

APPENDIX K. SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS, FISCAL YEARS 1968–98

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OVERVIEW

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has found that almost 80 benefit programs (the programs are listed at the end of this chapter) provide cash and noncash aid that is directed primarily to persons with limited income (Burke, 1999). Such programs constitute the public “welfare” system, if welfare is defined as income-tested or needs-based benefits. This definition excludes social insurance programs, such as Social Security and Medicare.

These income-tested benefit programs in fiscal year 1998 cost \$391.7 billion: \$277.3 billion in Federal funds and \$114.3 billion in State and local funds. Total welfare spending rose by 3.1 percent from its fiscal year 1997 level. Higher medical spending accounted for \$10.3 billion of the year’s net increase of \$11.8 billion and, for the first time, medical benefits accounted for half of all income-tested spending. Expressed in constant fiscal year 1998 dollars, total welfare spending increased by \$5.8 billion (1.5 percent); medical benefits increased by \$7.4 billion (3.9 percent); services by \$0.6 billion (5.4 percent); education by \$0.3 billion (1.8 percent); and housing by \$0.2 billion (0.6 percent). In real terms, cash benefit outlays held steady, but spending for food aid, jobs and training, and energy assistance declined. Welfare consumed the same share of the Federal budget (16.8 percent) as in fiscal year 1997, but ac-

counted for a slightly smaller share of gross domestic product (4.6 percent compared to 4.7 percent in 1997).

In fiscal year 1998, medical services represented 50.1 percent of total welfare spending; cash benefits, 24.1 percent; food and housing benefits, 16.6 percent. Services, energy aid, education, and jobs and training accounted for the remainder. The composition of welfare spending differed by level of government. Medical aid consumed 72 percent of State and local welfare funds, but only 41 percent of Federal welfare dollars.

Most income-tested programs provide benefits in the form of cash, goods, or services, to persons who make no payment and render no service in return. However, in the case of the job and training programs and some educational benefits, recipients must work or study. Further, the block grant program of Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) requires adults to start work after a period of enrollment, the Food Stamp Program imposes work and training requirements, and public housing requires residents to engage in self-sufficiency activities or perform community service. Finally, the earned income credit (EIC) is available only to workers.

PARTICIPATION IN INCOME-TESTED PROGRAMS

An unduplicated count of welfare beneficiaries is not available. Enrollment in Medicaid, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) or TANF, and food stamps has declined from 1994 to 1995 peak levels, but the number of recipients of EIC and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) continues to grow. Average 1998 monthly numbers are: Food stamps, 21 million; TANF, 8.8 million; and SSI, 7.2 million. In 1998, EIC payments went to an estimated 58.2 million persons, and in fiscal year 1998, 40.7 million persons received Medicaid services. The U.S. Census Bureau (1999a) classified 34.5 million persons as poor on the basis of pretax money income in 1998. Of these persons, 69.2 percent were in households that received some income-tested aid other than the EIC. Among male-present families with children who were poor before transfers, the EIC was the main form of aid.

The U.S. Census Bureau (1999b) examined participation in major means-tested government programs in 1993–94 before enactment of the 1996 welfare reform law (Public Law 104–193). On the basis of data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation, a longitudinal survey, the Bureau estimated that about 40 million persons participated in an average month during both 1993 and 1994 in at least one of these major welfare programs: AFDC, food stamps, SSI, Medicaid, housing, or general assistance (GA). Participation rates were highest for Medicaid. Here are the 1994 average monthly participation rates by program: Medicaid, 11.3 percent of the population; food stamps, 9.7 percent; AFDC/GA, 5.5 percent; housing assistance, 4.7 percent; and SSI, 2 percent. The median monthly value of cash benefits (AFDC/GA and SSI) and food stamps was \$485 per family in 1993, \$476 in 1994. No valuation is available for housing assistance and Medicaid.

