition for a few programs such as the National Housing Trust Fund, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and the Public Housing Fund.

- *Children's Budget 2026* includes the mandatory spending for the refundable tax credits as programs that benefit children. The Child Tax Credit and the Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit are given only to people with qualifying children and dependents, so they were given a 100% multiplier. The funding level was taken from the mandatory funding levels for the President's FY 2027 budget. For FY 2026 and FY 2027, the mandatory outlays are based on estimates by the Office of Management and Budget. However, the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) goes to individuals with or without qualifying children or dependents. First Focus on Children utilized data published by the Internal Revenue Service that provides demographic breakdowns and spending of the refundable credit to determine the amount spent on the EITC for adults with dependents.

- Every year, First Focus on Children works with our advocacy partners and others to review existing programs and determine whether to adjust our tracking.

Updates to Multipliers

As in past years, *Children's Budget 2026* updates multipliers for several programs based on new data, research, and analysis. As a result, the figures prior to FY 2026 may be different from prior iterations of the *Children's Budget*.

Presentation

For each program individually listed in the book, the spending level indicated is the total allocation from the federal budget. For those programs that are not entirely dedicated to children, we use the estimated share of spending allocated to children to calculate the total share of spending on children overall and for each chapter. Comparing spending levels over time, it is widely understood that the value of one dollar in 1920 is not the same as the value of one dollar in 2026. This is because prices for goods and services tend to increase over time. Inflation has important consequences for long-term economic comparisons. For example, in 2000, the federal government's total budget was $1.8 trillion — more than 800% greater than the $195.6 billion it spent 30 years prior. It is important to recognize, however, that due to inflation, every dollar the government spent in 1970 had much greater purchasing power than it did in 2000, such that the nominal value of $195.6 billion in 1970 translated to a real increase in value of roughly $828 billion in 2000 (as measured by 1978 prices). Thus, the real overall increase in federal spending was closer to 100% — a major difference from the nominal shift of 800%. That discrepancy is why economists distinguish between real value and nominal value, and it has important implications for *Children's Budget*. Because of inflation, a program that receives level funding in nominal terms from one year to the next can experience a cut in real terms because costs are rising faster than the program's funding. Thus, adjusting for inflation is an important step in any fiscal analysis, even a relatively short-term one. For each program listed, *Children's Budget 2026* reports the nominal funding level and the real (inflation-adjusted) percent change from the prior year. This book adopts the projected inflation rates for FY 2026 and FY 2027 from the Congressional Budget Office's February 2026 report, The Budget and Economic Outlook: 2026 to 2036. We do not track inflation-adjusted changes for international programs because inflation in other countries may be very different from the U.S.-specific numbers used elsewhere in this book, and inflation may differ substantially across countries receiving foreign aid. This makes it difficult to calculate comparable and reliable inflation-adjusted numbers.

Tax Expenditures

Children's Budget 2026 continues to include the refundable portions of the Child Tax Credit, Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit, and the Earned Income Tax Credit. The Treasury Department includes the refundable portion of the credits, the payment to the territories and the payments where tax credit exceeds tax liability as mandatory spending, and we are therefore including the credits as mandatory spending programs for children in the Income Support chapter. We include tax expenditures in every fiscal year we track in this report, which significantly raises the overall spending on children per year and makes *Children's Budgets* from 2021 and later quite different from previous publications.

Special Considerations Under the Second Trump Administration

The current Administration provided significantly less information on budget figures than what is traditionally offered publicly. Because of this, we had to make several assumptions about how to fill in missing data. These assumptions include:

- For many (mainly smaller) programs, no information on funding was provided for FY 2026 and/or FY 2027. In these cases, we assume flat funding.

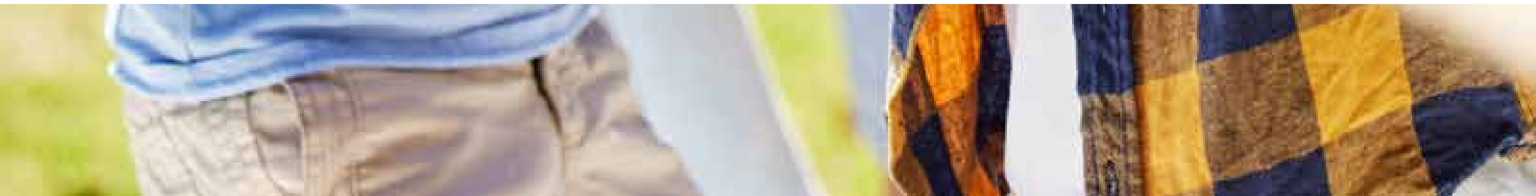
- For some programs, no specific line item is listed for the specific program we track, but funding figures are listed for a broader umbrella of programs that includes the program we track. In these cases, we assume that the program makes up a constant proportion of funding within the broader umbrella of programs from year to year and assign its proportion of the funding for the broader umbrella of programs in missing years. In other words, we assume that the percent change in the smaller program is equal to the percent change of the broader umbrella of programs.

- We do not include rescissions and impoundment in the figures we record. In reality, the Trump Administration has used these mechanisms to withhold funding, so in many cases the reality on the ground for kids may be worse than what these numbers indicate.

- Many programs are consolidated in the President's proposed FY 2027 budget while many others are eliminated. Both of these changes will show up as a zero in program funding charts. However, we mark the zeroes for eliminated programs with ❗. For consolidated programs, we explain where these programs are moved and where to find these consolidated funding streams in the book. We mark these programs with ✱.

- Section 530A "baby savings accounts" created under H.R. 1 (P.L. 119-21) are not included as a children's program in this report because benefits are only accessible to people once they turn 18. See the Income Support section for a discussion about the pros and cons of this policy as designed.

OVERALL SPENDING



Overall Spending on Children 2026

Background

For nearly two decades, the *Children's Budget* has annually tracked the share of federal spending allocated to kids across more than 250 government programs, offering a comprehensive analysis of domestic and international budgets, including both mandatory and discretionary funding across nearly every federal agency and department.

During that time, the share of spending on kids has never risen much above 10%. Congress briefly invested in children more robustly during the COVID-19 pandemic, ensuring they had better access to nutritious food, health care, and income during the public health and economic emergency. For those few brief months, children received at least some of the attention and investment that they need and deserve. Even so, children's share of spending peaked at 12%, well below their share of the population, which is more than 20%.[1] Since then, despite rising child poverty[2] and the enormous cost of raising children,[3] lawmakers have allowed funding for children to slip to some of the lowest levels experienced since First Focus on Children began tracking.

In FY 2026, the federal government invested just $8.43 in children for every $100 it spent elsewhere.

The President's FY 2027 budget proposal would push that number down to just $7.90.

-30.73% **Real Percent Change in Overall Funding for Children FY 2022 to FY 2026**

COMBINED (DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL) SPENDING ON CHILDREN

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$722.254 B	$624.817 B	$591.626 B	$578.263 B	$615.368 B	$609.659 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-18.14%	-17.67%	-8.14%	-4.83%	3.35%	-3.48%
Share of Total Spending	12.16%	10.13%	8.74%	8.31%	8.43%	7.90%

Overall Analysis

The share of federal spending on the nation's children in fiscal year (FY) 2026 remains well below its peak in FY 2022, plunging more than 30% over the last five years to just 8.43% of total spending from a peak above 12%. That high mark resulted from investment during the COVID-19 pandemic. When the time came to discontinue those programs, Congress disproportionately cut children's programs, continuing the pattern of disinvestment. Stated plainly, in FY 2026 the federal government invested just $8.43 in children for every $100 it spent elsewhere. The President's FY 2027 budget proposal would push that number down further, investing just $7.90 in children for every $100 of all federal spending.

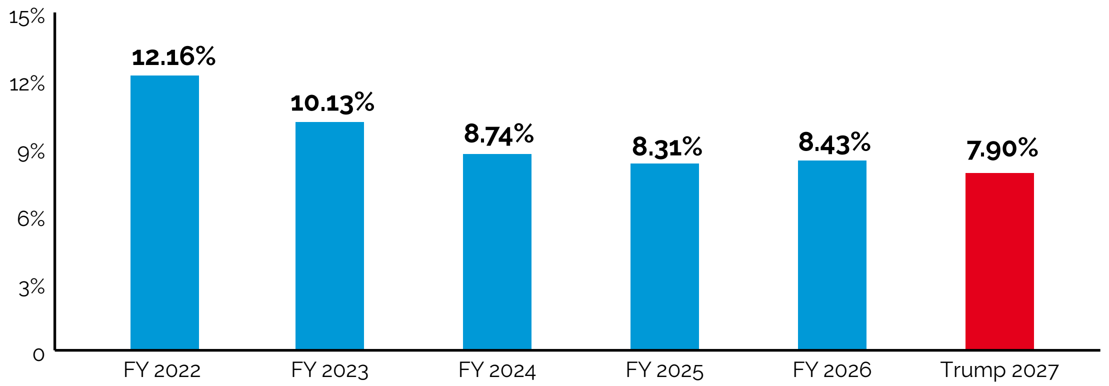
> **The biggest takeaway for children in 2026 is the sustained downward trend of federal investment in their health, safety, education, development, economic security, and well-being.**

Children's spending did tick up slightly in FY 2026, rising by 3.35% adjusted for inflation. This increase was driven by increases in mandatory programs, spending that automatically rises in response to greater need due to population growth and other demographic trends.

The children's share also rose slightly in FY 2026 — but not from any substantive increase in investment driven by policy priorities. Instead, the uptick is an artifact of a one-time increase in emergency discretionary spending in FY 2025 for disaster relief in response to Hurricanes Helene and Milton.[4] This emergency funding increased the total level of federal spending, temporarily suppressing the children's share. In FY 2026, emergency funding returned to normal levels, leading to a mechanical increase in the children's share without any substantial prioritized investment in children. If we strip out this emergency discretionary spending from FY 2025 to FY 2027, which artificially deflates the FY 2025 share relative to other years, the children's share still drops precipitously from FY 2024 to 2025, but remains nearly identical between FY 2025 and FY 2026.

The biggest takeaway for children in 2026 is the sustained downward trend of federal investment in their nutrition, safety, education, development, economic security, and well-being. The absolute level and share of spending on children have fallen from historic highs into a ditch. Small increases in mandatory spending and any slight movements in the share are not enough to dig the nation's children out of this ditch.

Fig 1. Combined (Domestic & International) Spending on Children



Domestic Spending Continues Downward Trend

Congress funds all government spending through mandatory and discretionary programs. Money for mandatory programs increases automatically based on the number of eligible people as determined by need. Discretionary programs are those for which Congress makes distinct decisions each year about how much funding to provide. Discretionary spending decisions therefore offer insight into policymakers' proactive priorities. The share of spending on children across discretionary programs in FY 2026 was just 7.26%.

The problem is not a lack of money to invest in kids. Congress has heavily invested in other priorities. For example, defense spending makes up nearly 12% of all spending and a whopping 52% of all discretionary spending.[5, 6]

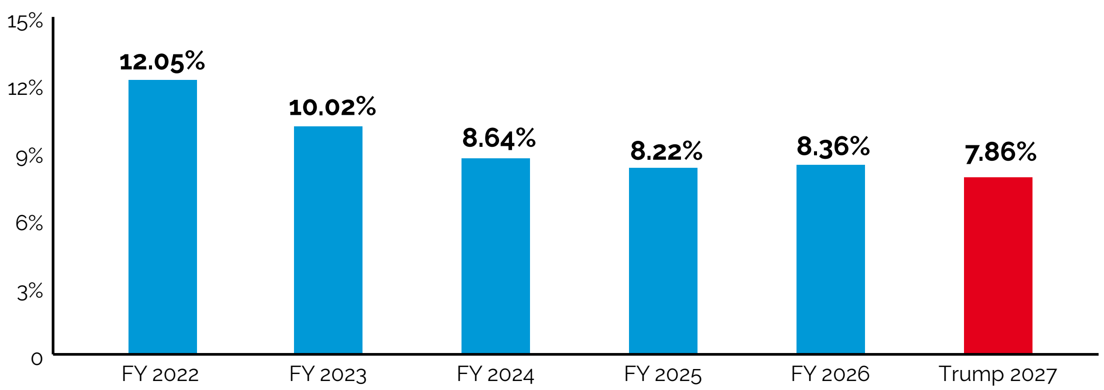
These numbers are even more startling compared with FY 2022. To support children during the worldwide health and economic crisis caused by COVID-19, lawmakers put in place a fully refundable Child Tax Credit (CTC) that ensured children in low-income families would receive the full credit offered to their peers in better-off families, increased federal dollars for school districts, and expanded access to nutrition benefits among other efforts. This holistic approach to child well-being pushed the share of spending on children to a high mark of more than 12% of all federal spending in 2022. Both the mandatory and discretionary shares of spending on children have declined dramatically since then: mandatory spending is down 27% from 2022, and discretionary is down 25%.

The investments of FY 2021 and FY 2022 — representing either discretionary spending or proactive changes to mandatory spending — delivered tangible economic benefits for children, including cutting child poverty nearly in half, driving it to a historic low of 5.2%. Despite this success, Congress allowed these essential supports for children to expire. By 2023,

DOMESTIC SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-30.63% 2022-2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$715.633 B	$617.801 B	$584.782 B	$571.701 B	$610.623 B	$607.011 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-18.23%	-17.84%	-8.17%	-4.81%	3.73%	-3.15%
Share of Total Domestic Spending	12.05%	10.02%	8.64%	8.22%	8.36%	7.86%

Fig 2. Children's Share of Domestic Spending



FEDERAL DISCRETIONARY SPENDING

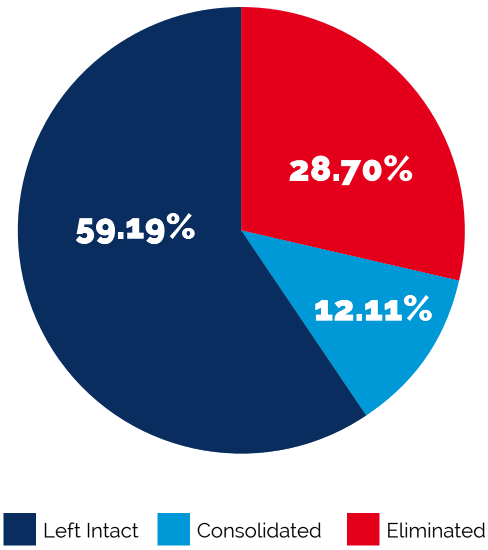
On Children

7.26%

On Defense

52.0%

Fig 3. Children's Programs Eliminated or Consolidated in President's Proposed FY 2027 Budget



Congress had completely ended direct cash payments to families, as well as the expanded Child Tax Credit, expanded nutrition support, and increased child care subsidies.

Under this scenario, mandatory programs, which expand automatically in response to greater need, have buoyed support for children in recent years despite large decreases in discretionary funding. A large spending increase for Medicaid, a mandatory program, was the biggest driver by far of the tiny increase in children's overall spending level for FY 2026. This minimal uptick does not reflect any proactive policy choice by Congress. Instead, it is the result of demographic and economic shifts that drive greater demand for Medicaid services. Without this mandatory provision, children would rely entirely on discretionary spending from a Congress that has shown little appetite for prioritizing children.

The Chaos Continues in Foreign Aid

Foreign assistance has suffered perhaps the greatest setback under the Trump Administration, with the President dismantling the foreign aid infrastructure that made the United States a leader in life-saving spending abroad, and children have not been spared. The Administration framed its crusade against foreign aid, represented most destructively by Elon Musk's leadership of the Department of Government Efficiency (DOGE), as an effort to rein in federal deficits. But this argument never made any sense. The claims of fraud, waste, and abuse were never substantiated. Moreover, foreign aid simply made up too little of the federal budget — just 1% of overall spending — for cuts to make any meaningful difference in national debt.

Instead, the legacy of DOGE and the Trump Administration is the death of hundreds of thousands of children. The public health expert Brooke Nichols estimates that more than 300,000 children have died already as a result of the dissolution of the U.S. Agency for International

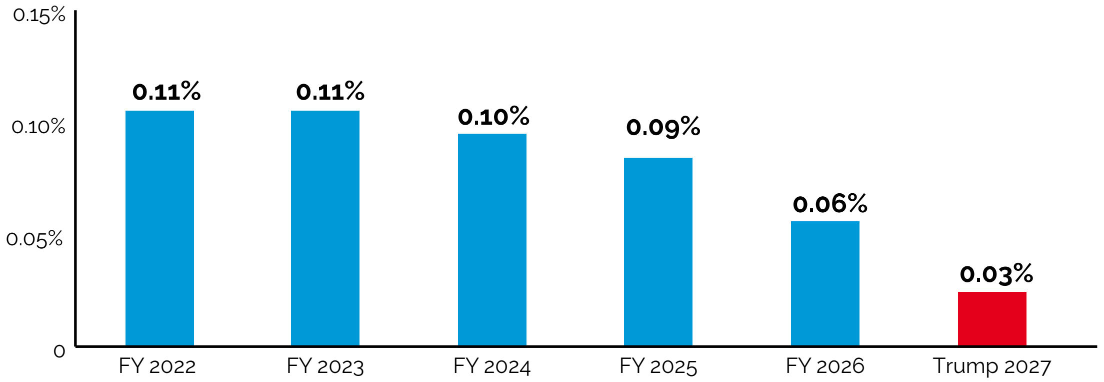
Development (USAID), making up more than two-thirds of total deaths.[7] Meanwhile, an article in *The Lancet* estimates that 4.5 million children under the age of 5 could die by 2030 because of the medium-term impacts of these cuts.[8]

DOGE may be gone, but its legacy lives on in the federal budget. In FY 2026, the share of federal spending on children internationally fell from an already low 0.09% to just 0.06%, a drop of one-third. The Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget would reduce this share to 0.03%, or just 3 cents for every $100 spent by the federal government. The programs the Administration cut fund life-saving health interventions targeting malaria, tuberculosis, and maternal and child health, economic development assistance, and nutrition, among many other essential supports relied upon by some of the most vulnerable children in the world.

INTERNATIONAL SPENDING 2022 - 2026

-41.74% 2022-2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027
Spending Level	6.621 B	7.016 B	6.845 B	6.562 B	4.744 B	2.648 B
Share of International Spending	9.95%	10.63%	10.91%	10.97%	9.29%	7.44%
Share of Total Spending	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.06%	0.03%

Fig 4. Share of Total Federal Spending on Children Internationally



The President's FY 2027 Budget Would Deepen Pain for Kids

The proposed budget put forward by the Trump Administration for FY 2027 would further the trend of large cuts to investments in children. The share of federal spending on children would fall to just 7.90%, the lowest share since the first Trump Administration. More alarmingly, the discretionary share for children would fall to 6% while total discretionary spending on children would decline by more than 15% adjusted for inflation. In total, Trump's proposed FY 2027 budget would eliminate or consolidate more than 40% of all discretionary programs for children.

Children would take a hit from every direction. The single largest cut would be to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which would fall by $2.697 billion. The budget singles out the Department of Education for especially large cuts, with numerous programs eliminated completely or consolidated into more general funding streams that would allow states to ignore the specific purpose mandated by dedicated funding streams. Some of the largest cut or consolidated programs include Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants, Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers, and TRIO Programs, which offer academic help to low-income students. Overall, education spending for students under 18 would fall by nearly $11 billion.

The President likewise would slash programs focused on assisting immigrant and refugee children and those serving Indigenous populations. His FY 2027 budget proposal would eliminate or gut English Language Acquisition State Grants, Migration and Refugee Assistance, Title I Migrant Education Program, the Unaccompanied Children Program, Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services, Indian Education (in the Department of the Interior), and Indian Child Welfare Act funding. And once again, cuts would be deepest for children internationally, with the share of spending on foreign aid for children falling to just 0.03%. The proposed budget represents a troubling trend of singling out children as less worthy of support based on skin color, ethnicity, or national origin.

The One Big Beautiful Bill Is Coming for Kids

If nothing changes, this trend of disinvestment in children will reach fever pitch in coming years. Increases in mandatory programs, especially Medicaid, have prevented the bottom from falling out in the children's share in recent years. However, the recently passed One Big Beautiful Bill, also known as H.R. 1, will severely undermine Medicaid and SNAP, which account for two of the five biggest investments in children. The more than $1 trillion in cuts to Medicaid and SNAP in the bill will not hit immediately and do not show up in the current appropriation levels tracked in this *Children's Budget*. However, they promise huge defunding of children's health and nutrition programs in the near future.

The most harmful provisions in the bill for Medicaid include work reporting requirements, restrictions on states' use of provider taxes, and caps on state directed payments. Together, these changes will create more red tape that prevents families from accessing Medicaid benefits while states have fewer routes to fund their portion of Medicaid spending. The Congressional Budget Office estimated that 3 million children will lose health insurance coverage by 2036 as a result of H.R. 1.[9]

For instance, the bill shifts a huge amount of the burden for funding SNAP to the states. This cost shift would target states based on "error rates" in the provision of SNAP benefits, which represent mostly random variation rather than real fraud, which is already protected against by extensive auditing. The higher cost burdens will force many, if not most, states to cut SNAP benefits to meet their balanced-budget requirements, a constraint the federal government doesn't have. As states scramble to fill the gap left by decreased federal support for SNAP, they will be forced to choose between meeting children's nutrition needs or funding other essential programs. If history and this report are any guide, children will not fare well in these calculations.

In total, Trump's proposed FY 2027 budget would eliminate or consolidate more than 40% of all discretionary programs for children.

One Big Beautiful Bill (H.R. 1) promises huge defunding of children's health and nutrition programs in the near future.

Children will not fare well.

Fig 5. Children's Share of Total Discretionary vs. Mandatory Spending

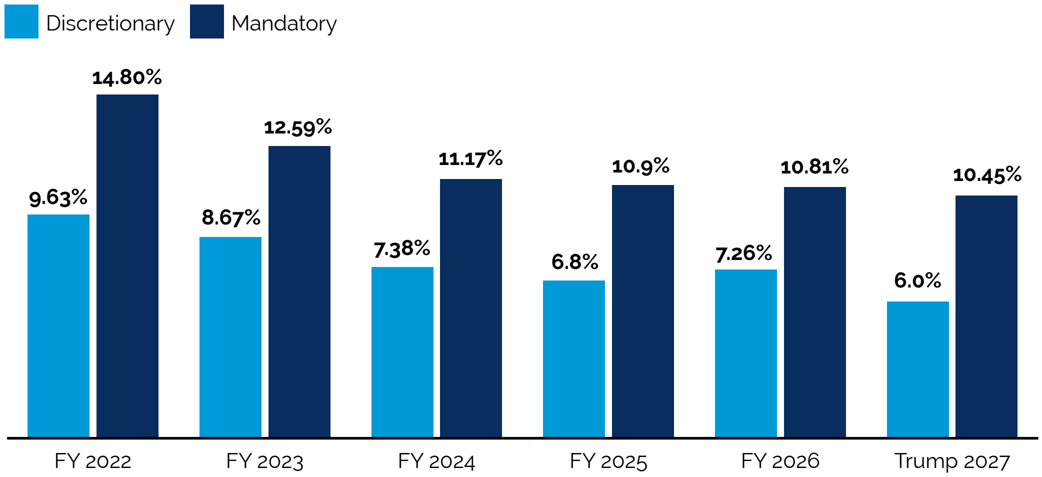
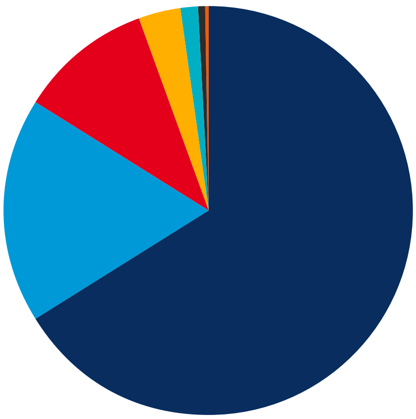
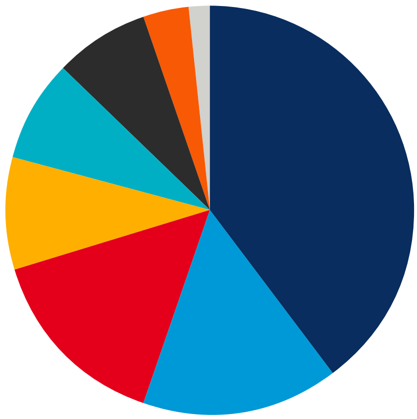


Fig 6. Spending on Children by Appropriations Bill | FY 2026



- Labor, Health & Human Services: 66.31%
- Transportation, Housing & Urban Development: 17.85%
- Agriculture: 10.32%
- State & Foreign Operation: 3.48%
- Interior: 1.29%
- Commerce: 0.71%
- Financial Services: 0.04%

Fig 7. Share of Spending on Children by Agency | FY 2026



- Health & Human Services: 39.72%
- Treasury: 15.68%
- Agriculture: 15.08%
- Social Security Administration: 8.78%
- Education: 8.19%
- Veterans Affairs: 7.47%
- Housing & Urban Development: 3.66%
- All Other Agencies: 1.41%

Overall Spending Endnotes

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8 Cavalcanti, D. M., de Oliveira Ferreira de Sales, L., da Silva, A. F., Basterra, E. L., Pena, D., Monti, C., Barreix, G., Silva, N. J., Vaz, P., Saute https://www.thelancet.com/journals/lancet/article/PIIS0140-6736(25)01186-9/fulltext

9 The Big Ugly Impacts of the Big Beautiful Bill: How H.R. 1 is Hurting Children's Health One Year In | First Focus on Children. (2026, July 9). First Focus on Children. https://firstfocus.org/update/the-big-ugly-impacts-of-the-big-beautiful-bill-how-h-r-1-is-hurting-childrens-health-one-year-in/

Overall Spending Appendix

DISCRETIONARY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-24.59% 2022-2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	159.975 B	151.744 B	126.499 B	123.762 B	125.961 B	107.720 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-36.97%	-9.73%	-19.13%	-4.74%	-1.16%	-15.13%
Share of Total Discretionary Spending	9.63%	8.67%	7.38%	6.80%	7.26%	6.00%

MANDATORY SPENDING ON CHILDREN

-26.97% 2022-2026	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	562.279 B	473.073 B	465.127 B	454.501 B	489.407 B	499.939 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-10.54%	-19.93%	-4.62%	-4.85%	4.58%	-0.48%
Share of Total Mandatory Spending	14.80%	12.59%	11.17%	10.90%	10.81%	10.45%

EARLY CHILDHOOD

Early Childhood Funding

Background

Early childhood programs, including Early Head Start, Head Start, home visiting, pre-K, mental health programs, and child care, have immense benefits for young children, their families, and early educators. The opportunities children have during their early years play an essential role in reducing racial inequalities and directly impact their long-term health, well-being, and economic outcomes.[1] The evidence supporting high-quality early childhood investment is among the strongest in the social sciences. Investing in children during their most formative years is one of the soundest financial decisions a country can make and ensures that children across the country receive the support they need to thrive.[2] Child care and other early learning programs also provide families with the opportunity to work or study, support an early learning workforce, and supply crucial infrastructure for the United States' economy.

