

TABLE

Funding Levels in Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations Bill^a

Budget authority in millions of 2020 dollars, unless otherwise noted

Category and program	Enacted, FY 2019	President's budget, FY 2020	Change from FY 2019 (%)	House appropriation, FY 2020	Change from FY 2019 (%)
<i>Education</i>					
Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I)	16,876	16,377	-3	17,564	4
Special Education	13,739	13,451	-2	14,524	6
School Improvement	5,352	676	-87	6,016	12
Impact Aid	1,475	1,372	-7	1,498	2
Innovation and Improvement	1,056	1,107	5	1,224	16
Other education funding for children	2,454	2,307	-6	2,843	16
<i>Human services</i>					
Head Start	10,265	10,063	-2	11,563	13
Child Care and Development Fund block grant	5,382	5,276	-2	7,676	43
Foster care ^b	5,382	5,200	-3	5,200	-3
Child support enforcement ^b	4,374	4,256	-3	4,256	-3
Adoption assistance ^b	3,124	2,931	-6	2,931	-6
Unaccompanied alien children	1,329	1,303	-2	1,878	41
Social Services block grant ^b	992	0	-100	973	-2
LIHEAP	764	0	-100	780	2
Other human services funding for children	1,980	1,352	-32	2,120	7
<i>Health (excluding Medicaid)^a</i>					
Vaccines for children ^b	4,821	4,761	-1	4,761	-1
Immunization and infectious diseases ^c	567	485	-15	592	4
Maternal and child health block grant	535	511	-4	549	3
Other health funding for children ^a	625	254	-59	654	5
<i>Labor</i>					
Job Corps	779	451	-42	830	7
Other labor funding for children	512	491	-4	551	8
Total funding for children^a	82,387	72,626	-12	88,984	8
<i>Other, nonchildren's funding^a</i>	512,023	518,897	1	541,049	6
Total funding^a	594,410	591,523	0	630,032	6

Sources: Authors' analysis of Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Bill, 2020, H. Rept. 116-62 (2019) and Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, Defense, State, Foreign Operations, and Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, 2020, H.R. 2740 (2019) text of bill placed on Senate calendar.

Notes: Funding amounts are for the children's share of programs, which may be less than the total program level. To estimate the children's share, we follow the methods of the Urban Institute's annual *Kids' Share* reports. We define children as people ages 18 and younger. We also follow *Kids' Share*'s authors' methods regarding which programs aid children or their households and the share of each program's spending that goes to children. See Julia B. Isaacs, Cary Lou, Heather Hahn, Ashley Hong, Caleb Quakenbush, and C. Eugene Steuerle, *Kids' Share 2018: Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2017 and Future Projections* (Washington, DC:



Urban Institute, 2008) and Ashley Hong, Julia B. Isaacs, Cary Lou, Caleb Quakenbush, Heather Hahn, and C. Eugene Steuerle, *Data Appendix to Kids' Share 2018: Federal Expenditures on Children through 2017 and Future Projections* (Washington, DC: Urban Institute, 2018). For this analysis, we also generally made the simplifying assumption that if 20 percent of spending on a program (e.g., low-income energy assistance) went to children under current law, then 20 percent of its spending would continue to go to children under the president's budget and appropriations bill, and thus 20 percent of any decrease or increase would be directed toward children. LIHEAP = Low Income Home Energy Assistance Program.

^a The totals exclude Title IV, which funds related agencies, and Medicaid. Medicaid is a very large mandatory program that is not driven by appropriations actions, and the children's share is estimated to change between 2019 and 2020 for demographic and programmatic reasons. Including Medicaid would increase the complexity of the analysis without providing information about appropriations actions. Other mandatory funding is included.

^b Mandatory program for which funding levels are most often not appropriated annually.

^c Includes both mandatory and discretionary programs.