TRENDS IN SPENDING

The CRS data series provides annual spending figures for 26 fiscal years (1968, 1973, and 1975–98). Total expenditures on cash and noncash welfare programs were 24 times as great in 1998 as in 1968 (table K–1). Even after allowance for price inflation, spending quintupled (rising 419 percent) over the 30 years, a period when the U.S. population rose 35 percent. Measured in constant 1998 dollars,¹ the annual rate of growth in spending over the whole period was 5.6 percent. However, the growth pattern was uneven. During the first 8 years (1968–76), spending climbed at an annual rate of 12.9 percent; in the next 8 years (1976–84),

TABLE K–1.—EXPENDITURES FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FEDERAL AND STATE/LOCAL GOVERNMENTS, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968–98

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Level of government		Total spending	
	Federal	State/local	Current dollars	Constant 1998 dollars ¹
1968	\$11,406	\$4,710	\$16,116	\$75,546
1973	26,876	10,054	36,930	135,684
1975	39,461	14,753	54,214	164,385
1976	49,954	16,990	66,944	191,926
1977	55,113	18,892	74,005	199,215
1978	63,964	20,151	84,115	210,455
1979	70,172	21,304	91,476	205,544
1980	80,043	24,633	104,676	207,231
1981	87,936	29,045	116,981	209,935
1982	88,977	31,706	120,683	204,011
1983	93,830	33,982	127,812	209,337
1984	99,151	36,191	135,342	212,496
1985	105,064	38,230	143,294	217,245
1986	107,775	40,811	148,586	221,157
1987	114,835	43,364	158,199	227,174
1988	125,061	46,580	171,641	236,685
1989	134,730	51,587	186,317	245,112
1990	151,514	61,064	212,578	265,405
1991	177,953	73,943	251,896	301,724
1992	208,273	88,130	296,403	344,585
1993	223,595	88,736	312,331	352,697
1994	246,374	102,396	348,770	383,854
1995	258,457	108,212	366,669	392,253
1996	263,550	107,219	370,769	385,319
1997	269,756	110,216	379,972	385,910
1998	277,330	114,399	391,729	391,729

¹ Current dollars have been translated into fiscal year 1998 constant dollars by use of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

Source: Burke, 1999.

¹ Current dollars were translated into fiscal year 1998 constant value dollars by use of the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

the annual rate of increase dropped to 1.7 percent (in 1 year, 1982, real spending declined, and it remained below the 1981 level until 1985). From 1985 to 1995, growth resumed and averaged 6 percent per year. This lifted 1995 spending to a new record high. However, real spending declined in 1996; thereafter, it turned upward and by 1998 it almost regained its 1995 peak.

Total per capita welfare spending grew in real terms (constant fiscal year 1998 dollars) from \$376 in fiscal year 1968 to a peak of \$1,491 in fiscal year 1995 and \$1,451 in fiscal year 1998.

The CRS data series shown in table K-1 differs somewhat from one presented in a study by Rector and Lauber (1995) of the Heritage Foundation. The list of 80 major programs included in their analysis (see their appendix 1, pp. 45ff) is similar to the CRS list. However, the Rector and Lauber list includes some programs (grants to local education authorities for educationally deprived children and programs of community development aid) not in the CRS series, which is restricted to programs that provide benefits to individuals or families who meet a needs test. Moreover, the Rector and Lauber study provides estimates for years (1965-67; 1969-72; and 1974) that are not covered in the CRS study.

Even so, results from the two studies are similar. The most recent year for comparison of results is 1993. In that year, Rector and Lauber estimated total (Federal and State) welfare spending at \$324.4 billion, as compared with \$312.3 billion in the CRS analysis. Almost all of the difference between the two estimates is accounted for by the education and community development programs included in the Rector and Lauber analysis. For the period 1965-93, the Rector and Lauber study estimated that a total of \$5.4 trillion in constant 1993 dollars was spent by Federal and State governments on the programs included in their analysis. For fiscal years 1968, 1973, and 1975-94, total spending in the CRS series was \$4.5 trillion in fiscal year 1994 dollars.

The rise in overall needs-tested spending is sharper than the increase in spending reported by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for a smaller group of needs-tested programs. The SSA data series, called "public aid," is a category within SSA reports on social welfare expenditures, and it excludes numerous income-tested programs that are in the CRS series. Not counted as public aid in the SSA series are the EIC, child nutrition, subsidized housing, educational benefits, adoption assistance, foster care, some job training programs, and others. Some of these programs did not exist 30 years ago, and many have grown rapidly. Adjusted for price inflation, public aid outlays in the SSA series rose 268 percent between 1968 and 1995 (the most recent year for which SSA data are available; Bixby, 1999). SSA also has published data on private social welfare expenditures (Kerns, 1997).

