

**APPENDIX K - SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS,
FISCAL YEARS 1968-2002**

CONTENTS

- Overview**
- Participation in Income-Tested Programs**
- Trends in Spending**
- Spending Trends by Level of Government**
 - Federal Government**
 - State and Local Governments**
 - Total Spending**
- Share of Federal Budget Used for Income-Tested Benefits**
- List of Income-Tested Benefit Programs**
 - Medical Aid**
 - Cash Aid**
 - Food Aid**
 - Housing Aid**
 - Education Aid**
 - Other Services**
 - Jobs and Training Aid**
 - Energy Aid**
- References**

OVERVIEW

The Congressional Research Service (CRS) has found that more than 80 benefit programs provide cash and noncash aid that is directed primarily to persons with limited income (Burke, 2003). Such programs constitute the public “welfare” system, if welfare is defined as income-tested or need-based benefits (the programs, and their FY2002 expenditures, are listed at the end of this chapter). This definition excludes social insurance programs, such as Social Security and Medicare.

These income-tested benefit programs in fiscal year (FY) 2002 cost \$522.2 billion: \$373.2 billion in Federal funds and \$149 billion in State and local funds. Total welfare spending set a new record, up \$45.3 billion (9.5 percent) from the previous peak of 2001. Spending increased for all forms of aid except jobs and training. Higher medical spending accounted for \$32.8 billion of the net increase, and 54 cents of every welfare dollar went for medical assistance.

Expressed in constant FY2002 dollars, welfare spending increased by \$38.2 billion (7.9 percent) from the 2001 level. Other real spending increases by form of benefits included: education benefits, \$4.1 billion; food benefits, \$3.3 billion; housing, \$2.3 billion; and services, \$1.2 billion. Real outlays for cash aid dropped by \$1.2 billion; and for jobs and training, by \$0.5 billion. In FY2002, medical services represented 54.1 percent of total welfare spending; cash benefits, 19.6 percent; food and housing benefits, 14.3 percent; education and jobs/training,

7.3 percent; and services and energy aid accounted for the remaining 4.7 percent. The composition of welfare spending differed by level of government. Medical aid consumed 79.7 percent of State and local welfare funds, but only 43.9 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 Tax Credit (EITC) is available only to workers.

PARTICIPATION IN INCOME-TESTED PROGRAMS

An unduplicated count of welfare beneficiaries is not available. Enrollment in TANF and food stamps remained far below 1994/1995 peak levels during 2000-2002, but Medicaid enrollment set a new record high. Average 2002 monthly numbers: Food stamps, 20.2 million recipients; TANF, 5.1 million; and Supplemental Security Income (SSI), 6.9 million. In 2002, EITC payments went to 16.8 million tax filers, and during the year, 50.9 million persons received Medicaid services. Census Bureau data indicate that 5.1 million families with children were poor in 2002 before receiving cash aid from TANF, General Assistance (GA) or the EITC (compared with 5.1 million in 2001 and with 6.7 million in 1996, the last full year of the pre-TANF welfare program). Among these families in 2002, the EITC was received by 53.7 percent of those with a female head and by 71.7 percent of those with a male present.

The Census Bureau examined participation in major means-tested government programs in 2002 (Census, 2003). It found that 23 million poor persons (two out of three persons with pre-tax money income below the poverty threshold) lived in a household that received means-tested assistance that year. More than one-half of the poverty population (52.7 percent) was in a Medicaid-recipient household. Almost one-third of the poor population (32.9 percent) lived in a household that received food stamps; for means-tested cash assistance, the proportion was 21.5 percent; and for subsidized or public housing, 17.5 percent. Out of the total U.S. population (all income levels), the Census Bureau reported that 25.1 percent lived in a household that received some form of major means-tested aid in 2002 (Medicaid, 18.6 percent; means-tested cash assistance, 6.1 percent; food stamps, 6.7 percent; and public or subsidized housing, 3.9 percent).