Current funding levels are not meeting the need that children and their families have for early learning opportunities, though. Under current funding levels, Head Start is only able to serve 33% of eligible families, Early Head Start serves 11%, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) serves 16%, and the Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting (MIECHV) Program can serve just 15% of families who qualify.

Overall Analysis

The inflation-adjusted funding level for Early Childhood Programs fell by about 2% between fiscal year (FY) 2025 and FY 2026. Congress rejected the deep cuts to early learning programs that the President's FY 2026 budget request had proposed — eliminating Child Care Access Means Parents

-1.98% **Real Percent Change in Early Childhood Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON EARLY CHILDHOOD

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$22.151 B	$25.423 B	$26.442 B	$26.486 B	$26.706 B	$26.082 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-78.26%	9.23%	0.90%	-2.47%	-2.08%	-4.85%
Share of Total Spending	0.37%	0.41%	0.39%	0.38%	0.37%	0.34%

in Schools (CCAMPIS), Preschool Development Grants (PDG), and National Early Child Care Collaboratives, and folding IDEA B – Preschool Grants into IDEA B – Grants to States — and instead funded nearly every early childhood program at close to its FY 2025 level. Flat funding still constitutes a cut once inflation is taken into account, so the sector saw a real decline of 2.08% for FY 2026 even without the proposed eliminations. The only program to experience an increase relative to inflation was MIECHV, which is mandatory and received a $47.1 million increase, rising to $613.0 million and continuing the growth it has seen since a bipartisan reauthorization in 2022. However, this increase in one program is not enough to make up for the real cuts that all other early childhood programs have experienced. Early Childhood Programs make up only 0.37% of total federal spending, despite their importance in children's lives and their proven value.

CCDBG and Head Start have historically had strong, bipartisan support, and they have actually experienced some increases in nominal funding in recent years. Despite this support, even these programs have been cut in real dollars in FY 2026.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Child Care

Child care continues to be an enormous expense that many families cannot afford and that harbors disparities, even with federal funding continuing and some increases for CCDBG and Head Start. Child care is least affordable and accessible for Black, Hispanic, and low-income working parents.[3] In 2024, the cost to a family of child care for two children in a center was more than annual mortgage payments in 45 states and the District of Columbia, and the cost of child care for an infant at a center was more than in-state tuition at a public university in 41 states and D.C.[4] Along with the lack of affordability for families looking to access high-quality early childhood resources, there is a critical shortage of early care educators. Poverty-level pay and a lack of professional development opportunities create difficulty in retaining early childhood educators, exacerbating child care shortages across the country. Researchers have found the early care and education workforce is compensated at lower rates than 97% of all professions.[5]

Despite the proven value of early learning programs and the demonstrated need for more child care resources, Congress cut CCDBG in FY 2026, which resulted in a cut of 1.94% from FY 2025 when accounting for inflation.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The President's FY 2027 budget request would cut spending on early childhood by 4.85% from FY 2026 when adjusted for inflation — essentially the same proposal Congress rejected for FY 2026, now aimed at FY 2027. IDEA B – Preschool Grants again receive the largest cut in this request and would again be transferred, along with several other funding streams, to IDEA B – Grants to States, where there would be no guarantee that preschool grants funding would be used for its intended purpose. The President's budget request again eliminates Preschool Development Grants (PDG), erasing $315 million of investment in children, and again eliminates Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) and National Early Child Care Collaboratives, a combined disinvestment of $80 million. (For Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health, please see the Health chapter.) Child care and mental health, beginning at the earliest ages, are two significant priorities for young children and their families. Elimination of these programs would come at a time when their services are needed more than ever. The President's budget provides flat funding for CCDBG and Head Start, resulting in real cuts of roughly 2.6% each, and proposes a real increase for IDEA Part C – Grants for Infants and Families.

Looking Ahead

Besides the decrease in overall funding for early learning programs, other threats surround these programs.

The President's FY 2027 budget request would eliminate CCAMPIS, which provides funding to help parenting college students secure care for their children while they pursue their degree, and PDG, which are used by states to increase the quality and efficiency of their existing early learning programs. More than 20% of all undergraduate students are raising children, but at current funding levels CCAMPIS can only serve a small fraction of eligible students. PDG assists states in work including data collection, research, infrastructure development, and other quality initiatives that improve the provision of child care.

Head Start has faced sustained upheaval over the past year. Earlier in 2026, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) proposed rolling back 2024-era wage and compensation-comparability requirements for Head Start staff, closing that comment period in June; the compensation rulemaking Children's Budget 2025 flagged as a threat has since moved forward. Then, on August 6, 2026, HHS proposed a far more sweeping overhaul of the Head Start Program Performance Standards — gutting staff-to-child ratios and group size limits, the length of the program day and year, dietary and physical-fitness requirements, and caps on administrative overhead. The Administration frames the changes as restoring local flexibility and freeing up capacity to serve as many as 236,000 additional children. Head Start providers and advocates, including the National Head Start Association, have raised concerns that loosening staffing ratios and program-duration standards could weaken the safety and quality protections that have defined the program for six decades. The rule remains open for public comment as of this writing, and its ultimate scope will not be settled before this book goes to print.

H.R. 1, signed into law in July 2025, did not directly cut early childhood programs such as child care, but its cuts to Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) are beginning to affect the same families who rely on child care assistance, home visiting, and Head Start as those provisions phase in. These cuts also threaten child care professionals and their families: nearly one-third of child care professionals are insured by Medicaid, and 43% of early educator families use one or more public safety programs such as Medicaid and SNAP to help with their health, nutrition, and other needs. Cuts to programs that support the early learning workforce will make early education less stable and available for children and their families. H.R. 1 also includes a Higher Education Act provision that prohibits federal student loans from being used for programs whose graduates earn less money than a high school graduate in their state, a provision expected to include early learning professionals, who work in high-skill, low-paying jobs. Placing further restrictions on the ability of these professionals to pursue education opportunities by limiting their access to federal student loans will only exacerbate the existing workforce shortage.

Early Childhood Endnotes

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2 First Focus on Children. "Issue Brief: Research Confirms That Early Learning Investments Increase Benefits to Children, Lower Costs to Taxpayers." June 2025. https://firstfocus.org/resource/early-learning-research/

3 Maura Baldiga, Pamela Joshi, Erin Hardy, Dolores Acevedo-Garcia. "Data-for-Equity Research Brief: Child Care Affordability for Working Parents." Institute for Child, Youth, and Family Policy, Brandeis University. (2018, November). https://www.diversitydatakids.org/sites/default/files/2020-02/child-care_update.pdf

4 Child Care Aware of America. (2024). "Child Care in America: 2024 Price and Supply." https://www.childcareaware.org/pricelandscape24/#PriceofCare

5 McLean, C., Austin, L.J.E., Powell, A., Jaggi, S., Kim, Y., Knight, J., Muñoz, S., & Schlieber, M. (2024). Early Childhood Workforce Index – 2024. Center for the Study of Child Care Employment, University of California, Berkeley. https://cscce.berkeley.edu/workforce-index-2024/.




EARLY CHILDHOOD PROGRAMS

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

-6.19% 2022-2026

Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools

Department: Education | Bureau: Higher Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 65.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	9.50%	9.81%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% ❗

The Child Care Access Means Parents in Schools (CCAMPIS) program supports the participation of low-income parents in postsecondary education through the provision of campus-based child care services. Student parents make up more than 20% of all undergraduate students, and parenting students with access to reliable and affordable child care through CCAMPIS have a persistence rate of 75% in their studies.

2022-2026 **16.46%**

Child Care and Development Fund (DISCRETIONARY)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.165 B	$ 8.021 B	$ 8.746 B	$ 8.746 B	$ 8.831 B	$ 8.831 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-89.58%	23.82%	5.78%	-2.63%	-1.94%	-2.57%

-10.86% 2022-2026

Child Care and Development Fund (MANDATORY)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.238 B	$ 3.550 B	$ 3.550 B	$ 3.550 B	$ 3.550 B	$ 3.550 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.78%	4.34%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-8.97%
2022-2026

Head Start and Early Head Start

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 11.037 B	$ 11.997 B	$ 12.272 B	$ 12.272 B	$ 12.357 B	$ 12.357 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.73%	3.45%	-0.76%	-2.63%	-2.21%	-2.57%

The Head Start program provides comprehensive child development services including preschool and child care for children ages 3 and 4; care and home visiting through Early Head Start for infants, toddlers, and expectant families; includes the American Indian and Alaska Native Head Start program; and includes the Migrant and Seasonal Head Start program. Services under Head Start are provided in a variety of settings, including home visiting, center-based, and family child care, giving families many choices, and the program prioritizes the inclusion of parents as partners in decisions and operations.

-16.62%
2022-2026

IDEA B – Preschool Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 409.5 M	$ 420.0 M	$ 420.0 M	$ 420.0 M	$ 420.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.56%	-2.40%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

IDEA B - Preschool Grants: These Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) federal formula grants provide supplemental funding to states for special education and related services for children with disabilities ages 3–5.

-11.54%
2022-2026

IDEA C – Grants for Infants and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 496.3 M	$ 540.0 M	$ 540.0 M	$ 540.0 M	$ 540.0 M	$ 590.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.56%	3.55%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	6.45%

The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) Grants for Infants and Families assist states in implementing statewide systems of coordinated, comprehensive, multidisciplinary, interagency programs and making early intervention services available to children with disabilities ages birth through 2.

2022-2026
+11.74%

Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 446.0 M	$ 500.0 M	$ 518.7 M	$ 565.8 M	$ 613.0 M	$ 754.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.69%	6.69%	0.63%	6.22%	5.21%	19.85%

The Maternal, Infant, and Early Childhood Home Visiting Program provides federal funding for home visiting programs. Home visiting connects expectant parents, new caregivers, and their young children with a home visitor, who meets regularly and develops a relationship with a family to strengthen the well-being of caregivers and children and connect families to community resources. Home visiting can be provided by infant and early childhood professionals, social workers, parents, doulas, nurses, mental health professionals, and other trained individuals. Home visiting models vary in the ages of children served but can start prenatally and generally end by school entry.

2022-2026 ↑ +1.63%

National Early Child Care Collaboratives

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	18.96%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

National Early Child Care Collaboratives are grants aimed at spreading sustainable policy and practice improvements in early care and education programs to prevent childhood obesity. These grants help early childhood providers improve nutrition, breastfeeding support, physical activity, and screen time for young children.

↓ -11.69% 2022-2026

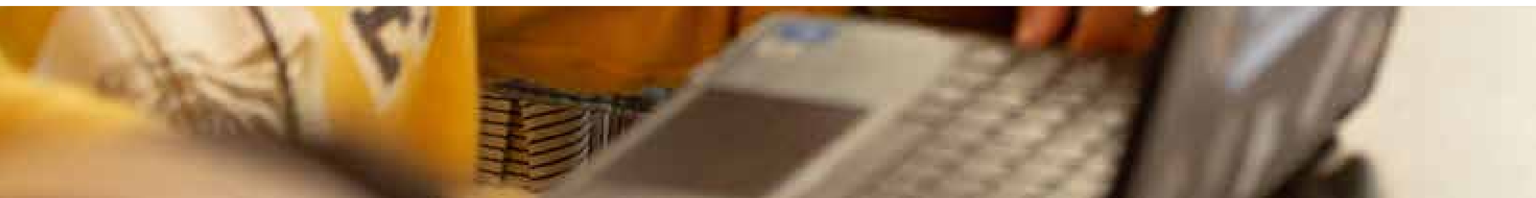
Preschool Development Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 290.0 M	$ 315.0 M	$ 315.0 M	$ 312.0 M	$ 315.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.03%	3.37%	-2.99%	-3.56%	-1.95%	-100.00%

Preschool Development Grants are competitive grants that fund states to strengthen early childhood systems to prepare all children to enter kindergarten by investing in the early learning workforce, identifying opportunities to expand access to high-quality early learning programs, supporting a comprehensive and mixed-delivery system of early learning, expanding parent and family supports, and promoting children's healthy development and well-being.

EDUCATION



Education Funding

Background

State and local governments provide most of the funding for K-12 public education. However, the federal government plays a crucial role in providing an equitable learning experience for children. The federal government funds more than 60 children's education programs, the overwhelming number of them carried out by the Department of Education. Some of the major programs funded include Title I, which supports schools with high proportions of students from low-income families, and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), which provides vital resources to students with disabilities. For decades, lawmakers have consistently failed to follow through on their promises to fully fund these programs.

President Trump has made no secret of his desire to eliminate the Department of Education, which creates a fraught atmosphere for public school systems across the country. Between real decreases in federal funding caused by inflation, the rise in voucher programs that siphon public school funding, property tax cuts, and the expiration of pandemic relief programs, many U.S. public schools are facing budget shortfalls.

Private school vouchers have been on the rise in recent years, and these voucher programs divert funding from public education to private schools.[1] Supporters of so-called "school choice" are pushing a movement to expand universal or near-universal voucher programs, which allow almost any student from any financial background, regardless of whether they already attend a private school, to use public money for private schools.

When governments experience budget shortfalls and need to cut programs, education is often one of the first areas on the chopping block.[2] A nationwide decline in public school enrollment has also meant less available funding for schools.[3] All of these factors have created a difficult financial environment for the nation's public schools and the 90% of children enrolled in them.

-60.16% **Real Percent Change in Education Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON EDUCATION

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$102.925 B	$95.765 B	$86.918 B	$56.077 B	$50.428 B	$37.597 B
Real Change from Prior Year	21.43%	-11.45%	-11.95%	-37.18%	-12.67%	-27.36%
Share of Total Spending	1.73%	1.55%	1.28%	0.81%	0.69%	0.51%

Overall Analysis

Education funding fell again in real terms for fiscal year (FY) 2026. Setting aside the Education Stabilization Fund (ESF) wind-down, Congress did not enact the enormous cuts to K-12 and special education discretionary funding and program consolidations proposed by the President's FY 2026 budget. Instead, lawmakers funded most programs at their FY 2025 levels. The severe cuts and consolidations *Children's Budget 2025* previewed in the President's budget for FY 2026 have, in large part, simply resurfaced in the FY 2027 budget request.

A second, narrower story affects a specific cluster of Innovation and Improvement and Institute of Education Sciences (IES) programs — including Teacher Quality Partnerships, Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants, Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED), and most of the IES research and statistics programs. Their FY 2025 figures in this edition are drawn from the FY 2027 President's budget's own "2025 actual" obligation data, which reflects reprogramming actions taken during the fiscal year rather than the originally enacted appropriation. In the most visible example, the Administration reprogrammed $139.93 million out of Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants and SEED into the American History and Civics Academies & National Activities program, which is why that program's FY 2025 figure ($163.0 million) looks like a nearly sevenfold, one-year spike. Programs affected by this kind of reprogramming show an FY 2026 figure that looks like a large increase over FY 2025; it is better read as a return to the level Congress actually appropriated, not new money.

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies experienced a more than 8% real decline between FY 2022 and FY 2026. IDEA Part B faced a similar real cut over the same period. These funding streams represent most of the money allocated to support students with disabilities and low-income students, and neither has kept pace with inflation despite modest nominal increases.

The President's FY 2026 budget request, previewed in *Children's Budget 2025*, proposed reducing Department of Education funding by more than 36% in real terms, consolidating 18 programs into a new K-12 Simplified Funding Program, folding most special education programs other than IDEA Part C and Special Olympics into IDEA B – Grants to States, and eliminating programs including Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services, English Language Acquisition State Grants, and Title I Migrant Education Program outright.

Congress did not go along with most of this. They never enacted the K-12 Simplified Funding Program. The individual programs it would have absorbed — 21st Century Community Learning Centers, Education for Homeless Children and Youth, Rural Education, literacy grants, and more than a dozen others — were instead funded separately, most at essentially their FY 2025 level. The special education consolidation also did not proceed as proposed: IDEA B – Preschool Grants and the IDEA Part D programs remained separate line items rather than being folded into Grants to States. As a result, discretionary education spending was close to flat for FY 2026 (a real decline of roughly 2–3% for most individual programs, consistent with inflation alone rather than a policy cut), even though the total spending figure for education fell more sharply because of the separate, already-scheduled Education Stabilization Fund wind-down mentioned above.

A small number of programs did see real changes beyond flat funding. The National Science Foundation's K-12 programs, for example, were cut in actual, nominal funding levels. And a cluster of Innovation and Improvement and IES programs saw large swings tied to the FY 2025 reprogramming described above, rather than new FY 2026 policy.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program

As child and youth homelessness continues to increase, schools must be better equipped to identify and assist students experiencing homelessness. The Education for Homeless Children and Youth (EHCY) Program is the only federal education program that removes barriers to school identification, enrollment, attendance, and academic success caused by homelessness. EHCY funding supports outreach and identification, enrollment assistance, transportation, school records transfer, immunization referrals, tutoring, counseling, school supplies, professional development for educators and community organizations, and referrals to community services. The Trump Administration targeted this funding for consolidation into its proposed K-12 Simplified Funding Program for FY 2026; Congress rejected that consolidation and funded EHCY at its FY 2025 level for FY 2026. The President's FY 2027 budget again proposes consolidating EHCY into the "Make Education Great Again" program.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The President's FY 2027 budget request largely repeats the FY 2026 proposal that Congress rejected. Fifteen programs — including English Language Acquisition State Grants, Title I Migrant Education Program, GEAR UP, TRIO Programs, and Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants — are again proposed for elimination. Another 16 programs are consolidated into the Make Education Great Again fund, the successor to last year's proposed K-12 Simplified Fund.

The special education consolidation mechanism recurs as well: the IDEA Part D programs are again proposed for folding into IDEA B – Grants to States, which is why that program shows a proposed real increase (+5.4%) even as the programs feeding into it are zeroed out — the total available for IDEA formula grants would be essentially unchanged.

The IES research and statistics programs are treated differently than last year. Rather than proposing a single consolidated fund for all of them, as in the FY 2026 request, the FY 2027 budget proposes eliminating Regional Educational Laboratories and Statewide Data Systems outright, while proposing steep but non-zero funding cuts to Education Statistics, the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Research, Development and Dissemination, Research in Special Education, and Special Education Studies and Evaluations.

Charter School Grants is a notable exception to the pattern: the FY 2027 President's budget request proposes a real increase, to $500.0 million, reversing the FY 2026 cut.

Looking Ahead

President Trump campaigned on abolishing the Department of Education and is attempting to significantly reduce its workforce and ability to function through executive orders,[4] withholding previously appropriated funds,[5] and other executive actions. Because the *Children's Budget* is unable to track all of these actions, those changes do not appear in the funding streams analyzed here. Therefore, funding levels in this section may reflect an overstatement of spending on behalf of children.

Since taking office, President Trump has laid off nearly half of the Department of Education,[6] which has had a detrimental impact on children across the country — for example, layoffs at the Office for Civil Rights have made it more difficult to address discrimination in schools.[7]

The Administration has also hollowed out education funding by canceling programs and services outside the normal appropriations process, including nearly $900 million in contracts for IES, the research arm of the department that provides the evidence base policymakers rely on to understand the needs of the nation's students.

The President has also doubled down on school voucher programs, which harm public schools that serve the majority of students. H.R. 1, the reconciliation package signed into law in July 2025, created a permanent private school voucher program funded by unlimited tax credits. The credit fully reimburses donors for the first $1,700 they donate to a scholarship-granting organization, an unusually generous reimbursement rate that prioritizes private school vouchers over charitable giving for other causes, including other causes benefiting the nation's children.[8]

Education Endnotes

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EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with !. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk *.

-59.35% 2022-2026

Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.0 M	$ 1.0 M	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K
Real Change from Prior Year	67.86%	-4.83%	-51.49%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The National Institute of Food & Agriculture's Agriculture in the K-12 Classroom program serves nearly 5 million students and 60,000 teachers annually through workshops, conferences, field trips, farm tours, and other educational activities.

-4.95% 2022-2026

Alaska Native Educational Equity

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 38.5 M	$ 45.0 M	$ 45.0 M	$ 45.0 M	$ 45.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.26%	11.26%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% *

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

2022-2026 +133.75%

American History and Civics Academies & National Activities

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.0 M	$ 23.0 M	$ 23.0 M	$ 163.0 M	$ 23.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	41.19%	173.61%	-2.99%	590.07%	-86.30%	-100.00% *

The American History and Civics Academies & National Activities program supports the establishment of Presidential Academies for Teachers of American History and Civics that offer workshops for teachers of American history and civics to strengthen their knowledge and preparation for teaching these subjects. The program also supports the establishment of Congressional Academies for Students of American History and Civics to help high school students develop a broader and deeper understanding of these subjects.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

2022-2026

+2.56%

American Printing House for the Blind

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 34.4 M	$ 43.4 M	$ 43.4 M	$ 43.4 M	$ 43.4 M	$ 43.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	20.04%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-19.79%

2022-2026

Arts in Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 37.0 M	$ 36.5 M	$ 36.5 M	$ 34.0 M	$ 36.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	12.40%	-6.12%	-2.99%	-9.30%	4.26%	-100.00%

The Arts in Education program supports national-level, high-quality arts education projects and programs for children and youth, with special emphasis on serving students from low-income families and students with disabilities.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-18.7%

2022-2026

Charter School Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 440.0 M	$ 440.0 M	$ 440.0 M	$ 500.0 M	$ 440.0 M	$ 500.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	10.65%	-14.54%	10.71%

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

-18.7%

2022-2026

Civil Rights Training and Advisory Services

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.6 M	$ 6.6 M	$ 6.6 M	$ 6.6 M	$ 6.6 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Civil Rights 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.

-24.72%
2022-2026

Comprehensive Centers

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 54.0 M	$ 55.0 M	$ 50.0 M	$ 50.0 M	$ 50.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.78%	-3.07%	-11.81%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Comprehensive Centers program supports the establishment of Comprehensive Centers to provide capacity-building services to state educational agencies, regional educational agencies, local educational agencies, and schools that improve educational opportunities and outcomes, close achievement gaps, and improve the quality of instruction for all students, particularly for groups of students with the greatest need.

-17.85%
2022-2026

Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 192.0 M	$ 194.0 M	$ 194.0 M	$ 199.0 M	$ 194.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-3.84%	-2.99%	-0.12%	-5.32%	-100.00%

The purpose of the Comprehensive Literacy Development Grants is to create a comprehensive literacy program to advance literacy skills, including pre-literacy skills, reading, and writing, for children from birth through grade 12, with an emphasis on disadvantaged children, including children living in poverty, English learners, and children with disabilities.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-29.22%
2022-2026

Corporation for National and Community Service

Department: Corporation for National and Community Service
Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.121 B	$ 1.313 B	$ 1.263 B	$ 976.0 M	$ 976.0 M	$ 32.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 414.8 M	$ 485.7 M	$ 467.2 M	$ 361.1 M	$ 361.1 M	$ 11.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	11.44%	-6.68%	-24.74%	-2.88%	-96.81%

The Corporation for National and Community Service equips volunteers to meet community needs including health, education, disaster recovery, and economic opportunity. For lack of better data, we assume that it targets children at the same rate as the Community Services Block Grant program.

-27.79%
2022-2026

Education Construction

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 264.3 M	$ 267.9 M	$ 234.7 M	$ 234.7 M	$ 234.7 M	$ 35.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-3.53%	-15.00%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-85.30%

The Education Construction program is a comprehensive approach to assessing the conditions of bureau funded schools. It determines a holistic site-by-site solution to providing a safe, secure, healthy, operationally modern, and long-lasting campus to support the Bureau of Indian Education (BIE) mission to provide quality education opportunities.

-8% 2022-2026

Education for Homeless Children and Youth

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 114.0 M	$ 129.0 M	$ 129.0 M	$ 129.0 M	$ 129.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.82%	7.69%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-4.3% 2022-2026

Education for Native Hawaiians

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 39.0 M	$ 45.9 M	$ 45.9 M	$ 45.9 M	$ 45.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.37%	12.00%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The purpose of the Education for Native Hawaiians program is to develop, supplement, and expand innovative and culturally appropriate educational programs for Native Hawaiians.

-18.35% 2022-2026

Education Innovation and Research

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 234.0 M	$ 284.0 M	$ 259.0 M	$ 259.0 M	$ 235.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	11.76%	15.50%	-11.53%	-2.63%	-11.88%	-100.00%

The Education Innovation and Research program supports the creation, development, implementation, replication, and scaling up of evidence-based, field-initiated innovations designed to improve student achievement and attainment for high-need students.

-97.38%
2022-2026

Education Stabilization Fund (DISCRETIONARY)
Department: Education | Bureau: Education Stabilization Fund
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 71%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 34.486 B	$ 19.363 B	$ 6.267 B	$ 336.0 M	$ 921.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 24.485 B	$ 13.748 B	$ 4.450 B	$ 238.6 M	$ 653.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-18.63%	-46.57%	-68.60%	-94.78%	166.20%	-100.00%

-93.97%
2022-2026

Education Stabilization Fund (MANDATORY)
Department: Education | Bureau: Education Stabilization Fund
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 71%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 44.738 B	$ 45.167 B	$ 49.250 B	$ 13.569 B	$ 3.316 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 31.764 B	$ 32.069 B	$ 34.968 B	$ 9.634 B	$ 2.354 B	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	343.58%	-3.92%	5.78%	-73.17%	-76.27%	-100.00%

The Education Stabilization Fund supports a number of programs authorized and funded in response to the COVID-19 pandemic, including Elementary and Secondary Education Emergency Relief and Governor's Emergency Education Relief. These funds are currently being phased out as the remaining portion of allocated dollars is being sent out the door to school districts.