SPENDING TRENDS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT**FEDERAL GOVERNMENT**

Table K-2 presents Federal income-tested spending for selected fiscal years between 1968 and 1998. The spending figures are presented by form of benefit in constant 1998 dollars. Federal spending for income-tested benefits climbed from \$53.5 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$277.3 billion in fiscal year 1998, an increase of 419 percent. Cash aid was the leading form of Federal welfare until 1980, when it was overtaken in value by medical benefits. Two years later, in 1982, Federal welfare spending declined for all forms of aid except subsidized housing, in which case outlays reflected earlier commitments, and education benefits. In 1983, Federal spending declined further for medical benefits. For the next 12 years, aggregate real Federal welfare outlays climbed steadily, from \$155.7 billion in fiscal year 1984 to \$276.5 billion in fiscal year 1995. However, in fiscal year 1996, real Federal welfare spending declined, but thereafter it turned upward. In fiscal year 1998 it set a new historic record of \$277.3 billion.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table K-3 shows that State and local spending for income-tested benefits, measured in fiscal year 1998 dollars, climbed from \$22.1 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$114.4 billion in fiscal year 1998, an increase of 418 percent. Cash aid was overtaken by medical benefits as the dominant form of State and local welfare spending in 1976. State and local spending rose steadily in all years after 1979 except for 1993 and 1996, although increases in 1997 and 1998 had still not returned total spending to its 1995 high point.

TOTAL SPENDING

Table K-4 shows total (Federal plus State and local) spending on income-tested benefits in 1998 dollars. Total spending rose from \$75.5 billion in 1968 to \$392.3 billion in 1995, a rise of 419 percent, before declining to about \$385 billion in both 1996 and 1997. By 1998, total spending was still slightly below its 1995 peak. The rise in spending after 1968 was led by spending on medical programs, primarily Medicaid. As early as 1980, medical spending was greater than any other form; by 1998 it was greater than all the other forms combined.

TABLE K-2.—FEDERAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968–98

[In millions of constant fiscal year 1998 dollars]

Fiscal year	Medical benefits	Cash aid	Food benefits	Housing benefits	Education benefits	Jobs/training	Services	Energy aid	Total ¹
1968	\$12,849	\$23,612	\$4,186	\$3,670	\$4,031	\$3,324	\$1,795	0	\$53,467
1973	24,466	31,505	14,164	12,338	6,691	3,391	6,191	0	98,745
1975	29,063	38,627	19,524	13,141	6,610	6,516	6,170	0	119,652
1977	35,479	42,255	20,878	16,259	9,360	14,598	8,716	\$813	148,359
1979	36,875	38,046	23,317	19,007	10,810	20,820	8,208	591	157,674
1980	38,405	37,571	25,913	19,017	9,681	17,075	7,394	3,407	158,464
1982	38,948	36,472	26,496	19,919	13,160	6,743	5,246	3,428	150,413
1983	38,611	36,690	29,639	20,439	12,158	7,382	5,411	3,351	153,680
1984	39,007	37,341	29,385	20,152	12,578	8,442	5,399	3,369	155,674
1985	42,268	37,123	29,354	21,396	14,427	5,905	5,384	3,428	159,285
1986	44,316	39,187	28,491	19,744	14,966	5,397	5,046	3,267	160,414
1987	50,467	39,431	28,566	18,971	14,027	5,431	5,180	2,830	164,903
1988	53,258	41,802	27,877	20,272	15,371	5,168	6,190	2,515	172,453
1989	55,790	43,628	27,410	20,950	16,424	5,019	5,882	2,143	177,246
1990	62,708	45,502	29,803	21,909	17,181	4,963	5,099	2,003	189,166
1991	74,805	50,634	33,545	22,712	17,803	5,257	6,236	2,163	213,154
1992	91,470	56,635	38,142	25,486	15,813	5,834	6,790	1,959	242,129
1993	96,044	60,245	39,266	27,051	16,163	5,388	6,604	1,732	252,492
1994	103,112	69,774	39,739	26,574	16,109	5,350	8,389	2,110	271,158
1995	108,489	72,662	39,365	26,689	16,193	4,949	6,431	1,713	276,491
1996	108,003	72,758	38,622	26,497	16,028	4,199	6,560	1,225	273,893
1997	109,471	72,971	35,927	26,853	16,767	3,855	6,764	1,363	273,971
1998	113,779	73,872	33,451	26,897	16,989	3,785	7,300	1,257	277,330

¹ Rows may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: Burke, 1999.

