

Data Appendix

to

Federal Expenditures on Pre- Kindergarteners and Kindergarteners in 2008

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Federal Expenditures on Elementary-Age Children in 2008

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Contents

I.	Introduction	A - 1
II.	Income Security	A - 7
III.	Nutrition	A - 15
IV.	Housing	A - 20
V.	Taxes	A - 23
VI.	Health	A - 34
VII.	Social Services	A - 46
VIII.	Education	A - 61
IX.	Training	A - 83
X.	References	A - 97

I. INTRODUCTION

This data appendix provides a detailed explanation of the estimates of federal program and tax expenditures on pre-kindergarteners and kindergarteners, and elementary-age children in 2008. It expands on the appendices created by the Urban Institute in support of *Kids' Share: An Analysis of Federal Expenditures on Children through 2008* (Isaacs et al. 2009) and *Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007* (Macomber et al. 2009), two reports published by the Urban Institute and Brookings Institution.¹ In particular, we develop age group-specific, or “age-break” multipliers for children age 3 through 5 and 6 through 11 and apply them to the fiscal year (FY) 2008 program-specific spending estimates provided in *Kids' Share* to calculate spending on each age group. For children age 2 and younger, whose estimates are also detailed in this appendix, we use the multipliers developed for *Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007* and apply them to the 2008 *Kids' Share* spending estimates to calculate spending for that age group.

Below, we provide an overview of the data sources and methodology used in the Isaacs et al. (2009) report, which provides the 2008 federal spending estimates on *all* children. We then outline the general methodology used to calculate the age-break multipliers. We also provide for each program, a detailed description of the calculations and data sources used in the analysis, organized by program category (e.g., health, income security, etc.). These descriptions include both the specific data and methods used to generate the *Kids' Share* estimate of spending on all children, and the data and methodology applied to generate the age group-specific multipliers. Additionally, for each program, we highlight methodological “Changes Made This Year,” which refers to any change in methodology between the *Kids' Share Report* (Carasso et al. 2008) published in 2008 and the more recent *Kids' Share: An Analysis of Federal Expenditure on Children through 2008* (Isaacs et al. 2009) report.

Kids' Share Methodology

The *Kids' Share* methods employ a four-step process.

- *Define children:* Children are defined as residents of the United States under age 19. However, when a program defined children as those under age 18, we use this narrower definition; such was the case for Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, SNAP/Food Stamps, and several other programs. When a program defined children as those under age 20, 21, or 22, we limit the definition to those under 19, unless there are insufficient data to do so or the amount of expenditures on older youth is small. For education and training programs, we draw a line at the end of high school in adding up children’s benefits, acknowledging that a small portion of children remain in high school past age 19. We exclude federal spending in the form of college or postsecondary vocational training, such as Pell grants, Stafford or Perkins loans, Hope Scholarship tax credits, and Job Corps for youth over age 18.
- *Select programs:* More than 100 programs through which the federal government spends money on children are classified into nine major categories, generally following the budget functions laid out by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB):

1. health (e.g., Medicaid and the State Children's Health Insurance Program [SCHIP]);
2. nutrition (e.g., Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program [SNAP], formerly known as the Food Stamp Program, and child nutrition);
3. housing (e.g., Section 8 Low-Income Housing Assistance and Low Income Home Energy Assistance);
4. income security (e.g., Temporary Assistance for Needy Families [TANF] and Supplemental Security Income [SSI]);
5. social services (e.g., Head Start, child care, and foster care);
6. education and training (e.g., special education and Job Corps);
7. the refundable portion of tax credits—that is, cash payments to families whose tax liability falls below zero (e.g., most of the earned income tax credit [EITC] and some of the child tax credit [CTC]);
8. tax expenditures, or reductions in a family's tax liability from special tax provisions (e.g., the child and dependent care credit, and the nonrefundable portions of the EITC and CTC); and
9. the dependent exemption, which is not considered a tax expenditure by the Department of the Treasury but does reduce the tax liability of families with children compared with families without children.

For a program to be included in analysis (as a whole or in part), it must meet one of the following criteria:

1. Benefits or services go entirely to children (e.g., elementary and secondary education programs, foster care payments); this also includes programs where a portion provides benefits directly to children (e.g., Medicaid, Supplemental Security Income);
 2. Family benefit levels increase with the inclusion of children in the application for the benefit (e.g., SNAP/Food Stamps, low-rent public housing); or
 3. Children are necessary for a family to qualify for any benefits (e.g., TANF, the child tax credit, the dependent exemption). Conceptually, we define federal spending on children as equal to the amount families with children receive less the amount, if any, they would receive if they did not have children. We exclude unemployment compensation, tax benefits for home ownership, and other benefits where the amount of the benefit received by the adult is not tied to presence or number of children, based on criterion number two above.² Our analysis does not include programs that provide benefits to the population at large (a significant share of whom are children), such as roads, communications, national parks, and environmental protection.
- *Calculate the share of program spending on children:* For programs that meet the first criteria above and serve children only, we assign 100 percent of program expenditures (benefits and associated administrative costs) to children, whether the expenditure is a direct service to children (e.g., education) or a child benefit paid through parents or guardians (e.g., SSI disabled children benefits). We make no attempt to subtract the amount of a child's benefit that parents may spend on themselves. Where a program provides direct services to both children and adults, we calculate the percentage of program expenditures that go to children (e.g., Medicaid). In the more difficult case where benefits are provided to families without any delineation of a parents and children's share, we generally estimate a children's

share based on the number of children and adults in the family and assuming equal benefits per capita. For example, in a one-adult, two-child family, two-thirds of housing, energy assistance, welfare, or SNAP/Food Stamp benefits would go to the children and one-third to the adult.³ We outline our general process for allocating benefits to children in figure 1.

We put significant effort into estimating the portions of large programs, such as SNAP/Food Stamps, Medicaid, or Supplemental Security Income, that go just to children. For these calculations, the most frequently used data sources are the *House Ways and Means Committee's Green Book* (various years), the *Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin* (various years), reports from the agencies that administer the programs, and discussions with agency staff. We also rely on unpublished tabulations of administrative or survey data generated by the authors or other researchers.

- *Apply children's share to expenditures estimates:* Data on expenditures come primarily from the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 2010* (and past years), its appendices, and special analyses for historical data and projections. For most programs, we start with outlay estimates from the *Appendix to the Federal Budget* or, in the case of tax expenditures, from the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the budget. In most cases, the budget provides outlays for individual programs. In cases where a single outlay figure is given for a group of programs of interest, we assumed that the relationship between outlays (the amount spent) and obligations (the amount appropriated) is the same for all programs within a group: the obligation figure for the individual program was multiplied by the total outlay figure for the group and then divided by the total obligation figure.⁴ We also had to look elsewhere when a program was not broken out as a line-item that year but was lumped in with other programs.

For projections of outlay and tax expenditure programs from 2009 to 2019 when federal budget data were not available at the needed level of detail, the authors relied on the Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) *Budget and Economic Outlook, FY 2009–19* and updated baseline projections from its *An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010*; the FY 2010 federal budget, and the Department of the Treasury's *General Explanation of the Administration's FY 2010 Revenue Proposals*. The authors also employed their own assumptions.

FIGURE 1. General Rules for Allocating Program Expenditures to Children

Services delivered by third-party agency (not delivered to families or households)		Benefits delivered to families and households			
All services to children	Services to children and adults	Individual benefits to children and adults	Family or household benefits		
			Eligibility limited to	Eligibility not limited to	

				families with children		those with children	
				Benefit size dependent on number of children only	Benefit size dependent on number of children and number of adults	Benefit size dependent on presence or number of children	Benefit size unaffected by number of children
100% of expenditures	Share of expenditures	Share of expenditures	100% of expenditures	Share of expenditures	Share of expenditures	No expenditures	
Most education programs, child support enforcement, immunization, Head Start, foster care, adoption assistance, child welfare, child and family services programs, child care programs, juvenile justice, missing children, etc.	Medicaid, SCHIP, MCHB, Social Services Block Grant, Community Services Block Grant; Job Corps, vocational and adult education, etc.	Social Security, SSI, Railroad Retirement, etc.	EITC, ^a CTC, dependent exemption, employer-provided child care, etc.	TANF, etc.	SNAP/Food Stamps, veterans benefits, public housing, LIHEAP, etc.	Unemployment benefits; workers compensation, tax credits not tied to number of children, etc.	

Note: The specific allocation procedures vary, depending on available data and type of benefit provided by specific programs. See the data appendix for further details, particularly on calculating the children's share of expenditures when benefits are shared between adults and children.

^a Spending on childless EITC units (3 percent of total) is excluded.

Age-Break Methodology

To estimate age group-specific shares, we apply a three-step process:

- *Define the age-breaks:* We define pre-kindergarteners and kindergarteners as residents of the United States ages 3 through 5. Elementary-age children are defined as residents ages 6 through 11.⁵
- *Calculate Share of Children's Benefits Expended on Children Age 3 through 5 and Age 6 through 11:* We gather program-level data (when available) to estimate the

percentage of program funding devoted to our defined age groups as a percentage of estimated spending on children from birth through age 18, a percentage we refer to as the “age 3–5 multiplier” or the “age 6–11 multiplier.” However, many data sources used to determine spending on children overall (cited above) do not break down spending into detailed age groups, and so we often ask agency staff or in-house experts within the Urban Institute to produce specialized tabulations by age of program-level data. Where we cannot find program-level data, we rely on the surveys such as Current Population Survey—sometimes augmented through the Urban Institute’s Transfer Income Model 3 (TRIM3)—to estimate the age of children receiving benefits.⁶

When data are sufficiently detailed, we use total *program dollars* devoted to each age group to construct the share of spending on pre-kindergarteners and kindergarteners, and elementary-age children. In this manner, we account for not only the share of recipients who are within an age group, but how much their average benefits are higher or lower than those of other children. For example, the Child Care and Development Block Grant (CCDBG) and Medicaid are examples of programs where our estimates are more accurate because we took into account the respective higher and lower expenses associated with benefits for pre-kindergarteners and kindergarteners, as well as their share in the recipient population.

In some cases, however, due to the lack of detailed programmatic data, the number of children within each age group who are *program recipients* is used for the multiplier. For example, our estimate of Children’s Mental Health Services (CMHS) expenditures benefiting children ages 6–11 relies on enrollment of children by age, without adjustment for possible differences in expenditures per capita by age.

We also apply a number of other approaches, tailored to specific programs. In the case of Head Start funding (which includes Head Start and Early Head Start programs), budgetary reports explicitly split spending on children under 3, through the age classifications of Head Start and Early Head Start programs. In other cases, such as Adoption Assistance and Immunizations, we rely on custom-built models and other resources to generate our multiplier estimate. Finally, for some smaller programs without data on spending or recipients by age, we simply assume that spending on children was distributed equally among all ages of children (e.g., Family Preservation and Support, Community Services Block Grant, and Children’s Emergency Medical Services).

- *Apply Age-Break Multiplier to Kids’ Share Estimates:* Finally, we apply the respective age-break multipliers to the estimates of program spending on all children, which is published in *Kids’ Share: An Analysis of Federal Expenditures on Children through 2008* (see above for explanation of how calculated).

In estimating federal expenditures on children age 3–5 and children age 6–11 for future years, we also rely on the projections of federal spending on all children, supplied in *Kids’ Share: An Analysis of Federal Expenditures on Children through 2008*. In general, the authors follow the CBO for outlay projections and the Urban-Brookings tax model and the OMB for projections for tax expenditures under a “current policy” or “baseline” scenario that assumes continuation of current law in

some areas and continuation of current policy in others. These budget projections do assume, however, the extension of expiring tax provisions.

Congress and the Obama administration are considering a number of significant policy and budget changes, which could have various impacts on future spending on children. Thus, we show projections for broad expenditure categories rather than a more detailed grouping. Specifically, we calculate category-specific (e.g., health, income security, etc.) yearly growth rates in federal expenditures on all children from 2008 to 2012, using data provided in *Kids' Share: An Analysis of Federal Expenditures on Children through 2008*. We then apply those growth rates respectively to category-specific estimates of 2008 federal expenditures on children age 3–5 and children age 6–11 generated for each report (e.g., \$7.3 billion in health spending on pre-kindergarteners and kindergarteners, \$13.6 billion in health spending on elementary-age children, etc.). Thus, in addition to assuming that all programs will grow in step with their overarching categories (e.g., SCHIP spending will increase at the same rate of all health spending), the projections discussed assume each age group receives the same share of each program's spending as they did in 2008 relative to other age groups.

