

## APPENDIX I - SPENDING FOR NEED-BASED BENEFITS, FISCAL YEARS 1968-2004

### CONTENTS

<b>Overview .....</b>	<b>I-1</b>
<b>Participation in Need-Based Programs .....</b>	<b>I-2</b>
<b>Trends in Spending .....</b>	<b>I-3</b>
<b>Spending Trends by Level of Government.....</b>	<b>I-4</b>
<b>Federal Government .....</b>	<b>I-4</b>
<b>State and Local Governments .....</b>	<b>I-5</b>
<b>Total Spending.....</b>	<b>I-5</b>
<b>Share of Federal Budget used for Need-Based Benefits.....</b>	<b>I-5</b>
<b>List of Income-Tested Benefit Programs.....</b>	<b>I-9</b>
<b>Medical Aid .....</b>	<b>I-9</b>
<b>Cash Aid .....</b>	<b>I-9</b>
<b>Food Aid .....</b>	<b>I-9</b>
<b>Housing Aid .....</b>	<b>I-10</b>
<b>Education Aid .....</b>	<b>I-10</b>
<b>Other Services.....</b>	<b>I-11</b>
<b>Jobs and Training Aid.....</b>	<b>I-11</b>
<b>Energy Aid .....</b>	<b>I-11</b>
<b>References .....</b>	<b>I-12</b>

### OVERVIEW

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has identified more than 80 Federal programs that provide cash or noncash assistance (including medical care) directed primarily to persons with limited income, as determined either through need-based eligibility criteria or targeting provisions (Congressional Research Service, 2006). These programs do not include social insurance, such as Social Security and Medicare.

These need-based or targeted programs in fiscal year (FY) 2004 cost an estimated \$583 billion: \$427 billion in Federal funds and \$156 billion in State and local funds. More than half (55 percent) of this spending supported medical care, although programs providing medical care comprised only 8 of the more than 80 programs. Excluding the cost of medical care, need-based assistance programs cost an estimated \$261 billion in FY2004 (\$232 billion in Federal funds and \$28 billion in State and local funds).

Expressed in constant FY2004 dollars, total need-based spending increased by \$21.5 billion (3.8 percent) from the 2003 level. However, this increase was dominated by a \$19 billion increase in spending for medical assistance. Real spending for all other (nonmedical) forms of need-based assistance increased by

slightly more than \$2 billion from FY2003 to FY2004, or by less than 1 percent. Real spending increases from FY2003 to FY2004, by form of benefit, included: food benefits (\$3.3 billion); cash aid (\$2.4 billion); and housing (\$0.6 billion). Real spending decreases included: education benefits (\$2.3 billion); jobs and training (\$0.9 billion); services (\$0.6 billion); and energy aid (\$0.2 billion). Spending for “human capital” programs (those providing education or employment and training activities) accounted for 6.2 percent of all dollars spent in FY2004 on persons with limited income, compared with 19.2 percent for cash assistance and 55.3 percent for medical care. As a percentage of nonmedical spending only, “human capital” programs accounted for 13.9 percent, compared with 42.9 percent for cash assistance.

The composition of need-based spending differed by type of benefit, with the Federal Government sharing the cost of medical care with States and localities to a much greater extent than for other forms of need-based assistance. Specifically, the Federal Government paid 60 percent of the total cost of need-based medical care in FY2004, but paid 89 percent of the cost of nonmedical benefits. Medical care consumed nearly 82 percent of all State and local need-based spending in FY2004, but accounted for less than 46 percent of Federal need-based spending in that year.

### **PARTICIPATION IN NEED-BASED PROGRAMS**

An unduplicated count of beneficiaries in need-based programs is not available. During the 2002-2004 period, enrollment in TANF and food stamps remained far below the peak levels of 1994-1995 (although food stamp enrollment rose from the 2000-2002 period), while Medicaid enrollment set a record high. Average monthly numbers of recipients for selected programs in FY2004 were: Food stamps, 24.9 million; Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 7.1 million; and TANF, 4.7 million. EITC payments went to an estimated 19.2 million tax filers and 56.1 million persons received Medicaid services in FY2004 (Congressional Research Service, 2006). Census Bureau data indicate that 5.8 million families with children were poor in 2004 before receiving cash aid from TANF, General Assistance (GA) or the EITC (compared with 5.1 million in 2002 and with 6.7 million in 1996, the last full year of the pre-TANF welfare program) (Census, 2006a).