K-3
TRENDS IN SPENDING

The CRS data series provides annual spending figures for 30 fiscal years (1968, 1973, and 1975-2002). Total expenditures on cash and noncash welfare programs were 32 times as great in 2002 as in 1968 (see Table K-1). Even after allowance for price inflation, spending sextupled (rising 523 percent) over the 32 years, a period when the U.S. population rose by an estimated 43 percent. Measured in constant 2002 dollars,¹ the annual rate of growth in spending over the whole period was 5.5 percent. However, the growth pattern was uneven. Real spending almost tripled in the first 10 years, declined in some years (1982, 1996, and 1997), and in the last 5 years rose at an annual rate of 3.9 percent. Total per capita welfare spending grew in real terms (constant FY2002 dollars) from \$416 in FY1968 to a peak of \$1,826 in FY2002.

The rise since the late 1960s in overall need-tested spending tabulated by CRS is sharper than the increase in spending reported by the Social Security Administration (SSA) for a smaller group of need-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 Earned Income Tax Credit, child nutrition, subsidized housing, educational benefits, adoption assistance, foster care, some job training programs, and others. Some of these programs did not exist 32 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). For fiscal year 1995 social welfare expenditure data of SSA, see Bixby, 1999. SSA also has published data on private social welfare expenditures. (See Kerns, 1997.)

In nominal dollars, total spending by programs in the CRS series more than doubled from FY1990 (\$213.1 billion) to FY2000 (\$437 billion)-an increase of 105 percent. Calculations by Robert E. Rector of the Heritage Foundation also found that nominal spending more than doubled during the decade. The Rector data series (which includes more than 70 means-tested programs) showed total Federal and State spending of \$215 billion in FY1990 and \$434 billion in FY2000-an increase of 102 percent (Rector, 2001).

¹ Current dollars were translated into FY2002 constant value dollars by use of the Consumer Price Index for all urban consumers (CPI-U).

TABLE K-1--EXPENDITURES FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS,
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2002

[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	83,861
1973	27,294	10,054	37,348	153,493
1975	40,208	14,753	54,961	185,940
1976	50,506	16,990	67,496	214,820
1977	56,187	18,892	75,079	225,174
1978	64,432	20,151	84,583	236,991
1979	71,336	21,304	92,640	235,282
1980	81,403	24,633	106,036	237,093
1981	89,408	29,045	118,453	238,425
1982	90,543	31,706	122,249	229,345
1983	95,495	33,982	129,477	234,471
1984	100,837	36,191	137,028	238,350
1985	107,267	38,230	145,497	244,087
1986	109,476	40,811	150,287	246,077
1987	115,608	43,364	158,972	253,071
1988	126,098	46,580	172,678	263,990
1989	136,254	51,587	187,841	274,145
1990	153,673	61,065	214,738	298,497
1991	180,494	73,933	254,427	336,689
1992	211,121	88,146	299,267	384,425
1993	227,325	88,683	316,008	393,991
1994	250,405	102,421	352,826	428,633
1995	262,905	108,210	371,115	438,553
1996	268,823	107,213	376,036	432,261
1997	274,980	110,312	385,292	431,398
1998	280,965	114,554	395,519	437,997
1999	291,798	117,389	409,187	442,318
2000	305,659	122,897	428,556	448,985
2001	342,877	133,986	476,863	484,005
2002	373,152	149,004	522,156	522,156

Source: Burke, 2003

SPENDING TRENDS BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT

Table K-2 presents 1968- 2002 Federal welfare spending in constant 2002 dollars, by form of benefit. Measured in constant 2002 dollars, Federal spending for income-tested benefits climbed from \$59.4 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$373.2 billion in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 529 percent. As the table shows, 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 most subsequent years,

K-5

aggregate real federal welfare outlays steadily increased. Declines occurred in 1986, 1996, and 1997.

STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Table K-3 shows that State and local spending for income-tested benefits, measured in FY2002 dollars, climbed from \$24.5 billion in fiscal year 1968 to \$149 billion in fiscal year 2002, an increase of 508 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.