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1. Earlier reports include *Kids' Share 2008: How Children Fare in the Federal Budget* (Carasso et al. 2008), *Kids' Share 2007: How Children Fare in the Federal Budget* (Carasso, Steuerle, and Reynolds 2007) and *Federal Expenditures on Children: 1960–1997* (Clark et al. 2000).
 2. Some states do increase unemployment benefits for families with children, through a dependent benefit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) encourages more states to do the same. If more states provide dependent benefits, we might consider classifying a portion of unemployment benefits as spending on children. The ongoing evolution in how programs operate over time is one challenge we face in our attempt to classify spending on children consistently over time.
 3. On one hand, such a methodology overstates spending on children, since children in fact consume less than adults, on average, according to detailed analyses of household expenditures. On the other hand, the methodology may understate spending related to children, because if there had been no child in the family, the adult may have been less likely to receive any benefit at all because of various restrictions on childless adults (e.g., time limits in the SNAP program for able-bodied adults without children).
 4. This method is difficult when monies were carried over from previous years and were included in the program group totals. In these cases, we attempted to find expenditure information elsewhere.
 5. The appendix also includes estimates on infants and toddlers, defined as residents age 2 and younger, who are considered in a related report: *Public Investment in Children's Early and Elementary Years* (Macomber, Isaacs, Vericker, and Kent 2010). Detailed methodological information concerning the estimation of the infant and toddler estimates can be found in *Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007* (Kent et al. 2009).
 6. TRIM 3 is maintained and developed by the Urban Institute, under primary funding from the Department of Health and Human Services, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation (HHS/ASPE). TRIM3 requires users to input assumptions and/or interpretations about economic behavior and the rules governing federal programs. Therefore, the conclusions in the reports are attributable only to the authors of this report.

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	Social Security
Program Description	See CFDA #96.004 See CFDA #96.001
Categories	Major Program Area Income Security Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type Cash Spending Type Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$617,160 All Children \$18,445 Age 0–2 \$355 Age 3–5 \$988 Age 6–11 \$4,888
Multipliers	OASI All Children 0.02 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.01 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.05 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.26 DI All Children 0.06 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.03 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.06 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.27
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures</p> <p>Multipliers</p> <p>All Children</p> <p>Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11</p> <p>The Social Security Administration reports benefits for children under 18, so 17 was used as the upper age limit for this program. The estimated percentage of benefits going to children under 18 was based on enrollment and average monthly benefit data from Social Security Online, Office of Chief Actuary, Beneficiary Data, "Number of Beneficiaries by Age" (http://www.ssa.gov/OACT/ProgData/byage.html). Same data source and methodology as all children. Same data source and methodology as all children. Same data source and methodology as all children.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections</p> <p>Changes Made This Year</p> <p>Other</p> <p>Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010</i> (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml Previous reports did not adjust outlays on children's benefits to exclude older children. This practice was changed starting with this report and the multiplier was revised for historical as well as current expenditures to only include benefits to children under 18. Also, in previous reports, 2005–07 did not include total expenditures and used a multiplier of 1, since CBO data were used to obtain expenditures on children directly. In order to maintain a consistent series of numbers (the CBO figures did not include administrative costs), starting with this report figures for 2005–07 were recalculated to follow the same methodology used in all other years.</p>

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	AFDC/TANF
Program Description	See CFDA #93.558
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type (Cash)	Cash
Benefit Type (Non-Cash)	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	<i>Cash</i>
All Children	\$6,140
Age 0–2	\$4,725
Age 3–5	\$1,003
Age 6–11	\$890
	<i>Non-Cash</i>
Total Program	\$1,471
All Children	\$10,570
Age 0–2	\$8,134
Age 3–5	\$1,727
Age 6–11	\$1,531
	\$2,532
Multipliers	
All Children	0.77
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.21
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.19
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.31
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Administrative and benefit expenditures: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 484 (Dept of Health and Human Services—Temporary Assistance to Needy Families—Total Outlays (net)). Child support reimbursements: Preliminary 2008 annual report of the Office of Child Support Enforcement at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2009/reports/preliminary_report_fy2008/ (see Financial Overview table—federal share of assistance reimbursement). For years not yet available on the OCSE site, use CBO supplemental data for "Child Support Collections," line item "Federal Share." Contingency fund: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 484 (Dept of Health and Human Services—Contingency Fund—Total Outlays (net)).
Multipliers	
All Children	In most states children over 17 are not eligible for cash assistance, but in a few states students as old as 21 are eligible, therefore 21 rather than 18 was used as the upper age limit for children in this program. The multiplier was calculated as the portion of total recipients that are children, using FY 2008 TANF caseload data from the Administration for Children and Families web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/dfa/data-reports/index.htm (MOE & SSP caseloads are not included). Note that while roughly half of TANF expenditures go toward non-cash assistance, the caseload data only include cases receiving cash assistance. However, since reliable data on the non-cash caseload are not available, we have calculated the multipliers based on the cash-assistance caseload.
Age 0–2	Using 2006 FY TANF sample data (http://aspe.hhs.gov/ftp/hsp/tanf-data/index.htm), calculate portion of children recipients who are age 0–2.
Age 3–5	Using 2006 FY TANF sample data (http://aspe.hhs.gov/ftp/hsp/tanf-data/index.htm), calculate portion of children recipients who are age 3–5.
Age 6–11	Using 2006 FY TANF sample data (http://aspe.hhs.gov/ftp/hsp/tanf-data/index.htm), calculate portion of children recipients who are age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml . The TANF supplemental table supplies projected outlays for both administration and benefits expenditures and contingency fund expenditures. The Child Support Collections table supplies projected outlays for reimbursement from child support (see federal share of collections retained by government).
Changes Made This Year	Expenditures were split into a cash and non-cash component to improve the analysis of cash and in-kind benefits.
Other	

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	Child Support Enforcement
Program Description	See CFDA #93.563
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$3,657
All Children	\$3,657
Age 0–2	\$577
Age 3–5	\$577
Age 6–11	\$1,155
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Preliminary 2008 annual report of the Office of Child Support Enforcement at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/2009/reports/preliminary_report_fy2008/ (see Financial Overview table—federal share of administrative expenditures). For years not yet available from the OCSE web site, use the CBO supplemental data for "Child Support Administration."
Multipliers	
All Children	The data source used for the age-break multipliers includes children as old as 20, so 20 rather than 18 was used as the upper age limit for this program. All expenditures were assumed to be for children. Note that some cases may be pursued even after the child has become an adult. However, due to lack of reliable information to identify the expenditures on these cases and the likelihood that average expenditures for these cases are significantly lower than other cases, we did not attempt to subtract these expenses.
Age 0–2	We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children.
Age 3–5	We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children.
Age 6–11	We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml . See the "Child Support Administration" figure under "Child Support Enforcement."
Changes Made This Year	For the report <i>Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007</i> , 2007 expenditures had been adjusted in an attempt to subtract the expenditures for adults. After re-evaluating this decision, it was decided to make no adjustment (see methodology description for "All Children" multiplier above). In addition, we classified expenditures as non-cash rather than cash payments, since the federal expenditures fund enforcement activities, not cash benefits.
Other	

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	Emergency Assistance
Program Description	No longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	No longer exists as a separate program. PRWORA eliminated the Emergency Assistance program, and after FY 1996 funds from the EA program were included in the TANF block grant.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	No longer exists as a separate program—incorporated into the TANF block grants.

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	SSI
Program Description	See CFDA #96.006
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$43,872
All Children	\$8,394
Age 0–2	\$626
Age 3–5	\$1,068
Age 6–11	\$2,999
Multipliers	
All Children	0.19
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.07
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.13
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.36
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p 1170 (Social Security Administration—Supplemental Security Income Program—Outlays (net)). Note that net outlays are used rather than gross in order to exclude state expenditures for state supplements.
Multipliers	
All Children	The SSI program defines children as persons under 18, so 17 was used as the upper age limit for this program. CBO Supplemental Data (March 2009) was used to calculate the portion of total benefit outlays that go to children.
Age 0–2	This multiplier was calculated using data from the Social Security Administration's report "Children Receiving SSI," Table 7 (http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_children/2006/index.html), as the portion of children recipients in 2006 who were age 0–2.
Age 3–5	This multiplier was calculated using data from the Social Security Administration's report "Children Receiving SSI," Table 7 (http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_children/2006/index.html), as the portion of children recipients in 2006 who were age 3–5.
Age 6–11	This multiplier was calculated using data from the Social Security Administration's report "Children Receiving SSI," Table 7 (http://www.ssa.gov/policy/docs/statcomps/ssi_children/2006/index.html), as the portion of children recipients in 2006 who were age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml . See "Total, SSI Mandatory Outlays" in the supplemental data for Supplemental Security Income.
Changes Made This Year	In previous reports, 2003–07 did not show total expenditures and used a multiplier of 1, since CBO data were used to obtain expenditures on children directly. In order to maintain a consistent series of numbers (the CBO figures did not include administrative costs), starting with this report total expenditures figures for 2003–07 were entered and a multiplier less than 1 was calculated based on the CBO data.
Other	

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	Railroad Retirement
Program Description	See CFDA #57.001
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$10,035
All Children	\$22
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$1
Age 6–11	\$7
Multipliers	
All Children	0.002
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.02
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.04
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.31
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	If possible, data should be obtained directly from statistical table B3 on the Railroad Retirement Board's web site (http://www.rrb.gov/act/Yearly_Data.asp). When not available, use the supplemental data from CBO's Budget Projections.
Multipliers	
All Children	Data reported by the Railroad Retirement Board show the portion of recipient children under 18, so 17 was used as the upper age limit for this program. Statistical tables B3 and B24 on the Railroad Retirement Board's web site (http://www.rrb.gov/act/statistical_tables.asp) show total payments and payments to children (table B3) and the percentage of recipient children who are under 18 (table B24). The multiplier was calculated as the portion of total expenditures that went to children under 18. Data for FY 2008 were used.
Age 0–2	The FY 2007 version of statistical table B24 on the Railroad Retirement Board's web site shows the population breakdown of recipients who are children age 0–9 and 10–17 as of September 2007. Further communication with the agency provided a breakdown of children ages 0–4 as of December 2006. We used the December 2006 data to estimate the percentage of children age 0–4 and 5–9 as of September 2007, and assumed that there were equal numbers of children in each age group; thus, 3/5 of those 0–4 were age 0–2. Lacking data on expenditures, we assumed equal per capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of child beneficiaries under 18 who are age 0–2.
Ages 3–5	The FY 2007 version of statistical table B24 on the Railroad Retirement Board's web site shows the population breakdown of recipients who are children age 0–9 and 10–17 as of September 2007. Further communication with the agency provided a breakdown of children ages 0–4 as of December 2006. We used the December 2006 data to estimate the percentage of children age 0–4 and 5–9 as of September 2007, and assumed that there were equal numbers of children in each age group; thus, 2/5 of those 0–4 were age 3–4 and 1/5 or those 5–9 were age 5. Lacking data on expenditures, we assumed equal per capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of child beneficiaries under 18 who are age 3–5.
Ages 6–11	The FY 2007 version of statistical table B24 on the Railroad Retirement Board's web site shows the population breakdown of recipients who are children ages 0–9 and 10–17 as of September 2007. Further communication with the agency provided a breakdown of children age 0–4 as of December 2006. We used the December 2006 data to estimate the percentage of children age 0–4 and 5–9 as of September 2007, and assumed that there were equal numbers of children in each age group; thus, 2/5 of those 0–4 were age 3–4 and 1/5 or those 5–9 were age 5. Lacking data on expenditures, we assumed equal per capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of child beneficiaries under 18 who are age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml . See "Total Benefit Outlays" in the supplemental data for Railroad Retirement.
Changes Made This Year	For previous years, the "All Children" multiplier was calculated using the "percent of children under 18" figure from the "awarded in fiscal year" section of table B24 rather than the "current payment status" section. Starting with this report, multipliers for previous years were recalculated using the "current payment" figures.
Other	