The Census Bureau examined participation in major means-tested government programs in 2004 (Census, 2006b). It found that 25 million poor persons (two out of three persons with pre-tax money income below the poverty threshold) lived in a household that received some form of means-tested assistance that year. More than one-half of the poverty population (54 percent) was in a Medicaid-recipient household. More than one-third of the poor population (36.2 percent) lived in a household that received food stamps; for means-tested cash assistance, the proportion was 20.4 percent; and for subsidized or public housing, 16.1 percent. Out of the total U.S. population (all income levels), the Census Bureau reported that 26.4 percent lived in a household that received some form of major means-tested

aid in 2004 (Medicaid, 20.4 percent; means-tested cash assistance, 6.4 percent; food stamps, 7.5 percent; and public or subsidized housing, 3.7 percent).

### **TRENDS IN SPENDING**

The CRS data series provides annual spending figures for 32 fiscal years (1968, 1973, and 1975-2004), spanning a 36-year period of time. Total expenditures on cash and noncash need-based programs (including medical care measured in constant 2004 dollars,<sup>1</sup> grew at an annual rate of 5.4 percent between 1968 and 2004. However, the growth pattern was uneven. Real spending almost tripled in the first 10 years, declined in some years (1979, 1982, 1996, and 1997), and in the last 7 years rose at an annual rate of 3.7 percent. Total per capita need-based spending grew in real terms (constant FY2004 dollars) from \$442 in FY1968 to a peak of \$1,989 in FY2004.

When these trends are examined by type of benefit, the analysis is dramatically different for medical spending versus nonmedical. In constant FY2004 dollars, spending for medical care grew at an average annual growth rate of 7.2 percent between 1968 and 2004. At the same time, real spending for nonmedical forms of need-based assistance grew at an average annual rate of 4.1 percent. Real spending for medical care increased in every year except 1982 and 1996; spending for nonmedical care declined in 1980, 1981, 1982, and 1987, and again in each of 1995 through 2000. Total per capita spending for need-based medical care grew from \$132 in FY1968 to \$1,100 in FY2004, while per capita spending for nonmedical forms of need-based assistance grew from \$310 to \$889.

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<sup>1</sup> Current dollars were translated into FY2004 constant value dollars by use of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

**TABLE I-1--EXPENDITURES FOR ALL NEED-BASED BENEFITS,  
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2004**

[In Millions of Dollars]				
Fiscal Year	Federal	State-local	Total spending	
	Current dollars	Current dollars	Current dollars	Constant dollars
1968	11,406	4,710	16,116	88,793
1973	27,294	10,054	37,348	163,449
1975	40,208	14,753	54,961	189,846
1976	50,506	16,990	67,496	228,027
1977	56,187	18,892	75,079	235,801
1978	64,432	20,151	84,583	248,190
1979	71,336	21,304	92,640	246,383
1980	81,403	24,633	106,036	248,270
1981	89,408	29,045	118,453	249,690
1982	90,543	31,706	122,249	239,986
1983	95,495	33,982	129,477	245,547
1984	100,837	36,191	137,028	249,596
1985	107,267	38,230	145,497	255,617
1986	109,476	40,811	150,287	257,694
1987	115,608	43,364	158,972	265,042
1988	126,098	46,580	172,678	276,462
1989	136,254	51,587	187,841	287,087
1990	153,673	61,065	214,738	312,619
1991	180,494	73,933	254,427	352,587
1992	211,121	88,146	299,267	402,565
1993	227,325	88,683	316,008	412,597
1994	250,405	102,421	352,826	448,888
1995	262,905	108,210	371,115	459,244
1996	268,823	107,213	376,036	452,673
1997	274,980	110,312	385,292	451,796
1998	280,965	114,554	395,519	456,351
1999	291,798	117,389	409,187	463,196
2000	305,659	122,897	428,556	470,217
2001	342,877	133,986	476,863	506,870
2002	369,254	140,990	510,244	534,343
2003	404,951	144,141	549,092	561,846
2004	427,077	156,238	583,315	583,315