TOTAL SPENDING

Table K-4 shows total (Federal plus State and local) spending on income-tested benefits in FY2002 dollars. Total spending rose from \$83.9 billion in FY1968 to \$522.2 billion in FY2002, an increase of 523 percent. Aggregate spending rose in all years except 1979, 1982, 1996, and 1997.

Real spending for medical benefits, education benefits, and services reached new historic peaks in fiscal year 2002. For other forms of benefits, peak spending took place in earlier years: Jobs and training, 1978; energy, 1981; cash aid, 1995, food aid, 1994, and housing benefits, 1996.

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 17.3 percent in fiscal year 1995, then declined slightly, to 17.0 percent, in fiscal year 1998, but resumed climbing thereafter, and reached a new record peak of 18.6 percent in 2002 (see Table K-5). Most of the 1968-2002 increase of 12.2 percentage points was accounted for by medical benefits (6.6 percentage point gain). Measured in percentage points, increases for other forms of aid were: cash benefits, 1.3; food aid, 1.4; housing benefits, 1.3; education, 1.0; services, 0.6; and energy aid, 0.1. Federal spending for income-tested jobs/training benefits declined as a percent of the budget (down 0.1 percentage point).

TABLE K-2-- FEDERAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT,
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2002

[In Millions of Constant FY 2002 Dollars]

Fiscal Year	Medical Benefits	Cash Aid	Food Benefits	Housing Benefits	Education Benefits	Jobs/ Training	Services	Energy Aid	Total Aid
1968	14,263	26,211	4,647	4,074	4,475	3,689	1,993	0	59,352
1973	27,367	35,242	15,843	15,519	7,484	3,793	6,925	0	112,173
1975	32,427	43,098	21,784	17,190	7,375	7,270	6,885	0	136,029
1980	43,376	42,434	29,267	24,520	10,934	19,285	8,351	3,848	182,015
1981	44,791	42,189	31,579	24,820	9,635	15,128	7,776	4,044	179,963
1982	43,224	40,476	29,405	25,043	14,605	7,484	5,821	3,805	169,863
1983	42,686	40,562	32,767	25,611	13,441	8,161	5,983	3,705	172,916
1984	43,214	41,369	32,555	25,258	13,935	9,353	5,982	3,733	175,399
1985	46,772	41,078	32,482	27,372	15,964	6,534	5,957	3,793	179,952
1986	48,751	43,109	31,343	24,505	16,464	5,937	5,551	3,594	179,254
1987	55,946	43,713	31,668	22,261	15,550	6,021	5,742	3,138	184,039
1988	59,045	46,344	30,906	24,060	17,042	5,730	6,863	2,789	192,778
1989	61,893	48,400	30,408	25,466	18,220	5,568	6,525	2,377	198,857
1990	69,817	50,661	33,182	27,394	19,129	5,525	5,677	2,230	213,614
1991	82,643	55,939	37,060	28,454	19,669	5,808	6,889	2,390	238,852
1992	101,069	62,578	42,149	31,815	17,473	6,446	7,503	2,164	271,197
1993	106,041	66,516	43,357	34,513	17,845	5,948	7,291	1,913	283,424
1994	113,818	77,018	43,871	34,224	17,782	5,905	9,260	2,329	304,207
1995	119,841	80,266	43,492	34,729	17,888	5,467	7,104	1,892	310,679
1996	119,464	80,479	42,729	35,362	17,729	4,644	7,256	1,355	309,018
1997	120,685	80,446	39,615	35,431	18,485	4,250	7,472	1,503	307,885
1998	122,824	80,777	36,743	34,544	18,809	4,624	11,426	1,392	311,140
1999	129,364	80,385	35,237	32,094	18,680	5,164	13,085	1,415	315,424
2000	136,680	78,548	33,508	32,117	15,648	6,697	14,959	2,073	320,230
2001	147,249	83,837	33,674	32,550	24,766	7,083	16,814	2,039	348,013
2002	163,760	82,476	36,824	34,861	28,783	6,893	17,525	2,030	373,152

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

Source: Burke, 2003.