TABLE K-3.—STATE AND LOCAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968–98

[In millions of constant fiscal year 1998 dollars]

Fiscal year	Medical benefits	Cash aid	Food benefits ¹	Housing benefits ²	Education benefits	Jobs/training	Services	Energy aid	Total ¹
1968	\$9,661	\$11,672	0	0	0	\$202	\$544	0	\$22,079
1973	15,303	19,462	0	0	0	206	1,969	0	36,939
1975	20,046	20,470	\$1,695	0	\$434	118	1,971	0	44,733
1978	24,422	21,022	2,184	0	593	158	2,039	0	50,418
1980	26,132	19,294	905	0	566	160	1,709	0	48,767
1982	29,678	18,886	1,215	0	455	127	3,212	\$25	53,598
1984	32,235	19,448	1,492	0	474	122	2,983	68	56,822
1985	32,687	19,936	1,560	0	688	123	2,918	47	57,960
1986	34,335	21,019	1,642	0	737	109	2,828	74	60,744
1987	35,336	21,282	1,676	0	734	102	2,843	299	62,271
1988	37,445	21,226	1,571	0	750	99	2,896	244	64,232
1989	40,801	21,692	1,529	0	717	128	2,763	237	67,866
1990	45,689	22,236	1,542	0	785	333	5,498	155	76,239
1991	56,847	23,179	1,572	0	655	526	5,656	135	88,570
1992	66,449	24,538	1,678	\$2,674	714	553	5,748	102	102,456
1993	65,502	24,223	1,768	1,502	865	635	5,629	80	100,204
1994	74,542	25,228	1,948	1,777	994	720	7,403	85	112,696
1995	78,327	25,327	1,958	2,487	1,022	868	5,688	87	115,762
1996	76,920	23,325	1,995	2,555	992	669	4,894	76	111,426
1997	79,537	21,566	2,005	2,494	1,042	181	5,049	65	111,938
1998	82,610	20,690	2,060	2,614	1,137	71	5,153	64	114,399

¹Beginning in 1979, estimates of State and local funds used for free and reduced price school lunches could not be made.

²Housing data represent the Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) and the Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere Program (HOPE). HOME includes some private funds (amount not available).

Source: Burke, 1999.

TABLE K-4.—TOTAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968–98

[In millions of constant fiscal year 1998 dollars]

Fiscal year	Medical benefits	Cash aid	Food benefits	Housing benefits	Education benefits	Jobs/training	Services	Energy aid	Total ¹
1968	\$22,510	\$35,284	\$4,186	\$3,670	\$4,031	\$3,525	\$2,339	0	\$75,546
1973	39,768	50,967	14,164	12,338	6,691	3,597	8,160	0	135,684
1975	49,109	59,097	21,219	13,141	7,044	6,634	8,141	0	164,385
1978	60,866	61,171	23,474	18,367	10,769	24,427	10,699	\$683	210,455
1980	64,537	56,866	26,817	19,017	10,247	17,236	9,103	3,407	207,231
1981	67,985	57,350	29,197	19,488	9,115	13,639	9,556	3,605	209,935
1982	68,626	55,358	27,712	19,919	13,615	6,870	8,457	3,454	204,011
1983	69,538	56,033	30,921	20,439	12,652	7,511	8,851	3,392	209,337
1984	71,242	56,789	30,877	20,152	13,052	8,565	8,383	3,437	212,496
1985	74,955	57,059	30,914	21,396	15,115	6,028	8,302	3,475	217,245
1986	78,651	60,206	30,133	19,744	15,703	5,506	7,874	3,341	221,157
1987	85,803	60,713	30,242	18,971	14,761	5,533	8,023	3,129	227,174
1988	90,703	63,028	29,448	20,272	16,121	5,268	9,086	2,759	236,685
1989	96,591	65,320	28,938	20,950	17,140	5,146	8,645	2,380	245,112
1990	108,397	67,738	31,345	21,909	17,966	5,296	10,597	2,157	265,405
1991	131,652	73,813	35,116	22,712	18,458	5,783	11,892	2,299	301,724
1992	157,919	81,173	39,820	28,159	16,527	6,387	12,538	2,061	344,585
1993	161,546	84,468	41,034	28,553	17,028	6,022	12,233	1,812	352,697
1994	177,655	95,002	41,687	28,351	17,103	6,070	15,791	2,194	383,854
1995	186,816	97,989	41,322	29,176	17,215	5,816	12,119	1,799	392,253
1996	184,923	96,083	40,618	29,052	17,021	4,868	11,453	1,301	385,319
1997	189,008	94,537	37,932	29,348	17,809	4,036	11,813	1,428	385,910
1998	196,389	94,562	35,511	29,511	18,126	3,856	12,453	1,321	391,729