Source: Congressional Research Service, 2006

## SPENDING TRENDS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

### FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Table I-2 presents 1968-2004 Federal spending by form of benefit. Measured in constant 2004 dollars, Federal spending for all need-based benefits climbed from \$62.8 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$427.1 billion in fiscal year 2004, an increase of 580 percent. As the table shows, cash aid was the leading form of Federal need-based spending until 1980, when it was overtaken in value by medical benefits. Two years later, in 1982, Federal spending declined for all forms of need-based aid except subsidized housing (because outlays reflected earlier commitments) and

education benefits. In most subsequent years, aggregate real Federal spending for need-based assistance steadily increased, except in 1986, 1996, and 1997. Looking at medical assistance only, Federal spending grew from \$15.1 billion in FY1968 to \$194.8 billion in FY2004, for an increase of 1,190 percent. Federal spending for all other forms of need-based aid rose from \$47.4 billion in FY1968 to \$232.3 billion in FY2004, for an increase of 390 percent.

#### STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table I-3 shows that State and local spending for need-based benefits, measured in FY2004 dollars, climbed from \$25.9 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$156.2 billion in FY2004, an increase of 502 percent. Cash aid was overtaken by medical benefits as the dominant form of State and local need-based spending in 1976. State and local spending rose steadily in all years after 1979, except for 1993, 1996 and 2003. Looking at medical assistance only, State and local spending grew from \$11.4 billion in FY1968 to \$127.8 billion in FY2004, for an increase of 1,025 percent. State and local spending for all other forms of need-based aid rose from \$14.6 billion in FY1968 to \$28.5 billion, for an increase of 195 percent.

#### TOTAL SPENDING

Table I-4 shows total (Federal plus State and local) spending on need-based benefits in FY2004 dollars. Total spending rose from \$88.8 billion in FY1968 to \$583.3 billion in FY2004; as noted earlier, this was an increase of 557 percent. Aggregate spending rose in all years except 1979, 1982, 1996, and 1997. Real spending for medical benefits reached a new historic peak in fiscal year 2004. For other forms of benefits, however, peak spending took place in earlier years: jobs and training, 1978; energy, 1981; cash aid, 1995; food aid, 1994; housing benefits, 1996; education, 2003; and services, 2003. Looking at medical assistance only, total spending increased from \$26.5 billion in FY1968 to \$322.6 billion in FY2004, for an increase of 1,119 percent. As noted earlier, total spending for all other forms of need-based aid rose from \$62.3 billion in FY1968 to \$260.7 billion in FY2004, for an increase of 318 percent.

#### SHARE OF FEDERAL BUDGET USED FOR NEED-BASED BENEFITS

The share of the Federal budget used for need-based benefits averaged 13 percent from 1975 to 1979, dropped to 12 percent in the 1980s, and since 1994 has equaled or exceeded 17 percent in each year. In 2001 it rose above 18 percent, and in 2004 was 18.6 percent.

TABLE I-2-- FEDERAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT,  
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2004 [In Millions of Constant FY 2004 Dollars]

Fiscal Year	Medical Benefits	Cash Aid	Food Benefits	Housing Benefits	Education Benefits	Jobs/ Training	Services	Energy Aid	Total Aid
1968	15,102	27,752	4,920	4,314	4,738	3,906	2,110	0	62,843
1973	29,142	37,527	16,871	16,525	7,969	4,039	7,374	0	119,449
1975	34,678	46,089	23,296	18,383	7,887	7,775	7,363	0	145,470
1976	36,976	50,409	26,105	19,804	12,480	15,561	9,199	95	170,628
1977	41,394	49,300	24,359	22,343	10,920	17,032	10,170	948	176,467
1978	42,741	47,086	24,968	22,914	11,934	28,462	10,156	801	189,061
1979	43,646	45,032	27,598	25,593	12,795	24,644	9,715	699	189,723
1980	45,420	44,435	30,646	25,675	11,449	20,194	8,745	4,030	190,595
1981	46,908	44,182	33,071	25,993	10,091	15,843	8,143	4,235	188,465
1982	45,230	42,354	30,770	26,205	15,283	7,831	6,091	3,981	177,744
1983	44,707	42,482	34,318	26,823	14,077	8,547	6,266	3,880	181,102
1984	45,253	43,321	34,091	26,450	14,592	9,794	6,264	3,909	183,674
1985	48,981	43,018	34,016	28,665	16,718	6,843	6,239	3,972	188,452
1986	51,053	45,144	32,822	25,662	17,241	6,217	5,813	3,764	187,716
1987	58,593	45,780	33,166	23,314	16,285	6,305	6,014	3,286	192,744
1988	61,835	48,533	32,366	25,197	17,847	6,001	7,187	2,920	201,886
1989	64,814	50,685	31,843	26,668	19,080	5,831	6,833	2,490	208,244
1990	73,120	53,057	34,752	28,690	20,033	5,787	5,946	2,335	223,720
1991	86,545	58,581	38,810	29,798	20,597	6,082	7,215	2,503	250,130
1992	105,838	65,531	44,138	33,316	18,297	6,750	7,857	2,267	283,994
1993	111,048	69,657	45,404	36,143	18,688	6,229	7,635	2,003	296,808
1994	119,196	80,658	45,944	35,841	18,622	6,184	9,697	2,439	318,581
1995	125,496	84,053	45,544	36,368	18,732	5,725	7,440	1,981	325,337
1996	125,105	84,280	44,747	37,031	18,566	4,863	7,598	1,419	323,610
1997	126,392	84,250	41,488	37,106	19,359	4,451	7,825	1,574	322,444
1998	127,970	84,162	38,283	35,992	19,597	4,818	11,905	1,450	324,178
1999	135,470	84,179	36,901	33,609	19,562	5,408	13,703	1,482	330,312
2000	143,144	82,262	35,092	33,636	16,388	7,013	15,666	2,171	335,373
2001	154,205	87,798	35,265	34,088	25,936	7,417	17,608	2,135	364,453
2002	171,875	86,199	38,741	36,241	25,923	7,518	18,099	2,098	386,694
2003	183,135	92,763	42,094	38,319	29,737	6,800	19,203	2,306	414,357
2004	194,816	93,965	45,460	38,881	27,435	6,131	18,271	2,118	427,077