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS																									
Program	Veteran's Benefits																								
Program Description	<p>See CFDA #64.110 See CFDA #64.109 See CFDA #64.104 See CFDA #64.105</p>																								
Categories	<p>Income Security Not Means-Tested Cash Mandatory</p>																								
Expenditures (millions)	<table> <tr> <td>Total Program</td> <td>\$36,988</td> </tr> <tr> <td>All Children</td> <td>\$2,319</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 0–2</td> <td>\$214</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 3–5</td> <td>\$180</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 6–11</td> <td>\$632</td> </tr> </table>	Total Program	\$36,988	All Children	\$2,319	Age 0–2	\$214	Age 3–5	\$180	Age 6–11	\$632														
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All Children	\$2,319																								
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Age 3–5	\$180																								
Age 6–11	\$632																								
Multipliers	<p><i>Compensation and DIC</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 0–2 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 3–5 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 6–11 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.27</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Disability</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td> <td>0.07</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 0–2 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 3–5 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 6–11 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.27</td> </tr> </table> <p><i>Non-Service Connected Death (Pension)</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td> <td>0.05</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 0–2 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.09</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 3–5 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.08</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Age 6–11 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.27</td> </tr> </table>	All Children	0.04	Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.09	Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27	All Children	0.07	Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.09	Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27	All Children	0.05	Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.09	Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27
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Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27																								
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures</p> <p>OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p 1031 (Dept of Veterans Affairs—Compensation and Pensions—Obligations). Use compensation obligations for survivors for "Compensation and DIC," compensation obligations for veterans for "Disability," and pension obligations for survivors for "Non-Service Connected Death." Total outlays were allocated to these three programs based on the amount of obligations associated with each program.</p> <p>Multipliers</p> <p>All Children</p> <p>Children 18–23 can receive benefits if they are students, so 23 is used as the upper age limit for this program. Based on data supplied by the National Center for Veterans Analysis and Statistics (Wells 1995), estimates were made of expenditures on children in each of the three parts of this program. The multipliers were then calculated as the portion of total expenditures that went to children. Since data from the Department of Veterans Affairs was not yet available for 2008, the multiplier was estimated as the average of the 2005–07 multipliers.</p> <p>Age 0–2</p> <p>Based on a special tabulation of the March 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS), a count was made (by age) of children in families where the family head or their spouse received veteran benefits. We assumed equal per-capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of children in recipient families age 0–2. The same multiplier was used for all three parts of this program.</p> <p>Age 3–5</p> <p>Based on a special tabulation of the March 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS), a count was made (by age) of children in families where the family head or their spouse received veteran benefits. We assumed equal per-capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of children in recipient families age 3–5. The same multiplier was used for all three parts of this program.</p> <p>Age 6–11</p> <p>Based on a special tabulation of the March 2008 Current Population Survey (CPS), a count was made (by age) of children in families where the family head or their spouse received veteran benefits. We assumed equal per-capita benefits, so the multiplier was calculated as the percentage of children in recipient families age 6–11. The same multiplier was used for all three parts of this program.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections</p> <p>Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml.</p> <p>Changes Made This Year</p> <p>Expenditures taken from the budget (1999–2007) were adjusted to reflect outlays rather than obligations.</p> <p>Other</p>																								

II. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS	
Program	Black Lung Disability
Program Description	See CFDA #17.307
Categories	Major Program Area Income Security Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type Cash Spending Type Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$1,330 All Children \$28 Age 0–2 \$4 Age 3–5 \$4 Age 6–11 \$9
Multipliers	<i>Part B</i> All Children 0.03 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.32 <i>Part C</i> All Children 0.02 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures Part B: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p 781 (Dept of Labor—Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners—Outlays (net)). Part C: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p 783 (Dept of Labor—Black Lung Disability Trust Fund—Outlays (net)). Multipliers All Children: Part B All Children: Part C Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11
Notes	For Part C, the Department of Labor provided a breakdown of types of beneficiaries, monthly benefit amounts, and total annual benefits (U.S. Department of Labor [DOL] 1994, 34–40). We used the percentage of “other primary beneficiaries” who are children in 1993 (which is nearly 100 percent) from table MIS #16 (Peed 1995) and multiplied by number of “other primary beneficiaries” according to the Office of Workers Compensation Programs (OWCP) Annual Report (U.S. DOL 1994, 36) to estimate the number of child beneficiaries. We then multiplied by the monthly benefit for the appropriate fiscal year (U.S. DOL 1994, 38) by 12 for an estimated annual expenditure. We divided this estimate into total annual benefits (U.S. DOL 1994, 37). We used this multiplier on total outlays, which include administration and interest payments. These data are not available after 1997, so we used the 1997 multiplier as an estimate for 1998 onwards. We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore, both Part B and Part C expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children. We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore, both Part B and Part C expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children. We know of no readily available data that break down expenditures by age, therefore, both Part B and Part C expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children.
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

III. NUTRITION PROGRAMS	
Program	Food Stamp Program
Program Description	See CFDA #10.551
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$39,319
All Children	\$19,565
Age 0–2	\$4,313
Age 3–5	\$4,015
Age 6–11	\$6,369
Multipliers	
All Children	0.50
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.22
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.21
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 178.
Multipliers	Children in this program are under 18. We used the proportion of benefits that go to children, according to data from <i>Characteristics of Food Stamp Households</i> . The link to the report is available on the USDA/FNS web site: http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/snap/SNAPPartHH.htm . We use the average multiplier of fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007 as the 2008 multiplier.
All Children	
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

III. NUTRITION PROGRAMS											
Program	Child Nutrition										
Program Description	<p>See CFDA #10.553 See CFDA #10.555 See CFDA #10.558 See CFDA #10.559 See CFDA #10.560</p>										
Categories	<p>Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type</p> <p>Nutrition Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory</p>										
Expenditures (millions)	<table> <tr> <td>Total Program</td> <td>\$13,917</td> </tr> <tr> <td> All Children</td> <td>\$13,917</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 0–2</td> <td>\$513</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 3–5</td> <td>\$1,726</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 6–11</td> <td>\$7,079</td> </tr> </table>	Total Program	\$13,917	All Children	\$13,917	Age 0–2	\$513	Age 3–5	\$1,726	Age 6–11	\$7,079
Total Program	\$13,917										
All Children	\$13,917										
Age 0–2	\$513										
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Age 6–11	\$7,079										
Multipliers	<table> <tr> <td>All Children</td> <td>1.00</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 0–2 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.04</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 3–5 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.12</td> </tr> <tr> <td> Age 6–11 (% of all children)</td> <td>0.51</td> </tr> </table>	All Children	1.00	Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.04	Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.12	Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.51		
All Children	1.00										
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.04										
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Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.51										
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures Multipliers</p> <p>All Children</p> <p>Age 0–2</p> <p>Age 3–5</p> <p>Age 6–11</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections Changes Made This Year Other</p> <p>OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 179.</p> <p>The multiplier is 1. Children 18 and under are included in the estimates of the child nutrition programs, which include the National School Lunch Program (NSLP), the School Breakfast Program (SBP), the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP), and the Summer Food Service Program (SFSP). To estimate the percent of participants under 3, we looked at each program separately. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) confirmed that nearly zero children age 0–2 receive NSLP and SBP benefits. No program data was available for the SFSP, so we assumed the same age distributions as for the NSLP. To calculate the percent of participants who are children under age 3 for CACFP, we used data from the CACFP website to calculate the percent of participants who are children and data from the <i>Early Childhood and Childcare Study</i> (Glantz et al. 1997) to estimate the proportion of participants under 3. Finally, we took the percent of participants in each program under 3 and multiplied this by the percent of 2008 obligations that went to each program found in OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010.</p> <p>To estimate the percent of participants age 3–5, we looked at each program separately. We relied on the <i>School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study III</i> (SNDA), available on the Food and Nutrition Service (USDA) web site, to provide estimates of the age breakdowns for the NSLP and SBP programs. We assumed that 5-year-olds participated in these programs at half the rate of 6-year-olds, given that some children participate in half-day kindergarten, and readjusted that distribution of participants by age. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) confirmed that nearly zero children age 0–4 receive NSLP and SBP benefits. No program data were available for SFSP, so we assumed the same age distributions as for the NSLP. We used data from the CACFP web site to calculate the percent of participants who are children and data from the <i>Early Childhood and Childcare Study</i> (Glantz et al. 1997) to estimate the proportion of participants age 3–5 in the CACFP program. Finally, we took the percent of participants age 3–5 in each program and multiplied this by the percent of 2008 obligations that went to each program found in OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010.</p> <p>To estimate the percent of participants age 6–11, we looked at each program separately. We relied on the <i>School Nutrition Dietary Assessment Study III</i> (SNDA), available on the Food and Nutrition Service (USDA) web site, to provide estimates of the age breakdowns for the NSLP and SBP programs. We assumed that 5-year-olds participated in these programs at half the rate of 6-year-olds, given that some children participate in half-day kindergarten, and readjusted that distribution of participants by age. The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) confirmed that nearly zero children age 0–4 receive NSLP and SBP benefits. No program data were available for SFSP, so we assumed the same age distributions as for the NSLP. We used data from the CACFP web site to calculate the percent of participants who are children and data from the <i>Early Childhood and Childcare Study</i> (Glantz et al. 1997) to estimate the proportion of participants age 6–11 in the CACFP program. Finally, we took the percent of participants age 6–11 in each program and multiplied this by the percent of 2008 obligations that went to each program found in OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010.</p> <p>Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml.</p>										

III. NUTRITION PROGRAMS	
Program	Special Milk
Program Description	See CFDA #10.556
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$15
All Children	\$15
Age 0–2	\$1
Age 3–5	\$2
Age 6–11	\$8
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.04
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.12
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.51
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 178.
Multipliers	
All Children	The multiplier is 1. This program serves children 18 and under.
Age 0–2	We assume the Special Milk multiplier is the same as the child nutrition multiplier, as they serve very similar populations.
Age 3–5	We assume the Special Milk multiplier is the same as the child nutrition multiplier, as they serve very similar populations.
Age 6–11	We assume the Special Milk multiplier is the same as the child nutrition multiplier, as they serve very similar populations.
Notes	
Projections	CBO does not publish projections for this small program, even in its supplemental data, and so projected expenditures are assumed to increase at the same rate as the Social Services Block Grant. Projected expenditures for SSBG are from CBO's <i>An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010</i> (March 2009).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

III. NUTRITION PROGRAMS	
Program	WIC
Program Description	See CFDA #10.557
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$6,160
All Children	\$5,368
Age 0–2	\$4,470
Age 3–5	\$836
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.87
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.83
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 180.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits to children in WIC include children age 0–5, breastfeeding women, and pregnant and breastfeeding women under age 18. We excluded 13 percent of benefits estimated to go to pregnant and postpartum women over the age of 17, based on 2006 participation data by recipient category, weighted by average benefit size. Source: USDA programmatic data found at http://www.fns.usda.gov/oane/MENU/Published/WIC/FILES/pc2006.pdf and http://www.fns.usda.gov/ora/WICFoodCosts/FY2005/FY2005.pdf .
Age 0–2	Used same data sources and methods as for all children to estimate proportion of benefits that go to children under 2 and breastfeeding women.
Age 3–5	Used same data sources and methods as for all children to estimate proportion of benefits that go to children ages 3 and 4.
Age 6–11	No one this age is eligible for WIC benefits.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	Earlier reports did not adjust expenditures to exclude benefits going to pregnant and postpartum women age 18 and older. This change was made for 2008 expenditures, with adjustments historically.
Other	

III. NUTRITION PROGRAMS	
Program	Commodity Supplemental Food
Program Description	See CFDA #10.565
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$136
All Children	\$8
Age 0–2	\$7
Age 3–5	\$1
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.06
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.83
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 181.
Multipliers	
All Children	Children age 0–5 and breastfeeding women are included in the estimates for this program. We used data from the FNS web site to estimate the portion of participants who are nonelderly. We also used the same methodology as in the WIC multiplier to exclude pregnant and postpartum women age 18 and older.
Age 0–2	The same methods and data sources used for WIC were applied here.
Age 3–5	The same methods and data sources used for WIC were applied here.
Age 6–11	The same methods and data sources used for WIC were applied here.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	Earlier reports did not adjust expenditures to exclude benefits going to pregnant and postpartum women. This change was made for 2008 expenditures, with adjustments historically.
Other	