¹Rows may not add to total shown because of rounding.

Source: Burke, 1999.

SHARE OF FEDERAL BUDGET USED FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS

The share of the Federal budget used for income-tested benefits climbed from 6.4 percent in fiscal year 1968 to 17.1 percent in fiscal year 1995, then declined slightly to 16.8 percent in fiscal year 1997 and 1998 (table K-5). Most of the 1968-98 increase of 10.4 percentage points was accounted for by medical benefits (5.4 percentage point gain). Measured in percentage points, increases for other forms of aid were: cash, 1.6; food, 1.5; housing, 1.2; education, 0.5; services, 0.2; energy, 0.1. Federal spending for income-tested jobs/training benefits declined by 0.2 percentage points as a percent of the budget.

TABLE K-5.—SHARE OF FEDERAL BUDGET USED FOR INCOME-TESTED AID, BY FORM OF AID, SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-98

[In percent]

Fiscal year	Medical aid	Cash aid	Food aid	Housing aid	Edu-cation aid	Jobs/training	Energy	Serv-ices	Total
1968	1.54	2.83	0.50	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.00	0.22	6.4
1973	2.71	3.49	1.57	1.37	0.74	0.38	0.00	0.69	10.9
1978	3.18	3.50	1.86	1.60	0.89	¹ 2.11	0.06	0.75	13.9
1983	2.92	2.77	2.24	1.54	0.92	0.56	0.25	0.41	11.6
1988	3.63	2.85	1.90	1.38	1.05	0.35	0.17	0.42	11.7
1990	4.01	2.91	1.90	1.40	1.10	0.32	0.13	0.33	12.1
1992	5.69	3.53	2.37	1.59	0.98	0.36	0.12	0.42	15.1
1994	6.41	4.34	2.47	1.65	1.00	0.33	0.13	0.52	16.9
1996	6.66	4.49	2.38	1.63	0.99	0.26	0.08	0.40	16.9
1997	6.73	4.49	2.21	1.65	1.03	0.24	0.08	0.42	16.8
1998	6.88	4.47	2.02	1.63	1.03	0.23	0.08	0.44	16.8

¹In fiscal year 1978, jobs and training benefit outlays were \$9.7 billion. Of this total, \$5.8 billion represented public service employment and \$2 billion, employment and training services.

Source: Burke, 1999.

LIST OF INCOME-TESTED PROGRAMS

Below is the list of programs providing income-tested benefits included in this appendix. Within each category, the programs are listed in the order of their total cost in fiscal year 1998 to Federal and State and local governments. Amounts shown are millions of dollars.