-11.4%
2022-2026

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 111.5 M	$ 121.5 M	$ 121.5 M	$ 41.0 M	$ 121.5 M	$ 42.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	3.70%	-2.99%	-67.14%	187.80%	-66.32%

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

-100%
2022-2026

Emergency Connectivity Fund
Department: FCC | Bureau: Emergency Connectivity Fund for Educational Connections and Devices
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 85%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.896 B	$ 2.676 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 1.612 B	$ 2.275 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	66.20%	34.32%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-12.92%
2022-2026

English Language Acquisition State Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 831.0 M	$ 890.0 M	$ 890.0 M	$ 890.0 M	$ 890.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.44%	1.92%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026
+62.61%

Full-Service Community Schools

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 75.0 M	$ 150.0 M	$ 150.0 M	$ 150.0 M	$ 150.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	131.64%	90.34%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

Full-Service Community Schools grants support partnerships and coordination between schools and outside organizations to provide comprehensive academic, social, and health services for students, students' family members, and community members that will result in improved educational outcomes for children.

-3.06%
2022-2026

Gallaudet University

Department: Education | Bureau: Gallaudet University
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 14.29%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 140.4 M	$ 165.4 M	$ 167.4 M	$ 167.4 M	$ 167.4 M	$ 167.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 20.1 M	$ 23.6 M	$ 23.9 M	$ 23.9 M	$ 23.9 M	$ 23.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	12.12%	-1.81%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-14.28%
2022-2026

GEAR UP

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 368.0 M	$ 388.0 M	$ 388.0 M	$ 388.0 M	$ 388.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	0.34%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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.

-14.84%
2022-2026

Grants to Local Education Agencies for Indian Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 105.4 M	$ 110.4 M	$ 110.4 M	$ 110.4 M	$ 110.4 M	$ 110.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-0.32%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-13.27%
2022-2026

IDEA B – Grants to States

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 13.344 B	$ 14.194 B	$ 14.214 B	$ 14.214 B	$ 14.234 B	$ 15.401 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.43%	1.23%	-2.85%	-2.63%	-2.75%	5.42%

Special Education Grants to States are part of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) and assist states in meeting the cost of providing free special education and related services to children with disabilities. According to the Congressional Research Service, the IDEA shortfall in the 2024-2025 school year nationwide was $38.66 billion.

-10.61%
2022-2026

IDEA D – Parent Information Centers

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 30.2 M	$ 33.2 M	$ 33.2 M	$ 33.2 M	$ 33.2 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	1.92%	4.64%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% *

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the IDEA B – Grants to States funding stream.*

-1.58%
2022-2026

IDEA D – Personnel Preparation (DISCRETIONARY)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 95.0 M	$ 115.0 M	$ 115.0 M	$ 115.0 M	$ 115.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.41%	15.20%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% *

IDEA D – Personnel Preparation helps ensure that there are adequate numbers of personnel with the skills and knowledge necessary to help children with disabilities succeed educationally. Program activities focus both on meeting the demand for personnel to serve children with disabilities and improving the qualifications of these personnel, with particular emphasis on incorporating knowledge gained from research and practice into training programs. The Education Department uses requested funds to support (1) training for leadership personnel and personnel who work with children with low-incidence disabilities, (2) at least one activity in the broadly defined area of personnel development, and (3) enhanced support for beginning special educators.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the IDEA B – Grants to States funding stream.*

-18.7%
2022-2026

IDEA D – State Personnel Development

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 38.6 M	$ 38.6 M	$ 38.6 M	$ 38.6 M	$ 38.6 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The State Personnel Development program makes competitive awards, primarily to institutions of higher education, to help states train and employ adequate numbers of fully certified personnel to serve children with disabilities.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the IDEA B – Grants to States funding stream.*

-27.86%
2022-2026

IDEA D – Technical Assistance and Dissemination

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 44.3 M	$ 45.3 M	$ 39.3 M	$ 39.3 M	$ 39.3 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-2.69%	-15.82%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the IDEA B – Grants to States funding stream.*

-16.02%
2022-2026

IDEA D – Technology and Media Services

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 30.4 M	$ 31.4 M	$ 31.4 M	$ 31.4 M	$ 31.4 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.56%	-1.70%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the IDEA B – Grants to States funding stream.*

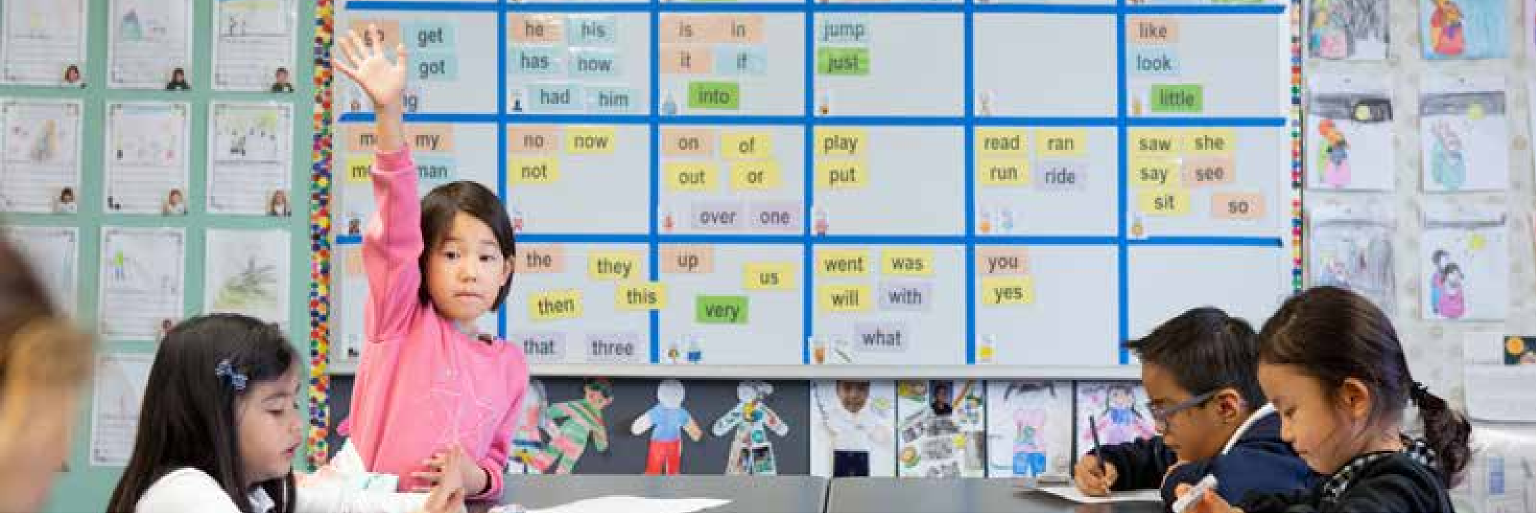
-11.71%
2022-2026

Impact Aid

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.501 B	$ 1.618 B	$ 1.625 B	$ 1.625 B	$ 1.630 B	$ 1.630 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	2.59%	-2.56%	-2.63%	-2.58%	-2.57%

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



-5.42%
2022-2026

Indian Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 973.1 M**	**$ 949.9 M**	**$ 948.3 M**	**$ 1.070 B**	**$ 1.132 B**	**$ 894.0 M**
Real Change from Prior Year	10.00%	-7.10%	-3.15%	9.86%	2.74%	-23.06%

The Indian Education grant program addresses the academic needs of Indian students, including preschool children, by helping Indian children sharpen their academic skills, assisting students in becoming proficient in the core content areas, and providing students with an opportunity to participate in enrichment programs that would otherwise be unavailable. The totals here exclude funding for postsecondary education programs.

-15.89%
2022-2026

Innovative Approaches to Literacy

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 29.0 M**	**$ 30.0 M**	**$ 30.0 M**	**$ 25.0 M**	**$ 30.0 M**	**$ 0.00**
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.03%	-1.55%	-2.99%	-18.86%	16.54%	-100.00% *

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-7.48%
2022-2026

Javits Gifted and Talented Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 14.5 M**	**$ 16.5 M**	**$ 16.5 M**	**$ 7.9 M**	**$ 16.5 M**	**$ 0.00**
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.48%	8.29%	-2.99%	-53.11%	101.66%	-100.00% *

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-8.86%
2022-2026

Magnet School Assistance

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 124.0 M	$ 139.0 M	$ 139.0 M	$ 125.0 M	$ 139.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	5.41%	6.68%	-2.99%	-12.44%	7.99%	-100.00%

The Magnet School 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.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

2022-2026
+48.5%

National Activities for Indian Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.9 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 14.4 M	$ 14.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	49.62%	-2.99%	-2.63%	12.83%	-2.57%

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

-12.93%
2022-2026

National Assessment of Educational Progress

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 172.7 M	$ 185.0 M	$ 185.0 M	$ 109.5 M	$ 185.0 M	$ 129.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	1.92%	-2.99%	-42.36%	64.06%	-31.59%

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.

-24.17%
2022-2026

National Science Foundation K-12 Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.006 B	$ 1.154 B	$ 1.172 B	$ 1.197 B	$ 938.2 M	$ 427.7 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 402.4 M	$ 461.6 M	$ 468.8 M	$ 478.8 M	$ 375.3 M	$ 171.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-16.09%	9.17%	-1.47%	-0.55%	-23.88%	-55.59%

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

-16.19%
2022-2026

Nita M. Lowey 21st Century Community Learning Centers

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.290 B	$ 1.330 B	$ 1.330 B	$ 1.330 B	$ 1.330 B	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.11%	-1.91%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-12.96%
2022-2026

Promise Neighborhoods

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 85.0 M	$ 91.0 M	$ 91.0 M	$ 91.0 M	$ 91.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.77%	1.89%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-17.36%
2022-2026

Ready to Learn Television

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 30.5 M	$ 31.0 M	$ 31.0 M	$ 0.00	$ 31.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.20%	-3.27%	-2.99%	-100.00%	N/A	-100.00%

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

-23.38%
2022-2026

Regional Educational Laboratories

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 57.0 M	$ 58.7 M	$ 53.7 M	$ 6.6 M	$ 53.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-1.98%	-11.24%	-88.10%	694.52%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026 **+0.67%**

Research, Development and Dissemination

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 197.9 M	$ 245.0 M	$ 245.0 M	$ 79.0 M	$ 245.0 M	$ 40.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	17.83%	-2.99%	-68.60%	201.19%	-84.09%

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

-10.7% 2022-2026

Research in Special Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 58.5 M	$ 64.3 M	$ 64.3 M	$ 45.0 M	$ 64.3 M	$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	4.53%	-2.99%	-31.81%	38.67%	-84.84%

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.

-6.19% 2022-2026

Rural Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 195.0 M	$ 215.0 M	$ 220.0 M	$ 220.0 M	$ 225.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.81%	4.93%	-0.73%	-2.63%	-0.68%	-100.00% *

The Rural Education program assists rural local educational agencies (LEAs) in carrying out activities to help improve the quality of teaching and learning in their schools. The percentage of America's public school students attending rural schools has increased from 18.5% in 2012 to 20.3% in 2022. The small size and remoteness of many rural schools and LEAs create a unique set of challenges, including greater per-pupil costs, less access to advanced coursework, and more difficulty recruiting teachers.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-57.15%
2022-2026

School-Based Mental Health Services Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 155.6 M	$ 155.5 M	$ 174.6 M	$ 147.6 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	1123.62%	-4.88%	8.93%	-17.71%	-46.05%	-100.00%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Special Education Studies and Evaluations

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 1.0 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	9.03%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-92.69%	1193.40%	-85.37%

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.

-5.58%
2022-2026

Special Olympics Education Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 31.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 38.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	21.28%	10.52%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	2.84%

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

-13.9%
2022-2026

Special Programs for Indian Children

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 68.0 M	$ 72.0 M	$ 72.0 M	$ 72.0 M	$ 72.0 M	$ 72.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	0.78%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Special Programs for Indian Children grants are used for projects and programs that improve Indian student achievement through early childhood education and college preparation programs, and for professional development grants for training Indians who are preparing to begin careers in teaching and school administration.

-18.26%
2022-2026

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 378.0 M	$ 390.0 M	$ 380.0 M	$ 380.0 M	$ 380.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-10.19%	-1.81%	-5.47%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

State Assessments and Enhanced Assessment Instruments support the development or subsequent implementation of standards-based state academic assessments.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-30.83%
2022-2026

Statewide Data Systems

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 33.5 M	$ 38.5 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 2.6 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	9.37%	-28.18%	-91.02%	953.61%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026
+8.41%

Statewide Family Engagement Centers

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 15.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	11.19%	26.89%	-2.99%	-17.23%	14.26%	-100.00%

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

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-12.34%
2022-2026

Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.280 B	$ 1.380 B	$ 1.380 B	$ 1.380 B	$ 1.380 B	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.79%	2.60%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Student Support and Academic Enrichment Grant (SSAEG) is a block grant intended to increase state and local capacity to provide students with a well-rounded education through rigorous coursework, technology, and better school environments. The Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA) consolidated 40 federal education grant programs into the SSAEG to be distributed using the same needs-based formula as Title I grants.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-100%
2022-2026

Supplemental Education Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 20.0 M	$ 24.5 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	10.97%	16.41%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

Supplemental Education Grants serve as a substitute for domestic grant programs administered by the Department of Education for which the Federated States of Micronesia and the Republic of the Marshall Islands are not eligible. Local school districts use these funds for direct educational services focused on school readiness, early childhood education, elementary and secondary education, vocational training, adult and family literacy, and the transition from high school to postsecondary education and careers.

-13.91%
2022-2026

Supporting Effective Educator Development (SEED) Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 85.0 M	$ 90.0 M	$ 90.0 M	$ 0.00	$ 90.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.55%	0.77%	-2.99%	-100.00%	N/A	-100.00%

The SEED grant program provides funding to increase the number of highly effective educators by supporting the implementation of evidence-based preparation, development, or enhancement opportunities for educators.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-17.94%
2022-2026

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.170 B	$ 2.190 B	$ 2.190 B	$ 1.380 B	$ 2.190 B	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.18%	-3.95%	-2.99%	-38.64%	54.13%	-100.00%

Supporting Effective Instruction State Grants are flexible grants designed to increase student achievement by improving instructor quality, recruiting and retaining highly qualified teachers and principals, increasing access to effective instructors among low-income and minority students, reducing class sizes, and holding Local Education Agencies and schools accountable for improvements in student academic achievement.

-71.8%
2022-2026

Teacher and School Leader Incentive Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 173.0 M	$ 173.0 M	$ 60.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 60.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-19.85%	-4.83%	-66.35%	-83.77%	482.70%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026 **+9.26%**

Teacher Quality Partnerships

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 52.1 M	$ 70.0 M	$ 70.0 M	$ 11.0 M	$ 70.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	27.88%	-2.99%	-84.70%	518.02%	-100.00%

Teacher Quality Partnerships 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.

-14.57% 2022-2026

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.537 B	$ 18.387 B	$ 18.407 B	$ 18.407 B	$ 18.427 B	$ 18.427 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.74%	-0.22%	-2.88%	-2.63%	-2.78%	-2.57%

Title I Grants to Local Education Agencies provide supplemental education funding, especially in high-poverty areas, for local programs that provide extra academic support to help students in high-poverty schools meet challenging state academic standards. These grants compensate for inequities in high-poverty areas that have lower levels of local revenue to fund public education.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Title I Migrant Education Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 375.6 M	$ 375.6 M	$ 375.6 M	$ 375.6 M	$ 375.6 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Title I Migrant Education Program provides financial assistance to state educational agencies to establish and improve programs of education for children of migratory farmworkers and fishers, helping them overcome the educational disruption that results from repeated moves.

-17.01% 2022-2026

Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 48.2 M	$ 49.2 M	$ 49.2 M	$ 49.2 M	$ 49.2 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-2.86%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% *

The Title I Neglected and Delinquent Program provides grants to state education agencies to provide educational continuity for children and youth in state-run institutions, attending community day programs, and in correctional facilities. Most young people served by this program will reenter communities, schools, and postsecondary institutions.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-11.73%
2022-2026

TRIO Programs

Department: Education | Bureau: Higher Education
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47.4%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.097 B	$ 1.191 B	$ 1.191 B	$ 1.191 B	$ 1.191 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 520.0 M	$ 564.5 M	$ 564.5 M	$ 564.5 M	$ 564.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	3.32%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

HEALTH

Health Funding

Background

Children's health depends on a broad set of protections and family supports that work together to help them grow, learn, and thrive. High-quality, affordable health coverage that meets children's needs provides the foundation of these supports. Research shows that having health coverage provides lifelong impacts, improving children's physical and mental health, promoting greater educational attainment, and leading to better financial outcomes as they grow into adults. Yet, the children's uninsurance rate is trending in the wrong direction, reaching 6% in 2024, and projected to grow as the 2025 budget reconciliation law, known as H.R. 1, takes full effect in the years ahead.

Two programs make up the backbone of children's coverage: Medicaid and the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), which provide high-quality, affordable coverage to more than 35 million children in the U.S. — nearly half of all children in the country.[1] Medicaid and CHIP play an especially important role for children living in small towns and rural areas, and for racial and ethnic minority children, who are disproportionately represented among beneficiaries. In addition, these programs cover most children living in poverty, nearly all children in foster care, and half of all children with special health care needs. Every decision federal and state officials make about the financing and implementation of Medicaid and CHIP is a decision about children's health.

Despite its 30 years of bipartisan success in cutting the rate of uninsured children by two-thirds, CHIP remains the only federal health care program that requires congressional action for renewal. CHIP is currently slated to run out of funds in 2029. CHIP offers benefits designed with children in mind, tailored by each state to meet the needs of children in families whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid but who cannot access or afford commercial health coverage. As private options, such as coverage on the health insurance exchanges, or marketplaces, become increasingly unaffordable and

-4.43% **Real Percent Change in Health Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON HEALTH

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 155.351 B	$ 158.200 B	$ 150.269 B	$ 158.548 B	$ 182.608 B	$ 187.054 B
Real Change from Prior Year	20.61%	-3.09%	-7.85%	2.74%	11.85%	-0.20%
Share of Total Spending	2.62%	2.57%	2.22%	2.28%	2.50%	2.42%

unreliable for children, it is time for Congress to build on the programs that work for children by securing the future of CHIP for the long term.

The health of the nation's children also depends on effective public health measures aimed at fostering safe pregnancies and births, eliminating vaccine-preventable diseases, establishing strong gun safety measures, and mitigating environmental hazards. Vaccines alone have saved millions of young lives by protecting against deadly but preventable illnesses, while evidence-based gun safety policies help reduce accidental shootings, suicides, and community violence that disproportionately affect youth. Initiatives in maternal health can also address a dire need, as infant and maternal mortality rates in the U.S. rank among the highest and most racially disparate in the world. By investing in these areas, lawmakers can prevent illness and injury, address inequities, and build stronger communities where all children can reach their full potential.

Overall Analysis

The overall inflation-adjusted federal spending on children's health programs increased by 11.85% between fiscal year (FY) 2025 and FY 2026, according to First Focus on Children's calculations, which combine actual appropriated amounts for discretionary programs for FY 2026 and projected expenditures for mandatory programs over the same time period. As a result, the overall increase identified for 2026 is driven almost entirely by projections of Medicaid spending growth from October 2025 through September 2026, given the mandatory program's outsize impact relative to discretionary spending and its counter-cyclical support for children when family incomes drop due to economic trends.

The projected Medicaid growth, however, offers a skewed picture. In reality, over the past year, more than 2 million children lost Medicaid or CHIP coverage, which is not reflected in the projected Medicaid spend for FY 2026. This coverage loss comes on the heels of the largest cuts to the programs in U.S. history under H.R. 1. While the bill was enacted in July 2025 with the expectation it would save $990 billion in federal Medicaid and CHIP spending by 2036, the majority of the cuts do not occur until after the November 2026 midterm elections, and therefore, are not reflected in this 2026 calculation either.

The inflation-adjusted federal spending on discretionary health programs for children offers a better indicator of meaningful policy choices impacting child health. These numbers demonstrate persistent reductions in investment, decreasing 1.97% between FY 2025 and FY 2026, and decreasing 8.04% in total over the past five years. At a time when children's uninsurance is rising, and CHIP's future is on the line, Congress has chosen to decrease its investment in children.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Emergency Medical Services for Children

The President's budget proposes cutting all $24.3 million of funding for the Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) program. This program helps emergency departments and Emergency Medical Services (EMS) systems be better prepared to handle the unique challenges of treating children with severe illness and trauma. This vital federal initiative was born from the recognition that children — because of their unique physiological, developmental, and emotional needs — can't simply be treated as "small adults" in emergencies. By focusing on what makes children different, EMSC pushes our health care and emergency systems to respond with the right resources, training, and support children need in emergencies and in disaster situations. Eliminating this vital program will inevitably lead to more children being severely ill and more children dying from preventable causes. Estimates show that more than 7,600 children die annually under current hospital emergency department pediatric readiness levels.[2] More than 2,100 children could be saved by improving hospital readiness.[3]

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Healthy Start

President Trump's proposed FY 2027 budget for the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) would eliminate all Healthy Start funding. On the legislative side, the last several appropriations processes have threatened funding for Healthy Start, but strong congressional support has preserved the program. Established in 1991 by President George H. W. Bush as a presidential initiative, Healthy Start aims to improve maternal health and reduce infant mortality in communities with rates at least 1.5 times the national average. At a time when the U.S. infant and maternal mortality rate outstrips nearly every other developed nation, the Healthy Start program saves lives by building community-based, family-centered initiatives to strengthen maternal and infant health systems in high-risk areas.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The President's FY 2027 budget proposes an 18% reduction in discretionary spending on children's health programs — more than three times the cut that Congress has passed in any of the last three years. The budget would achieve this stunning divestment in child health by reducing funding for dozens of critical discretionary health programs for children or eliminating them altogether.

Specifically, the President's budget would cut $815 million in federal spending on children by eliminating 23 health programs, offices, and services that promote healthy children and families, including Emergency Medical Services for Children, Healthy Start, Community Mental Health Services Block Grants, and Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) Office of Drowning Prevention and Safe Motherhood and Infant Health Programs. In addition, the budget proposes a whopping $1.4 billion in reductions from other programs such as the Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program and the National Institute of Child Health and Human Development (NICHD). The President's FY 2027 budget would keep funding flat, which amounts to an estimated 2.57% cut when accounting for inflation, for several programs, including the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention program, Childhood Cancer Data Initiative, 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline, and the Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program.

Despite the Administration's claim that it wants to "Make America Healthy Again" (MAHA) — and its particular insistence on the health of children — the President's budget says the exact opposite. The budget would significantly cut programs critical to infant and maternal health, such as Teen Pregnancy Prevention Discretionary Grants, and consolidate or completely eliminate entire institutes dedicated to protecting children, including NICHD. It would eliminate the CDC's National Asthma Control Program as well as programs that detect environmental causes of pediatric cancers, protect children against extreme weather, and shield them from the second-leading cause of lung cancer (radon), in total cutting $278 million or 33.2% of environmental health funding for children. From huge cuts to vastly popular and historically bipartisan public health programs, such as the Ryan White HIV/AIDS program, to completely defunding vital research and prevention programs that keep children from drowning or being hurt by firearms, it is impossible to see how the Administration is prioritizing the health and well-being of children.

Looking Ahead

Health Care Coverage

Although H.R. 1 has just begun implementation, its massive changes to Medicaid funding and policy have sparked a financial chain reaction that is already impacting state budgets, hospitals, clinicians, and the lives of children. Because children comprise nearly half of all Medicaid and CHIP beneficiaries, states have little choice but to reduce children's eligibility and benefits, as well as payment to pediatric and maternal care providers in response to cuts of this magnitude. In the one year since the law passed, and in preparation for the federal cuts to come, states have already downsized children's coverage or undercut children's benefits, and some have adopted work reporting requirements early, putting downward pressure on parents' and therefore children's coverage. The Congressional Budget Office now projects that 3 million more children will lose their Medicaid or CHIP coverage by 2036, largely as a result of the policy choices in H.R. 1. In addition, states that have addressed low Medicaid reimbursement rates for pediatric and maternity care providers through state-directed payments are now implementing caps that threaten funding for children's hospitals and the existence of labor and delivery units across the country, particularly in rural areas. All told, the so-called Big Beautiful Bill that targeted changes for the childless adult population is hurting children's coverage and access to care, and there are still two years of implementation to go. To stop the law's alarming impacts on child health, Congress must intervene.

Infant and Maternal Health

Awareness and concern over infant and maternal health and mortality have grown in recent years. Yet, lawmakers have continued to threaten funding for essential programs, and infant mortality remains especially high among Black and American Indian/Alaska Native families, reflecting deep and long-standing inequities. Sweeping policy reversals, as well as enacted and proposed cuts by the Trump Administration and the 119th Congress, threaten to dismantle efforts to advance maternal and infant health. By weakening or eliminating proven strategies to address health inequities, these cuts will strip away vital support systems that help families thrive before, during, and after pregnancy. If enacted, these changes will undo decades of hard-won gains and place mothers and infants — especially those in the highest-risk communities — at greater risk of preventable illness, disability, and death.

Public Health

As in FY 2025, the Administration continues to undermine coverage and access to safe, effective childhood vaccines through a variety of actions, including continued interference with the CDC's Advisory Committee on Immunization Practices and the January 2026 removal of immunizations against influenza, rotavirus, hepatitis A, certain diseases that cause meningitis, and other illnesses from the CDC's recommended childhood vaccine schedule. Vaccine skepticism espoused by HHS Secretary Robert F. Kennedy, Jr. has spurred falling vaccination rates and sustained uninterrupted transmission chains, ultimately leading to massive, multi-state outbreaks of measles — a highly contagious virus that can cause severe and life-threatening complications, especially in children under the age of 5. As a result, the U.S. is now on the brink of losing its measles elimination status, which has been held for more than a quarter-century. Moreover, the Administration has proposed removing four currently required measures of pediatric and prenatal immunization from the Pediatric Quality Measures Program, a move that will reduce transparency. The combination of actions undermining childhood vaccinations and reducing transparency into the outcomes ensures that as childhood immunization rates fall, there will be no standardized national longitudinal data to document the decline or provide the tools needed to detect and respond before children pay the price.