IV. HOUSING PROGRAMS	
Program	Low-Income Home Energy Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #93.568
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Housing Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,663
All Children	\$577
Age 0–2	\$88
Age 3–5	\$91
Age 6–11	\$189
Multippliers	
All Children	0.22
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.15
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 486.
Multipliers	
All Children	We estimated the percent of benefits that go to households with children age 18 and under using Current Population Survey data from 2008. We assume an equal benefit per person in order to allocate benefits to children within households.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methods used for all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methods used for all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methods used for all children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	In prior years, the multiplier used was an estimate of the percent of LIHEAP households that had children because eligibility is not tied to the presence of children in the household. We updated the multiplier for all years estimating the percent of benefits going to children.
Other	

Program	Low-Rent Public Housing
Program Description	See CFDA #14.850
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Housing Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,113
All Children	\$1,646
Age 0–2	\$288
Age 3–5	\$297
Age 6–11	\$545
Multippliers	
All Children	0.40
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.17
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.18
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 486.
Multipliers	
All Children	Children in this program are age 17 and under. We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 17 and under, and of each age, from the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD). We used the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	In last year's report, we used the TANF multiplier as a proxy, as we did not have data from HUD.
Other	

IV. HOUSING PROGRAMS	
Program	Section 8 Low-Income Housing Assistance
Program Description	Includes CFDA #14.871
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Housing Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$24,468
All Children	\$10,241
Age 0–2	\$1,616
Age 3–5	\$1,813
Age 6–11	\$3,532
Multippliers	
All Children	0.42
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.18
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.34
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Section 8 outlays are not broken out in the FY 2010 budget appendix. According to Nita Nigam from HUD, this outlay comprises expenditures from the Housing Certificate Fund, Project-Based Rental Assistance, and Tenant-Based Rental Assistance, so we sum outlays from these programs (Nigam 2008). OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, pp. 570–71.
Multipliers	
All Children	Children in this program are age 17 and under. We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 17 and under, and of each age, from HUD. We used the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	In last year's report, we used the TANF multiplier as a proxy, as we did not have data from HUD.
Other	

Program	Rent Supplement
Program Description	See CFDA #14.149
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Housing Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$51
All Children	\$14
Age 0–2	\$2
Age 3–5	\$2
Age 6–11	\$5
Multippliers	
All Children	0.28
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.13
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.35
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 596.
Multipliers	
All Children	Children in this program are age 17 and under. We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 17 and under, and of each age, from HUD. We used the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	In last year's report, we used the TANF multiplier as a proxy, as we did not have data from HUD.
Other	

IV. HOUSING PROGRAMS	
Program	Rental Housing Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #14.103
Categories	Housing Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$524
All Children	\$86
Age 0–2	\$16
Age 3–5	\$17
Age 6–11	\$28
Multippliers	
All Children	0.16
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.18
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.19
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 596.
Multipliers	
All Children	Children in this program are age 17 and under. We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 17 and under, and of each age, from HUD. We used the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methods as used for all children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	In last year's report, we used the TANF multiplier as a proxy, as we did not have data from HUD.
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	EITC
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Expenditures (millions)	<i>Refundable Portion</i> Total Program \$45,282 All Children \$41,743 Age 0–2 \$8,758 Age 3–5 \$7,297 Age 6–11 \$12,061 <i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> Total Program \$5,380 All Children \$4,960 Age 0–2 \$1,041 Age 3–5 \$867 Age 6–11 \$1,433
Multipliers	<i>Refundable Portion</i> All Children 0.92 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.21 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.29 <i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> All Children 0.92 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.21 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.29
Data Sources & Methodology	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302 (Income Security section). Note that the refundable portion is specified in the footnote for EITC expenditures.
Program Expenditures	We excluded benefits to childless households, an estimated 3 percent of all benefits according to a study using 2000 CPS data (Meyer 2001, Table I.1: http://www.russellsage.org/publications/books/0-87154-599-3/chapter1.pdf). In addition, based on data from the TRIM3 Model of 2004 EITC expenditure, we estimated that 5 percent of the benefits going to households with children were going to children age 19–23. Therefore, for all years the multiplier for "all children" (defined as age 0–18) was calculated as $0.97 \times 0.95 = 0.92$.
Multipliers	All Children Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11
All Children	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate 2004 EITC benefits across eligible households with children. Benefit per eligible child was assumed to equal household benefit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of benefits allocated to children aged 0–18 that were allocated to children age 0–2.
Age 0–2	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate 2004 EITC benefits across eligible households with children. Benefit per eligible child was assumed to equal household benefit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of benefits allocated to children aged 0–18 that were allocated to children age 3–5.
Age 3–5	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate 2004 EITC benefits across eligible households with children. Benefit per eligible child was assumed to equal household benefit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of benefits allocated to children aged 0–18 that were allocated to children age 6–11.
Age 6–11	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate 2004 EITC benefits across eligible households with children. Benefit per eligible child was assumed to equal household benefit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of benefits allocated to children aged 0–18 that were allocated to children age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projections are based on the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1). Baseline is the administration's baseline (extends all the individual income tax provisions included in 2001 EGTRRA and 2003 JGTRRA; maintains the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase-out exemption threshold for inflation). Estimates for the earned income tax credit were calculated by tabulating credits.
Changes Made This Year	Earlier reports did not adjust expenditures to exclude benefits going to children age 19–23. This change was made for 2008 expenditures, with adjustments also made historically.
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Child and Dependent Care Credit
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Tax Programs	
Not Means-Tested	
Cash	
Tax Program	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$3,020
All Children	\$2,929
Age 0–2	\$1,023
Age 3–5	\$857
Age 6–11	\$960
Multiplicators	
All Children	0.97
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.35
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.29
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multiplicators	
All Children	The Family Support Act of 1988 reduced to 13 the age cutoff of a child for whom the dependent care credit may be claimed, so 12 is used as the upper age limit for this program. This credit can also be used for non-children dependents, and that portion of the credit has no age limit. In consultation with Adam Carasso, former coauthor in the budget series, and with experts in the Tax Policy Center, we estimated that 3 percent of this credit goes to older dependents, and 97 percent goes to children (Carasso 2008).
Age 0–2	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the child portion of the 2004 credit across eligible households with children. Credit per child was assumed to be household credit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the child portion of the credit allocated to children age 0–2.
Age 3–5	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the child portion of the 2004 credit across eligible households with children. Credit per child was assumed to be household credit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the child portion of the credit allocated to children age 3–5.
Age 6–11	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the child portion of the 2004 credit across eligible households with children. Credit per child was assumed to be household credit divided by number of eligible children. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the child portion of the credit allocated to children age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projections are based on the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1). Baseline is the administration's baseline (extends all the individual income tax provisions included in 2001 EGTRRA and 2003 JGTRRA; maintains the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase-out exemption threshold for inflation). Estimates for the child and dependent care tax credit were calculated by repealing the provision.
Changes Made This Year	An earlier report overestimated the portion of this credit going to older dependents. With this report, the lower estimate of 3 percent to older dependents and 97 percent of children was applied to all historical figures.
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Child Tax Credit
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Expenditures (millions)	<i>Refundable Portion</i> Total Program \$34,020 All Children \$34,020 Age 0-2 \$5,904 Age 3-5 \$5,948 Age 6-11 \$11,639 <i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> Total Program \$28,420 All Children \$28,420 Age 0-2 \$4,932 Age 3-5 \$4,969 Age 6-11 \$9,723
Multipliers	<i>Refundable Portion</i> All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.34 <i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.17 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.34
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section). Note that the refundable portion is specified in the footnote for child credit expenditures. Multipliers All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11 Only children up to age 16 are eligible for this benefit. All expenditures were assumed to be for children. Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the 2004 credit across all eligible children equally. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the credit allocated to children age 0-2. Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the 2004 credit across all eligible children equally. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the credit allocated to children age 3-5. Same data source and methodology as age 3-5.
Notes	Projections Projections are based on the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1). Baseline is the administration's baseline (extends all the individual income tax provisions included in 2001 EGTRRA and 2003 JGTRRA; maintains the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase-out exemption threshold for inflation). Estimates for the child tax credit were calculated by tabulating credits. Changes Made This Year Other

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Dependent Exemption
Program Description	A qualifying child dependent is a child under age 19 supported by a tax filer for more than half of a calendar year. The tax law stipulates five tests to determine whether a filer may claim a child as a dependent and thus qualify for an exemption: a relationship test, a joint return test, a citizen-or-resident test, an income test, and a support test.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$32,662
All Children	\$32,662
Age 0–2	\$4,793
Age 3–5	\$4,996
Age 6–11	\$10,046
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.15
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.15
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.31
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Estimates were produced by the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1). Baseline is the administration's baseline (extends all the individual income tax provisions included in 2001 EGTRRA and 2003 JGTRRA; maintains the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase-out exemption threshold for inflation). Estimates are static revenue estimates for repeal of the selected provisions and fiscal year revenue numbers assume a 75-25 split.
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children age 18 and under.
Age 0–2	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the 2004 credit across all eligible children equally. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the credit allocated to children age 0–2.
Age 3–5	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the 2004 credit across all eligible children equally. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the credit allocated to children age 3–5.
Age 6–11	Data from the TRIM3 model was used to allocate the 2004 credit across all eligible children equally. The multiplier was then calculated as the portion of the credit allocated to children age 6–11.
Notes	
Projections	Projections are based on the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1). Baseline is the administration's baseline (extends all the individual income tax provisions included in 2001 EGTRRA and 2003 JGTRRA; maintains the estate tax at its 2009 parameters; extends the 2009 AMT patch and indexes the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase-out exemption threshold for inflation). Estimates for the dependent exemption were calculated by repealing the provision.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Exclusion of Employer-Provided Child Care
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$940
All Children	\$940
Age 0–2	\$328
Age 3–5	\$275
Age 6–11	\$308
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.35
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.29
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children. To qualify for this exclusion, children must meet the same age requirements as for the child and dependent tax credit, so the maximum age for this program is 12.
Age 0–2	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Historical Estimates	Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Employer-Provided Child Care Credit
Program Description	
	Under Section 45f of 20EGTRRA (Public Law 107-16), businesses may claim a tax "credit equal to 25 percent of qualified expenses for employee child care and 10 percent of qualified expenses for child care resource and referral services. Employer deductions for such expenses are reduced by the amount of the credit. The maximum total credit is limited to \$150,000 per taxable year" (OMB's 2007 Analytical Perspectives, p. 309).
Categories	
Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type	Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$20
All Children	\$20
Age 0–2	\$7
Age 3–5	\$6
Age 6–11	\$7
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.35
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.29
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children. Further, it was assumed that most children enrolled in employer-provided child care are under 13 (i.e., identical to the age cutoff for the exclusion for employer-provided child care).
Age 0–2	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as under the Dependent Child Care Tax Credit.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to end in 2012. Projections are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Assistance for Adopted Foster Children
Program Description	"Taxpayers who adopt eligible children from the public foster care system can receive monthly payments for the children's significant and varied needs and a reimbursement of up to \$2,000 for nonrecurring adoption expenses. These payments are excluded from gross income" (OMB's 2007 Analytical Perspectives, p. 309).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$430
All Children	\$430
Age 0–2	\$14
Age 3–5	\$53
Age 6–11	\$170
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.03
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.12
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.40
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children under age 18.
Age 0–2	Assumed to be the same as under the Adoption Assistance program.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be the same as under the Adoption Assistance program.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as under the Adoption Assistance program.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection, and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Adoption Credit and Exclusion
Program Description	See page 32 in Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007.
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Expenditures (millions)	Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program
Total Program	\$470
All Children	\$470
Age 0–2	\$297
Age 3–5	\$70
Age 6–11	\$70
Multiplicators	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.63
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.15
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.15
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multiplicators	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children under age 18.
Age 0–2	Same as for age 3–5, except that children 0–2 represent 23 percent of public agency adoptions and the vast majority (an assumed 90 percent) of other adoptions, resulting in the final multiplier (40 percent x 23 percent + 60 percent * 90 percent = 63 percent).
Age 3–5	Because the credit is for one-time expenses associated with adoption, we sought data on the age of children at the time of adoption. Not finding such data, we used data on public agency adoptions, estimating 28 percent of children adopted with the assistance of public agencies are age 3–5 (averaging AFCARS data for 2003 to 2006) (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cb/stats_research/index.htm). Public agency adoptions represent an estimated 40 percent of all adoptions in 2001 (estimated by comparing AFCARS estimates of public agency adoptions and Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) estimates of total adoptions in 2001 (http://www.childwelfare.gov/pubs/s_adopted/index.cfm)). We assumed that the vast majority of private domestic (non-step-parent) and international adoptions involve children age 0–2, and only 6 percent age 3–5, resulting in the final multiplier (40 percent x 28 percent) + (60 percent x 6 percent = 15 percent).
Age 6–11	Same as for age 3–5, except that children 6–11 represent 34 percent of public agency adoptions and an assumed 2 percent of other adoptions, resulting in the final multiplier (40 percent x 34 percent) + 60 percent * 2 percent = 15 percent).
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were projected by holding constant in nominal dollars at 2014 level and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Exclusion of Certain Foster Care Payments
Program Description	Under the Tax Reform Act of 1986 (Public Law 99-514), compensation paid to foster parents for providing "a home and care for children who are wards of the state...is excluded from their gross incomes of foster parents; the expenses they incur are nondeductible." The Fairness for Foster Care Families Act of 2001 expanded the scope of payments qualifying for this exclusion (OMB's 2007 Analytical Perspectives, p. 309).
Categories	Major Program Area Tax Programs Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type Cash Spending Type Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$480 All Children \$480 Age 0–2 \$94 Age 3–5 \$73 Age 6–11 \$118
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.19 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.15 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.25
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Training, employment, and social services section). Multipliers All Children Assumed to be same as under Foster Care program. Age 0–2 Assumed to be same as under Foster Care program. Age 3–5 Assumed to be same as under Foster Care program. Age 6–11 Assumed to be same as under Foster Care program.
Notes	Projections Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences. Changes Made This Year Other