K-6

TABLE K-3-- STATE AND LOCAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT,
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2002

[In Millions of Constant FY 2002 Dollars]

Fiscal year	Medical benefits	Cash aid	Food benefits	Housing benefits	Education benefits	Jobs/training	Services	Energy Aid	Total
1968	10,725	12,957	NA	NA	NA	224	604	0	24,509
1973	17,117	21,770	NA	NA	NA	230	2,203	0	41,320
1975	22,366	22,840	1,891	NA	484	132	2,199	0	49,911
1980	29,515	21,792	1,022	NA	639	181	1,930	NA	55,079
1981	31,460	22,135	1,167	NA	588	169	2,943	NA	58,463
1982	32,936	20,959	1,349	NA	505	141	3,564	28	59,482
1983	34,192	21,385	1,418	NA	547	143	3,803	45	61,532
1984	35,712	21,546	1,652	NA	525	136	3,305	75	62,952
1985	36,169	22,061	1,726	NA	762	136	3,229	52	64,135
1986	37,771	23,123	1,806	NA	811	120	3,111	82	66,823
1987	39,172	23,592	1,858	NA	813	113	3,152	331	69,032
1988	41,515	23,533	1,741	NA	832	110	3,210	271	71,211
1989	45,264	24,065	1,696	NA	795	142	3,065	263	75,289
1990	50,870	24,757	1,717	NA	874	371	6,122	172	84,884
1991	62,790	25,608	1,736	NA	724	581	6,249	150	97,837
1992	73,443	27,113	1,854	2,954	789	611	6,351	113	113,228
1993	72,253	26,745	1,952	1,658	955	701	6,215	89	110,568
1994	82,311	27,847	2,150	1,962	1,097	795	8,171	93	124,427
1995	86,521	27,977	2,163	2,747	1,129	958	6,283	96	127,873
1996	85,075	25,800	2,207	2,827	1,098	740	5,413	84	123,243
1997	87,640	23,775	2,210	2,750	1,149	199	5,718	72	123,512
1998	91,588	20,626	2,146	2,888	1,259	792	7,469	87	126,857
1999	94,448	20,797	2,200	NA	1,286	945	7,126	92	126,894
2000	98,912	20,359	2,268	533	1,437	1,201	3,956	89	128,755
2001	106,161	19,530	2,348	761	1,641	1,240	4,192	120	135,993
2002	118,708	19,681	2,482	705	1,701	915	4,690	122	149,004

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

NA- Not available.

Source: Burke, 2003.

K-7

TABLE K-4-- TOTAL SPENDING FOR INCOME-TESTED BENEFITS BY FORM OF BENEFIT,
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS, 1968-2002

[In Millions of Constant FY 2002 Dollars]