Environmental Health

Combined with deep cuts to air quality management, pesticide monitoring, and toxic substances review, cuts to Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and CDC programs will further exacerbate stress on the skeleton staff who are struggling to fulfill the agencies' responsibilities.[4] CDC staff have been cut by more than 3,000 people and, although the Administration has said it plansto fill those gaps, it will be difficult for CDC to restore decades of lost expertise as potential employees navigate cratering trust in the agency and fewer workplace protections.[5] These cuts also come as the Administration has tried to roll back regulations on pesticides and toxic substances.[6] These actions combined will vastly increase children's exposure to toxic substances and their risk of lifelong and life-threatening illness, including birth defects and cancer. The Administration has promoted glyphosate, a chemical that potentially causes cancer, and has offered only a toothless executive order to address concerns about pesticides.[7] Ignoring the effect climate has and will have on children also exposes them to harm from extreme weather, especially extreme heat, which is increasing in frequency and intensity across the country and negatively impacting the places young children are most likely to be: in child care facilities, schools, and at home. Children deserve better protection from environmental hazards, a need that can only be met with more funding — not less — for programs dedicated to protecting them.

Health Endnotes

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OKAY, I'D BE

HEALTH

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

↑ 2022-2026 +4.53%

Adverse Childhood Experiences

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	29.72%	22.36%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00% ❗

CDC works to understand and prevent Adverse Childhood Experiences that can have a tremendous impact on future violence victimization and perpetration, and lifelong health and opportunity.

↓ -16.82% 2022-2026

Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry (ATSDR)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 26.33%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 78.0 M	$ 85.0 M	$ 81.6 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 79.8 M	$ 78.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 20.5 M	$ 22.4 M	$ 21.5 M	$ 21.6 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 20.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	3.73%	-6.87%	-2.17%	-5.49%	-4.77%

The Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry protects communities, including children, from harmful health effects related to exposure to natural and human-made hazardous substances by responding to environmental health emergencies; investigating emerging environmental health threats; conducting research on the health impacts of hazardous waste sites; and building capabilities of and providing actionable guidance to state and local health partners.

↓ -14.21% 2022-2026

Autism and Other Developmental Disorders

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 54.3 M	$ 56.3 M	$ 56.3 M	$ 56.3 M	$ 57.3 M	$ 38.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.32%	-1.33%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-1.16%	-35.02%

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

Proposed for 2027

Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant

Department: HHS | Bureau: Healthy America Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 7.03%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 4.502 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 316.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Behavioral Health Innovation Block Grant provides states with enhanced flexibility to respond to local behavioral health priorities.

-18.16% 2022-2026

Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training

(Behavioral Health Workforce Development Program)
Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 153.0 M	$ 197.1 M	$ 153.0 M	$ 153.0 M	$ 154.0 M	$ 129.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	26.58%	22.57%	-24.67%	-2.63%	-2.25%	-18.20%

Operated jointly between the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and the Health Resources and Services Administration, the Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training program is focused on expanding the behavioral health workforce serving children, adolescents, and transitional-age youth at risk for developing, or who have developed, a recognized behavioral health disorder.

-16.4% 2022-2026

Birth Defects, Developmental Disabilities, Disability and Health

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 78%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 177.1 M	$ 205.6 M	$ 206.1 M	$ 183.1 M	$ 182.1 M	$ 153.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 138.1 M	$ 160.3 M	$ 160.7 M	$ 142.8 M	$ 142.0 M	$ 120.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.93%	10.49%	-2.75%	-13.50%	-3.41%	-17.69%

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

-14.19% 2022-2026

CDC School Based HIV Prevention Program (School Health – HIV)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 36.1 M	$ 38.1 M	$ 38.1 M	$ 38.1 M	$ 38.1 M	$ 38.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.60%	0.44%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

CDC's School Based HIV Prevention Program focuses on three areas: national surveillance, supporting schools to implement primary prevention programs, and building the evidence for what works in prevention. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for the School Based HIV Prevention Program but include it as an activity under Domestic HIV/AIDS Prevention funds.

-9.35%
2022-2026

CDC School Health Programs (Healthy Schools)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.4 M	$ 19.4 M	$ 19.4 M	$ 19.4 M	$ 19.4 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	5.01%	6.11%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-0.5%
2022-2026

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 315.0 M	$ 385.0 M	$ 385.0 M	$ 385.0 M	$ 385.5 M	$ 385.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 72.5 M	$ 88.6 M	$ 88.6 M	$ 88.6 M	$ 88.7 M	$ 88.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-56.44%	16.32%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.76%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Child Maltreatment

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.3 M	$ 7.3 M	$ 7.3 M	$ 7.3 M	$ 7.3 M	$ 7.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

This chart represents the budget set aside for Child Maltreatment under the domestic violence and sexual violence program within the Injury Prevention and Control initiative at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

2022-2026
+21.96%

Child Sexual Abuse Prevention

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	23.54%	42.75%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

This chart represents the Child Sexual Abuse Prevention budget set aside for child sexual abuse within the Injury Prevention and Control initiative at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

2022-2026 ↑ +62.62%

Childhood Cancer Data Initiative

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 50.0 M	$ 46.4 M	$ 50.0 M	$ 50.0 M	$ 100.0 M	$ 100.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-11.71%	4.57%	-2.63%	94.23%	-2.57%

The Childhood Cancer Data Initiative focuses on the critical need to collect, analyze, and share data to address childhood cancers. The initiative supports childhood cancer research and aims to make it easier for researchers to share data and have access to data from each of the children diagnosed with cancer each year. The initiative was first proposed in the President's FY 2020 budget, which requested $50 million per year over 10 years. FY 2020 marked the first year the program was funded.

↓ -18.7% 2022-2026

Childhood Cancer STAR Act

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 30.0 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 30.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Childhood Cancer STAR Act advances childhood, adolescent, and young adult cancer research; enhances childhood cancer surveillance; and supports survivors and those affected by childhood cancer.

2022-2026 ↑ +1.14%

Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 41.0 M	$ 51.0 M	$ 51.0 M	$ 51.0 M	$ 51.0 M	$ 51.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.42%	18.38%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Childhood Lead Poisoning Prevention Programs work with states to monitor childhood blood lead levels to prevent lead poisoning and help those who have elevated blood lead levels by assuring appropriate follow-up and linkage to services. The programs also support state and local efforts to collect vital lead data that enables them to target and implement primary prevention and response activities.

-17.35%
2022-2026

Children and Other Sensitive Populations Agency Coordination

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Children's Health Protection
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.2 M	$ 6.5 M	$ 6.3 M	$ 6.9 M	$ 6.4 M	$ 6.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-30.07%	-0.58%	-5.71%	6.31%	-10.95%	3.61%

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

2022-2026
+9.53%

Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 16.613 B	$ 17.588 B	$ 21.071 B	$ 21.332 B	$ 22.379 B	$ 25.571 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.35%	0.75%	16.23%	-1.42%	1.88%	11.32%

The Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) is a joint federal and state initiative that provides low-cost health coverage to children in families whose incomes are too high to qualify for Medicaid but too low to afford private insurance. Thanks to CHIP, over 7 million children have access to quality, affordable health care coverage.

-14.36%
2022-2026

Children's Hospitals Graduate Medical Education Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 375.0 M	$ 385.0 M	$ 390.0 M	$ 390.0 M	$ 395.0 M	$ 395.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.53%	-2.29%	-1.73%	-2.63%	-1.64%	-2.57%

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

-14.14%
2022-2026

Children's Mental Health Services

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 125.0 M	$ 130.0 M	$ 130.0 M	$ 130.0 M	$ 132.0 M	$ 132.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-1.03%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-1.39%	-2.57%

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

-100%
2022-2026

Clean Air and Climate: Climate Protection

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 107.0 M	$ 109.3 M	$ 109.8 M	$ 86.8 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 23.6 M	$ 24.1 M	$ 24.3 M	$ 19.2 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	0.45%	-2.81%	-2.55%	-22.95%	-100.00%	N/A

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

2022-2026
+35.11%

Clean Air and Climate: Federal Support for Air Quality Management

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 157.4 M	$ 159.0 M	$ 165.6 M	$ 180.6 M	$ 261.5 M	$ 148.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 34.8 M	$ 35.1 M	$ 36.6 M	$ 39.9 M	$ 57.8 M	$ 32.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.41%	-3.83%	1.03%	6.20%	40.62%	-44.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Climate and Health Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 2.2 M	$ 2.2 M	$ 2.2 M	$ 2.2 M	$ 2.2 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.06%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-19.16%
2022-2026

Community Health Centers (DISCRETIONARY)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 30.2%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.748 B	$ 1.858 B	$ 1.738 B	$ 1.738 B	$ 1.738 B	$ 1.757 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 527.8 M	$ 561.0 M	$ 524.8 M	$ 524.8 M	$ 524.8 M	$ 530.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.20%	1.16%	-9.25%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-1.51%

-6.5%
2022-2026

Community Health Centers (MANDATORY)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 30.2%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.000 B	$ 3.905 B	$ 5.346 B	$ 4.295 B	$ 4.600 B	$ 1.132 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 1.208 B	$ 1.179 B	$ 1.614 B	$ 1.297 B	$ 1.389 B	$ 341.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-68.05%	-7.08%	32.80%	-21.76%	4.01%	-76.02%

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

-12.38%
2022-2026

Community Mental Health Services Block Grant

Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 29.4%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 920.1 M	$ 986.5 M	$ 986.5 M	$ 995.6 M	$ 991.5 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 270.5 M	$ 290.0 M	$ 290.0 M	$ 292.7 M	$ 291.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	12.61%	2.04%	-2.99%	-1.73%	-3.28%	-100.00%

Administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA), the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant supports states and territories in providing community mental health services for adults with serious mental illnesses and children under the age of 18 with serious emotional disturbances.

N/A

Developmental Delays

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Institutes of Health
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 10.0 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

2022-2026 **+62.61%**

Drowning Prevention

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 40%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.0 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 400.0 K	$ 800.0 K	$ 800.0 K	$ 800.0 K	$ 800.0 K	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	90.34%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-11.41% 2022-2026

Emergency Medical Services for Children

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 22.3 M	$ 24.3 M	$ 24.3 M	$ 24.3 M	$ 24.3 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.06%	3.69%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Emergency Medical Services for Children (EMSC) program is a federal initiative to help ensure children receive specialized and effective emergency care. It provides funding, training, and resources so hospitals and EMS teams are equipped to handle pediatric emergencies, aiming to reduce serious injury and death among children nationwide.

-19.56% 2022-2026

Ensure Safe Drinking Water: Drinking Water Programs

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 121.4 M	$ 115.4 M	$ 127.2 M	$ 127.7 M	$ 120.1 M	$ 127.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 26.8 M	$ 25.5 M	$ 28.1 M	$ 28.2 M	$ 26.5 M	$ 28.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.05%	-9.50%	6.93%	-2.31%	-8.64%	3.34%

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

-10.14%
2022-2026

Environmental Health Laboratory: Newborn Screening Quality Assurance Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 19.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.20%	5.19%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

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

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.3 M	$ 1.3 M	$ 1.3 M	$ 1.3M	$ 1.3 M	$ 1.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes (Formerly National Children's Study)

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Institutes of Health (Office of the Director)
Type: Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 180.0 M	$ 180.0 M	$ 180.0 M	$ 180.0 M	$ 180.0 M	$ 180.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Environmental Influences on Child Health Outcomes program aims to determine what factors give children the highest probability of achieving the best health outcomes over their lifetime and seeks to investigate the longitudinal impact of prenatal, perinatal, and postnatal environmental exposures on pediatric health outcomes with high public health impact.

-100%
2022-2026

Environmental Justice

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Enforcement and Compliance Assurance
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 11.8 M	$ 109.3 M	$ 117.2 M	$ 51.2 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 2.6 M	$ 24.2 M	$ 25.9 M	$ 11.3 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	6.05%	779.05%	3.98%	-57.44%	-100.00%	N/A

The communities hardest hit by pollution and climate change are most often communities of color, Indigenous communities, rural communities, and economically disadvantaged communities. The Environmental Justice program greatly enhances the Environmental Protection Agency's ability to develop, manage, and award new competitive grants to reduce the historically disproportionate health impacts of pollution in communities with environmental justice concerns.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 75%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 9.4 M	$ 9.4 M	$ 9.4 M	$ 9.4 M	$ 9.4 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

This funding for the National Institutes of Health, the Centers for Disease Control, and the Department of Justice takes a comprehensive, evidence-based research approach to reducing firearm-related suicides, violent crime, and accidental shootings, which include impacts on children. The Firearm Injury and Mortality Prevention Research evaluates the effectiveness of death and injury prevention strategies, as well as determinants of firearm injury, the identification of those at risk, and the evaluation of innovative interventions.

-29.17%
2022-2026

Garrett Lee Smith Youth Suicide Prevention State and Tribal Grants Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 53%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 38.8 M	$ 43.8 M	$ 31.8 M	$ 31.8 M	$ 33.8 M	$ 45.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 20.6 M	$ 23.2 M	$ 16.9 M	$ 16.9 M	$ 17.9 M	$ 24.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-33.45%	7.43%	-29.56%	-2.63%	3.22%	32.01%

The Garrett Lee Smith Program supports states and tribes with implementing youth suicide prevention and early intervention strategies in schools, educational institutions, juvenile justice systems, substance use programs, mental health programs, foster care systems, and other child and youth-serving organizations. The program targets children and youth ages 10-24; we thereby estimate that 53% of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

-10.18%
2022-2026

Healthy Start

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 131.5 M	$ 145.0 M	$ 145.0 M	$ 145.0 M	$ 145.3 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.54%	4.95%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.72%	-100.00%

The Healthy Start program reduces infant and maternal mortality by enhancing the community health care service system and increasing access to comprehensive prenatal and women's health services, particularly for women and infants at higher risk for poor health outcomes.

-49.06%
2022-2026

Healthy Transitions

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 29.5 M	$ 30.5 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 18.5 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 5.9 M	$ 6.1 M	$ 5.7 M	$ 5.7 M	$ 3.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-1.60%	-9.36%	-2.63%	-37.02%	-100.00%

Healthy Transitions is a competitive grant program for states and tribes to improve access to mental disorder treatment and related support services for young people ages 16 to 25 who either have, or are at risk of developing, a serious mental health condition.

-13.19%
2022-2026

Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 19.6 M	$ 20.9 M	$ 20.9 M	$ 20.9 M	$ 20.9 M	$ 20.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.03%	1.62%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Heritable Disorders in Newborns and Children program focuses on reducing the morbidity and mortality caused by heritable disorders in newborns and children by supporting state and local public health agencies' ability to provide screening, counseling, and health care services.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Hospitals Promoting Breastfeeding

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 9.8 M	$ 9.8 M	$ 9.8 M	$ 9.8 M	$ 9.8 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.90%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-24.16%
2022-2026

Indoor Air: Radon Program

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.1 M	$ 2.9 M	$ 2.8 M	$ 3.3 M	$ 2.9 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 681.1 K	$ 644.0 K	$ 617.9 K	$ 733.1 K	$ 635.4 K	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	22.25%	-10.02%	-6.91%	15.52%	-15.82%	-100.00%

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

-22.17%
2022-2026

Indoor Air: Reduce Risks from Indoor Air

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Air and Radiation
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 12.7 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 14.4 M	$ 14.3 M	$ 12.2 M	$ 12.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 2.8 M	$ 2.9 M	$ 3.2 M	$ 3.2 M	$ 2.7 M	$ 2.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	4.86%	-0.64%	5.28%	-3.77%	-16.97%	-4.32%

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

2022-2026
+29.16%

Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 10.0 M	$ 15.0 M	$ 15.0 M	$ 15.0 M	$ 15.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	14.45%	42.75%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Infant and Early Childhood Mental Health grants, first appropriated in FY 2018, support infant and early childhood mental health promotion, intervention, and treatment as authorized in the 21st Century Cures Act.

2022-2026
+19.45%

Innovation in Maternal Health Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 11.8 M	$ 15.3 M	$ 15.3 M	$ 15.3 M	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	23.66%	-2.99%	-2.63%	9.81%	-2.57%

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

New Since 2022

Integrated Services for Pregnant and Postpartum Women

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-10.97%
2022-2026

Maternal and Child Health Block Grant

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 87%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 747.7 M	$ 815.7 M	$ 813.7 M	$ 813.7 M	$ 818.7 M	$ 767.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 650.5 M	$ 709.7 M	$ 707.9 M	$ 707.9 M	$ 712.3 M	$ 667.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.50%	3.82%	-3.22%	-2.63%	-2.29%	-8.70%

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

-5.78%

2022-2026

Medicaid

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 20%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 630.925 B	$ 635.708 B	$ 569.116 B	$ 614.337 B	$ 731.156 B	$ 744.849 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 126.185 B	$ 127.142 B	$ 113.823 B	$ 122.867 B	$ 146.231 B	$ 148.970 B
Real Change from Prior Year	29.91%	-4.11%	-13.15%	5.11%	15.58%	-0.75%

Medicaid provides health coverage to children from families with low incomes and children with disabilities, ensuring access to essential care for their growth and development. It covers a wide range of services for kids, including doctor visits, hospital care, immunizations, dental and vision services, and regular check-ups. Medicaid, together with the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), currently covers over 36 million children.

New Since 2022

Mental Health Crisis Response Partnership Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 20.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 20.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 0.00	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Mental Health Crisis Response Partnership Program creates or enhances existing mobile crisis response teams to divert adults, children, and youth experiencing mental health crises from law enforcement in high-need communities.

-10.7%

2022-2026

National Asthma Control Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 30.5 M	$ 33.5 M	$ 33.5 M	$ 33.5 M	$ 33.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.51%	4.53%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-10.73% 2022-2026

National Child Traumatic Stress Initiative

Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 91.9 M	$ 93.9 M	$ 98.9 M	$ 98.9 M	$ 100.9 M	$ 100.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.12%	-2.76%	2.18%	-2.63%	-0.92%	-2.57%

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

-15.1% 2022-2026

National Childhood Vaccine Injury Compensation Trust Fund

Department: Justice | Bureau: Civil Division

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 21.7 M	$ 31.7 M	$ 22.7 M	$ 22.7 M	$ 22.7 M	$ 22.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	18.48%	38.95%	-30.61%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-14.01% 2022-2026

National Institute of Child Health and Human Development

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Institutes of Health

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.683 B	$ 1.749 B	$ 1.759 B	$ 1.759 B	$ 1.780 B	$ 1.651 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.81%	-1.10%	-2.43%	-2.63%	-1.73%	-9.63%

The National Institute of Child Health and Human Development's mission is to lead research and training to understand human development, improve reproductive health, enhance the lives of children and adolescents, and optimize abilities for all.

-18.51% 2022-2026

Office of Adolescent Health

Department: HHS | Bureau: General Departmental Management

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 442.0 K	$ 443.0 K	$ 443.0 K	$ 443.0 K	$ 443.0 K	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.55%	-4.62%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Office of Adolescent Health is dedicated to improving the health and well-being of adolescents and administers the Teen Pregnancy Prevention Program and the Pregnancy Assistance Fund.

-42.09%
2022-2026

Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes

Department: HUD | Bureau: Healthy Homes and Lead Hazard Control
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 415.0 M	$ 410.0 M	$ 295.6 M	$ 295.6 M	$ 295.6 M	$ 110.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.81%	-5.98%	-30.06%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-63.74%

The mission of the Office of Lead Hazard Control and Healthy Homes is to provide safe and healthy homes for at-risk families and children by promoting and funding the identification and repair of at-risk housing to address conditions that threaten the health of residents. This includes the Healthy Homes Program, which protects children and their families from housing-related health and safety concerns including mold, lead, allergens, asthma, carbon monoxide, pesticides, and radon, as well as Lead Hazard Reduction and Control grants to safely remove lead in as many pre-1978 homes as possible.

-5.14%
2022-2026

Pediatric Disaster Care

Department: HHS | Bureau: National Disaster Medical System
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	11.03%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Pediatric Disaster Care program establishes two Centers of Excellence that will work to improve disaster response capabilities and the ability of pediatric hospitals to manage the overwhelming and unique medical needs of children who are impacted by a disaster.

-65.9%
2022-2026

Pediatric Mental Health Access

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 31.0 M	$ 13.0 M	$ 13.0 M	$ 13.0 M	$ 13.0 M	$ 13.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	188.10%	-60.09%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Pediatric Mental Health Access program supports pediatric primary care practices with telehealth consultation by child mental health teams and enhances the capacity of pediatricians to screen, treat, and refer children with mental health concerns.

-13.78%
2022-2026

Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 70.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 18.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-12.62%	-4.83%	2.88%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-75.64%

The Personal Responsibility Education Program (PREP) was created through the Affordable Care Act and was established to distribute grants to states to provide youth with comprehensive sex education and life skills that will enable them to make responsible decisions to lead safe and healthy lives.

-14.98%

2022-2026

Pesticides: Protect Human Health from Pesticide Risk

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 60.2 M	$ 59.7 M	$ 65.9 M	$ 66.6 M	$ 62.9 M	$ 64.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.2 M	$ 14.6 M	$ 14.7 M	$ 13.9 M	$ 14.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.06%	-5.53%	7.00%	-1.60%	-8.22%	0.33%

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

2022-2026

+6.37%

Pesticides: Protect the Environment from Pesticide Risk

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 39.5 M	$ 45.2 M	$ 48.7 M	$ 48.6 M	$ 51.7 M	$ 47.4 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 8.7 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.8 M	$ 10.8 M	$ 11.4 M	$ 10.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.20%	8.82%	4.57%	-2.81%	3.28%	-10.65%

The Environmental Protection Agency is responsible for complying with the Endangered Species Act and ensuring that federally endangered and threatened species are not harmed when the Agency registers pesticides. The EPA also ensures that currently registered pesticides do not harm the environment.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2.6%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 160.0 M	$ 160.0 M	$ 160.0 M	$ 160.0 M	$ 160.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Preventive Health and Health Services Block Grant is a federal grant that provides funding to states, territories, tribes, and other recipients to address public health needs, including maternal, infant, and child health.

-36.76% 2022-2026

Project AWARE

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 180.0 M	$ 140.0 M	$ 140.0 M	$ 120.4 M	$ 140.0 M	$ 120.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-9.90%	-25.98%	-2.99%	-16.28%	12.95%	-16.14%

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

-32.47% 2022-2026

Project Linking Actions for Unmet Needs in Child Health (LAUNCH)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 23.6 M	$ 25.6 M	$ 23.6 M	$ 23.6 M	$ 19.6 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.96%	3.23%	-10.56%	-2.63%	-19.34%	-100.00%

The purpose of the Project LAUNCH initiative is to promote the wellness of young children from birth to 8 years old by addressing the physical, social, emotional, cognitive, and behavioral aspects of their development.

2022-2026 +4.95%

Rural Health Care Services Outreach Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Rural Health
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 86.0 M	$ 93.0 M	$ 101.0 M	$ 101.0 M	$ 111.0 M	$ 111.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 19.0 M	$ 20.5 M	$ 22.3 M	$ 22.3 M	$ 24.5 M	$ 24.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.03%	2.92%	5.36%	-2.63%	6.73%	-2.57%

The Rural Health Care Services Outreach Program is a community-based grant program to promote rural health care services by enhancing health care delivery to rural underserved populations in the local community or region, including maternal and infant health.

2022-2026 **+18.9%**

Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program

Department: HHS | Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 1.3%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.495 B	$ 2.571 B	$ 3.625 B	$ 3.625 B	$ 3.648 B	$ 2.725 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 32.4 M	$ 33.4 M	$ 47.1 M	$ 47.1 M	$ 47.4 M	$ 35.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.52%	-1.92%	36.80%	-2.63%	-2.27%	-27.23%

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

2022-2026 **+11.18%**

Safe Motherhood and Infant Health

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 83.0 M	$ 108.0 M	$ 110.5 M	$ 110.5 M	$ 113.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	22.45%	23.83%	-0.74%	-2.63%	-0.25%	-100.00%

The Safe Motherhood and Infant Health programs work to improve the health of mothers and babies by promoting optimal and equitable health through surveillance, science, and service.

2022-2026 **+50.1%**

Screening and Treatment for Maternal Depression

Department: HHS | Bureau: Maternal and Child Health Bureau
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.5 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 11.0 M	$ 11.0 M	$ 12.0 M	$ 12.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	6.45%	46.41%	6.72%	-2.63%	5.95%	-2.57%

This initiative funds the Maternal Mental Health and Substance Use Disorders program to help health care providers identify and address mental health concerns of women during and after pregnancy.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Sexual Risk Avoidance Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 35.0 M	$ 35.0 M	$ 35.0 M	$ 35.0 M	$ 35.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026 +57.75%

State and Tribal Assistance Grant: Lead Testing in Schools

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 14.4 M	$ 30.5 M	$ 46.1 M	$ 34.1 M	$ 28.0 M	$ 28.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-31.18%	101.14%	46.70%	-28.08%	-20.18%	-2.57%

The Environmental Protection Agency provides multipurpose funds to states and tribes for high-priority activities to complement activities funded under established environmental statutes. This program provides grants to assist educational agencies in the voluntary testing of lead contamination in drinking water at schools and child care facilities.

-16.85% 2022-2026

State and Tribal Assistance Grant: Reducing Lead in Drinking Water

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 21.5 M	$ 32.3 M	$ 1.6 M	$ 103.0 K	$ 22.0 M	$ 20.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 4.8 M	$ 7.1 M	$ 362.0 K	$ 22.8 K	$ 4.9 M	$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-50.24%	42.90%	-95.08%	-93.88%	20643.40%	-11.43%

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

-12.25%
2022-2026

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

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Water
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 26.4 M	$ 22.9 M	$ 48.1 M	$ 31.1 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 20.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 5.8 M	$ 5.1 M	$ 10.6 M	$ 6.9 M	$ 6.3 M	$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-46.00%	-17.52%	103.99%	-37.09%	-10.98%	-31.63%

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

-17.07%
2022-2026

Substance Abuse Treatment Grant Programs of National and Regional Significance for Children and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 29.6 M	$ 30.2 M	$ 30.2 M	$ 30.6 M	$ 30.2 M	$ 30.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-2.93%	-2.99%	-1.39%	-4.11%	-2.57%

SAMHSA's programs to treat youth with addiction and/or co-occurring substance abuse and mental disorders address gaps in service delivery by providing services to youth, their families, and primary caregivers using effective evidence-based, family-centered practices.