Program	Exclusion for Railroad Retirement Benefits
Program Description	See page 34 in Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007
Categories	Major Program Area Tax Programs Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type Cash Spending Type Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$390 All Children \$1 Age 0–2 \$0 Age 3–5 \$0 Age 6–11 \$0
Multipliers	All Children 0.002 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.02 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.04 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.31
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Income Security section). Multipliers All Children Assumed to be the same as under the Railroad Retirement program (maximum age of 17). Age 0–2 Assumed to be the same as under the Railroad Retirement program. Age 3–5 Assumed to be the same as under the Railroad Retirement program. Age 6–11 Assumed to be the same as under the Railroad Retirement program.
Notes	Projections Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences. Changes Made This Year Other

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Exclusion for Public Assistance Benefits
Program Description	See page 34 in Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Tax Programs Means-Tested Cash Tax Program	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$560
All Children	\$269
Age 0–2	\$39
Age 3–5	\$42
Age 6–11	\$90
Multipliers	
All Children	0.48
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.14
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.33
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Income security section).
Multipliers	
All Children	Since cash public assistance includes primarily TANF and SSI, we used the average of the multipliers for those two programs as the multiplier for this expenditure. Note that in some states children as old as 21 are eligible for TANF.
Age 0–2	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	In prior years, this multiplier included non-cash benefits (food stamps, WIC, low-rent public housing, Medicaid, and State Children's Health Insurance Program) and did not include SSI. With this report, the calculation of this multiplier (for this year and all previous years) was refined to include SSI and to exclude non-cash benefits.
Other	

Program	Exclusion for Special Benefits for Disabled Coal Miners
Program Description	See page 35 in Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$40
All Children	\$1
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.03
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301 (Income security section).
Multipliers	
All Children	Assumed to be the same as under Black Lung Disability Part B.
Age 0–2	Assumed to be the same as under Black Lung Disability Part B.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be the same as under Black Lung Disability Part B.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as under Black Lung Disability Part B.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 301). 2015–19 were projected by holding constant in nominal dollars at 2014 level and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Exclusion for Social Security Retirement and Dependents & Survivors' Benefits
Program Description	See page 35 in Data Appendix to Federal Expenditures on Infants and Toddlers in 2007
Categories Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type	Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program
Expenditures (millions) Total Program All Children Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11	\$23,270 \$567 \$8 \$28 \$149
Multiplicators All Children Age 0–2 (% of all children) Age 3–5 (% of all children) Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.02 0.01 0.05 0.26
Data Sources & Methodology Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302 (Social Security section). Note that expenditures for retired workers are listed separately from expenditures for dependents and survivors.
Multiplicators All Children Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as the OASI portion of Social Security (maximum age of 17). Assumed to be the same as the OASI portion of Social Security. Assumed to be the same as the OASI portion of Social Security. Assumed to be the same as the OASI portion of Social Security.
Notes Projections Changes Made This Year Other	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences. The historic multipliers for the OASI portion of Social Security were corrected this year, which also affected these expenditures.

Program	Exclusion for Social Security Disability Benefits
Program Description	"Benefit payments from the Social Security Trust Fund for disability are partially excluded from a beneficiary's gross incomes" (OMB's 2007 Analytical Perspectives, p. 312). See Exclusion for Social Security Retirement and Dependents' & Survivors' Benefits descriptions for further information.
Categories Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type	Tax Programs Not Means-Tested Cash Tax Program
Expenditures (millions) Total Program All Children Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11	\$5,420 \$304 \$9 \$19 \$82
Multiplicators All Children Age 0–2 (% of all children) Age 3–5 (% of all children) Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.06 0.03 0.06 0.27
Data Sources & Methodology Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302 (Social Security section).
Multiplicators All Children Age 0–2 Age 3–5 Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as the DI portion of Social Security (maximum age of 17). Assumed to be the same as the DI portion of Social Security. Assumed to be the same as the DI portion of Social Security. Assumed to be the same as the DI portion of Social Security.
Notes Projections Changes Made This Year Other	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences. The historic multipliers for the DI portion of Social Security were corrected this year, which also affected these expenditures.

V. TAX PROGRAMS	
Program	Exclusion for Veterans Death Benefits and Disability Compensation
Program Description	"All compensation due to death or disability paid by the Veterans Administration is excluded from taxable income" (OMB's 2007 Analytical Perspectives, p. 312).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$3,870
All Children	\$208
Age 0–2	\$19
Age 3–5	\$16
Age 6–11	\$57
Multipliers	
All Children	0.05
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.09
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302 (Veterans benefits and services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	Assumed to be the same as Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability (maximum age of 23).
Age 0–2	Assumed to be the same as Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be the same as Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be the same as Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Exclusion of Veterans Pensions
Program Description	
	"Pension payments made by the Veterans Administration are excluded from gross income" (OMB's 2008 Analytical Perspectives, p. 314).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$180
All Children	\$9
Age 0–2	\$1
Age 3–5	\$1
Age 6–11	\$2
Multipliers	
All Children	0.05
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.09
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.27
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302 (Veterans benefits and services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	The proportion of benefits going to children was assumed to be the same as for Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability (maximum age of 23).
Age 0–2	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Age 3–5	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Age 6–11	Same data source and methodology as all children.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2014 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2010, p. 302). 2015–19 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2008–14 to the 2014 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Medicaid
Program Description	See CFDA #93.778
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program N/A All Children \$48,348 Age 0-2 \$14,259 Age 3-5 \$6,119 Age 6-11 \$11,022
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.29 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.13 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.23
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures 2008 total expenditures are calculated by multiplying 2006 Medicaid spending on all children (age 0-18)—estimated by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center and separate for disabled and non-disabled children—by the 2006 FMAP ratio generated from federal matching rate data from the National Health Expenditure historical table (http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/02_NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.asp) to generate total federal benefit spending. The 2006 federal benefit spending is projected using growth rates (disabled and non-disabled) from CBO's Budget Projections (January 2009, March 2009). The estimate is then adjusted to account for administration expenditures, which are also provided in CBO's Budget Projections. Multipliers All Children Age 0-2 Estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center using 2006 Medicaid expenditure data from the MSIS. Multiplier represents the percentage of benefits received by those age 0-18 that go to those 0-2. Age 3-5 Estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center using 2006 Medicaid expenditure data from the MSIS. Multiplier represents the percentage of benefits received by those age 0-18 that go to those 3-5. Age 6-11 Estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center using 2006 Medicaid expenditure data from the MSIS. Multiplier represents the percentage of benefits received by those age 0-18 that go to those 6-11. Notes Projections Projected total expenditures are calculated by multiplying 2006 Medicaid spending on all children (0-18)—estimated by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center and separate for disabled and non-disabled children—by the 2006 FMAP ratio generated from federal matching rate data from the National Health Expenditure historical table (http://www.cms.hhs.gov/NationalHealthExpendData/02_NationalHealthAccountsHistorical.asp) to generate total federal benefit spending. The 2006 federal benefit spending is projected using growth rates (disabled and non-disabled) from CBO's Budget Projections (January 2009, March 2009). The estimate is then adjusted to account for administration expenditures, which are also provided in CBO's Budget Projections. We increased Medicaid expenditures in current year, and historically, to account for a prorated share of Medicaid administrative costs; prior reports estimated Medicaid benefit expenditures only. Changes Made This Year Other

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Medicaid – Vaccines For Children
Program Description	A part of Medicaid
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,560
All Children	\$2,560
Age 0–2	\$1,974
Age 3–5	\$288
Age 6–11	\$213
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.77
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.11
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.08
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 472.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
Age 0–2	Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations approved by the Vaccines for Children Program for age 0–2, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 <i>Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization</i> , available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf)
Age 3–5	Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations approved by the Vaccines for Children Program for age 3–5, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 <i>Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization</i> , available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf)
Age 6–11	Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations approved by the Vaccines for Children Program for age 6–11, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 <i>Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization</i> , available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf)
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Budget and Economic Outlook, FY 2009–19</i> (March 2009), http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/2009b/medicaid.pdf .
Changes Made This Year	The Vaccines for Children program was added to analysis this year.
Other	

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS

Program	Maternal and Child Health Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.994
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$663 All Children \$477 Age 0-2 \$121 Age 3-5 \$67 Age 6-11 \$134
Multipliers	All Children 0.72 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.25 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.14 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.28
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 456. Multipliers All Children Total funds from FY 2009 budget data are available at the Maternal and Child Health Bureau's web site (http://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/). The multiplier represents the percent of benefits going to children age 0-18, and excludes those older than 18, pregnant women, and the "all others" category. Age 0-2 Total funds from FY 2009 budget data are available at the Maternal and Child Health Bureau's web site (http://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/). The multiplier represents the percent of benefits going to children age 0-2, and excludes those older than 18, pregnant women, and the "all others" category. Age 3-5 Total funds from FY 2009 budget data are available at the Maternal and Child Health Bureau's web site (http://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/). The multiplier represents the percent of benefits going to children age 3-5, and excludes those older than 18, pregnant women, and the "all others" category. Age 6-11 Total funds from FY 2009 budget data are available at the Maternal and Child Health Bureau's web site (http://mchb.hrsa.gov/data/). The multiplier represents the percent of benefits going to children age 6-11, and excludes those older than 18, pregnant women, and the "all others" category.
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year In the past, the MCHBG multiplier was 1, even though the block grant covers pregnant women and those older than 18. Thus, we changed the multiplier to consider that people older than 18 receive MCHBG benefits. Other

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Immunization
Program Description	See CFDA #93.268
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$685 All Children \$685 Age 0-2 \$528 Age 3-5 \$77 Age 6-11 \$57
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.77 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.11 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.08
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures CDC Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees, FY 2010, pp. 39 and 53. Specifically, funding listed under the Immunization Program and funding listed under Influenza are added together Multipliers All Children Age 0-2 We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18. Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations for ages 0-2, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization, available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf) Age 3-5 Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations for ages 3-5, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization, available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf) Age 6-11 Multiplier generated from in-house calculations of the estimated incidence of immunizations for ages 6-11, based on age-specific recommendations in the 2008 Summary of Recommendations for Childhood and Adolescent Immunization, available on the CDC's web site (http://www.immunize.org/catq,d/p2010.pdf)
Notes	Projections Changes Made This Year Other This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Children's Mental Health Services
Program Description	See CFDA #93.958
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$102
All Children	\$101
Age 0–2	\$4
Age 3–5	\$10
Age 6–11	\$31
Multipliers	
All Children	0.99
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.04
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.10
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.30
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Estimates are provided by Dr. Gary Blau of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Multipliers	
All Children	Multiplier represents the percent of children served under age 19 in FY 2008. Numbers are provided by Dr. Gary Blau of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Age 0–2	Multiplier represents the percentage of children served under 19 who are age 0–2 in FY 2008. Numbers are provided by Dr. Gary Blau of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Age 3–5	Multiplier represents the percentage of children served under 19 who are age 3–5 in FY 2008. Numbers are provided by Dr. Gary Blau of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Age 6–11	Multiplier represents the percentage of children served under 19 who are age 6–11 in FY 2008. Numbers are provided by Dr. Gary Blau of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	Program was not included in previous analyses.