Note- Rows may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: Congressional Research Service, 2006.

**TABLE I-3--STATE AND LOCAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF  
BENEFIT, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2004 [In Millions of Constant FY 2004 Dollars]**

Fiscal Year	Medical Benefits	Cash Aid	Food Benefits	Housing Benefits	Education Benefits	Jobs/ Training	Services	Energy Aid	Total
1968	11,355	13,719	NA	NA	n.a.	237	639	0	25,950
1973	18,228	23,182	NA	NA	n.a.	245	2,346	0	44,000
1975	23,918	24,425	2,022	NA	517	141	2,352	0	53,376
1976	26,365	25,912	2,139	NA	527	132	2,324	NA	57,399
1977	27,918	25,675	2,553	NA	581	179	2,428	NA	59,334
1978	28,641	24,654	2,562	NA	695	185	2,391	NA	59,129
1979	29,617	22,803	1,051	NA	668	207	2,314	NA	56,660
1980	30,906	22,819	1,070	NA	670	190	2,021	NA	57,675
1981	32,947	23,181	1,223	NA	616	177	3,082	NA	61,225
1982	34,464	21,932	1,411	NA	528	147	3,730	29	62,242
1983	35,811	22,397	1,485	NA	573	150	3,983	47	64,445
1984	37,397	22,563	1,730	NA	550	142	3,461	78	65,922
1985	37,878	23,103	1,808	NA	798	142	3,382	54	67,164
1986	39,554	24,215	1,891	NA	849	125	3,258	86	69,978
1987	41,025	24,708	1,946	NA	852	118	3,301	347	72,297
1988	43,476	24,645	1,824	NA	871	115	3,362	283	74,576
1989	47,400	25,201	1,776	NA	833	148	3,210	275	78,843
1990	53,277	25,928	1,798	NA	916	389	6,411	181	88,899
1991	65,755	26,817	1,818	NA	758	608	6,544	157	102,457
1992	76,909	28,393	1,941	3,094	826	640	6,651	118	118,571
1993	75,665	28,008	2,045	1,737	1,000	734	6,509	93	115,789
1994	86,201	29,163	2,252	2,055	1,149	832	8,557	98	130,306
1995	90,603	29,297	2,265	2,877	1,182	1,004	6,580	100	133,907
1996	89,092	27,018	2,311	2,960	1,150	775	5,669	88	129,063
1997	91,784	24,899	2,315	2,880	1,203	209	5,989	75	129,353
1998	95,426	21,491	2,236	3,009	1,312	825	7,782	91	132,173
1999	98,906	21,778	2,304	NA	1,347	989	7,462	96	132,883
2000	103,589	21,322	2,375	558	1,505	1,257	4,143	93	134,844
2001	111,176	20,453	2,459	797	1,719	1,299	4,390	125	142,417
2002	119,637	17,296	2,615	7	1,781	978	5,208	128	147,649
2003	120,255	16,904	2,742	5	1,774	1,069	4,615	125	147,489
2004	127,768	18,084	2,662	1	1,760	876	4,946	141	156,238

Note- Rows may not add to total because of rounding.