-92.29%
2022-2026

Superfund Cleanup

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Land and Emergency Management
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2.7%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 808.5 M	$ 1.003 B	$ 848.0 M	$ 1.316 B	$ 76.6 M	$ 75.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 21.8 M	$ 27.1 M	$ 22.9 M	$ 35.5 M	$ 2.1 M	$ 2.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-17.19%	18.12%	-18.02%	51.13%	-94.35%	-4.33%

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

-13.22% 2022-2026

Teen Pregnancy Prevention Grants

Department: HHS | Bureau: Office of Population Affairs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 101.0 M	$ 101.0 M	$ 107.8 M	$ 107.8 M	$ 107.8 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	3.55%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-13.78% 2022-2026

Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education (Formerly Abstinence Education)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 70.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 18.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-12.62%	-4.83%	2.88%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-75.64%

Title V Sexual Risk Avoidance Education enables states to provide abstinence education with a focus on at-risk populations with a high rate of out-of-wedlock births. The program teaches the social, psychological, and health gains of abstaining from sexual activity.

-1.78% 2022-2026

Toxics Risks Review and Prevention

Department: EPA | Bureau: Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 93.5 M	$ 121.6 M	$ 81.6 M	$ 122.1 M	$ 113.0 M	$ 78.9 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 20.7 M	$ 26.9 M	$ 18.0 M	$ 27.0 M	$ 25.0 M	$ 17.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-14.49%	23.76%	-34.88%	45.63%	-10.13%	-31.98%

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

2022-2026 **+21.96%**

Trevor's Law

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.06%	42.75%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

2022-2026 **+2.86%**

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants

Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 53%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 20.8 M	$ 22.8 M	$ 23.7 M	$ 22.8 M	$ 26.2 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 11.0 M	$ 12.1 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.1 M	$ 13.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.92%	4.34%	0.92%	-6.39%	12.06%	-100.00%

Tribal Behavioral Health Grants help grantees develop and implement a plan that addresses suicide and substance abuse to promote mental health among tribal youth. The program targets children and youth ages 10-24; we thereby estimate that 53% of the spending benefits children under the age of 18.

-13.07% 2022-2026

Tribal Children and Family Programs

Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.2 M	$ 7.2 M	$ 7.2 M	$ 7.2 M	$ 7.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	3.83%	-100.00%

SAMHSA's Tribal Children and Family Programs for tribal entities provide support for the Circles of Care grant program, which promotes mental disorder treatment equity by providing American Indian/Alaska Native communities with tools and resources to design and sustain their own culturally competent system of care approach for children.

-50.9% 2022-2026

Universal Newborn Hearing Screening and Early Intervention

Department: HHS | Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.8 M	$ 18.8 M	$ 10.8 M	$ 10.8 M	$ 10.8 M	$ 10.8 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.07%	0.51%	-44.53%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-3.95% 2022-2026

Vaccines For Children

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.140 B	$ 5.609 B	$ 7.239 B	$ 6.576 B	$ 6.072 B	$ 6.784 B
Real Change from Prior Year	25.13%	3.84%	25.21%	-11.55%	-10.32%	8.84%

The Vaccines for Children program allows vulnerable children access to life-saving vaccines as a part of routine preventive care, focusing on children without insurance, those eligible for Medicaid, and American Indian/Alaska Native children.

2022-2026

+327.74%

988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline

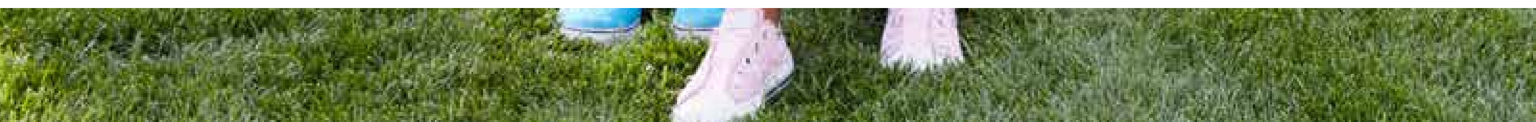
Department: HHS | Bureau: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 101.6 M**	**$ 501.6 M**	**$ 519.6 M**	**$ 519.6 M**	**$ 534.6 M**	**$ 534.6 M**
Estimated Share to Children	**$ 22.5 M**	**$ 110.9 M**	**$ 114.8 M**	**$ 114.8 M**	**$ 118.2 M**	**$ 118.2 M**
Real Change from Prior Year	68.14%	369.77%	0.50%	-2.63%	-0.08%	-2.57%

The 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline provides 24/7 call, text, and chat access to trained crisis counselors who can help people experiencing suicidal ideation, substance use, and/or mental health crisis, or any other kind of emotional distress.

HOUSING



Housing Funding

Background

Every child deserves a safe and stable place to call home, yet homelessness and housing instability remain a crisis for children and families across the United States. Young children are particularly vulnerable.[1, 2] Eviction, frequent moves, overcrowding, and homelessness during the earliest years of life can disrupt the stable relationships and environments that support healthy brain development and have lasting negative consequences for children's health, learning, and well-being.[3] Although children and families should receive priority housing assistance, they are increasingly competing for limited resources at a time when families with children are receiving a declining share of housing subsidies.[4]

The urgency of strengthening this response is underscored by the fact that many children, youth, and families experiencing homelessness are overlooked for assistance because they are less visible in their communities, and parents will often hide their family's situation out of fear or stigma. As the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) undertakes efforts to shift the government's strategy in addressing homelessness, it must prevent people who are currently housed from being pushed back into homelessness while also prioritizing families with children who have faced barriers to accessing critical housing assistance and support services.

The McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program (EHCY) plays a critical role in supporting children and families experiencing homelessness by requiring school districts to identify students experiencing homelessness and protect their educational rights. The Trump Administration is moving the management of the Office of Elementary and Secondary Education, which includes EHCY, to the U.S. Department of Labor, threatening the integrity of this vital program.

A stronger federal response must prioritize and make investments that support children and youth who fall through the gaps of federal programs because of the less visible ways they experience

+3.31% Real Percent Change in Housing Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026

TOTAL SPENDING ON HOUSING

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$18.606 B	$19.641 B	$21.078 B	$22.494 B	$23.641 B	$22.715 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.45%	0.46%	4.11%	3.91%	2.07%	-6.37%
Share of Total Spending	0.31%	0.32%	0.31%	0.32%	0.32%	0.29%

homelessness and ensure that housing assistance, early childhood services, education, and family supports work together rather than leaving children and families to navigate disconnected systems on their own.

Overall Analysis

Housing represented a small bright spot for children in fiscal year (FY) 2026 with spending on children increasing by $1.148 billion — about 2% when adjusted for inflation. Increases to the Tenant-Based Rental Assistance Program and Project-Based Rental Assistance Program drove nearly all of this increase. The greater investment continues a trend of mildly positive news since FY 2022. Since then, the share of federal spending going to children's housing needs has risen 3.31%.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

The Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) helps eligible low-income households afford home heating and cooling and avoid utility shutoffs, providing critical support to approximately 6 million households nationwide.[5] Yet President Trump's FY 2027 budget proposal would eliminate the program's approximately $4 billion in federal funding at a time when energy insecurity is widespread: one-in-six U.S. households is behind on energy bills, total utility debt has reached approximately $25 billion, and 37.4% of households earning less than $50,000 annually reported being unable to pay an energy bill at least once in the previous year. The Census Bureau reports[6] that one-in-six households with incomes below the poverty threshold received energy assistance in 2023. Because LIHEAP assists low-income households with the costs of heating and cooling, eliminating the program would place additional pressure on families with children,[7] forcing them to choose between maintaining a safe climate at home and other basic necessities such as food, housing, and health care. The Census Bureau reports that seven-in-ten households receiving energy assistance also participate in Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program, or the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, underscoring how deeply energy insecurity overlaps with other forms of economic hardship.[8] Congress must reject efforts to eliminate LIHEAP and preserve this long-standing bipartisan commitment to helping low-income families keep their homes safe and their energy connected.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget would reverse recent progress in federal investments in children's housing and significantly weaken the housing and homelessness safety net for children and families. It would cut nearly $1 billion from spending on children's housing — more than 6% after adjusting for inflation — largely by eliminating the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP). The proposal would also eliminate the Rural Housing Voucher Program at the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the housing program dedicated

to Tribal Priority Allocations at the Department of the Interior, and Choice Neighborhoods at HUD's Public and Indian Housing Bureau. The President's proposed budget also would cut HUD's Homeless Assistance Grants by approximately $400 million, Project-Based Rental Assistance by approximately $900 million, and the Native American Housing Block Grant Program by $257 million. Together, these cuts and eliminations would leave fewer resources available to prevent homelessness, preserve affordable housing, and help children and families remain safely housed.

Looking Ahead

Homelessness among young children and families is itself a crisis, with profound consequences for children's health, development, education, and long-term well-being. Federal policy must prioritize preventing homelessness before a housing crisis deepens and ensuring that families who do experience homelessness receive immediate, comprehensive support. Congress must protect and significantly increase investments in affordable housing, rental assistance, eviction prevention, and homelessness assistance, while ensuring that families with children, expectant parents, youth who experience the foster care system, and unaccompanied youth have access to housing and supportive services tailored to their needs. Federal programs must improve coordination so that schools, early childhood programs, child welfare agencies, and housing providers can identify children and families experiencing homelessness and connect them to assistance, including by aligning federal definitions of homelessness so that children and families are not excluded from help because of where they sleep. Finally, Congress must fully fund the McKinney-Vento Education for Homeless Children and Youth program,[9] expand targeted housing supports for young children and youth — including youth experiencing the foster care system — and ensure that children experiencing homelessness are identified, housed, enrolled in school, and supported to succeed.

Housing Endnotes

1 Young Children Experiencing Homelessness: An Overview. (2020). In SchoolHouse Connection. SchoolHouse Connection. https://schoolhouseconnection.org/article/young-children-experiencing-homelessness-an-overview

2 Badger, E., Miller, C. C., & Parlapiano, A. (2023, October 2). The Americans Most Threatened by Eviction: Young Children. The New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/2023/10/02/upshot/evictions-children-american-renters.html

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4 Petit-Frere, M. (2026, June 26). Families with children are losing ground in one of the country's most important housing assistance programs. Family Promise - Transforming the Lives of Families Experiencing Homelessness. https://familypromise.org/latest/families-with-children-are-losing-ground-in-one-of-the-countrys-most-important-housing-assistance-programs/

5 President's FY 2027 Budget Eliminates Federal Funding for LIHEAP. (2026, April 3). National Energy Assistance Directors Association. https://neada.org/wp-content/uploads/2026/04/PresidentBudget2027Response.pdf

6 US Census Bureau. (2026, January 26). Energy and Rental Assistance: 2023. Census.Gov. https://www.census.gov/content/dam/Census/library/factsheets/2026/demo/p70fs-213.pdf

7 President's 2027 Budget Proposal Fails To Invest in Babies and Their Families | ZERO TO THREE. (2026, April 3). ZERO to Three. https://www.zerotothree.org/news/presidents-2027-budget-proposal-fails-to-invest-in-babies-and-their-families/

8 Ibid.

9 Federal Policy Priorities for the 119th Congress. (2024). In SchoolHouse Connection. https://schoolhouseconnection.org/article/federal-policy-priorities-for-the-119th-congress




HOUSING

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

-94.19%
2022-2026

Choice Neighborhoods

Department: HUD | Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 53.8%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 350.0 M	$ 350.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 25.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 188.3 M	$ 188.3 M	$ 40.4 M	$ 40.4 M	$ 13.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	62.15%	-4.83%	-79.21%	-2.63%	-67.63%	-100.00% ❗

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

-1.12%
2022-2026

Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 120.3 M	$ 125.3 M	$ 146.3 M	$ 146.3 M	$ 146.3 M	$ 146.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.56%	-0.88%	13.28%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Consolidated Runaway and Homeless Youth Programs are 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.

2022-2026
+11.77%

Homeless Assistance Grants

Department: HUD | Bureau: Community Planning and Development
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.6%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.213 B	$ 3.633 B	$ 4.051 B	$ 4.051 B	$ 4.417 B	$ 4.024 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 726.1 M	$ 821.1 M	$ 915.5 M	$ 915.5 M	$ 998.2 M	$ 909.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.39%	7.61%	8.18%	-2.63%	5.89%	-11.24%

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

-6.9%
2022-2026

Housing Program (TPA)

Department: Interior | Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 11.7 M	$ 12.2 M	$ 11.9 M	$ 11.9 M	$ 13.4 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 2.6 M	$ 2.7 M	$ 2.6 M	$ 2.6 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.12%	-0.92%	-5.21%	-2.63%	9.32%	-100.00%

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

-13.46%
2022-2026

Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 20%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.800 B	$ 4.000 B	$ 4.025 B	$ 4.025 B	$ 4.045 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 760.1 M	$ 800.0 M	$ 805.0 M	$ 805.0 M	$ 809.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-57.32%	0.17%	-2.38%	-2.63%	-2.40%	-100.00%

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

-13.27%
2022-2026

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

Department: Agriculture | Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27.8%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 45.0 M	$ 48.0 M	$ 48.0 M	$ 48.0 M	$ 48.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 12.5 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 13.3 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	4.24%	1.51%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-78.55%
2022-2026

National Housing Trust Fund

Department: HUD | Bureau: Community Planning and Development
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27.5%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 739.0 M	$ 354.3 M	$ 195.9 M	$ 216.4 M	$ 195.0 M	$ 267.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 203.2 M	$ 97.4 M	$ 53.9 M	$ 59.5 M	$ 53.6 M	$ 73.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	221.47%	-54.37%	-46.37%	7.58%	-12.49%	33.40%

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

2022-2026
+18.9%

Native American Housing Block Grant Program

Department: HUD | Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15.9%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 772.0 M	$ 787.0 M	$ 1.344 B	$ 1.105 B	$ 1.129 B	$ 872.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 122.7 M	$ 125.1 M	$ 213.7 M	$ 175.7 M	$ 179.5 M	$ 138.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	10.39%	-2.98%	65.68%	-19.94%	-0.77%	-24.75%

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

2022-2026
+8.15%

Project-Based Rental Assistance

Department: HUD | Bureau: Office of Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27.5%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 13.940 B	$ 13.938 B	$ 16.010 B	$ 16.890 B	$ 18.543 B	$ 17.640 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 3.834 B	$ 3.833 B	$ 4.403 B	$ 4.645 B	$ 5.099 B	$ 4.851 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.07%	-4.85%	11.44%	2.72%	6.62%	-7.32%

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

-19.97%
2022-2026

Public Housing Fund (Formerly Public Housing Operating Fund)

Department: HUD | Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37.75%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.452 B	$ 8.514 B	$ 8.811 B	$ 8.811 B	$ 8.319 B	$ 8.622 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 3.190 B	$ 3.214 B	$ 3.326 B	$ 3.326 B	$ 3.141 B	$ 3.255 B
Real Change from Prior Year	61.00%	-4.13%	0.40%	-2.63%	-8.30%	0.97%

The Public Housing Fund supports the operation of public housing units, including maintenance, security, and social services for residents. This book does not track the Public Housing Capital Fund.

-1.11%
2022-2026

Rural Rental Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture | Bureau: Rural Housing Service
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 27.95%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.410 B	$ 1.488 B	$ 1.608 B	$ 1.610 B	$ 1.715 B	$ 1.795 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 394.1 M	$ 415.9 M	$ 449.4 M	$ 449.9 M	$ 479.3 M	$ 501.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.94%	0.43%	4.84%	-2.53%	3.48%	1.97%

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

-14.63%
2022-2026

Service Connection for Youth on the Streets

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 20.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M	$ 21.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-0.07%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

2022-2026
+14.19%

Tenant-Based Rental Assistance

Department: HUD | Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 33%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 27.370 B	$ 30.253 B	$ 32.387 B	$ 36.041 B	$ 38.439 B	$ 38.846 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 9.032 B	$ 9.984 B	$ 10.688 B	$ 11.894 B	$ 12.685 B	$ 12.819 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.62%	5.19%	3.86%	8.36%	3.58%	-1.54%

The Housing Choice Voucher Program, or Tenant-Based Rental Assistance (commonly called "Section 8"), helps subsidize housing costs for more than 2 million families through the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is the federal government's largest low-income housing assistance program. Families with children are a declining share of Housing Choice Voucher recipients.

INCOME SUPPORT

Income Support Funding

Background

Income support programs provide essential financial assistance to children and families and remain among the nation's most effective strategies for reducing child poverty and economic hardship. Programs such as the Child Tax Credit (CTC), the Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), and Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) play a critical role in strengthening the economic security of tens of millions of households. Extensive research demonstrates that these tax credits and direct cash assistance not only reduce poverty but also improve children's developmental outcomes, strengthen family well-being, and foster healthier parent-child relationships.[1] Their effectiveness was especially evident during implementation of the American Rescue Plan Act, when temporary expansions of income support programs helped cut child poverty nearly in half.

Compared with children in many other developed nations, children born into poverty in the United States are far more likely to remain poor as adults. This persistent gap limits economic mobility and undermines the nation's long-term economic growth and social stability.[2] The federal tax code is one of Congress's most powerful policy tools for improving children's lives by providing tax credits, deductions, and asset-building opportunities that reduce poverty, strengthen family economic security, and expand opportunity for future generations.

Overall Analysis

A substantial body of research demonstrates that investments in children — particularly those in low-income families — generate some of the highest returns of any public investment.[3] Yet despite this compelling evidence, the share of federal spending devoted to income support programs has declined significantly since fiscal year (FY) 2022.

-36.85% **Real Percent Change in Income Support Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON INCOME SUPPORT

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$276.984 B	$176.134 B	$185.959 B	$199.533 B	$215.143 B	$224.293 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-28.26%	-39.48%	2.43%	4.48%	4.71%	1.57%
Share of Total Spending	4.66%	2.86%	2.75%	2.87%	2.95%	2.91%

From FY 2022 to FY 2026, children's share of federal spending on income support programs declined by more than 35%. This alarming drop was driven mostly by the expiration of pandemic-era improvements to the CTC, EITC, and Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit that took effect in 2021. The share of federal spending on children in this category reached 4.66% in FY 2022 when total funding hit $277 billion. Since then, the share of federal spending on income support programs that goes to children has remained at less than 3%. From FY 2025 to FY 2026, investment in income support programs for children rose just over $15 billion, resulting in a small increase in children's share from 2.87%to 2.95% of the federal budget. In real terms, that led to a 4.71% increase.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Child Tax Credit

The Child Tax Credit (CTC) is one of the federal government's most powerful tools for reducing child poverty and supporting families with children. In 2021, Congress temporarily expanded the credit by increasing its value, making it fully refundable, and providing monthly payments to families. Those changes helped drive child poverty to a historic low, falling from 9.7% in FY 2021 to 5.2% in FY 2022. After those improvements expired, child poverty climbed sharply, reaching 12.4% in 2022 and 13.4% in 2024.[4] Although H.R. 1, enacted in July 2025, raised the maximum CTC from $2,000 to $2,200, the increase fails to keep pace with inflation and leaves families with less purchasing power than the credit provided in 2017.[5] In 2024, the refundable portion of the CTC lifted almost 1.5 million children out of poverty.[6]

H.R. 1 raised the maximum CTC to $2,200 but inflation has undermined the $200 increase, leaving families with less purchasing power than in 2017.

H.R. 1 also continues to deny the full credit to 19 million children because their families' earnings are too low to qualify, and prevents 2.6 million U.S. citizen children from receiving any benefit because their caregiver does not have a Social Security number.[7] The law likewise fails to protect families whose incomes unexpectedly decline due to circumstances beyond their control, such as the birth of a child, natural disasters, domestic violence, the death of a parent, job loss, or the need to leave work to provide caregiving. Coupled with the legislation's significant cuts and policy changes to Medicaid, the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), H.R. 1 leaves behind the children with the greatest needs and does little to reduce child poverty.[8]

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Earned Income Tax Credit

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable tax credit that supplements the earnings of low- and moderate-income workers. According to the National Conference of State Legislatures, 31 states, along with the District of Columbia, Guam, and Puerto Rico, have enacted their own EITCs.[9] Studies show that recipients primarily use the credit to cover essential household expenses, including food, rent, clothing, and school supplies.[10] Research demonstrates that its benefits to children extend well beyond immediate financial assistance by improving educational attainment, health outcomes, lifetime earnings, and even retirement security.[11]

Although EITC funding increased modestly by 2.17% from $65.2 billion in FY 2025 to $66.6 billion in FY 2026, the increase failed to keep pace with inflation, resulting in a nearly 1% decline in real terms.

The value of the credit depends on several factors, including a taxpayer's earned income and whether they have qualifying children. Since its enactment more than four decades ago, the EITC has grown from a modest tax benefit into one of the nation's most effective anti-poverty programs. Temporary enhancements enacted through the American Rescue Plan Act nearly tripled the maximum credit for low-income workers without children, allowed parents of children ineligible for the Child Tax Credit (CTC) because they lacked a Social Security number to claim the enhanced childless worker credit, and expanded eligibility to include young adults ages 18-24 who had experienced foster care or homelessness. In 2024, the EITC and the refundable portion of the CTC together lifted 3.7 million children out of poverty.[12]

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Adoption Tax Credit

The Adoption Tax Credit helps families offset the significant costs associated with adopting a child, including adoption fees, legal expenses, and travel costs. The credit provided up to $17,280 per eligible child in tax year 2025, with up to $5,000 available as a refundable credit following improvements enacted through H.R. 1.[13] While this change expands access for some families, the credit remains only partially refundable, limiting the ability of many lower-income families to receive the full value of the benefit. Making the Adoption Tax Credit fully refundable would ensure that all eligible adoptive families can access the full support intended to help children achieve safe, permanent family connections. This year's analysis includes the mandatory funding for the refundable portion of the tax credit, and in FY 2026 the investment is estimated at $92 million.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families

Following the expiration of the 2021 Child Tax Credit expansion, Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) became one of the few remaining federal programs that provides ongoing monthly cash assistance to families with low incomes. In addition to direct cash assistance, TANF supports millions of children and families through child care subsidies, state tax credits, food banks, and other critical services. Approximately 80% of TANF recipients are children.[14] TANF funding remained flat in FY 2026, allowing inflation to create a 2.88% decline in real funding compared to FY 2025. This real decline occurs year after year because the TANF block grant has not been adjusted for inflation or population growth since it was established in 1997. For families who receive assistance, TANF provides a vital source of income to help cover necessities such as food, rent, diapers, and other essential household expenses. In addition to its shrinking real spending power, the program's strict work requirements and other eligibility restrictions prevent many children and families in need from receiving assistance at all.

The Fiscal Responsibility Act of 2023 made several changes to the TANF program, some of which could expand the number of households subject to its stringent work requirements and increase the risk that families with children lose vital assistance. Because Congress has relied on a series of short-term TANF reauthorizations over the past two decades rather than a long-term reauthorization, the program remains vulnerable to ongoing policy changes that can weaken its effectiveness and further erode its value for children and families.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

Most mandatory income support programs, including the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC), see funding increases in the President's FY 2027 budget proposal. However, these increases happen automatically, driven by eligibility and participation rather than policy changes proposed in the President's budget. But discretionary income support programs — for which the President is proposing actual funding changes — do not fare as well. The President's FY 2027 budget request eliminates three of the five existing discretionary income support programs and proposes deep cuts to the remaining two. The request eliminates the Family Self-Sufficiency Program at the Department of Housing and Urban Development, as well as the Human Services Tribal Design program and the Welfare Assistance program at the Bureau of Indian Affairs. It also reduces funding for the Indian Child Welfare Act and the Social Services program at the Bureau of Indian Affairs by more than 35%. In addition, the Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs, administered by the Administration for Children and Families, would fall by nearly $1.154 billion, from $5.694 billion in FY 2026 to $4.541 billion in FY 2027.

Looking Ahead

The tax code offers lawmakers a critical tool for meaningful progress in reducing child poverty, advancing equity across income, race, and gender, and helping children and families achieve greater financial stability. Unfortunately, under H.R. 1, changes to the Child Tax Credit (CTC) and other family-related tax provisions — including child care tax credits and new tax-advantaged savings accounts — disproportionately benefit higher-income families while failing to support the low-income children who need assistance most. The Tax Policy Center at Urban Institute finds that, as a share of the economy, federal spending on children through the tax code will actually decline over time as a result of H.R. 1.[15] Coupled with significant cuts to Medicaid, CHIP, and SNAP, these tax changes not only harm children but also represent a missed opportunity to advance proven, cost-effective policies that actively improve their well-being.

Future tax and wealth-building reforms should strengthen investments in children and families, support a more inclusive economy, and help close the wealth gap. The creation of Trump Accounts (Section 530A "baby savings accounts" under H.R. 1) reflects growing recognition that assets, not just income, play an important role in shaping children's long-term economic security. However, as currently designed, the program risks leaving behind many children facing the greatest economic hardship. Without significant modifications, this program will likely reinforce and deepen existing racial wealth gaps by providing greater opportunities for asset accumulation to children whose families already have greater financial resources while offering limited support to children starting with fewer assets. Automatic, income-targeted federal contributions for children with the greatest needs are necessary to ensure the program serves as a meaningful tool for expanding opportunity and building wealth. Because the one-time $1,000 government seed deposit into these accounts is not available until a child reaches age 18, it is not included as an income support investment in the *Children's Budget* analysis.

Income Support Endnotes

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INCOME SUPPORT

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

New Since 2022

Adoption Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 92.0 M	$ 184.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	94.86%

Under this program, if you adopt an eligible child, you may be able to claim the Adoption Tax Credit or income exclusion for employer-provided adoption benefits. We only include the refundable portion of this tax credit, up to $5,000 per qualifying child.