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS

Sudden Infant Death Syndrome	
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program. This program is now part of the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.
Categories	Major Program Area: Health Eligibility Limitations: Not Means-Tested Benefit Type: In-Kind Spending Type: Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program: \$0 All Children: \$0 Age 0-2: \$0 Age 3-5: \$0 Age 6-11: \$0
Multipliers	All Children: 0.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children): 0.00 Age 3-5 (% of all children): 0.00 Age 6-11 (% of all children): 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program is now a part of the Maternal and Child Health Block Grant.
Notes	Projections: N/A Changes Made This Year: N/A Other: N/A

Healthy Start	
Program Description	See CFDA #93.926
Categories	Major Program Area: Health Eligibility Limitations: Means-Tested Benefit Type: In-Kind Spending Type: Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program: \$100 All Children: \$60 Age 0-2: \$50 Age 3-5: \$0 Age 6-11: \$0
Multipliers	All Children: 0.60 Age 0-2 (% of all children): 0.83 Age 3-5 (% of all children): 0.00 Age 6-11 (% of all children): 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 456. Multipliers: All Children Multiplier assumes half the benefits go to infants and half to mothers, and that 20 percent of the mothers are teens under age 19 (based on McCormick et al., "The Impact on Clients of a Community-Based Infant Mortality Reduction Program: The National Healthy Start Program Survey of Postpartum Women," <i>American Journal of Public Health</i> , 91(12): 1975-77). Multiplier assumes half of the benefits go to infants. No benefits go to children in this category—we assume that the vast majority of children with teen mothers are under the age of 3. No benefits go to children in this category—we assume that the vast majority of children with teen mothers are under the age of 3. Notes: This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. In the past, the Healthy Start multiplier was 1, even though the program covers pregnant women older than 18. The 2008 multiplier takes into account that pregnant women older than 18 receive Healthy Start benefits
Notes	Projections: N/A Changes Made This Year: N/A Other: N/A

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Emergency Medical Services for Children
Program Description	See CFDA #93.127
Categories	Major Program Area: Health Eligibility Limitations: Not Means-Tested Benefit Type: In-Kind Spending Type: Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program: \$19 All Children: \$19 Age 0-2: \$3 Age 3-5: \$3 Age 6-11: \$6
Multipliers	All Children: 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children): 0.16 Age 3-5 (% of all children): 0.16 Age 6-11 (% of all children): 0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 456. Multipliers: We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18. Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0-18, that is, 3/19 for 0-2-year-olds. Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0-18, that is, 3/19 for 3-5-year-olds. Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0-18, that is 6/19 for 6-11-year-olds.
Notes	Projections: This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year: Other

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	SCHIP
Program Description	See CFDA #93.767
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$6,900
All Children	\$6,400
Age 0-2	\$882
Age 3-5	\$551
Age 6-11	\$2,063
Multippliers	
All Children	0.93
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.14
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.09
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 477.
Multippliers	
All Children	We applied 2007 enrollment data given in a Kaiser Family Foundation report (http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7642_02.pdf) to project benefits going to adults and children. In our exclusion of adult benefits, we adjusted for the fact that per capita expenditures on adults are higher than on children, based on data in a 2007 GAO report (http://www.gao.gov/new.items/d0850.pdf). Due to data limitations, this ratio assumes that spending on pregnant women is similar to spending on children. The multiplier represents the percentage of estimated benefits that are targeted at children as defined by SCHIP.
Age 0-2	Enrollment estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center based on March 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS), weighted by per capita Medicaid expenditure data by age from the 2005 MSIS Medicaid expenditure data
Age 3-5	Enrollment estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center based on March 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS), weighted by per capita Medicaid expenditure data by age from the 2005 MSIS Medicaid expenditure data
Age 6-11	Enrollment estimates provided by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center based on March 2004 Current Population Survey (CPS), weighted by per capita Medicaid expenditure data by age from the 2005 MSIS Medicaid expenditure data
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009), http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	Previous publications have assumed a multiplier of 1 for SCHIP. This report considers the fact that some SCHIP enrollees are not children.
Other	See notes on Medicaid regarding birth and delivery costs.

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Adolescent Family Life
Program Description	See CFDA #93.995
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$30 All Children \$30 Age 0-2 \$7 Age 3-5 \$0 Age 6-11 \$0
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.23 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures 2008 expenditure data are located on Office of Public Health and Science web site (http://www.hhs.gov/opa/about/budget/) Multipliers All Children Age 0-2 We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18. We used 2008-2009 grant data located on the Adolescent Family Life web site to calculate the percent of funding devoted to children age 0-2. Specifically, grant funding is categorized by Care Programs, Prevention Programs, and Research Programs. We assume that children age 0-2 receive half of the benefits of Care Programs, as they serve both pregnant and parenting teens, and calculate our multiplier by dividing half of the funding for Care Programs by total funding directed to Care and Prevention Programs (Research Programs are excluded). Age 3-5 No benefits go to children in this category—we assume that the vast majority of children with teen mothers are under the age of 3. Age 6-11 No benefits go to children in this category—we assume that the vast majority of children with teen mothers are under the age of 3. Notes Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

Program	Universal Newborn Hearing
Program Description	See CFDA #93.251
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$12 All Children \$12 Age 0-2 \$12 Age 3-5 \$0 Age 6-11 \$0
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 1.00 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 456. Multipliers All Children Age 0-2 We assume that benefits go to children under age 18. All benefits are assumed to go to infants. Age 3-5 The program does not target this age group. Age 6-11 The program does not target this age group. Notes Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Abstinence Education
Program Description	See CFDA #93.235
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$137
All Children	\$137
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, pp. 489–90.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
Age 0–2	The program does not target this age group.
Age 3–5	The program does not target this age group.
Age 6–11	The program does not target this age group.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Birth Defects/Developmental Disabilities
Program Description	The mission of the National Center for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities Programs includes monitoring rates and trends, conducting research on causes, facilitating evidence-based prevention, and intervention activities for birth defects, developmental disabilities, and child development.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$127
All Children	\$85
Age 0–2	\$13
Age 3–5	\$13
Age 6–11	\$27
Multipliers	
All Children	0.67
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	CDC Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees, FY 2010, pp. 220, 230, and 234. Specifically, funding listed under Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Human Development and Disability, and Blood Disorders are added together.
Multipliers	
All Children	Estimates up to 2007 were provided by Maggie Kelly and Adam Brush at CDC for children age 0–18. We assume that the 2006 and 2007 multiplier (2/3) holds for 2008.
Age 0–2	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is, 3/19 for 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is, 3/19 for 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is, 6/19 for 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VI. HEALTH PROGRAMS	
Program	Children's Graduate Medical Education
Program Description	See CFDA #93.255
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$301 All Children \$301 Age 0-2 \$47 Age 3-5 \$47 Age 6-11 \$95
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 456. Multipliers All Children We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18. Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0-18, that is, 3/19 for 0-2-year-olds. Age 3-5 Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0-18, that is, 3/19 for 3-5-year-olds. Age 6-11 Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children ages 0-18, that is 6/19 for 6-11-year-olds.
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

Program	Lead Hazard Reduction
Program Description	See CFDA #14.905
Categories	Major Program Area Health Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$149 All Children \$149 Age 0-2 \$75 Age 3-5 \$75 Age 6-11 \$0
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.50 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.50 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 616. Multipliers All Children We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18. Public Law 102-550 stresses the danger of lead poisoning, particularly for children under the age of 6. Thus, because we know of no spending data broken down by age, the multiplier for children age 0-2 is 3/6 Public Law 102-550 stresses the danger of lead poisoning, particularly for children under the age of 6. Thus, because we know of no spending data broken down by age, the multiplier for children age 3-5 is 3/6 We assume the program does not serve this age group.
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Social Services Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.667
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,843
All Children	\$1,023
Age 0–2	\$162
Age 3–5	\$162
Age 6–11	\$323
Multippliers	
All Children	0.56
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 489.
Multipliers	
All Children	Estimates are calculated for all children 18 and under. The multiplier is based on the proportion of children served by the programs under the SSBG umbrella. These data were obtained from the Social Services Block Grant Program Annual Reports. The 2008 multiplier is based on an average of the 2005, 2006, and 2007 multipliers.
Age 0–2	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is, 3/19 for 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is, 3/19 for 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Program dollars are not broken down by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across all children age 0–18, that is 6/19 for 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Community Services Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.569
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$653
All Children	\$167
Age 0–2	\$26
Age 3–5	\$26
Age 6–11	\$53
Multippliers	
All Children	0.26
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 490.
Multipliers	
All Children	Estimates are calculated for all children 18 and under. The multiplier is based on the proportion of children served by the CSBG. Data were obtained from The National Association for State Community Services Programs. The 2008 multiplier is an average of fiscal year 2005, 2006, and 2007 multipliers.
Age 0–2	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Children and Families Services Programs
Program Description	This program funds a wide range of services aimed at assisting children and families in crisis. Examples include programs serving runaway and homeless children and abandoned infants, mentoring children of prisoners, and advisory boards attempting to reduce child abuse and neglect (OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2008, p. 428).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$648
All Children	\$648
Age 0–2	\$102
Age 3–5	\$102
Age 6–11	\$205
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, pp. 490–91. To avoid double counting, we excluded Head Start, abstinence education, child welfare services, child welfare training, and community services block grant because these programs are counted separately. Additionally, we excluded programs that we determined were not targeted toward children.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0–2	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Head Start
Program Description	See CFDA #93.600
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$6,867
All Children	\$6,867
Age 0–2	\$693
Age 3–5	\$6,174
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.10
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.90
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 490.
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures assumed to be for children.
Age 0–2	We used data from the FY 2010 Administration on Children and Families Congressional Justification to estimate the percent of benefits spent on Early Head Start, which services children age 2 and under.
Age 3–5	We used data from the FY 2010 Administration on Children and Families Congressional Justification to split Head Start (preschool children) from Early Head Start (age 0–2).
Age 6–11	The program does not serve this age group.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Child Welfare Services
Program Description	See CFDA #93.645
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Not Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$282
All Children	\$282
Age 0–2	\$44
Age 3–5	\$44
Age 6–11	\$89
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 490.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0–2	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Child Welfare Training
Program Description	See CFDA #93.648
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$7 All Children \$7 Age 0–2 \$1 Age 3–5 \$1 Age 6–11 \$2
Multiplicators	All Children 1.00 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 490. Multipliers All Children We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds. Age 0–2 Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds. Age 3–5 Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds. Age 6–11
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

Program
Child Welfare Research

Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$0 All Children \$0 Age 0–2 \$0 Age 3–5 \$0 Age 6–11 \$0
Multiplicators	All Children N/A Age 0–2 (% of all children) N/A Age 3–5 (% of all children) N/A Age 6–11 (% of all children) N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures Program no longer exists as a separate program. Multipliers All Children N/A Age 0–2 N/A Age 3–5 N/A Age 6–11 N/A
Notes	Projections Changes Made This Year Other