MEDICAL AID

1. Medicaid (\$177,364)
2. Medical care for veterans without service-connected disability (\$9,603)
3. General assistance (medical care component), no Federal dollars (\$4,956)
4. Indian health services (\$2,099)
5. Maternal and Child Health Services Block Grant (\$1,102)

6. Consolidated health centers (\$825)
7. Title X family planning services (\$204)
8. State Children's Health Insurance Program (SCHIP) (\$145)
9. Medical assistance to refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants (\$93)

CASH AID ²

10. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (\$33,601)
11. Earned income credit (EIC) (\$25,300)
12. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF)/Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) (\$21,513)
13. Foster care (\$7,033)
14. Pensions for needy veterans, their dependents, and survivors, (\$3,071)
15. General assistance (nonmedical care component), no Federal dollars (\$2,625)
16. Adoption assistance (\$1,285)
17. General assistance to Indians (\$61)
18. Cash assistance to refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants (\$44)
19. Dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) and death compensation for parents of veterans (\$30)

FOOD AID

20. Food stamps (\$22,384)
21. School Lunch Program (free and reduced price segments) (\$5,196)
22. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (\$3,896)
23. Child and Adult Care Food Program (\$1,404)
24. School Breakfast Program (free and reduced price segments) (\$1,266)
25. Nutrition Program for the Elderly (\$700)
26. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$255)
27. Summer Food Service Program for Children (\$252)
28. Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (\$89)
29. Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (\$68)
30. Special Milk Program (free segment) (\$1)

HOUSING AID

31. Section 8 Low-Income Housing Assistance (\$16,114)
32. Home Investment Partnerships Program (HOME) (\$4,062)
33. Low-rent public housing (\$3,899)
34. Rural housing loans (section 502) (\$3,830)
35. Section 236 interest reduction payments (\$618)
36. Rural rental assistance payments (section 521) (\$541)
37. Rural rental housing loans (section 515) (\$149)
38. Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere (HOPE) Programs (\$64)
39. Rural housing repair loans and grants (section 504) (\$56)
40. Section 101 rent supplements (\$55)

²Dropped from the fiscal year 1998 list of income-tested benefit programs was Emergency Assistance to Needy Families (EA), which was ended by the 1996 welfare reform law. Base level EA funding was included in the TANF Block Grant.

41. Section 235 home ownership assistance for low-income families (\$45)
42. Rural housing self-help technical assistance grants (section 523) and rural housing site loans (sections 523 and 524) (\$27)
43. Farm labor housing loans (section 514) and grants (section 516) (\$25)
44. Indian housing improvement grants (\$16)
45. Rural housing preservation grants (section 533) (\$11)

EDUCATION AID

46. Federal Pell grants (\$6,274)
47. Head Start (\$5,434)
48. Subsidized Federal Stafford loans and Stafford/Ford loans (\$3,770)
49. Federal work-study program (\$830)
50. Supplemental educational opportunity grants (\$583)
51. Federal Trio Programs (\$500)
52. Chapter 1 Migrant Education Program (\$305)
53. Perkins loans (\$158)
54. Health professions student loans and scholarships (\$133)
55. Leveraging Educational Assistance Partnerships (LEAP) (\$100)
56. Fellowships for graduate and professional study (\$30)
57. Migrant High School Equivalency Program (HEP) (\$7)
58. College Assistance Migrant Program (CAMP) (\$2)
59. Ellender fellowships (\$2)

OTHER SERVICES³

60. Social Services Block Grant (title XX) (\$5,885)
61. Child Care and Development Block Grant (\$4,690)
62. Homeless assistance (\$823)
63. Community Services Block Grant (\$542)
64. Legal services (\$283)
65. Social services for refugees and Cuban/Haitian entrants (\$130)
66. Emergency Food and Shelter Program (\$100)

JOBS AND TRAINING AID

67. Job Corps (\$1,246)
68. Adult training (\$955)
69. Summer Youth Employment and Training Program (\$871)
70. Senior Community Service Employment Program (\$489)
71. Youth training (\$130)
72. Foster grandparents (\$97)
73. Senior companions (\$35)
74. Welfare-to-work grants (\$26)
75. Native Employment Works (\$8)

ENERGY AID

76. Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program (LIHEAP) (\$1,132)

³Dropped from the fiscal year 1998 list of income-tested benefit programs were AFDC-related child care and at-risk child care, which were ended by the 1996 welfare reform law. A new child care block grant replaced these programs.

77. Weatherization assistance (\$189)

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⁴Available on the U.S. Census Bureau's Website: <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/pov-poverty.html>