-100% 2022-2026

Child and Dependent Care Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.630 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

-80.33% 2022-2026

Child Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 131.435 B	$ 29.049 B	$ 26.248 B	$ 26.470 B	$ 31.800 B	$ 32.033 B
Real Change from Prior Year	54.24%	-78.97%	-12.34%	-1.80%	16.67%	-1.86%

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

2022-2026 **+18.45%**

Dependency and Indemnity Compensation

Department: Veterans Affairs | Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 3.77%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.768 B	$ 10.042 B	$ 10.936 B	$ 11.843 B	$ 12.774 B	$ 13.653 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 330.6 M	$ 378.6 M	$ 412.3 M	$ 446.5 M	$ 481.6 M	$ 514.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.72%	9.00%	5.65%	5.45%	4.75%	4.13%

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

2022-2026 **+43.94%**

Disability Compensation (Veterans)

Department: Veterans Affairs | Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.19%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 115.533 B	$ 135.980 B	$ 157.593 B	$ 179.454 B	$ 204.542 B	$ 228.880 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 25.637 B	$ 30.174 B	$ 34.970 B	$ 39.821 B	$ 45.388 B	$ 50.788 B
Real Change from Prior Year	5.06%	12.01%	12.43%	10.88%	10.69%	9.02%

Disability Compensation is a benefit paid to veterans with disabilities that are the result of a disease or injury incurred or aggravated during active service.

-4% 2022-2026

Disability Trust Fund Benefits

Department: Social Security Administration | Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 4.4%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 143.048 B	$ 149.443 B	$ 156.511 B	$ 157.300 B	$ 168.900 B	$ 178.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 6.294 B	$ 6.575 B	$ 6.886 B	$ 6.921 B	$ 7.432 B	$ 7.832 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.57%	-0.58%	1.60%	-2.14%	4.28%	2.68%

Disability Trust Fund Benefits provide monthly benefits to disabled-worker beneficiaries and their spouses and children.

-1.07% 2022-2026

Earned Income Tax Credit (Refundability)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 54.725 B	$ 55.468 B	$ 60.011 B	$ 65.215 B	$ 66.589 B	$ 68.401 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 53.083 B	$ 53.804 B	$ 58.211 B	$ 63.259 B	$ 64.591 B	$ 66.349 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-16.54%	-3.54%	4.96%	5.82%	-0.84%	0.08%

The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is a refundable tax credit available to eligible workers earning relatively low wages. Because the credit is refundable, an EITC recipient need not owe taxes to receive the benefit.

↑ 2022-2026 +53.96%

Family Self-Sufficiency Program

Department: HUD | Bureau: Public and Indian Housing
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 36.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 109.0 M	$ 125.0 M	$ 195.5 M	$ 195.5 M	$ 206.4 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 39.3 M	$ 45.1 M	$ 70.6 M	$ 70.6 M	$ 74.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	27.34%	9.14%	51.73%	-2.63%	2.53%	-100.00% !

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

↓ -38.88% 2022-2026

Human Services Tribal Design (TPA)

Department: Interior | Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 290.0 K	$ 218.0 K	$ 218.0 K	$ 217.0 K	$ 218.0 K	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 64.1 K	$ 48.2 K	$ 48.2 K	$ 48.0 K	$ 48.2 K	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-28.46%	-2.99%	-3.07%	-2.44%	-100.00% !

The Human Services Tribal Design program supports American Indian/Alaska Native people by allowing tribes flexibility to redesign their Social Services program delivery as authorized under the Snyder Act of 1924. This Tribal Priority Allocations (TPA) funding gives tribes the ability to design Social Services programs that are both cost effective and fit the needs of their communities. Funding is prioritized by tribes to this line item and is distributed directly to tribes as base funding.

↓ -20.62% 2022-2026

Indian Child Welfare Act (TPA)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.8 M	$ 16.9 M	$ 16.6 M	$ 16.9 M	$ 10.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.12%	-1.89%	-8.12%	-4.52%	-0.96%	-37.33%

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

2022-2026 ↑ +14.18%

Old Age and Survivors Insurance Benefits

Department: Social Security Administration | Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2.35%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$1.064 T	$ 1.192 T	$ 1.304 T	$ 1.411 T	$ 1.494 T	$ 1.580 T
Estimated Share to Children	$ 25.001 B	$ 28.015 B	$ 30.653 B	$ 33.163 B	$ 35.109 B	$ 37.121 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.56%	6.64%	6.15%	5.35%	2.82%	3.01%

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

2022-2026 ↑ +10.38%

Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 89%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.194 B	$ 4.183 B	$ 4.888 B	$ 5.391 B	$ 5.694 B	$ 4.541 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 3.733 B	$ 3.723 B	$ 4.350 B	$ 4.798 B	$ 5.068 B	$ 4.041 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-12.45%	-5.09%	13.37%	7.39%	2.59%	-22.31%

The Payments to States for Child Support Enforcement and Family Support Programs enforce the support obligations owed by absent parents to their children; locate absent parents; establish paternity; and obtain child, spousal, and medical support.

-13.87%
2022-2026

Social Services (TPA)
Department: Interior | Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 53.3 M	$ 54.9 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 56.5 M	$ 34.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 11.8 M	$ 12.1 M	$ 11.7 M	$ 11.7 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 7.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.55%	-1.90%	-6.48%	-2.56%	3.47%	-40.85%

Social Services (Tribal Priority Allocations) funding supports a number of activities for tribally operated social services programs and BIA staff at the Regional field levels. Social Services funding is provided annually to approximately 300 tribes and/or BIA field sites across the nation. Under the umbrella of Social Services, tribes operate a multitude of programs, including Financial Assistance and Social Services, Child Protection Services and Child Welfare, Adult Protection Services, supervised Individual Indian Money Accounts Services, and Family and Domestic Violence. These funds provide support for frontline responders handling child and domestic violence in Indian Country.

-10.2%
2022-2026

Supplemental Security Income (SSI) Federal Benefit Payments
Department: Social Security Administration | Bureau: Independent Agency
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 61.206 B	$ 63.154 B	$ 61.931 B	$ 64.500 B	$ 67.600 B	$ 69.700 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 10.405 B	$ 10.736 B	$ 10.528 B	$ 10.965 B	$ 11.492 B	$ 11.849 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.03%	-1.80%	-4.86%	1.41%	1.78%	0.45%

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

-34.72%
2022-2026

Survivors' Pension Benefits (Non-Service Connected Death)
Department: Veterans Affairs | Bureau: Benefits Programs
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 8.14%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.350 B	$ 1.297 B	$ 1.266 B	$ 1.145 B	$ 1.084 B	$ 1.008 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 109.9 M	$ 105.6 M	$ 103.1 M	$ 93.2 M	$ 88.2 M	$ 82.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-14.67%	-8.57%	-5.30%	-11.93%	-8.06%	-9.40%

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

-17.21%
2022-2026

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 77.71%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.037 B	$ 17.347 B	$ 17.347 B	$ 17.347 B	$ 17.347 B	$ 17.347 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 13.239 B	$ 13.480 B	$ 13.480 B	$ 13.480 B	$ 13.480 B	$ 13.480 B
Real Change from Prior Year	2.62%	-3.10%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) is designed to assist struggling families both through direct cash payments and through work supports, such as job training and child care assistance. In addition, TANF supports child welfare services (states use these funding streams to supplement child welfare programs), child care, and state tax credits benefiting low-income families. TANF replaced traditional cash welfare in 1996. Because it is a block grant, funding has not responded to changes in the economy or increases in participation, and the real value has declined over time. Nearly 78% of TANF recipients are children.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Welfare Assistance (TPA)

Department: Interior | Bureau: Bureau of Indian Affairs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 78.5 M	$ 78.5 M	$ 78.5 M	$ 78.5 M	$ 78.5 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.3 M	$ 17.3 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.76%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Welfare Assistance program offers five types of secondary assistance: General Assistance, Child Care Assistance, Non-Medical Institutional or Custodial Care of Adults, Burial Assistance, and Emergency Assistance. Eligible American Indians and Alaska Natives are assessed, screened, and referred to primary public assistance A-HS-7 programs for possible assistance, such as Supplemental Security Insurance, Social Security Disability Insurance, and state-operated general assistance programs.

JUSTICE & CHILD PROTECTION

Justice and Child Protection Funding

Background

Justice and child protection policies shape how young people interact with the government in three critical areas: the juvenile justice system, child welfare, and the services provided to unaccompanied children who come to the United States. When these systems function as intended, they safeguard young people's rights, support family stability, and ensure that the government handles cases fairly and without unnecessary delay. When they fail, children can experience detention, interruptions in education, and separation from parents or other caregivers. Reliable, timely federal funding is essential to sustaining diversion and prevention efforts, mentoring, trauma-informed care, and services that strengthen families. Yet proposed changes to federal grant rules would expose these and other children's programs to greater uncertainty by allowing subjective, politically determined reviews and potentially unanticipated delays, suspensions, or reductions in funding. Because many services for children depend on discretionary grants, these changes could make it more difficult for agencies and community organizations to plan and maintain continuity of services, and ensure that young people remain in school, avoid unnecessary detention, and stay safely connected to their families.

Overall Analysis

In fiscal year (FY) 2026, the federal government allocated just $18.040 billion to these crucial justice and child protection efforts, down from just above $19 billion in FY 2022. Meanwhile, costs climbed,

-23.49% **Real Percent Change in Justice & Child Protection Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$19.171 B**	**19.669 B**	**$19.271 B**	**$18.078 B**	**$18.040 B**	**$16.507 B**
Real Change from Prior Year	**5.83%**	**-2.36%**	**-4.95%**	**-8.66%**	**-3.08%**	**-10.85%**
Share of Total Spending	0.32%	0.32%	0.28%	0.26%	0.25%	0.21%

delivering real cuts that deepened this blow. Young people need immediate help after crises, yet when Congress leans on continuing resolutions instead of passing budgets, they often delay programming and compress award periods, forcing providers to launch programs late and to operate on shortened timelines that strain staffing and continuity of care. At the same time, caseload and workforce costs have risen. For youth, flat dollars plus higher costs means fewer mentoring matches, fewer school-based counseling hours, thinner case management coverage, and longer waits for family support — conditions that raise the odds of court involvement, absenteeism, and placement instability.[1]

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Child Welfare / Title IV–E

The Administration's budget prioritizes the implementation of the Fostering the Future for American Children and Families executive order, with a focus on modernizing child welfare systems, increasing accountability and transparency, and improving services for youth transitioning out of foster care. The budget also advances an initiative of the Department of Health and Human Services called A Home for Every Child, which aims to increase the availability of foster families through prevention efforts and strengthened recruitment and retention strategies.

The budget indicates that existing Title IV-E funding will support child welfare information technology modernization, expanded use of AI and predictive analytics, development of a new state performance scorecard, and enhanced tools to connect former foster youth with education, employment, and other supports.

However, the proposal does not include additional details on funding levels or implementation costs, leaving questions about how these initiatives will be carried out in practice.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The President's proposed FY 2027 budget would reduce justice and child protection spending for children by $1.533 billion, a cut of more than 10% adjusted for inflation. This decline would reduce the share of justice and child protection spending for children to just 0.21% of the federal budget.

The largest reduction would be to the Unaccompanied Children Program, which the Administration cuts by more than $800 million. This program provides shelter, care and legal assistance for children who arrive in the U.S. without a parent or legal guardian. The Administration's plan to gut this program is especially troubling in light of a new report from the Brookings Institution that finds that more than 145,000 U.S. citizen children likely have already been separated from a parent due to detention over their immigration status in the second Trump Administration.[2] Other large cuts include Community Services Block Grants and Youth Mentoring.

Looking Ahead

Congress continues to advance the bipartisan Fostering the Future Act, a legislative package aimed at strengthening supports for youth transitioning out of foster care through updates to the Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood. The legislation includes several reforms designed to improve access to education, housing, employment, and other transition services for young people aging out of care.

The legislation does not include any additional federal funding for the Chafee Foster Care Program or the Chafee Education and Training Vouchers (ETV) program. As currently drafted, the legislation would require states to implement these expanded benefits within existing appropriations. Stakeholders have raised concerns that without a corresponding increase in funding, states may be forced to serve fewer youth, reduce the duration of assistance, or make difficult decisions about allocating limited resources. For high-demand states, the expanded ETV award could significantly reduce the number of students who can receive assistance unless Congress also increases annual appropriations.

Justice and Child Protection Endnotes

1 Congressional Research Service (2024). Federal Grants to States and Local Governments Under Continuing Resolutions (Washington, DC)

2 Howard, L., Cancian, M., Cantu, N., & Watson, T. (2026). The administration has detained 400,000 immigrants: What do we know about their children? In Brookings. https://www.brookings.edu/articles/the-administration-has-detained-400000-immigrants-what-do-we-know-about-their-children/


LBRIDGE

JUSTICE AND CHILD PROTECTION

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Adoption and Legal Guardianship Incentive Payments Program provides incentive payments to states that increase the number of adoptions of children in the public foster care system.

-10.23%
2022-2026

Adoption Opportunities

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 48.0 M	$ 51.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.85%	1.12%	0.82%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Community Living
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 300.0 K	$ 300.0 K	$ 300.0 K	$ 300.0 K	$ 300.0 K	$ 300.0 K
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

More than 2.5 million grandparents in the United States are the primary caretakers of their grandchildren. The Advisory Council to Support Grandparents Raising Grandchildren, authorized by Congress in 2018, is intended to identify, promote, coordinate, and disseminate to the public information, resources, and the best practices available to help grandparents and other older relatives raising children, with special emphasis on families impacted by the opioid crisis and Native American families.

-16.82%
2022-2026

Chafee Education and Training Vouchers

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 10%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 43.3 M	$ 44.3 M	$ 44.3 M	$ 44.3 M	$ 44.3 M	$ 44.3 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 4.3 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-15.87%	-2.63%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Chafee Education and Training Vouchers program provides vouchers of up to $5,000 per year to eligible youth who are, or were formerly, in foster care for expenses related to postsecondary education assistance, such as tuition, books, fees, supplies, and vocational training.

-18.64%
2022-2026

Chafee Foster Care Program for Successful Transition to Adulthood

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 10%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 142.9 M	$ 143.0 M	$ 143.0 M	$ 143.0 M	$ 143.0 M	$ 143.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 14.3 M	$ 14.3 M	$ 14.3 M	$ 14.3 M	$ 14.3 M	$ 14.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-75.78%	-4.77%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 36.0 M	$ 38.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 36.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.70%	0.46%	-8.09%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Child Abuse Discretionary Activities support a national child abuse hotline with resources and intervention in all modalities, including chat, text, and calls, to provide comprehensive capabilities to serve both youth and concerned adults facing child abuse and neglect.

-10.14% 2022-2026

Child Abuse State Grants

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 95.1 M	$ 105.1 M	$ 105.1 M	$ 105.1 M	$ 105.1 M	$ 105.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.20%	5.18%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Child Abuse State Grants assist states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services.

-8.53% 2022-2026

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel

Department: Justice | Bureau: Office of Justice Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.0 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	5.89%	7.06%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Child Abuse Training for Judicial Personnel grants support efforts to improve the juvenile justice and juvenile dependency systems' response to child abuse, neglect, commercial sexual exploitation, and sex trafficking of minors and related cases.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Child Welfare Services

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 268.7 M	$ 268.7 M	$ 268.7 M	$ 268.7 M	$ 268.7 M	$ 268.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-5.85% 2022-2026

Child Welfare Training

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 19.0 M	$ 19.0 M	$ 22.0 M	$ 22.0 M	$ 22.0 M	$ 22.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	12.34%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-8.53% 2022-2026

Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	18.96%	-12.69%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Children Exposed to Violence Awareness and Intervention Initiative helps implement effective juvenile crime and delinquency programs and assist children victimized by crime and abuse.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Children of Incarcerated Parents Demonstration Program grants aim to enhance and maintain parental and family relationships for incarcerated parents and mitigate the consequences of parental incarceration for the 7% of U.S. children who have experienced it.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K	$ 500.0 K
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Grants for the Children of Incarcerated Parents Web Portal support the development and enhancement of a publicly accessible website that will consolidate information regarding federal resources, grant opportunities, best and promising practices, and ongoing government initiatives that address and support children of incarcerated parents and their caregivers.

-22.52%

2022-2026

Children, Youth, and Families at Risk

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.4 M	$ 8.4 M	$ 8.0 M	$ 8.0 M	$ 8.0 M	$ 8.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-7.55%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

New Since 2022

Children's Interagency Coordinating Council

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

Children's Interagency Coordinating Council funding fosters greater coordination and transparency on child policy across agencies. The Council was also asked to examine and periodically report on a broad array of cross-cutting issues affecting child well-being.

-2.54%

2022-2026

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

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 15.1 M	$ 18.1 M	$ 18.1 M	$ 18.1 M	$ 18.1 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.06%	14.08%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

CDC Community Youth Violence Prevention grants support communities through their respective local health departments to prevent multiple forms of violence affecting adolescents, including peer-to-peer and teen dating violence. Since FY 2018, the president's budget requests do not specify funding for Youth Violence Prevention but include it as an activity under Injury Prevention and Control.

-16.6%

2022-2026

Community Services Block Grants

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 37%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 755.5 M	$ 770.0 M	$ 770.0 M	$ 770.0 M	$ 775.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 279.5 M	$ 284.9 M	$ 284.9 M	$ 284.9 M	$ 286.8 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.04%	-3.01%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.25%	-100.00%

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

-12.5%
2022-2026

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 65.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 60.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	0.29%	2.42%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-16.36%

Community-Based Child Abuse Prevention assists states and communities in addressing the need for innovative and effective child abuse prevention and treatment services.

-47.73%
2022-2026

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 14.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 9.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-32.02%	-12.69%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

Community-Based Violence Prevention Initiatives provide funds to jurisdictions to plan, develop, implement, and expand both adult- and youth-focused community violence intervention programs.

-7.85%
2022-2026

Consolidated Youth Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 15.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	15.82%	7.86%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-65.61%

Consolidated Youth Programs fund comprehensive child-centered community-based efforts and practices to address sexual and domestic violence.

-21.06%
2022-2026

Consumer Product Safety Commission

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 139.1 M	$ 152.5 M	$ 151.0 M	$ 151.0 M	$ 135.0 M	$ 135.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 48.7 M	$ 53.4 M	$ 52.8 M	$ 52.8 M	$ 47.3 M	$ 47.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.56%	4.37%	-3.96%	-2.63%	-13.16%	-2.57%

The Consumer Product Safety Commission is an independent regulatory agency whose primary responsibilities include protecting children and families against unreasonable risks of injury associated with consumer products, developing uniform safety standards for consumer products, and promoting research and investigation into the causes and prevention of product related deaths, illnesses, and injuries.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Court Appointed Special Advocate (CASA) Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 14.0 M	$ 15.0 M	$ 14.0 M	$ 14.0 M	$ 14.0 M	$ 9.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.78%	1.97%	-9.45%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-37.37%

The Court Appointed Special Advocate Program (CASA) helps ensure that abused children receive high-quality representation in dependency court hearings.

2022-2026
252.32%

Delinquency Prevention Program (minus specific program carveouts)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 6.5 M	$ 15.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-91.03%	693.07%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-49.50%	132.33%

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

-31.06%
2022-2026

Domestic Victims of Trafficking Grants

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 30.52%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.3 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M	$ 7.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 2.5 M	$ 2.1 M	$ 2.1 M	$ 2.1 M	$ 2.1 M	$ 2.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-19.30%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-0.4% 2022-2026

Family Violence Prevention and Services

Department: HHS | Bureau: Children and Family Services Programs
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.1%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 200.0 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 245.0 M	$ 245.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 44.2 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 53.0 M	$ 54.1 M	$ 54.1 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.54%	14.20%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-0.86%	-2.57%

Family Violence Prevention and Services provide funding to prevent incidents of domestic violence and to provide immediate shelter and supportive services.

-18.7% 2022-2026

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.5 M	$ 5.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M	$ 4.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	38.99%	16.32%	-20.62%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Girls in the Juvenile Justice System grants provide competitive demonstration grants focusing on girls in the youth justice system through responses and strategies that consider gender and the special needs of girls.

2022-2026 23.56%

Guardianship Assistance

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 254.0 M	$ 345.0 M	$ 336.6 M	$ 382.0 M	$ 386.0 M	$ 418.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.36%	29.26%	-5.36%	10.52%	-1.87%	5.50%

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

-34.96% 2022-2026

Improving Juvenile Indigent Defense Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.5 M	$ 2.5 M	$ 2.5 M	$ 2.5 M	$ 2.0 M	$ 2.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-22.31%	21.78%

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

-24.5% 2022-2026

Juvenile Justice Part B Formula Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 70.0 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 65.0 M	$ 65.0 M	$ 65.0 M	$ 65.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.19%	1.97%	-15.92%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-13.77% 2022-2026

Missing & Exploited Children Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 99.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 103.0 M	$ 103.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 108.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.41%	0.94%	-4.83%	-2.63%	-1.00%	0.21%

The Missing and Exploited Children Programs provide funds to public agencies or private nonprofit organizations for research, training, technical assistance, demonstration projects, or service programs designed to enhance support for missing children and their families.

-28.86% 2022-2026

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative (Youth Affected by Substance Abuse)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 12.0 M	$ 12.5 M	$ 10.5 M	$ 10.5 M	$ 10.5 M	$ 7.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	11.19%	-0.87%	-18.51%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-30.41%

Opioid Affected Youth Initiative grants support states, local communities, and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for children, youth, and at-risk juveniles and their families who have been impacted by the opioid crisis and drug addiction.

-4.31%
2022-2026

Payments to States for Adoption Assistance

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.736 B	$ 4.128 B	$ 4.706 B	$ 4.223 B	$ 4.397 B	$ 4.485 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-8.95%	5.15%	10.60%	-12.62%	1.12%	-0.62%

The Payments to States for Adoption Assistance program provides funds to states to subsidize families that adopt children with special needs who cannot be reunited with their families, thus preventing long, inappropriate stays in foster care.

-25.89%
2022-2026

Payments to States for Foster Care

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.830 B	$ 5.952 B	$ 6.382 B	$ 5.591 B	$ 5.314 B	$ 5.142 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.78%	-2.85%	4.04%	-14.69%	-7.70%	-5.73%

The Payments to States for Foster Care program provides matching reimbursement funds for foster care maintenance payments, costs for comprehensive child welfare information systems, training for staff, as well as foster and adoptive parents, and administrative costs to manage the program.

-12.4%
2022-2026

Poison Control

Department: HHS | Bureau: Health Resources and Services Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 52.95%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 25.8 M	$ 26.8 M	$ 26.8 M	$ 26.8 M	$ 27.8 M	$ 27.8 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 13.7 M	$ 14.2 M	$ 14.2 M	$ 14.2 M	$ 14.7 M	$ 14.7 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-3.61%	-1.15%	-2.99%	-2.63%	0.73%	-2.57%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Preventing Trafficking of Girls

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 4.0 M	$ 4.0 M	$ 4.0 M	$ 4.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	85.31%	18.96%	-22.39%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-38.4%
2022-2026

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Discretionary)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 82.5 M	$ 86.5 M	$ 72.5 M	$ 72.5 M	$ 62.5 M	$ 62.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-0.22%	-18.68%	-2.63%	-16.28%	-2.57%

-1.02%
2022-2026

Promoting Safe and Stable Families (Mandatory)

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 345.0 M**	**$ 345.0 M**	**$ 345.0 M**	**$ 345.0 M**	**$ 420.0 M**	**$ 420.0 M**
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.66%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	18.23%	-2.57%

The Promoting Safe and Stable Families program offers grants to states to help prevent the unnecessary separation of children from their families, to improve the quality of care and services to children and their families, and to promote family reunification.

-15.38%
2022-2026

Safe Routes to Schools

Department: Transportation | Bureau: Federal Highway Administration
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 13.84%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 1.384 B**	**$ 1.411 B**	**$ 1.440 B**	**$ 1.440 B**	**$ 1.440 B**	**$ 1.440 B**
Estimated Share to Children	**$ 191.5 M**	**$ 195.3 M**	**$ 199.3 M**	**$ 199.3 M**	**$ 199.3 M**	**$ 199.3 M**
Real Change from Prior Year	60.56%	-2.93%	-1.01%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The Safe Routes to Schools (SRTS) program provides funds to states to substantially improve the ability of primary and middle school students to safely walk and bicycle to school. Funding for SRTS is available to states through competitive block grant funding.

-23.14%
2022-2026

School Safety National Activities

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	**$ 201.0 M**	**$ 216.0 M**	**$ 216.0 M**	**$ 216.0 M**	**$ 190.0 M**	**$ 0.00**
Real Change from Prior Year	75.70%	2.27%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-14.57%	-100.00% *

School Safety National Activities enhance the country's efforts to prevent illegal drug use and violence among students and promote safety and discipline.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make Education Great Again funding stream.*

-1.76% 2022-2026

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 12.0 M	$ 14.5 M	$ 14.5 M	$ 14.5 M	$ 14.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	10.83%	14.99%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-18.7% 2022-2026

Social Services Block Grant

Department: HHS | Bureau: Administration for Children and Families
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 61%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.700 B	$ 1.700 B	$ 1.700 B	$ 1.700 B	$ 1.700 B	$ 1.700 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 1.037 B	$ 1.037 B	$ 1.037 B	$ 1.037 B	$ 1.037 B	$ 1.037 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.74%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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 older adults and people with disabilities.

2022-2026 **37.59%**

Social Services Research and Demonstration

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 44.5 M	$ 142.9 M	$ 75.0 M	$ 27.5 M	$ 75.3 M	$ 27.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	452.63%	205.49%	-49.05%	-64.29%	165.85%	-64.41%

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

-82.55%
2022-2026

STOP School Violence Act

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 382.0 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 82.0 M	$ 75.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	168.14%	-79.57%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-10.89%

The STOP School Violence Act provides funding for school security measures and trains teachers and students to recognize and respond to concerns of violence.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Support for Missing & Exploited Children

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.0 M	$ 6.0 M	$ 6.0 M	$ 6.0 M	$ 6.0 M	$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Support for Missing and Exploited Children assists federal law enforcement agencies in the investigation and recovery of missing children.

-7.08%
2022-2026

Tribal Youth Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 14.0 M	$ 17.0 M	$ 16.0 M	$ 16.0 M	$ 16.0 M	$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	29.72%	15.56%	-8.69%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-39.11%

The Tribal Youth Program seeks to support and enhance tribal efforts to prevent and reduce youth delinquency and strengthen a fair and beneficial youth justice system response for American Indian/Alaska Native youth.