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Violent Crime Reduction Programs
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$0 All Children \$0 Age 0–2 \$0 Age 3–5 \$0 Age 6–11 \$0
Multiplicators	All Children N/A Age 0–2 (% of all children) N/A Age 3–5 (% of all children) N/A Age 6–11 (% of all children) N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Program Expenditures	
Multiplicators	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Foster Care
Program Description	See CFDA #93.658
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services	
Means-Tested	
In-Kind	
Mandatory	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,557
All Children	\$4,557
Age 0–2	\$385
Age 3–5	\$308
Age 6–11	\$777
Multiplicators	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.07
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.17
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 492.
Multiplicators	
All Children	Estimates are calculated for children under age 18. Some youth age 18 and older are served by the foster care program, but they would not be eligible for federal reimbursement so are not included in this analysis.
Age 0–2	The proportion of expenditures on children age 0–2 is based on foster care children 0–2 as proportion of children 0–17 (based on published AFCARS data for 2006 from web site), weighted by the authors' estimates of average payment for 0–2, 3–5, 6–11, and 12–17-year-olds. These estimated average payments by age were based on 2004 rates for regular foster care in the median state at age 2, 9, and 16, blended with rates for institutional care (not age-specific), from the CWLA's National Data Analysis System (http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats/data_available.asp), with the blending based on data for placement type by age from unpublished tabulation of AFCARS 2007 data prepared for authors by HHS (Swenson, 2008).
Age 3–5	The proportion of expenditures on children age 3–5 is based on foster care children 3–5 as proportion of children 0–17 (based on published AFCARS data for 2006 from web site), weighted by the authors' estimates of average payment for 0–2, 3–5, 6–11, and 12–17-year-olds. These estimated average payments by age were based on 2004 rates for regular foster care in the median state at age 2, 9 and 16, blended with rates for institutional care (not age-specific), from the CWLA's National Data Analysis System (http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats/data_available.asp), with the blending based on data for placement type by age from unpublished tabulation of AFCARS 2007 data prepared for authors by HHS (Swenson, 2008).
Age 6–11	The proportion of expenditures on children age 6–11 is based on foster care children 6–11 as proportion of children 0–17 (based on published AFCARS data for 2006 from web site), weighted by the authors' estimates of average payment for 0–2, 3–5, 6–11, and 12–17-year-olds. These estimated average payments by age were based on 2004 rates for regular foster care in the median state at age 2, 9 and 16, blended with rates for institutional care (not age-specific), from the CWLA's National Data Analysis System (http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats/data_available.asp), with the blending based on data for placement type by age from unpublished tabulation of AFCARS 2007 data prepared for authors by HHS (Swenson, 2008).
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Adoption Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #93.659
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,052
All Children	\$2,052
Age 0–2	\$67
Age 3–5	\$251
Age 6–11	\$812
Multiplicators	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.03
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.12
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.40
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 492. This program is a line item under "Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance."
Multipliers	
All Children	All program expenditures are for children age 0 to 17.
Age 0–2	The authors' simulation based on converting the flow of children adopted, by age, in each of the past 18 years into a stock of children receiving adoption assistance, by age. Benefits were adjusted by age. Data sources included AFCARS data on children who are adopted in any year with the assistance of public agencies (1988–2002 final data, 2003 interim data, 2004–2006 preliminary data) and data on subsidy rates in the median state age (ages 2, 9, and 16), as reported in the Child Welfare League of America's National Data Analysis System, http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats .
Age 3–5	The authors' simulation based on converting the flow of children adopted, by age, in each of the past 18 years into a stock of children receiving adoption assistance, by age. Benefits were adjusted by age. Data sources included AFCARS data on children who are adopted in any year with the assistance of public agencies (1988–2002 final data, 2003 interim data, 2004–2006 preliminary data) and data on subsidy rates in the median state age (ages 2, 9, and 16), as reported in the Child Welfare League of America's National Data Analysis System, http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats .
Age 6–11	The authors' simulation based on converting the flow of children adopted, by age, in each of the past 18 years into a stock of children receiving adoption assistance, by age. Benefits were adjusted by age. Data sources included AFCARS data on children who are adopted in any year with the assistance of public agencies (1988–2002 final data, 2003 interim data, 2004–2006 preliminary data) and data on subsidy rates in the median state age (ages 2, 9, and 16), as reported in the Child Welfare League of America's National Data Analysis System, http://ndas.cwla.org/data_stats .
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Independent Living
Program Description	See CFDA #93.658
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$141 All Children \$141 Age 0–2 \$0 Age 3–5 \$0 Age 6–11 \$0
Multiplicators	All Children 1.00 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 492. This program is a line item under "Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance." Multipliers All Children We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Age 0–2 No benefits go to children in this age category. Age 3–5 No benefits go to children in this age category. Age 6–11 No benefits go to children in this age category.
Notes	Projections Changes Made This Year Other Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Child Care and Development Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.575
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,074
All Children	\$2,074
Age 0–2	\$703
Age 3–5	\$800
Age 6–11	\$489
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.34
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.39
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.24
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 488.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0–2	We used 2007 Preliminary Child Care and Development Fund data supplied by the Child Care Bureau to impute 2008 data. Specifically, we used the percentage of children served by age and their weighted average monthly payment (across different care types) to construct the multiplier.
Age 3–5	We used 2007 Preliminary Child Care and Development Fund data supplied by the Child Care Bureau to impute 2008 data. Specifically, we used the percentage of children served by age and their weighted average monthly payment (across different care types) to construct the multiplier.
Age 6–11	We used 2007 Preliminary Child Care and Development Fund data supplied by the Child Care Bureau to impute 2008 data. Specifically, we used the percentage of children served by age and their weighted average monthly payment (across different care types) to construct the multiplier.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Child Care Entitlement to the States
Program Description	See CFDA #93.596
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,909
All Children	\$2,909
Age 0-2	\$987
Age 3-5	\$1,121
Age 6-11	\$686
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.34
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.39
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.24
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 488.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0-2	We used the same multiplier as the Child Care and Development Block Grant because the Child Care Entitlement to States is another funding stream for the same program.
Age 3-5	We used the same multiplier as the Child Care and Development Block Grant because the Child Care Entitlement to States is another funding stream for the same program.
Age 6-11	We used the same multiplier as the Child Care and Development Block Grant because the Child Care Entitlement to States is another funding stream for the same program.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are assumed to increase at the same rate as the Social Services Block Grant, another capped entitlement. Projected expenditures for SSBG are from CBO's <i>An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010</i> (March 2009).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	AFDC Child Care
Program Description	Program no longer exists.
Categories	
Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type	Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multippliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	This program was phased out with other AFDC programs.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Transitional Child Care
Program Description	Program no longer exists.
Categories	Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	This program was phased out with other AFDC programs.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	At-Risk Child Care
Program Description	Program no longer exists.
Categories	Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	N/A
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	This program was phased out with other AFDC programs.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Juvenile Justice
Program Description	Includes CFDA #16.540
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Expenditures (millions)	Social Services Not Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Total Program	\$348
All Children	\$348
Age 0–2	\$9
Age 3–5	\$9
Age 6–11	\$17
Multiplicators	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.03
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.03
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.05
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 761.
Multiplicators	
All Children	We assume all benefits go to children.
Age 0–2	Data were not available on the age breakdown of children served by the program, but the majority of programs funded served youth and teens. We assumed 90 percent was targeted to youth 12 and older and the remaining 10 percent was split evenly among children 0–11, primarily for activities to prevent child abuse and exploitation of children.
Age 3–5	Data were not available on the age breakdown of children served by the program, but the majority of programs funded served youth and teens. We assumed 90 percent was targeted to youth 12 and older and the remaining 10 percent was split evenly among children 0–11, primarily for activities to prevent child abuse and exploitation of children.
Age 6–11	Data were not available on the age breakdown of children served by the program, but the majority of programs funded served youth and teens. We assumed 90 percent was targeted to youth 12 and older and the remaining 10 percent was split evenly among children 0–11, primarily for activities to prevent child abuse and exploitation of children.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS	
Program	Missing Children
Program Description	See CFDA #16.543
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$49 All Children \$49 Age 0–2 \$3 Age 3–5 \$3 Age 6–11 \$7
Multippliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.05 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.05 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.13
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 751. Multipliers All Children We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Age 0–2 We used data from the 2002 US Department of Justice's National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview to construct the multiplier. Specifically, the multiplier is based on age-breakdown estimates of the number of missing children age 0–17 (reported and not reported) in 1999. Age 3–5 We used data from the 2002 US Department of Justice's National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview to construct the multiplier. Specifically, the multiplier is based on age-breakdown estimates of the number of missing children age 0–17 (reported and not reported) in 1999. Age 6–11 We used data from the 2002 US Department of Justice's National Estimates of Missing Children: An Overview to construct the multiplier. Specifically, the multiplier is based on age-breakdown estimates of the number of missing children age 0–17 (reported and not reported) in 1999.
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

Program	Family Preservation and Support
Program Description	See CFDA #93.556
Categories	Major Program Area Social Services Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$420 All Children \$420 Age 0–2 \$66 Age 3–5 \$66 Age 6–11 \$133
Multippliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0–2 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 3–5 (% of all children) 0.16 Age 6–11 (% of all children) 0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 487. Multipliers All Children We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Age 0–2 Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds. Age 3–5 Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds. Age 6–11 Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	Projections Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml . Changes Made This Year Other

VII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Children's Research and Technical Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #93.595
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Not Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$45
All Children	\$45
Age 0–2	\$7
Age 3–5	\$7
Age 6–11	\$14
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.16
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.32
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 492.
Multippliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0–2	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 0–2-year-olds.
Age 3–5	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 3/19 of the 3–5-year-olds.
Age 6–11	Data are not available by age, thus expenditures are assumed to be spread evenly across children 0–18, that is, 6/19 of the 6–11-year-olds.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Guardianship
Program Description	New Program
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Social Services Means-Tested In-Kind Mandatory	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program not in operation until FY 09.
Multippliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Age 0–2	
Age 3–5	
Age 6–11	
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/ftpdocs/100xx/doc10014/FactSheets2009b.shtml .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Educationally Deprived / Economic Opportunity
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Supporting Services
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Dependents' Schools Abroad
Program Description	Because military families are often expected to live abroad in areas where quality schools may be difficult to find, the Department of Defense (DoD) is required to provide the opportunity for military dependents to receive a quality education. The Department of Defense Education Activity (DoDEA) is the civilian agency of the U.S. Department of Defense that operates these DoD schools. DoDEA operates more than 200 public schools in 15 districts located in 13 foreign countries, seven states, Guam, and Puerto Rico (DoDEA web site).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,031
All Children	\$1,031
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$115
Age 6-11	\$508
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.11
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.49
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i> , Table 375.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the 12th grade is captured.
Age 0-2	We assume that benefits are not available for this age group.
Age 3-5	We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using weekly 2008 enrollment data available on the Department of Defense Education Activity web site (http://www.dodea.edu/datacenter/enrollment.cfm), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). We calculate 2008 average enrollment by grade by averaging enrollment numbers for the second available week of each month. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6-11	We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using weekly 2008 enrollment data available on the Department of Defense Education Activity web site (http://www.dodea.edu/datacenter/enrollment.cfm), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). We calculate 2008 average enrollment by grade by averaging enrollment numbers for the second available week of each month. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Public Lands Revenue for Schools
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Assistance in Special Areas
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Other
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Impact Aid
Program Description	See CFDA #84.041
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,248
All Children	\$1,248
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$103
Age 6–11	\$528
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.42
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 361.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the 12th grade is captured.
Age 0–2	We assume that benefits are not available to this age group.
Age 3–5	We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using Fall 2006 U.S. enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3–5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eiip/eiip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6–11	We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using Fall 2006 US enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6–11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eiip/eiip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	New source for program expenditures.

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Vocational (and Adult) Education
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.048
Categories	Major Program Area Education Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$1,895 All Children \$929 Age 0-2 \$0 Age 3-5 \$0 Age 6-11 \$0
Multipliers	All Children 0.49 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 371. Multipliers All Children For vocational education, 60 percent of funds are estimated to go to secondary education and 40 percent to postsecondary education, "which essentially covers students in the 15-19 age cohort," and this split does "not usually fluctuate too much," according to Andrew Johnson from the Office of Vocational and Adult Education. For adult education, we use the percentage of 16-18-year-olds enrolled, which is detailed in the <i>Adult Education and Family Literacy Act Report to Congress</i> (http://www.ed.gov/about/offices/list/ova/resource/index.html) to weight program obligations. The reports are available from 1999 to 2004. To estimate the percent of 16-18-year-olds enrolled in following years, we take the rolling average of the three previous years. Therefore, the 2008 program weight is calculated by averaging the 2005, 2006, and 2007 weights. We also include Smaller Learning Communities spending, which is directed toward high school students. The overall multiplier is based on the multipliers for vocational and adult education, respectively, weighted by program obligations for the two programs from OMB's 2010 Appendix to the Federal Budget. Estimates may include Program does not serve this age group. Age 0-2 Program does not serve this age group. Age 3-5 Program does not serve this age group. Age 6-11
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Projected multipliers are calculated as rolling three-year averages of the most recent multipliers used in this report; the 2009 projected multiplier is calculated by averaging multipliers from 2006, 2007, and 2008. Changes Made This Year New source for program expenditures. Other