NA- Not available.

Source: Congressional Research Service, 2006.

TABLE I-4--TOTAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT,  
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, 1968-2004 [In Millions of Constant FY 2004 Dollars]

Fiscal Year	Medical	Cash	Food	Housing	Education	Jobs/ Training	Services	Energy	Total
1968	26,457	41,471	4,920	4,314	4,738	4,143	2,749	0	88,793
1973	47,370	60,709	16,871	16,525	7,969	4,284	9,720	0	163,449
1975	58,596	70,514	25,318	18,383	8,404	7,916	9,714	0	198,846
1976	63,341	76,321	28,243	19,804	13,007	15,693	11,524	95	228,027
1977	69,312	74,975	26,913	22,343	11,501	17,211	12,597	948	235,801
1978	71,382	71,740	27,529	22,914	12,629	28,647	12,547	801	248,190
1979	73,263	67,835	28,649	25,593	13,463	24,851	12,029	699	246,383
1980	76,326	67,254	31,716	25,675	12,119	20,384	10,766	4,030	248,270
1981	79,855	67,363	34,294	25,993	10,706	16,020	11,225	4,235	249,690
1982	79,694	64,285	32,181	26,205	15,811	7,978	9,821	4,011	239,986
1983	80,518	64,880	35,803	26,823	14,650	8,697	10,248	3,928	245,547
1984	82,650	65,883	35,821	26,450	15,142	9,936	9,725	3,987	249,596
1985	86,859	66,121	35,824	28,665	17,516	6,985	9,621	4,027	255,617
1986	90,607	69,359	34,714	25,662	18,090	6,343	9,071	3,849	257,694
1987	99,618	70,488	35,112	23,314	17,137	6,424	9,315	3,633	265,042
1988	105,311	73,178	34,190	25,197	18,718	6,116	10,549	3,204	276,462
1989	112,215	75,886	33,619	26,668	19,913	5,979	10,043	2,765	287,087
1990	126,397	78,985	36,550	28,690	20,949	6,176	12,357	2,516	312,619
1991	152,300	85,398	40,628	29,798	21,355	6,691	13,758	2,659	352,587
1992	182,747	93,924	46,079	36,410	19,123	7,390	14,508	2,385	402,565
1993	186,714	97,664	47,449	37,880	19,688	6,963	14,144	2,096	412,597
1994	205,397	109,821	48,196	37,896	19,771	7,017	18,254	2,537	448,888
1995	216,098	113,350	47,808	39,245	19,913	6,728	14,019	2,081	459,244
1996	214,198	111,298	47,058	39,992	19,716	5,639	13,267	1,507	452,673
1997	218,175	109,149	43,803	39,986	20,562	4,660	13,813	1,649	451,796
1998	223,397	105,652	40,519	39,001	20,909	5,643	19,687	1,541	456,351
1999	234,376	105,958	39,204	33,609	20,909	6,397	21,165	1,578	463,196
2000	246,732	103,585	37,468	34,195	17,893	8,271	19,809	2,265	470,217
2001	265,381	108,250	37,723	34,885	27,655	8,716	21,998	2,261	506,870
2002	291,511	103,495	41,356	36,248	27,704	8,496	23,307	2,225	534,343
2003	303,390	109,666	44,836	38,324	31,511	7,870	23,818	2,431	561,846
2004	322,584	112,049	48,122	38,882	29,195	7,007	23,217	2,259	583,315

Note- Rows may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: Congressional Research Service, 2006.



### **LIST OF INCOME-TESTED BENEFIT PROGRAMS**

Below is the list of programs providing income-tested benefits. Within each category, the programs are listed in the order of their total cost in fiscal year 2004. Amounts shown are in millions of dollars and reflect total (Federal, State and local) spending.