-37.35%
2022-2026

Unaccompanied Children Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.506 B	$ 5.506 B	$ 4.188 B	$ 4.267 B	$ 4.243 B	$ 3.424 B
Real Change from Prior Year	40.23%	-4.83%	-26.21%	-0.78%	-3.44%	-21.37%

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

-12.5%
2022-2026

Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 97.0 M	$ 79.5 M	$ 98.4 M	$ 101.4 M	$ 104.4 M	$ 104.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-1.23%	-22.04%	20.14%	0.29%	0.03%	-2.57%

The Unaccompanied Refugee Minors Program ensures that eligible unaccompanied minor populations receive the full range of assistance, care, and services available to all foster children in the state by establishing a legal authority to act in place of the child's unavailable parent(s). The program works to reunify children with their parents or other appropriate adult relatives through family tracing and coordination with local refugee resettlement agencies. However, if reunification is not possible, each program works to design a case-specific permanency plan for each minor or youth in care.

2022-2026
5.94%

Victims of Child Abuse

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 33.0 M	$ 41.0 M	$ 41.0 M	$ 41.0 M	$ 43.0 M	$ 41.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.92%	18.24%	-2.99%	-2.63%	1.85%	-7.10%

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

-18.7%
2022-2026

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Youth Farm Safety Education and Certification supports efforts to deliver training to youth seeking employment or already employed in agricultural production.

-16.3%
2022-2026

Youth Mentoring

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 102.0 M	$ 107.0 M	$ 104.0 M	$ 104.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 43.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.49%	-0.17%	-5.71%	-2.63%	-1.95%	-60.10%

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

NUTRITION

Nutrition Funding

Background

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

Solving childhood hunger requires long-term, cross-cutting investments across various policy areas. Food assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), the Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC), and school nutrition programs that keep children fed year-round all work together to give children and families access to the food they need.

Overall Analysis

Federal spending on children's nutrition has dropped by more than $26 billion since fiscal year (FY) 2022, a 22% decrease. This trajectory underscores how children's health and well-being have been increasingly deprioritized, as the share of federal spending dedicated to children's nutrition now sits at just 1.26% of the total U.S. budget.

-36.83% **Real Percent Change in Nutrition Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON NUTRITION

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$118.519 B	$120.986 B	$92.867 B	$88.507 B	$92.078 B	$89.320 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-12.06%	-2.85%	-25.53%	-7.02%	1.03%	-5.49%
Share of Total Spending	2.00%	1.96%	1.37%	1.27%	1.26%	1.16%

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP)

SNAP is the nation's largest anti-hunger program, and the first line of defense against childhood food insecurity. It provides monthly benefits on an electronic benefits transfer (EBT) card, which recipients use to purchase food at grocery stores and other participating vendors. Nearly 16 million children rely on SNAP for access to nutritious foods, and children represent one-third of SNAP participants.

The downward trajectory in child nutrition spending is all but certain to continue, given that SNAP has come under relentless attack by the current Congress and the Trump Administration. In July 2025, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act put in motion $187 billion in cuts to SNAP, which could affect all 16 million children who rely on it. Shortly thereafter, the 43-day government shutdown made families and kids unsure at any given moment whether they'd have the support they need to put food on the table, forcing them to choose between food and diapers or other needs. The tumult hit food banks, where an estimated one-third of patrons are children, straining their resources. And it hit state agencies that are responsible for handling SNAP, making it impossible for them to accurately administer the program, a difficulty that will have direct implications for state budgets in the coming fiscal years.[1] Though Secretary of Agriculture Brooke Rollins, in testimony before Congress, has bragged about the sharp drop in SNAP participation as an achievement of the Trump Administration, economic conditions do not suggest families are better off and no longer need SNAP. An estimated 1 million children have already lost SNAP benefits, and that number will only continue to grow as states continue to grapple with the SNAP cost shift to states mandated in H.R. 1.[2]

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

Discretionary spending under the President's FY 2027 budget paints a clear picture of the Administration's goal to defund child nutrition in the near term. Most notable, for the second year in a row, is a requested cut of $1.4 billion to WIC's Fruit and Vegetable Program, which helps families purchase nutritious produce. The President's budget requests a cap on the cash value of the fruit and vegetable benefit that is much lower than current law. This change would limit the purchasing power of this benefit and the nutrition in children's diets.[3] Congress fortunately saw fit to fully fund this program in FY 2026, even though the White House requested a sharp reduction. At a time when grocery prices continue to rise, the President's FY 2027 request makes clear that the Administration does not prioritize making healthy foods more affordable for pregnant women, newborns, and their parents.

Looking Ahead

The worst cuts to SNAP are still to come. The partisan reconciliation bill signed into law on July 4, 2025, makes the largest cut to SNAP in history — roughly $187 billion over 10 years. This cut will undoubtedly increase childhood hunger, strain local food banks, and put pressure on state budgets as Congress shifts the cost of SNAP from the federal government to the states. These cuts will impact all 42 million people who rely on SNAP and will have a grave effect on the program's 16 million children.

The new cost shift forces states to fund 5-15% of SNAP costs, depending on their administrative error rate. States will struggle to cover this new cost and will have to choose between restricting eligibility, making benefits less supportive, or doing both. Because the state cost responsibility is in part a function of its error rate, states are rewarded if reducing the number of SNAP participants reduces its error rate. States could even opt out of the program entirely. All of these options will leave children hungrier, and

Congress should immediately act to delay or reverse this cost shift, which starts going into effect in 2027.[4]

The One Big Beautiful Bill also eliminates previous exemptions from work requirements and adds burdensome new requirements that put millions of families who rely on SNAP at risk of losing it. The legislation removed the exemption for caregivers of children ages 14-17, which puts at risk 800,000 such children whose households currently receive SNAP. It also removed the exemption for young adults ages 18-24 aging out of the foster care system, which forces these young people, who often are struggling on many fronts, to comply with burdensome requirements in order to continue qualifying.

Nutrition Endnotes

1 Bolt, Chad. "Children Need Congress to Reverse the SNAP Cost Shift to States." (2025, November 20). First Focus on Children. https://firstfocus.org/update/children-need-congress-to-repeal-the-snap-cost-shift-to-states/

2 Rosenbaum, Dottie, Joseph Llobrera, Catlin Nchako, and Luis Nuñez. "SNAP Tracker: People Are Losing Food Assistance as the Republican Megabill Is Implemented." (2026, June 22). Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. https://www.cbpp.org/research/food-assistance/snap-tracker-people-are-losing-food-assistance-as-the-republican-megabill

3 Eppes, Elisabet, and Luis Nuñez. "For Second Year in a Row, Trump Budget Seeks to Slash WIC Fruit and Vegetable Benefits for Millions." Center on Budget and Policy Priorities. (2026, April 14). https://www.cbpp.org/blog/for-second-year-in-a-row-trump-budget-seeks-to-slash-wic-fruit-and-vegetable-benefits-for

4 Bolt, Chad. "Senate Must Put Kids First in Any Farm Legislation." (2026, May 7). First Focus Campaign for Children. https://campaignforchildren.org/update/senate-must-put-kids-first-in-any-farm-legislation/

NUTRITION

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✱.

-14.81%
2022-2026

Child and Adult Care Food Program

Department: Agriculture | Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 96.22%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.315 B	$ 4.660 B	$ 4.244 B	$ 4.289 B	$ 4.521 B	$ 4.727 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 4.152 B	$ 4.484 B	$ 4.084 B	$ 4.127 B	$ 4.350 B	$ 4.549 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.43%	2.78%	-11.64%	-1.59%	2.35%	1.88%

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

2022-2026
+7.97%

Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/ Procurement

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.568 B	$ 1.788 B	$ 1.949 B	$ 1.960 B	$ 2.082 B	$ 2.180 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-0.56%	8.57%	5.70%	-2.05%	3.15%	2.04%

The Child Nutrition Program Commodity Reimbursement/Procurement fund supports commodity purchases used in the School Lunch, Child and Adult Care Food, and the Summer Food Service Programs.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Coordinated Review

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

-76.09%
2022-2026

Farm to School Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 17.0 M	$ 14.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 5.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	25.38%	-21.63%	-65.35%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Farm to School Grants program provides grants on a competitive basis to increase local food procurement for school meal programs and expand educational agriculture and gardening activities.

-68.73%
2022-2026

Farmers Market Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC Farmers' Market Nutrition Program)

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 26.0 M	$ 26.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	14.72%	-4.83%	-62.69%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

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

2022-2026
+16.78%

Food Safety Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.0 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.2 M	$ 4.3 M	$ 4.4 M	$ 4.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.48%	31.01%	-2.99%	-0.49%	-0.84%	-0.53%

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

-7.83%
2022-2026

Fresh Fruit and Vegetable Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 187.0 M	$ 191.0 M	$ 195.0 M	$ 205.0 M	$ 212.0 M	$ 217.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.32%	-2.80%	-0.95%	2.37%	0.43%	-0.27%

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

-100%
2022-2026

Pandemic EBT

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 25.000 B	$ 20.000 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-25.82%	-23.87%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Pandemic EBT program, or P-EBT, allows states to issue benefits on EBT cards, redeemable for food, to households with children who would have received free or reduced-price school meals if not for the closure of their schools due to the COVID-19 emergency. The American Rescue Plan Act extended the successful P-EBT program through the duration of the pandemic — including during the summer months.

-100%
2022-2026

School Breakfast Expansion Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.0 M	$ 3.0 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-77.39%	42.75%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

The purpose of the School Breakfast Expansion Grants was to provide funds to Local Education Agencies (LEAs) and qualifying schools, not to exceed $10,000 per school year, to establish, maintain, or expand the School Breakfast Program.

2022-2026
+3.26%

School Breakfast Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 5.189 B	$ 5.453 B	$ 6.141 B	$ 6.208 B	$ 6.590 B	$ 6.973 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.59%	0.02%	9.25%	-1.56%	3.09%	3.09%

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

2022-2026
+3.62%

School Lunch Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 14.666 B	$ 15.405 B	$ 16.625 B	$ 14.611 B	$ 18.692 B	$ 18.796 B
Real Change from Prior Year	0.36%	-0.04%	4.70%	-14.42%	24.24%	-2.03%

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

-72.55% 2022-2026

School Meals Equipment Grants

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 29.6 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 10.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.25%	-3.62%	-67.73%	-2.42%	-2.88%	-100.00%

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

-40.6% 2022-2026

Special Milk Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.3 M	$ 7.8 M	$ 6.7 M	$ 4.7 M	$ 4.6 M	$ 4.6 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-20.77%	19.03%	-17.46%	-31.09%	-5.79%	-2.23%

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

2022-2026 +11.12%

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

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 6.000 B	$ 6.000 B	$ 7.031 B	$ 7.597 B	$ 8.200 B	$ 8.000 B
Real Change from Prior Year	10.61%	-4.83%	13.68%	5.21%	4.83%	-4.95%

The Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC) provides federal grants to states for supplemental foods, health care referrals, and breastfeeding and nutrition education to low-income pregnant and postpartum women, as well as infants and children up to age 5 who are found to be at nutritional risk.

2022-2026 **+24.88%**

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 332.0 M	$ 339.0 M	$ 491.6 M	$ 497.5 M	$ 509.9 M	$ 426.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.97%	-2.83%	40.68%	-1.46%	-0.46%	-18.51%

State Administrative Expenses for Child Nutrition Programs provide 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, child care institutions, or adult care institutions.

New Since 2022

Summer EBT Benefits

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 2.522 B	$ 3.612 B	$ 4.016 B	$ 3.425 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.44%	7.98%	-16.91%

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

-100% 2022-2026

Summer EBT Demonstration

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 18.8 M	$ 40.0 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	6.62%	102.79%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A

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

2022-2026 **+26.6%**

Summer Food Service Program

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 581.1 M	$ 655.3 M	$ 859.3 M	$ 818.8 M	$ 904.8 M	$ 943.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.45%	7.33%	27.21%	-7.22%	7.32%	1.57%

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

-37.78%
2022-2026

Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program

Department: Agriculture | Bureau: Food and Nutrition Service
Type: Mandatory | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 43.23%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 140.441 B	$ 153.864 B	$ 122.383 B	$ 112.905 B	$ 107.473 B	$ 101.234 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 60.713 B	$ 66.515 B	$ 52.906 B	$ 48.809 B	$ 46.461 B	$ 43.763 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-11.47%	4.26%	-22.84%	-10.17%	-7.56%	-8.23%

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

-27.09%
2022-2026

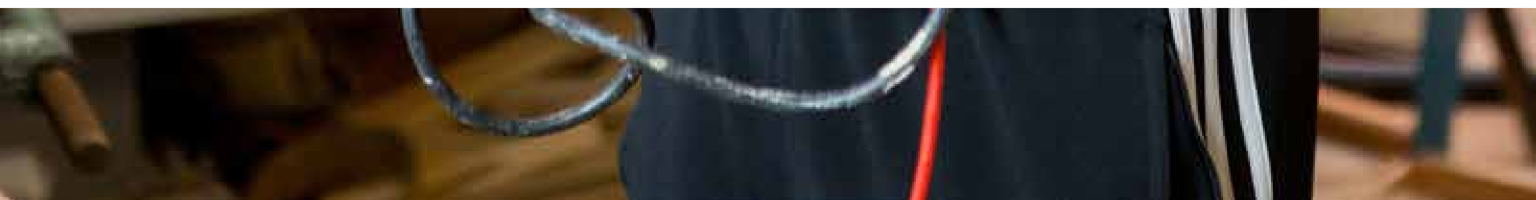
TEAM Nutrition

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 20.1 M	$ 20.2 M	$ 18.0 M	$ 18.0 M	$ 18.0 M	$ 18.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.88%	-4.43%	-13.37%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The TEAM Nutrition 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.

YOUTH TRAINING



Youth Training Funding

Background

Federal youth training programs help close the employment gap among 16- to 24-year-olds by funding work-based learning, industry credentials, and re-engagement pathways for at-risk youth. Core accounts include Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) Youth Program, YouthBuild, Job Corps at the Department of Labor (DOL), and Career and Technical Education (CTE) at the Department of Education. These programs make up a relatively small share of federal spending but connect young people to first jobs, apprenticeships, and postsecondary credentials.

Overall Analysis

Spending on youth training programs remained flat in fiscal year (FY) 2026, with every program tracked by the *Children's Budget* flat-funded. This spending represents a 2.88% decrease when adjusted for inflation because the purchasing power of these programs falls when they are flat-funded.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

Job Corps

Job Corps offers free occupational and educational training to young adults. A recent study finds that Job Corps offers "employment gains of 4 percentage points, 40 percent reductions in disability benefit receipt, and 10 percent increases in tax filing rates" with social benefits that exceed program costs.[1] However, President Trump's proposed FY 2027 budget would significantly reduce funding for this program (see below).

-16.49% **Real Percent Change in Youth Training Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON YOUTH TRAINING

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$1.926 B	$1.984 B	$1.978 B	$1.978 B	$1.978 B	$1.443 B
Real Change from Prior Year	-5.72%	-1.95%	-3.28%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-28.95%
Share of Total Spending	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.03%	0.02%

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget

The President's proposed FY 2027 budget would significantly cut youth training programs. Spending would fall by $535.6 million compared to FY 2026. Job Corps would get the largest cut at $602 billion. The proposal eliminates Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs.

The President's budget would create a new program called "Make America Skilled Again" (MASA), some of which would likely go to youth training programs. However, this program would not make up for the lost funding in the preexisting programs, according to the *Children's Budget* analysis.

Looking Ahead

Cuts to Medicaid and food assistance in the 2025 reconciliation law known as H.R. 1 are likely to make budgets tighter for at-risk youth and their families. The Congressional Budget Office estimates that cuts and changes to Medicaid under H.R. 1 will leave about 7.8 million more people uninsured by 2034[2] and that changes to the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) will reduce participation by about 2.4 million people in an average month.[3] Training programs exist to help 16- to 24-year-olds complete classes, earn industry credentials, and transition into jobs or federally supported Registered Apprenticeships, but those outcomes depend on steady attendance and basic support. With less health coverage and less help buying food, families have less money for bus fare to class or worksites, tools and safety gear for labs or apprenticeships, child care during training hours, and even exam fees, all of which raise dropout risk and lower completion and placement rates. If Congress ultimately moves toward a MASA-style consolidation, state allocation formulas and youth targeting requirements will determine whether the most vulnerable cohorts previously served by YouthBuild and the WIOA Youth Program continue to have access to these vital programs.

Youth Training Endnotes

1 Schochet, P. Z. (2020). Long-Run Labor Market Effects of the Job Corps Program: Evidence from a Nationally Representative Experiment. Journal of Policy Analysis and Management. https://doi.org/10.1002/pam.22233

2 Information Concerning Medicaid-Related Provisions in Title IV of H.R. 1. (2025). In Congressional Budget Office. https://www.cbo.gov/publication/61510

3 Congressional Budget Office Supplemental Information. (2025). https://www.cbo.gov/system/files/2025-08/61367-SNAP.pdf

YOUTH TRAINING

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✻.

-15.17% 2022-2026

Career and Technical Education Grants to States

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.380 B	$ 1.430 B	$ 1.440 B	$ 1.440 B	$ 1.440 B	$ 1.440 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 828.0 M	$ 857.9 M	$ 863.9 M	$ 863.9 M	$ 863.9 M	$ 863.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.21%	-1.39%	-2.31%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-2.57%

Career and Technical Education Grants to States support state and community efforts to improve career and technical education (CTE) for secondary and postsecondary students. These formula grants are directed to states with lower per capita income and larger proportions of students from ages 16-20. By clearly connecting education to postsecondary career success, CTE courses have shown to be effective in dropout prevention and recovery.

-18.16% 2022-2026

Job Corps

Department: Labor | Bureau: Office of Job Corps
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 38%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.749 B	$ 1.760 B	$ 1.760 B	$ 1.760 B	$ 1.760 B	$ 176.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 664.5 M	$ 668.9 M	$ 668.9 M	$ 668.9 M	$ 668.9 M	$ 66.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.21%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-90.26%

Job Corps provides young people ages 16-24 education and vocational training at no cost. The program also offers students a monthly stipend, assistance in job placement, and career counseling and transition support for up to 12 months after they graduate.

Proposed for 2027

Make America Skilled Again

Department: Labor | Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 14.77%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 3.425 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 505.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

In the President's FY 2027 budget proposal, several Labor Department programs are consolidated into a Make America Skilled Again program, including Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs and YouthBuild.

2022-2026 **+36.09%**

National Programs for Career, Technical, and Adult Education

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

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 7.4 M	$ 32.4 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 12.4 M	$ 10.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 4.5 M	$ 19.5 M	$ 7.5 M	$ 7.5 M	$ 7.5 M	$ 6.0 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	315.77%	-62.83%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-21.56%

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

-17.39% 2022-2026

Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act Youth Training Programs

Department: Labor | Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 41%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 933.1 M	$ 948.1 M	$ 948.1 M	$ 948.1 M	$ 948.1 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 382.6 M	$ 388.7 M	$ 388.7 M	$ 388.7 M	$ 388.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.14%	-3.30%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

The Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) helped create a comprehensive system of workforce preparation for the nation's young people. Under WIOA, the Department of Labor provides funds to Workforce Investment Boards, which distribute money to local providers on a competitive basis.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make America Skilled Again funding stream.*

-13.8% 2022-2026

YouthBuild

Department: Labor | Bureau: Employment and Training Administration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 47%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 99.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 105.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 46.5 M	$ 49.4 M	$ 49.4 M	$ 49.4 M	$ 49.4 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.94%	0.90%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

YouthBuild offers grants to provide education, employment skills, and training opportunities to disadvantaged youth with the goal of helping them succeed.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, this program is consolidated into the Make America Skilled Again funding stream.*

INTERNATIONAL

International Funding

Background

For more than six decades, U.S. international development and humanitarian programs served as the cornerstone of global efforts to protect and improve the lives of children worldwide.[1] For less than 1% of the U.S. federal budget, these investments delivered measurable, often transformative progress in child survival, health, nutrition, education, and protection across some of the world's most vulnerable communities. Between 2000 and 2023, the number of global deaths among children under 5 declined from 10.1 million to 4.8 million, reflecting in large part sustained investments by the United States.[2] By helping cut child mortality rates, combat malnutrition, expand access to schooling, and shield children from exploitation and abuse, U.S. foreign assistance translated American values into life-saving action on a global scale. This commitment enjoyed longstanding bipartisan support in Congress and among the American people, reflecting a broad consensus that U.S. leadership in child survival, development, and humanitarian assistance for communities experiencing poverty or crisis was both a moral imperative and a strategic priority.

The Historic Role of U.S. Foreign Assistance in Advancing Child Well-Being

Between 1961 and 2024, the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) played a central role in many of the most significant advances in global child survival and public health in modern history. The agency helped expand immunization coverage, reduce maternal and child mortality, combat malaria and tuberculosis, respond to famines and humanitarian emergencies, and support millions of children through nutrition, education, and child protection programs. USAID and the Centers for

-41.74% **Real Percent Change in International Funding from FY 2022 to FY 2026**

TOTAL SPENDING ON INTERNATIONAL PROGRAMS

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$6.621 B	$7.016 B	$6.845 B	$6.562 B	$4.744 B	$2.648 B
Real Change from Prior Year	9.95%	10.63%	10.91%	10.97%	9.29%	7.44%
Share of Total Spending	0.11%	0.11%	0.10%	0.09%	0.06%	0.03%

Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) were also instrumental in implementing landmark bipartisan initiatives such as the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) and the President's Malaria Initiative, contributing to dramatic reductions in HIV transmission, malaria-related deaths, and preventable childhood illness worldwide.[3]

As recently as 2024, the United States stood as the world's undisputed leader in promoting global health, food security, disaster response, and child well-being. But beginning in 2025, that leadership was deliberately dismantled by the Trump Administration.

The Collapse of U.S. Foreign Assistance and Its Impact on Children Worldwide

Between fiscal year (FY) 2021 and FY 2024, the United States remained the world's most generous donor to international programs focused on improving the lives of children and families living in poverty, conflict, and humanitarian crises.

In addition to the U.S., Global Official Development Assistance (ODA) increased between 2021 and 2023 as donor governments responded to overlapping health, food, climate, and displacement crises, as well as the ongoing ripple effects of the COVID-19 pandemic. Funding grew steadily, peaking in 2023, before declining by 6% in 2024.[4]

Between FY 2025 and FY 2026, U.S. foreign assistance underwent an unprecedented contraction. The Trump Administration abruptly dismantled USAID, first freezing all foreign aid, then shuttering 86% of U.S. foreign assistance programming, and transferring the remaining activities to the State Department. The consequences have been severe and far-reaching.

The dismantling of USAID triggered cascading harms for children globally, particularly in countries that had relied on U.S.-supported nutrition, vaccination, HIV treatment, malaria prevention, food assistance, water and sanitation, and humanitarian child protection programs. UNICEF warned in 2025 that funding disruptions associated with aid restructuring placed at least 14 million children at risk of losing access to critical nutrition services and more than 20 million children at risk of disruptions to health care and immunization programs. An additional 11.5 million children and families faced heightened disease risk due to interruptions in water, sanitation, and hygiene services. Humanitarian organizations reported closures of stabilization centers for children, disruptions in pediatric HIV services, delays in vaccine delivery, and the weakening of global supply chains for life-saving therapeutic foods and medicines.[5]

Forecasting models published in *The Lancet* estimated that funding cuts and the destruction of USAID could result in more than 14 million additional deaths by 2030, an average of 2.4 million preventable deaths per year, including approximately 4.5 million deaths of children under 5 (equaling more than 700,000 young child deaths annually).[6] Among those most acutely affected, 6.6 million highly vulnerable children previously enrolled in HIV Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) programs lost access to community-based support connecting them to HIV treatment, education, nutrition, psychosocial care, and family strengthening services when those programs were eliminated.[7]

Compounding these harms, the Administration advanced "America First" foreign assistance policies that prioritized transactional political and commercial objectives, including access to private epidemiological surveillance data, over evidence-based development goals and humanitarian need. Concurrently, the Administration weakened the CDC by dismissing its global health staff and closing its international office, reducing U.S. technical capacity at a moment of heightened global need. The Administration also withheld $600 million in congressionally appropriated funding from Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance, intended to procure life-saving immunizations against 20 infectious diseases for the world's poorest children.[8] That funding is set to expire on September 30, 2026, if not released. Estimates indicate that without

U.S. support, up to 75 million children could miss routine immunizations, potentially resulting in 1.2 million additional deaths over five years.[9]

The Threat to Children's Food Security and Other Needs

The Administration has also transformed the global food security space. Food for Peace, the U.S. government's flagship global hunger program that has fed more than 4 billion people over the past seven decades, is being fundamentally restructured in ways that will abandon hungry children. Although the Administration was unsuccessful in ending Food for Peace altogether because of its benefits to U.S. farmers, it is succeeding in shifting its mission away from addressing hunger and malnutrition. Countries will now qualify for aid based on whether they are pursuing economic and political stability rather than on severity of need, criteria that could disqualify the most famine-prone nations. The program's workforce has also been cut from more than 300 staff to just 26, and nearly all development-focused activities designed to build long-term food resilience have been eliminated. The tragic result of these changes is that millions of children who depend on U.S. food assistance to survive will no longer be reached.[10]

These developments have been enabled in part by the unwillingness of congressional leadership to check executive overreach. While Congress continued to appropriate foreign assistance funding at relatively consistent levels, the Administration systematically delayed, froze, rescinded, or repurposed those appropriations in a manner inconsistent with congressional intent.

Regrettably, the broader international donor community followed the U.S. lead. According to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), international assistance experienced the largest annual contraction on record in 2025, and global funding levels fell to 2015 levels. The United States alone accounted for three-quarters of the decline, with Official Development Assistance falling 56.9% compared to the prior year.[11]

Related developments such as the Trump Administration's tariff escalation and the initiation of global conflicts have further amplified humanitarian needs. U.S. tariff policies have raised the costs of food, fuel, fertilizer, medicine, and commodities, disproportionately burdening low-income populations already facing hunger and debt. Continued armed conflicts in Ukraine, Gaza, Sudan, and now Iran have contributed to mass displacement, food insecurity, and disease outbreaks. Children who survive in these conflict zones are experiencing heightened rates of malnutrition, preventable illness, family separation, interrupted schooling, and severe psychological trauma.

As a result of these compounding, man-made crises, the majority of U.S. programming for children, despite relatively stable congressional appropriations on paper, is not in practice reaching children. The gap between funded intent and on-the-ground delivery represents perhaps the most consequential failure of U.S. foreign policy for global child welfare in history.