Fiscal year	Medical	Cash	Food	Housing	Education	Jobs/training	Services	Energy	Total
1968	24,988	39,168	4,647	4,074	4,475	3,913	2,597	0	83,861
1973	44,485	57,011	15,843	15,519	7,484	4,024	9,128	0	153,493
1975	54,793	65,937	23,675	17,190	7,859	7,402	9,084	0	185,940
1980	72,890	64,226	30,288	24,520	11,573	19,466	10,281	3,848	237,093
1981	76,252	64,324	32,747	24,820	10,223	15,297	10,718	4,044	238,425
1982	76,160	61,435	30,754	25,043	15,110	7,624	9,386	3,833	229,345
1983	76,886	61,953	34,188	25,614	13,989	8,305	9,786	3,750	234,471
1984	78,926	62,915	34,208	25,258	14,460	9,489	9,287	3,808	238,350
1985	82,941	63,138	34,208	27,372	16,726	6,670	9,187	3,845	244,087
1986	86,522	66,232	33,149	24,505	17,274	6,057	8,662	3,676	246,077
1987	95,119	67,305	33,526	22,261	16,363	6,134	8,894	3,469	253,071
1988	100,560	69,877	32,647	24,060	17,873	5,840	10,073	3,059	263,990
1989	107,156	72,465	32,104	25,466	19,015	5,709	9,590	2,640	274,145
1990	120,687	75,417	34,899	27,394	20,003	5,897	11,799	2,402	298,497
1991	145,433	81,547	38,796	28,454	20,392	6,389	13,138	2,539	336,689
1992	174,512	89,691	44,002	34,769	18,261	7,057	13,854	2,278	384,425
1993	178,294	93,260	45,309	36,171	18,800	6,649	13,506	2,001	393,991
1994	196,129	104,865	46,021	36,186	18,879	6,700	17,431	2,422	428,633
1995	206,362	108,243	45,654	37,477	19,016	6,425	13,388	1,988	438,553
1996	204,539	106,279	44,936	38,188	18,827	5,384	12,669	1,439	432,261
1997	208,325	104,221	41,825	38,181	19,633	4,450	13,190	1,574	431,398
1998	214,412	101,403	38,890	37,432	20,068	5,416	18,896	1,479	437,997
1999	223,812	101,182	37,437	32,094	19,967	6,109	20,211	1,507	442,318
2000	235,591	98,907	35,776	32,651	17,085	7,897	18,915	2,162	448,985
2001	253,410	103,367	36,022	33,312	26,408	8,323	21,006	2,159	484,005
2002	282,468	102,157	39,306	35,566	30,484	7,808	22,215	2,152	522,156

K-8

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

Source: Burke, 2003.

TABLE K-5-- SHARE OF FEDERAL BUDGET USED FOR INCOME-TESTED AID, BY FORM OF AID,
SELECTED FISCAL YEARS 1968-2002

[In Percent]

Fiscal Year	Medical	Cash	Food	Housing	Education	Jobs/ training	Energy	Services	Total
1968	1.54	2.83	0.50	0.44	0.48	0.40	0.00	0.22	6.40
1973	2.71	3.49	1.57	1.54	0.74	0.38	0.00	0.69	11.10
1978	3.18	3.5	1.86	1.70	0.89	2.11 ¹	0.06	0.75	14.00
1983	2.92	2.77	2.24	1.75	0.92	0.56	0.25	0.41	11.80
1988	3.63	2.85	1.90	1.48	1.05	0.35	0.17	0.42	11.80
1990	4.01	2.91	1.90	1.57	1.10	0.32	0.13	0.33	12.30
1992	5.69	3.53	2.37	1.79	0.98	0.36	0.12	0.42	15.30
1994	6.41	4.34	2.47	1.93	1.00	0.33	0.13	0.52	17.10
1996	6.66	4.49	2.38	1.97	0.99	0.26	0.08	0.40	17.20
1998	6.71	4.41	2.01	1.89	1.03	0.25	0.08	0.62	17.00
2000	7.29	4.19	1.79	1.71	0.83	0.36	0.11	0.80	17.10
2001	7.78	4.43	1.78	1.72	1.31	0.37	0.11	0.89	18.40
2002	8.14	4.10	1.83	1.73	1.43	0.34	0.10	0.87	18.60

¹In FY1978, 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: Table prepared by Congressional Research Service (CRS).

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 2002 to Federal and State and local governments. Amounts shown are in millions of dollars.

MEDICAL AID

1. Medicaid (\$258,216)
2. Medical care for veterans without service-connected disability (\$8,185)
3. State Children's Health Insurance (S-CHIP) (\$5,407)
4. General assistance (medical care component) - no Federal dollars (\$4,956)
5. Indian health services (\$2,758)
6. Consolidated health centers \$1,328)
7. Maternal and child health services block grant (\$1,279)
8. Title X family planning services (\$265)
9. Medical assistance to refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$74)