#### **MEDICAL AID**

1. Medicaid (\$300,300)
2. Medical care for veterans without service-connected disability (\$8,725)
3. State Children's Health Insurance (S-CHIP) (\$6,633)
4. Indian health services (\$3,706)
5. Consolidated health centers (\$1,573)
6. Maternal and child health services block grant (\$1,277)
7. Title X family planning services (\$278)
8. Medical assistance to refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$92)

#### **CASH AID**

9. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (\$39,839)
10. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) -- refundable portion only (\$34,012)
11. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (\$14,067)
12. Child tax credit -- refundable portion only (\$9,113)
13. Foster care (\$8,564)
14. Pensions for needy veterans, their dependents, and survivors, (\$3,469)
15. Adoption assistance (\$2,877)
16. General assistance to Indians (\$66.5)
17. Cash assistance to refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$41.6)
18. Dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) and death compensation for parents of veterans (NA)

#### **FOOD AID**

19. Food stamps (\$30,993)
20. School lunch program (free and reduced price segments) (\$6,816)
21. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (\$4,899)
22. Child and adult care food program, lower-income components (\$1,962)
23. School breakfast program (free and reduced price segments) (\$1,715)
24. Nutrition program for the elderly (\$814.4)
25. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$421)
26. Summer food service program for children (\$267)

I-10

- 27. Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (\$109)
- 28. Food distribution program on Indian reservations (\$81)
- 29. Farmers' market nutrition programs (\$43)
- 30. Special milk program (free segment) (\$1)

HOUSING AID

- 31. Section 8 low-income housing assistance (\$22,356)
- 32. Low-rent public housing (\$7,488)
- 33. Rural housing loans (section 502) (\$4,584)
- 34. Home investment partnerships (HOME) (\$1,597)
- 35. Housing for special populations (elderly and disabled) (\$1098)
- 36. Rural rental assistance payments (section 521) (\$580.6)
- 37. Section 236 interest reduction payments (\$559.2)
- 38. Housing opportunities for people with AIDS (HOPWA) (\$254)
- 39. Rural rental housing loans (section 515) (\$114.5)
- 40. Rural housing repair loans and grants (section 504) (\$63.7)
- 41. Section 101 rent supplements (\$56)
- 42. Farm labor housing loans (section 514) and grants (section 516) (\$53.7)
- 43. Rural housing self-help technical assistance grants (section 523) and rural housing site loans (sections 523 and 524) (\$40.9)
- 44. Indian housing improvement grants (\$19.4)
- 45. Rural housing preservation grants (section 533) (\$9.3)
- 46. Section 235 homeownership aid (\$4.8)
- 47. Home ownership and opportunity for people everywhere (HOPE) (\$2.8)

EDUCATION AID

- 48. Federal Pell grants (\$12,006)
- 49. Head Start (\$8,469)
- 50. Subsidized Federal Stafford loans and Stafford/Ford loans (\$5,261)
- 51. Federal work-study program (\$999)
- 52. Federal Trio programs (\$833)
- 53. Supplemental educational opportunity grants (\$771)
- 54. Title 1 migrant education program (\$394)
- 55. Perkins loans (\$165)
- 56. Leveraging educational assistance partnerships (LEAP) (\$132)
- 57. Health professions student loans and scholarships (\$76)
- 58. Fellowships for graduate and professional study (\$40.5)
- 59. Migrant high school equivalency program (HEP) (\$19)
- 60. College assistance migrant program (CAMP) (\$16)
- 61. D.C. School Choice Incentive (\$12.5)
- 62. Close Up fellowships (\$1.48)

OTHER SERVICES

- 63. Child care and development block grant (\$9,380)
- 64. TANF services (\$6,250)
- 65. Social services block grant (Title XX) (\$2,493)
- 66. TANF child care (\$2,474)
- 67. Homeless assistance (\$1,238)
- 68. Community services block grant (\$739)
- 69. Legal services (\$338.8)
- 70. Social services for refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$152.2)
- 71. Emergency food and shelter program (\$152)

JOBS AND TRAINING AID

- 72. TANF work activities (\$2,153)
- 73. Job Corps (\$1,536)
- 74. Youth activities (\$995)
- 75. Adult activities (\$893)
- 76. Senior community service employment program (\$487.4)
- 77. Food stamp employment and training (433)
- 78. Welfare-to-work grant program (\$241)
- 79. Foster grandparents (\$146.5)
- 80. Senior companions (\$70.7)
- 81. Targeted assistance for refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$44.1)
- 82. Native employment works (NEW) (\$7.6)

ENERGY AID

- 83. Low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) (\$1,891)
- 84. Weatherization assistance (\$368)

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