PROGRAM SPOTLIGHT

PEPFAR's Orphans and Vulnerable Children Program

The President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief — better known as PEPFAR — was one of the most successful public health investments in history, having saved more than 26 million lives and enabled 7.8 million babies to be born HIV-free.[12] Less widely understood is PEPFAR's role as one of the world's largest holistic socioeconomic support systems for children affected by HIV. Through the Orphans and Vulnerable Children (OVC) 10% set-aside, PEPFAR was reaching approximately 6.6 million children and caregivers before the Administration abruptly halted the programs in early 2025.[13]

The earmark directing that 10% of PEPFAR resources be directed to OVC programming expired in 2025 amid the stalled PEPFAR reauthorization process, and the Trump Administration subsequently chose to close OVC programs entirely when it dismantled USAID, rather than transferring them to the

State Department alongside other PEPFAR components. Restoring the OVC platform within the U.S. State Department is an urgent priority.

When PEPFAR launched in 2003,[14] OVC programs' initial focus was on children orphaned by AIDS. Over time, the program expanded to encompass children living with HIV or at elevated risk of infection. Roughly 60% of OVC earmark funding supported programming through Determined, Resilient, Empowered, AIDS-free, Mentored, and Safe (DREAMS), a public-private partnership led by PEPFAR that delivers evidence-based prevention interventions for adolescent girls and young women. The earmark also built an extensive grassroots network of trained case managers serving the most marginalized children and families, providing home-based care, parenting support, nutrition assistance, psychosocial services, school fees, savings groups, livelihood programs, violence prevention, and linkage to HIV testing and treatment. Critically, these case managers ensured that the most marginalized populations, including the poorest of the poor, sex workers, people who use drugs, and their children, had transportation to treatment facilities, food security sufficient to support antiretroviral adherence, and economic assistance to stabilize their households.

The evidence base for OVC programming is substantial. These interventions improved treatment adherence among children, reduced abuse and violence, lowered vulnerability to trafficking and child marriage, increased school attendance, and strengthened caregiver stability. Parenting programs within OVC-supported platforms reduced violence against teenage girls by more than 60%.[15] OVC programming also helped identify HIV-positive children who would otherwise go undiagnosed and kept them engaged in care over the long term, directly addressing a persistent equity gap: children represent approximately 3% of people living with HIV globally but account for roughly 12% of AIDS-related deaths.[16]

In January 2025, the majority of OVC programs ended abruptly. Monitoring data is sparse from this Administration, but recently released State Department figures document millions of children being dropped from care.[17] The consequences already emerging across communities include treatment interruptions, increased child labor, heightened trafficking risk, rising violence against girls, loss of schooling, deepening household poverty, and rising numbers of preventable deaths.

PEPFAR succeeded because it treated children not as an afterthought, but as central to ending the HIV epidemic. That principle must be restored. Congress has continued to fund PEPFAR at adequate levels and has expressed in appropriations legislation its strong support for programs supporting children living with and affected by HIV. The resources for OVC programming remain available, and the political backing exists. What is required now is action: the Administration must revitalize OVC programs within the State Department's Bureau of Global Health Security and Diplomacy and ensure that children are no longer overlooked in the U.S. global HIV response.

Overview of the President's FY 2027 Budget Request

The President's FY 2027 budget request proposes an approximately 30% reduction in State Department and international affairs funding relative to FY 2025 enacted levels, a drastic reduction in global health and humanitarian assistance, the complete elimination of Development and Economic Assistance, and a sweeping restructuring of U.S. global engagement across health, humanitarian response, and multilateral commitments. The FY 2027 request represents a continuation of the Administration's effort to fundamentally reorient U.S. foreign assistance away from long-term development and humanitarian goals toward narrower strategic, political, and commercial objectives.[18]

The proposal would reduce U.S. global health funding by approximately 46% and profoundly restructure the architecture of U.S. health assistance. The request eliminates many longstanding disease-specific funding accounts, replacing them with a consolidated account. Historically dedicated funding lines for maternal and child health, nutrition, tuberculosis, malaria, HIV/AIDS, and vulnerable children programs would be significantly reduced, folded into broader accounts with fewer congressional directives and reporting requirements, or eliminated altogether. The proposal aligns with the State Department's "America First Global Health Strategy," which envisions bilateral health cooperation agreements that would dramatically scale back long-term U.S. assistance commitments while shifting greater financial responsibility onto low-income countries to sustain their own health systems. The approximately 30 memoranda of understanding signed with partner countries to date include limited provisions for child-focused programming.

The FY 2027 budget also proposes eliminating U.S. contributions to the World Health Organization (WHO), UNICEF, and Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance. While the request references continued support for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria, it provides no specific funding level. If enacted, these changes would further destabilize continuity of care for millions of children receiving HIV and malaria prevention or treatment, nutrition services, immunizations, and other essential health and developmental support.

The budget proposes eliminating Development Assistance and the Economic Support Fund entirely, removing approximately $5 billion and $2.1 billion, respectively, from accounts that have historically supported poverty reduction, basic and pre-primary education, water and sanitation, and resilience programming in low- and middle-income countries. In their place, the Administration proposes a new "America First Opportunity Fund" designed to advance specific political and economic priorities, including reducing migration, securing critical mineral supply chains, and countering geopolitical competitors. The proposed fund lacks accountability and oversight requirements relative to the accounts it replaces, effectively shifting U.S. foreign assistance away from long-term human development goals toward narrower transactional objectives. The request also proposes eliminating key food security and nutrition programs for children, including Food for Peace ($1.2 billion) and the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program ($240 million).

Humanitarian assistance programs would face a 26% reduction, along with the rescission of $1 billion already approved by Congress, despite record global displacement and hunger levels. If enacted, these cuts would further disrupt emergency food assistance, therapeutic feeding programs for severely malnourished children, refugee assistance, and child protection services, particularly in Gaza, Sudan, Ukraine, and other fragile settings experiencing escalating conflict and displacement. The request also proposes reducing or eliminating support for humanitarian coordination mechanisms, raising serious concerns about the global community's capacity to respond effectively to famine, disease outbreaks, and mass displacement.

Congressional Response and the Path Forward

In the spring of 2026, the House Appropriations Subcommittee on National Security, Department of State, and Related Programs (NSRP) released its FY 2027 appropriations bill, and in doing so, preserved the majority of child-focused programming that the Administration had proposed eliminating or significantly reducing. The bill provides $47.32 billion in total funding, approximately 6% below the FY 2026 enacted level.[19]

For child- and health-focused accounts, the bill includes $915 million for maternal and child health (including $300 million for Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance), $165 million for nutrition, $795 million for malaria, $29.9 million for vulnerable children, $691.5 million for basic education, and $1.25 billion for the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis and Malaria.[20]

Notably, the bill includes, for the first time, dedicated legislative language supporting orphans and vulnerable children, directing that assistance be provided to "communities severely affected by HIV/AIDS including children infected or affected by AIDS." The accompanying committee report encourages the Secretary of State to continue aligning existing programs for vulnerable children with the goals and objectives of the U.S. Government Strategy on Advancing Protection and Care for Children in Adversity and to ensure that orphans and vulnerable children remain a priority within PEPFAR country programs. The report further encourages the secretary to assume an increasing leadership role in protecting children in humanitarian crises and to ensure that child protection is integrated across humanitarian sectors consistent with the Global Child Thrive Act. The bill also specifies that funds may be made available for UNICEF.

The bill further requires the Administration to report to Congress on actions taken over the previous 12 months to implement programs benefiting children and youth, including infants and children below school age, as well as steps being taken to improve the tracking and disaggregation of funding for programs related to child protection, education, support, and safety.

As of this writing, the Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs has not yet released its counterpart bill. Nevertheless, the House bill signals that at least a meaningful portion of Congress is willing to push back on the Administration's vision for the future of U.S. foreign assistance. That is an encouraging development, but it is insufficient on its own.

Congress must also take affirmative steps to ensure that appropriated funds are obligated and implemented as intended, a persistent challenge given the Administration's pattern of freezing, rescinding, and repurposing congressionally directed foreign assistance. Equally important is pressing the Administration to rebuild the implementation, monitoring, and evaluation capacity lost with the dismantling of USAID, including the technical expertise required to revitalize PEPFAR's Orphans and Vulnerable Children socioeconomic support programs within the State Department. Additionally, the "America First" global health memoranda of understanding being negotiated with partner countries must

explicitly and meaningfully address children's needs and provide partner governments with sufficient time and financial support to sustain health systems through the transition.

Looking further ahead, the broader children's advocacy community must begin planning for how a future administration can reverse and mitigate the damage already done and make investments in children's well-being commensurate with their share of the global population and the depth of their needs.

Unfortunately, the steps outlined above remain distant prospects at this moment. What is clear is that the consequences documented over the past 18 months, devastating as they are, likely represent the leading edge of a far larger crisis. As overstretched systems continue to deteriorate and vulnerable populations exhaust their remaining options, the scale of unmet need will grow. As the richest country in the world, the United States possesses the financial wherewithal to stop this trajectory. What remains in question is whether U.S. leaders possess the political will to actually do so.

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INTERNATIONAL

The arrows below represent the change in each program's share of the federal budget. Programs that have been eliminated in the Trump Administration's proposed FY 2027 budget are flagged with ❗. Programs that have been consolidated into other funding streams are noted in the text with an asterisk ✱.

-11.03%
2022-2026

Bureau of International Labor Affairs

Department: Labor | Bureau: Departmental Management
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 62.5%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 106.1 M	$ 116.1 M	$ 116.1 M	$ 113.1 M	$ 116.1 M	$ 70.2 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 66.3 M	$ 72.6 M	$ 72.6 M	$ 70.7 M	$ 72.6 M	$ 43.9 M
Real Change from Prior Year	2.30%	4.14%	-2.99%	-5.14%	-0.31%	-41.09%

The Bureau of International Labor Affairs seeks to strengthen global labor standards, enforce labor commitments among trading partners, promote racial and gender equity, and combat international child labor, forced labor, and human trafficking.

-12.89%
2022-2026

CDC Global Health

Department: HHS | Bureau: Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 7.82%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 646.8 M	$ 692.8 M	$ 692.8 M	$ 693.0 M	$ 693.0 M	$ 693.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 50.6 M	$ 54.2 M	$ 54.2 M	$ 54.2 M	$ 54.2 M	$ 54.2 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.41%	1.94%	-2.99%	-2.61%	-2.88%	-2.57%

The CDC Global Health program provides technical assistance to Ministries of Health and public institutions internationally to prevent, detect, and respond to health threats through training, laboratory support, disease surveillance and emergency response.

-100%
2022-2026

Development Assistance

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 16.9%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.140 B	$ 4.369 B	$ 3.931 B	$ 3.931 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 699.8 M	$ 738.4 M	$ 664.4 M	$ 664.4 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	9.61%	0.41%	-12.70%	-2.63%	-100.00%	N/A

Development Assistance funding supports basic education, water and sanitation efforts, food security, agricultural development, climate programs, and democracy and governance initiatives. The proposed Trump FY 2027 budget request eliminates Development Assistance and creates a new "America First Opportunity Fund."

-100%
2022-2026

Economic Support Fund

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 17.11%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.099 B	$ 4.301 B	$ 3.890 B	$ 3.590 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 701.4 M	$ 736.0 M	$ 665.7 M	$ 614.4 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	20.50%	-0.13%	-12.25%	-10.14%	-100.00%	N/A

Economic Support Fund (ESF) resources support basic education, democracy, human rights, good governance, economic stability, and security in countries where the U.S. has key political and strategic interests. The Trump FY 2027 budget request eliminates funding for ESF and creates a new "America First Opportunity Fund."

2022-2026
+81,204.94%

Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance

Department: State | Bureau: Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15.05%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 100.0 K	$ 0.00	$ 100.0 K	$ 100.0 K	$ 100.0 M	$ 500.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 15.1 K	$ 0.00	$ 15.1 K	$ 15.1 K	$ 15.1 M	$ 75.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	1.82%	-100.00%	N/A	-2.63%	97,016.84%	387.14%

The Emergency Refugee and Migration Assistance (ERMA) program is an emergency presidential draw-down account that enables the U.S. to respond rapidly to unforeseen humanitarian needs. In FY 2026, Congress increased this fund dramatically (from a small base), making it the State Department's main vehicle for refugee assistance. The Trump Administration, however, is using the fund to curb illegal immigration within the United States. Congress paired the increase to ERMA with a much larger reduction in Migration and Refugee Assistance (see below) resulting in a $3.078 billion cut in total migration and refugee assistance.

-5.74%
2022-2026

Family Planning/Reproductive Health (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 48.96%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 524.0 M	$ 524.0 M	$ 497.6 M	$ 607.5 M	$ 607.5 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 256.6 M	$ 256.5 M	$ 243.7 M	$ 297.5 M	$ 297.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.84%	-7.86%	18.87%	-2.88%	-100.00%

Family Planning and Reproductive Health funding supports voluntary family planning, girls' education, and the prevention of early or forced marriages, female genital mutilation/cutting, obstetric fistula, and gender-based violence.

-44.25%
2022-2026

Food for Peace

Department: State | Bureau: Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 29.16%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.750 B	$ 1.800 B	$ 1.619 B	$ 1.619 B	$ 1.200 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 510.3 M	$ 524.9 M	$ 472.1 M	$ 472.1 M	$ 349.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-36.16%	-2.11%	-12.74%	-2.63%	-28.02%	-100.00%

Food for Peace has provided emergency food aid, reduced malnutrition, and supported long-term development for over 4 billion people since 1954. It has shipped U.S. agricultural surpluses, provided cash transfers, and implemented agricultural training to combat hunger in more than 50 countries. It has combated malnutrition in children through emergency food aid, school feeding programs, and nutrition initiatives for pregnant women and children. The Trump Administration has proposed zeroing it out completely for FY 2027. Congress chose to fund it; however, without USAID to administer it, it is being moved over to USDA.

New Since 2022

Consolidated Global Health Programs 2027 Fund

Department: State | Bureau: State
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 32.3%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 5.120 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 1.654 B
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Global Health Programs are currently divided among several accounts (e.g. Malaria, Nutrition; see other charts for more information on funding for individual accounts). The Trump FY 2027 budget request would consolidate these into a single account which would provide, on net, $4.3 billion less in funding than the sum of all Global Health accounts in FY 2026.

-28.5%
2022-2026

Global Health Security (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31.48%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 700.0 M	$ 900.0 M	$ 854.8 M	$ 854.8 M	$ 615.6 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 220.3 M	$ 283.3 M	$ 269.1 M	$ 269.1 M	$ 193.8 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	241.37%	22.36%	-7.86%	-2.63%	-30.06%	-100.00%

Global Health Security funding responds to and prevents emerging infectious disease threats.

-100%
2022-2026

HIV/AIDS (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 26%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 330.0 M	$ 330.0 M	$ 313.4 M	$ 313.4 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 85.8 M	$ 85.8 M	$ 81.5 M	$ 81.5 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-4.83%	-7.86%	-2.63%	-100.00%	N/A *

The HIV/AIDS funding provided to USAID previously supported technical assistance for the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) including socioeconomic program expertise in keeping vulnerable families together around HIV-infected and affected children.

** In the Trump FY 2027 proposed budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-100%
2022-2026

International Disaster Assistance

Department: USAID | Bureau: Bureau for Humanitarian Assistance
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 2.42%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 3.905 B	$ 3.905 B	$ 4.779 B	$ 4.029 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 94.6 M	$ 94.6 M	$ 115.7 M	$ 97.6 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-18.30%	-4.83%	18.71%	-17.91%	-100.00%	N/A

International Disaster Assistance funding provides critical humanitarian aid, such as shelter, access to health services, and protection for people affected by natural disasters, conflicts, and other emergencies.

New Since 2022

International Humanitarian Assistance

Department: State | Bureau: None

Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 9.19%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 5.400 B	$ 4.000 B
Estimated Share to Children	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 496.1 M	$ 367.5 M
Real Change from Prior Year	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	-27.83%

The International Humanitarian Assistance account supports core U.S. national interests in humanitarian crises by refocusing these resources to reduce illegal migration and provide life-saving assistance when there is a clear, direct nexus to U.S. national interests, all while pursuing efficiencies and fairer burden sharing with other donors.

-34.84% 2022-2026

International Organizations and Partnerships

Department: State | Bureau: None

Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 35.6%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 423.0 M	$ 508.6 M	$ 436.9 M	$ 436.9 M	$ 339.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 150.6 M	$ 181.0 M	$ 155.5 M	$ 155.5 M	$ 120.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	1.15%	14.43%	-16.66%	-2.63%	-24.65%	-100.00%

International Organizations and Partnerships funding provides voluntary U.S. contributions to international organizations promoting development, humanitarian, and scientific activities, including the U.N. Development Program, U.N. Environment Program, U.N. Population Fund (UNFPA) and most significantly, the U.N. Children's Fund (UNICEF). The Trump 2026 budget request eliminates U.S. contributions to UNICEF, Pan American Health Organization, UNFPA, and World Health Organization.

-16.6% 2022-2026

Malaria (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None

Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 45.5%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 775.0 M	$ 795.0 M	$ 755.1 M	$ 755.1 M	$ 795.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 352.6 M	$ 361.7 M	$ 343.6 M	$ 343.6 M	$ 361.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-6.74%	-2.38%	-7.86%	-2.63%	2.25%	-100.00%

Malaria funding supports preventive treatment, diagnosis, medicine, and the promotion of healthy behaviors, including the use of bed nets. Funding also supports health worker training, the use of insecticides, improving supply chains, advancing data monitoring, and disease surveillance.

** In the Trump FY 2027 Proposed Budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-29.26%
2022-2026

Maternal and Child Health (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 94%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.052 B	$ 1.077 B	$ 1.077 B	$ 915.0 M	$ 915.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 988.6 M	$ 1.012 B	$ 1.012 B	$ 860.1 M	$ 860.1 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.08%	-2.54%	-2.99%	-17.27%	-2.88%	-100.00%

Maternal and Child Health funding reduces preventable maternal and child deaths. Funding supports routine childhood immunizations, nutrition counseling, the prevention and treatment of common childhood illnesses, antenatal and post-natal care, skilled birth attendants, breastfeeding counseling, growth monitoring, and the promotion of hygiene. Also included is the U.S. contribution to the Vaccine Alliance to help vaccinate more than half of the world's children against deadly and debilitating infectious disease. The Trump FY 2026 budget request eliminated funding for Maternal and Child Health (except for polio) and eliminated the U.S. contribution to Gavi, the Vaccine Alliance.

-17.67%
2022-2026

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program

Department: Agriculture | Bureau: Foreign Agricultural Service
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 237.0 M	$ 243.3 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 240.0 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.52%	-2.29%	-4.31%	-2.63%	-2.88%	-100.00%

McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program funding provides food and financial assistance to low-income countries to support primary education, child development, and food security. By providing school meals and teacher training, programs boost school enrollment, attendance, and academic performance in vulnerable communities. The Trump FY 2027 budget proposed eliminating the program.

-100%
2022-2026

Migration and Refugee Assistance

Department: State | Bureau: Bureau of Population, Refugees, and Migration
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 15.05%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 2.912 B	$ 2.912 B	$ 3.928 B	$ 3.178 B	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 438.4 M	$ 438.4 M	$ 591.3 M	$ 478.4 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-21.38%	-4.83%	30.85%	-21.22%	-100.00%	N/A

A record number of people have been displaced globally due to persecution, conflict, and violence. Crises are occurring more frequently and lasting longer, with the average displacement persisting over 25 years. Investments in Migration and Refugee Assistance (MRA) supported life-sustaining assistance to refugees. Given that millions of children worldwide are spending their entire childhood as refugees, MRA funding also supported their education and livelihood opportunities. U.S. contributions to entities such as the U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees, the International Organization for Migration, and the International Committee for the Red Cross were funded through MRA, as was the resettlement of refugees to other countries, including the United States Millennium Challenge Corporation.

-26.01%
2022-2026

Millennium Challenge Corporation

Department: Millennium Challenge Corporation | Bureau: Millennium Challenge Corporation
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 25%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 912.0 M	$ 930.0 M	$ 930.0 M	$ 930.0 M	$ 830.0 M	$ 609.0 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 228.0 M	$ 232.5 M	$ 232.5 M	$ 232.5 M	$ 207.5 M	$ 152.3 M
Real Change from Prior Year	-22.97%	-2.95%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-13.33%	-28.51%

The Millennium Challenge Corporation partners with some of the world's poorest countries that are committed to just and democratic governance and economic freedom by investing in economic growth, reducing poverty, and strengthening institutions.

-17.71%
2022-2026

Neglected Tropical Diseases (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31.48%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 107.5 M	$ 114.5 M	$ 108.7 M	$ 108.7 M	$ 108.8 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 33.8 M	$ 36.0 M	$ 34.2 M	$ 34.2 M	$ 34.2 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-2.82%	1.37%	-7.86%	-2.63%	-2.84%	-100.00%

Neglected Tropical Diseases (NTDs) refer to a diverse group of parasitic and bacterial diseases that cause significant morbidity and mortality in more than 1 billion people worldwide and disproportionately affect poor and marginalized populations. These diseases can cause severe disfigurement and disabilities, including blindness, developmental disabilities, and malnutrition. NTD funds are used to control and eliminate these diseases of poverty with proven, cost-effective interventions.

** In the FY 2027 proposed budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-13.45%
2022-2026

Nutrition (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 72.55%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 155.0 M	$ 160.0 M	$ 152.0 M	$ 152.0 M	$ 165.0 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 112.4 M	$ 116.1 M	$ 110.2 M	$ 110.2 M	$ 119.7 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-4.25%	-1.76%	-7.86%	-2.63%	5.45%	-100.00%

Nutrition funding supports evidence-based, high-impact interventions that address the immediate and root causes of malnutrition. Programming includes breastfeeding counseling for mothers and their families, improved dietary diversity, promoting appropriate complementary feeding at 6 months of age, the prevention and treatment of child-wasting, micronutrient supplementation, and capacity building for health providers.

-100%
2022-2026

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP)

Department: State | Bureau: State
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 6%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 8.3 M	$ 8.3 M	$ 8.1 M	$ 6.8 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 496.3 K	$ 498.7 K	$ 485.2 K	$ 405.2 K	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-9.07%	-4.37%	-5.61%	-18.69%	-100.00%	N/A

Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons (J/TIP) introduced Child Protection Compact (CPC) Partnerships in FY 2014. CPC Partnerships are non-binding multi-year bilateral instruments that document the commitment of the governments to achieve shared objectives aimed at reducing child trafficking by building effective systems of justice, child protection, and prevention of violence, abuse, and exploitation. The program is funded from the International Narcotics Control and Law Enforcement Account.

-100%
2022-2026

Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/ Evaluation (State-GHP)

Department: State | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11.3%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 54.5 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 6.2 M	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	-100.00%	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The Oversight and Management and Strategic Information/Evaluation subaccount supports multiple agencies in evaluation and implementation of PEPFAR.

-18.7%
2022-2026

Peace Corps

Department: Peace Corps | Bureau: Peace Corps
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 70%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 410.5 M	$ 430.5 M	$ 430.5 M	$ 430.5 M	$ 410.5 M	$ 430.5 M
Estimated Share to Children	$ 287.4 M	$ 301.4 M	$ 301.4 M	$ 301.4 M	$ 287.4 M	$ 301.4 M
Real Change from Prior Year	3.08%	-0.20%	-2.99%	-2.63%	-7.39%	2.17%

Peace Corps funding supports American volunteers to live and work in communities overseas for 27 months, providing technical assistance in six program areas including health, education, and agriculture.

-14.18%
2022-2026

President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR) (State–GHP)

Department: State | Bureau: Global Health Security and Diplomacy
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 11.3%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 4.390 B	$ 4.395 B	$ 4.174 B	$ 4.174 B	$ 4.634 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 496.1 M	$ 496.6 M	$ 471.7 M	$ 471.7 M	$ 523.6 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-31.12%	-4.72%	-7.86%	-2.63%	7.81%	-100.00%

Through the President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (PEPFAR), the U.S. government has saved 26 million lives, enabled 7.8 million babies to be born HIV-free, and supported 6.6 million orphans and vulnerable children (OVC) and their caregivers. The Trump Administration closed the OVC program in 2025.

** In the FY 2027 proposed budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-34.85%
2022-2026

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (State–GHP)

Department: State | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 31.48%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 1.560 B	$ 2.000 B	$ 1.900 B	$ 1.900 B	$ 1.250 B	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 491.1 M	$ 629.6 M	$ 597.9 M	$ 597.9 M	$ 393.5 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	-7.34%	22.01%	-7.86%	-2.63%	-36.09%	-100.00%

The Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria is a multilateral partnership of national governments, civil society, philanthropy, and the private sector working to defeat HIV, TB, and malaria and to strengthen health systems and pandemic preparedness. Through the Global Fund partnership, 70 million lives have been saved.

** In the FY 2027 proposed budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-17.12%
2022-2026

Tuberculosis (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 22.94%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 371.5 M	$ 394.5 M	$ 374.7 M	$ 374.7 M	$ 378.7 M	$ 0.00
Estimated Share to Children	$ 85.2 M	$ 90.5 M	$ 85.9 M	$ 85.9 M	$ 86.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	7.91%	1.06%	-7.86%	-2.63%	-1.84%	-100.00%

Tuberculosis is the leading infectious disease killer worldwide. Tuberculosis funding is used to support case detection, diagnosis, care, and prevention of the disease in collaboration with partner countries.

** In the FY 2027 proposed budget, all disease-specific programs are consolidated into a general Global Health Programs fund (see Global Health Programs 2027 Fund). This new funding stream would represent a net cut of $4.3 billion compared to FY 2026 Global Health Program funding.*

-11.6%
2022-2026

Vulnerable Children (USAID-GHP)

Department: USAID | Bureau: None
Type: Discretionary | Share of Spending Allocated to Children: 100%

	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	Trump 2027
Spending Level	$ 27.5 M	$ 30.0 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 28.5 M	$ 29.9 M	$ 0.00
Real Change from Prior Year	1.92%	3.82%	-7.86%	-2.63%	1.91%	-100.00%

Vulnerable Children funding supports the Children in Adversity Office at USAID to build strong beginnings for young children by promoting health, nutrition, safety, security, and responsive caregiving. The funds also support keeping children in families (rather than orphanages or institutions, which can be harmful to child development) and protecting children from violence, abuse, exploitation, and neglect.

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