CASH AID

10. Supplemental Security Income (SSI) (\$38,522)
11. Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) -- refundable portion only (\$27,830)
12. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) (\$13,035)
13. Foster care (\$8,618)
14. Child tax credit – refundable portion only (\$5,060)
15. General assistance (nonmedical care component)--no Federal dollars (\$3,251)
16. Pensions for needy veterans, their dependents, and survivors, (\$3,177)
17. Adoption assistance (\$2,472)
18. Dependency and indemnity compensation (DIC) and death compensation for parents of veterans (\$84)
19. General assistance to Indians (\$66.5)
20. Cash assistance to refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$41)

FOOD AID

21. Food stamps (\$24,054)
22. School lunch program (free and reduced price segments) (\$6,064)

K-11

23. Special Supplemental Nutrition Program for Women, Infants, and Children (WIC) (\$4,350)
24. Child and adult care food program, lower-income components (\$1,638)
25. School breakfast program (free and reduced price segments) (\$1,515)
26. Nutrition program for the elderly (\$801)
27. The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) (\$361)
28. Summer food service program for children (\$307)
29. Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP) (\$105)
30. Food distribution program on Indian reservations (\$74)
31. Farmers' market nutrition programs (\$36)
32. Special milk program (free segment) (\$1)

HOUSING AID

33. Section 8 low-income housing assistance (\$18,499)
34. Low-rent public housing (\$8,213)
35. Rural housing loans (section 502) (\$3,499)
36. Home investment partnerships (HOME) (\$2,500)
37. Housing for special populations (elderly and disabled) (\$895)
38. Rural rental assistance payments (section 521) (\$705)
39. Section 236 interest reduction payments (\$579)
40. Housing opportunities for people with AIDS (HOPWA) (\$314)
41. Rural rental housing loans (section 515) (\$114)
42. Rural housing repair loans and grants (section 504) (\$62.4)
43. Farm labor housing loans (section 514) and grants (section 516) (\$61.8)
44. Section 101 rent supplements (\$53.7)
45. Rural housing self-help technical assistance grants (section 523) and rural housing site loans (sections 523 and 524) (\$27.1)
46. Indian housing improvement grants (\$19.6)
47. Section 235 homeownership aid (\$10.8)
48. Rural housing preservation grants (section 533) (\$8.6)
49. Home ownership and opportunity for people everywhere (HOPE) (\$3.8)

EDUCATION AID

50. Federal Pell grants (\$11.364)
51. Head Start (\$8,172)
52. Subsidized Federal Stafford loans and Stafford/Ford loans (\$7,523)
53. Federal work-study program (\$1,000)
54. Federal Trio programs (\$827)
55. Supplemental educational opportunity grants (\$760)
56. Chapter 1 migrant education program (\$395)
57. Perkins loans (\$166)
58. Leveraging educational assistance partnerships (LEAP) (\$134)
59. Health professions student loans and scholarships (\$58)

K-12

- 60. Fellowships for graduate and professional study (\$45)
- 61. Migrant high school equivalency program (HEP) (\$23)
- 62. College assistance migrant program (CAMP) (\$15)
- 63. Close Up fellowships (\$1.5)

OTHER SERVICES

- 64. Child care and development block grant (\$8,589)
- 65. TANF services (\$6,147)
- 66. Social services block grant (Title XX) (\$2,743)
- 67. TANF child care (\$2,322)
- 68. Homeless assistance (\$1,044)
- 69. Community services block grant (\$739)
- 70. Legal services (\$329)
- 71. Social services for refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$159)
- 72. Emergency food and shelter program (\$143)

JOBS AND TRAINING AID

- 73. TANF work activities (\$2,727)
- 74. Job Corps (\$1,532)
- 75. Youth activities (\$1,000)
- 76. Adult activities (\$950)
- 77. Senior community service employment program (\$494)
- 78. Welfare-to-work grant program (\$413)
- 79. Food stamp employment and training (\$410)
- 80. Foster grandparents (\$155)
- 81. Senior companions (\$69)
- 82. Targeted assistance for refugees, asylees, other humanitarian cases (\$49.5)
- 83. Native employment works (NEW) (\$7.6)

ENERGY AID

- 84. Low-income home energy assistance program (LIHEAP) (\$1,800)
- 85. Weatherization assistance (\$352)

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