



## Impact of Federal Proposals: Congressional District Fact Sheet

Policy proposals from the Trump Administration and Congressional leaders threaten deep reductions to many critical public services. This *Fact Sheet* highlights the potential impacts by showing what some key services mean for your congressional district. Figures represent the current number and percentage of residents served or the funding level for each program. These numbers are not estimates of the impact of potential federal proposals, either in terms of residents who would lose services or the amount of funding that would be cut.

Food & Shelter	Number	% of District
<b>CalFresh</b> Households Receiving CalFresh Food Assistance, 2015	8,700	3.1%
<b>Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Rental Assistance</b> Individuals Receiving HUD Rental Assistance, 2016	9,100	1.2%

Proposed cuts to federal supports that help families afford the basics would increase hunger, homelessness, and other hardships. Proposals to restructure the Supplemental Nutrition and Assistance Program (SNAP) – CalFresh in California – could shift huge new costs to states and reduce or even eliminate food assistance for many, including children and families, seniors, and people with disabilities. The Trump Administration’s proposed cuts to rental assistance overseen by HUD would reduce low-income families’ ability to afford a home and increase homelessness for many, including seniors, people with disabilities, and working families with children.

Health Care	Number	% of District
<b>Medi-Cal</b> Individuals Enrolled in Medi-Cal, 2016	100,100	13.3%
<b>Medi-Cal Optional Expansion</b> Individuals Enrolled in Medi-Cal Due to the Optional Expansion, 2016	37,100	4.9%

California’s Medicaid program – referred to as Medi-Cal – provides health care services to more than 13 million people, including more than 3.7 million adults who are enrolled due to California’s decision to expand coverage in 2014, as allowed by federal law. Recently, the Republican-controlled Congress sought to fundamentally restructure Medicaid in a way that would roll back coverage and force states to consider making further cuts to eligibility, benefits, and/or provider payments. While these efforts are now stalled, future federal actions to shift massive Medicaid costs to states and/or phase out the optional expansion would hurt millions of Californians.

Income Support	Number	% of District
<b>California Work Opportunity and Responsibility to Kids (CalWORKs)</b> Families Receiving CalWORKs, 2017	1,100	0.7%
<b>Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP)</b> Individuals Receiving SSI/SSP, 2016	14,300	1.9%
<b>Social Security Disability Insurance (SSDI)</b> Individuals Receiving SSDI Payments, 2016	8,700	1.2%

Republican proposals to scale back federal funding for income-support programs would cut benefits and harm people in every congressional district. In California, the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) block

grant funds CalWORKs, which provides modest cash assistance to families with children while helping parents overcome barriers to work and find jobs. SSI/SSP grants help low-income seniors and people with disabilities pay for housing, food, and other necessities. This monthly assistance is funded with both federal (SSI) and state (SSP) dollars. SSDI provides workers who are disabled with a monthly stipend to help make ends meet.

Education	Number
<b>Supporting Effective Instruction (SEI) State Grants (Title II, Part A)</b> SEI Grants for K-12 School Districts, 2016-17	\$5,092,600
<b>21st Century Community Learning Centers (21st CCLC)</b> 21st CCLC Grants for K-12 School Districts, 2016-17	\$2,715,800

President Trump’s budget blueprint calls for eliminating two K-12 education programs: SEI State Grants (Title II, Part A funds) and 21st CCLC. SEI funding is intended, in part, to increase the number of educators and advance their quality and effectiveness, targeting high-poverty districts. In addition, 21st CCLC grants support before- and after-school as well as summer school programs, particularly for students attending high-poverty and low-performing schools. Elimination of these programs would reduce funding in every California school district and disproportionately affect students from low-income families.

Social & Economic Conditions	Number	% of District
<b>Unemployment</b> Unemployment Rate, Population Ages 25 to 64, 2015	18,700	4.4%
<b>Poverty</b> Official Federal Poverty Rate, 2015	72,900	9.9%
<b>Child Poverty</b> Official Federal Child Poverty Rate, 2015	8,800	6.0%

Poverty and joblessness exist throughout California, but certain parts of the state have markedly high rates of economic hardship. Cutting programs that help families and individuals thrive would harm millions of people across the state, particularly in areas that have not shared in the nation’s recent economic gains.

All figures are rounded to the nearest hundred.

**CalFresh:** Budget Center analysis of US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data

**HUD:** Center on Budget and Policy Priorities analysis of Department of Housing and Urban Development data. Rental assistance programs include public housing, Section 8 Housing Choice Vouchers, Section 8 Project-Based Rental Assistance, Supportive Housing for the Elderly and People with Disabilities, Rental Supplement, and Rental Assistance Program.

**Medi-Cal:** Budget Center analysis of Department of Health Care Services and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data. Data are as of October 2016. Data exclude 132,890 Medi-Cal enrollees who had addresses that could not be coded to specific congressional districts.

**Medi-Cal Optional Expansion:** Budget Center analysis of Department of Health Care Services and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data. Data are as of October 2016. Data exclude 67,110 expansion enrollees who had addresses that could not be coded to specific congressional districts.

**CalWORKs:** Budget Center analysis of Department of Social Services and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data. Data are as of June 2017. Data exclude 1.1% of CalWORKs “cases” that could not be coded to specific congressional districts.

**SSI/SSP:** Budget Center analysis of US Social Security Administration and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data. Data are as of December 2016.

**SSDI:** Budget Center analysis of US Social Security Administration and US Census Bureau, American Community Survey data. Data are as of December 2016.

**SEI State Grants (Title II, Part A):** Budget Center analysis of California Department of Education data. Excludes 0.3% of Title II, Part A funding. These excluded dollars flow to county offices of education and other local education agencies that are not elementary, high, or unified school districts.

**21st CCLC:** Budget Center analysis of California Department of Education data. Excludes 2.3% of 21st CCLC funding. These dollars are excluded either due to rounding or because they flow to county offices of education and other local education agencies that are not elementary, high, or unified school districts.

**Unemployment Rate, Poverty Rate, and Child Poverty Rate:** US Census Bureau, American Community Survey