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Education for the Disadvantaged
Program Description	See CFDA #84.010
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$14,872
All Children	\$14,872
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$1,705
Age 6-11	\$8,244
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.11
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.55
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 359.
Multipliers	
All Children	Title I funds are directed at students preschool age to high school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.
Age 0-2	Program does not serve this age group.
Age 3-5	According to the Department of Education (http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html), roughly 13 percent of the over 17 million Title I students were in preschool and kindergarten programs in school year 2006-2007. To capture spending differences across grade levels, we weight this estimate using 2005 annual expenditures on education institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6-11	According to the Department of Education (http://www.ed.gov/programs/titleiparta/index.html), roughly 57 percent of the over 17 million Title I students were in elementary school programs in school year 2006-2007. To capture spending differences across grade levels, we weight this estimate using 2005 annual expenditures on education institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first-through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	New source for program expenditures.
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	School Improvement
Program Description	See CFDA #84.377
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	In-Kind
Benefit Type	Discretionary
Spending Type	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$5,365
All Children	\$5,365
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$443
Age 6–11	\$2,271
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.42
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 362.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the 12th grade is captured.
Age 0–2	We assume that the program does not serve this age group.
Age 3–5	Assumed to be distributed across elementary and secondary school children under the same enrollment and cost per student assumptions as in Impact Aid.
Age 6–11	Assumed to be distributed across elementary and secondary school children under the same enrollment and cost per student assumptions as in Impact Aid.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	New source for program expenditures for 1990–present. Specifically, we switched from using the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> to OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget in order to avoid double-counting some programs that are grouped with School Improvement in the Digest.
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS																																	
Program	Indian Education																																
Program Description	<p>See CFDA #84.060 See CFDA #15.042 See CFDA #15.130</p>																																
Categories	<p>Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type</p> <p>Education Not Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary</p>																																
Expenditures (millions)	<table> <tr> <td>Total Program</td><td>\$752</td></tr> <tr> <td>All Children</td><td>\$752</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 0-2</td><td>\$0</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 3-5</td><td>\$60</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 6-11</td><td>\$321</td></tr> </table>	Total Program	\$752	All Children	\$752	Age 0-2	\$0	Age 3-5	\$60	Age 6-11	\$321																						
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Multipliers	<p><i>Department of Education</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 0-2 (% of all children)</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 3-5 (% of all children)</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 6-11 (% of all children)</td><td>0.43</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 0-2 (% of all children)</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 3-5 (% of all children)</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 6-11 (% of all children)</td><td>0.43</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Johnson-O'Malley assistance</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 0-2 (% of all children)</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 3-5 (% of all children)</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 6-11 (% of all children)</td><td>0.43</td></tr> </table> <p><i>Education construction</i></p> <table> <tr> <td>All Children</td><td>1.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 0-2 (% of all children)</td><td>0.00</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 3-5 (% of all children)</td><td>0.08</td></tr> <tr> <td>Age 6-11 (% of all children)</td><td>0.43</td></tr> </table>	All Children	1.00	Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00	Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.43	All Children	1.00	Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00	Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.43	All Children	1.00	Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00	Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.43	All Children	1.00	Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00	Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.08	Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.43
All Children	1.00																																
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Data Sources & Methodology	<p><i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i>, Table 375.</p> <p>Program Expenditures</p> <p>Multipliers</p> <p>All Children</p> <p>We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.</p> <p>Age 0-2</p> <p>We assume that the program does not serve this age group.</p> <p>Age 3-5</p> <p>We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using Fall 2005 Bureau of Indian Education enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i>, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.</p> <p>Age 6-11</p> <p>We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using Fall 2005 Bureau of Indian Education enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i>, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections</p> <p>Changes Made This Year</p> <p>Other</p> <p>This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.</p>																																

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	English Language Acquisition
Program Description	See CFDA #84.365
Categories	Major Program Area Education Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$602 All Children \$602 Age 0-2 \$0 Age 3-5 \$64 Age 6-11 \$263
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.11 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.44
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 367. Multipliers All Children We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured. Age 0-2 We assume that the program does not serve this age group. Age 3-5 We calculate the spending on age 3-5 by using 2000 Census data on the number of limited English proficient (LEP) children by grade provided in Capps et al. (2005) (http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311230_new_demography.pdf), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). LEP data measures English proficiency starting at age 5 and therefore do not capture LEP children under age 5. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergarteners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages. Age 6-11 We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using 2000 Census data on the number of limited English proficient (LEP) children by grade provided in Capps et al. (2005) (http://www.urban.org/UploadedPDF/311230_new_demography.pdf), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). LEP data measures English proficiency starting at age 5 and groups children grades first through fifth and sixth through twelfth respectively together. We assume that LEP children are distributed evenly across such groupings. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages. Notes Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year New source for program expenditures. Other

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Education for the Handicapped / Special Education
Program Description	See CFDA #84.027
Categories	Major Program Area Education Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$12,280 All Children \$12,280 Age 0-2 \$462 Age 3-5 \$1,857 Age 6-11 \$4,490
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.04 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.15 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.37
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 367. Multipliers All Children The multiplier is 1. Children include youth being served by the program through age 21. Age 0-2 This program has a separate set of grants for children under three, namely, Grants to States for infants and families (Part C). The multiplier is calculated by dividing 2007 Part C state grant costs by all state grants (Part B and Part C), as reported in the Department of Education FY 2009 Budget Request. This multiplier was applied to total outlays, which means that spending on activities other than state grants (e.g., technical assistance, administrative costs) is allocated proportionally to state grants. Age 3-5 This program has a separate set of grants for children age 3-5, namely, Preschool Grants (Part B). We assume children 3-5 also receive a portion of the Grants to States (Part B). To calculate the portion of the Grants to States which goes to children age 3-5, we estimate the share receiving services in preschool programs operating within and outside public schools using Figure 1-13. U.S. Department of Education, 28th Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of the IDEA. We multiply these shares by the cost per pupil for these different settings provided in Exhibit 6 of American Institutes for Research's report "What Are We Spending on Special Education Services in the United States, 1999-2000?" The multiplier is then calculated by adding the Preschool Grants and the share of the Grants to States to preschoolers and by dividing by all state grants (Part B and Part C), as reported in the Department of Education FY 2009 Budget Request. This multiplier was applied to total outlays, which means that spending on activities other than state grants (e.g. technical assistance, administrative costs) is allocated proportionally to state grants. Age 6-11 First, we calculated the portion of the Grants to States which goes to this age group. We determined the portion of 6-11-year-olds receiving IDEA using the portion of 6-11-year-olds in the country with a reported disability according to the CDC's "Diagnosed Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder and Learning Disability: United States, 2004-2006". We then determined the share of this group receiving services within and outside public schools using Table 11 in the NCES Report "Characteristics of Private Schools in the United States: Results from the 2003-2004 Private School Universe Survey." We multiply these shares by the cost per pupil for these different settings provided in Exhibit 6 of American Institutes for Research's report "What Are We Spending on Special Education Services in the United States, 1999-2000?" The multiplier is then calculated by dividing the Grants to State to preschoolers by all state grants (Part B and Part C), as reported in the Department of Education FY 2009 Budget Request. This multiplier was applied to total outlays, which means that spending on activities other than state grants (e.g., technical assistance, administrative costs) is allocated proportionally to state grants.
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year New source for program expenditures. Other

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Emergency School Assistance (Civil Rights Education)
Program Description	Program no longer exists.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists. The <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> changed how it categorized its programs in later years, so the expenditures from 1960 are organized completely differently than those from 1965 to 2008.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Education Reform: Goals 2000
Program Description	
Program is no longer a separate program. Program now includes the School Improvements Program funding.	
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program now included in the School Improvements Program funding.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Domestic Schools
Program Description	Domestic Schools, formerly Section 6 of Public Law 81-874 (the former Impact Aid statute), was funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Education during 1951–81. This program allowed the secretary to make arrangements for the education of children who resided on federal property when no suitable local school district could or would provide for the education of these children. Since 1981, the provision had been funded by the Department of Defense and, in 1994, when Public Law 81-874 was repealed, the Department of Defense was authorized to fund and administer similar provisions (A Study of Schools Serving Military Families in the U.S., U.S. Department of Defense, 1997). This program is also called "Section VI Schools" and "Domestic Dependent Elementary and Secondary Schools" (DDESS).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$433
All Children	\$433
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$87
Age 6–11	\$250
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.20
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.58
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i> , Table 375.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school.
Age 0–2	We assume that the program does not serve this age group.
Age 3–5	We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using weekly 2008 enrollment data available on the Department of Defense Education Activity web site (http://www.dodea.edu/datacenter/enrollment.cfm), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3–5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). We calculate 2008 average enrollment by grade by averaging enrollment numbers for the second available week of each month. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6–11	We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using weekly 2008 enrollment data available on the Department of Defense Education Activity web site (http://www.dodea.edu/datacenter/enrollment.cfm), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6–11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). We calculate 2008 average enrollment by grade by averaging enrollment numbers for the second available week of each month. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Reading Excellence
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program. Program is now a part of Education for the Disadvantaged.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program is now a part of Education for the Disadvantaged.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	American Printing House for the Blind
Program Description	The American Printing House for the Blind researches, develops, and manufactures products for people who are blind or visually impaired. Under the 1879 federal Act to Promote the Education of the Blind, it became the official supplier of educational materials for visually impaired students below the college level in the United States (<i>Guide to U.S. Department of Education Programs</i> , U.S. Department of Education, 2006).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$20
All Children	\$13
Age 0–2	\$2
Age 3–5	\$3
Age 6–11	\$4
Multipliers	
All Children	0.64
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.14
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.21
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.31
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, pg. 370
Multipliers	
All Children	Multiplier is based on a three-year average of the number of eligible students classified as infants, preschoolers, kindergartners, first-through twelfth-graders, and academic nongraded in the FY 2005–07 American Printing House (APH) Annual Report (http://www.aph.org/about/index.html). The multiplier assumes that those classified by APH as "academic nongraded" are spread equally across grade levels. Additionally, the data source (Federal Quota Census) used by APH does not have age limits, so these classifications may capture people over age 18 in the included grade classifications.
Age 0–2	We calculate the multiplier on infants and toddlers by using a three-year average of eligible student recipient data classified by grade, available in the FY 2005–FY 2007 American Printing House (APH) Annual Report (http://www.aph.org/about/index.html), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Specifically, we assume spending on age 0–2 are similar to those categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on infants and toddlers divided by the total estimated spending across all ages. The multiplier assumes that those classified by APH as "academic nongraded" are spread equally across the grade levels. Additionally, the data source (Federal Quota Census) used by APH does not have age limits, so these classifications may capture people over the age 18 in the included grade classifications.
Age 3–5	We calculate the multiplier on preschoolers and kindergartners by using a three-year average of eligible student recipient data classified by grade, available in the FY 2005–FY 2007 American Printing House (APH) Annual Report (http://www.aph.org/about/index.html), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3–5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages. The multiplier assumes that those classified by APH as "academic nongraded" are spread equally across the grade levels. Additionally, the data source (Federal Quota Census) used by APH does not have age limits, so these classifications may capture people over the age 18 in the included grade classifications.
Age 6–11	We calculate the multiplier on first- through sixth-graders by using a three-year average of eligible student recipient data classified by grade, available in the FY 2005–FY 2007 American Printing House (http://www.aph.org/about/index.html), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6–11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first-sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first-sixth graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages. The multiplier assumes that those classified by APH as "academic nongraded" are spread equally across the grade levels. Additionally, the data source (Federal Quota Census) used by APH does not have age limits, so these classifications may capture people over the age 18 in the included grade classifications.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Projected multipliers are calculated as rolling three-year averages of the most recent multipliers used in this report; the 2009 projected multiplier is calculated by averaging multipliers from 2006, 2007, and 2008.
Changes Made This Year	Previous publications have assumed a multiplier of 1. This report considers the fact that some recipients are not children.
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Gallaudet University (Pre-College Programs)
Program Description	Gallaudet University provides education programs for children birth to age 21 who are deaf by supporting two federally funded elementary and secondary education programs on its campus as well as research and dissemination activities to such education.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$113
All Children	\$35
Age 0–2	\$3
Age 3–5	\$3
Age 6–11	\$6
Multippliers	
All Children	0.31
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.16
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 370.
Multipliers	
All Children	Breakouts on precollege and college programs are available for 1975–96. For 1997–2008 we use the 1996 multiplier as an estimate because data for these years are not available. The multipliers have been very consistent over time.
Age 0–2	We calculate the spending on infants and toddlers by using AY 2007–2008 enrollment data from 2008 Gallaudet University's <i>Annual Report of Achievements</i> (http://aaaweb.gallaudet.edu/Documents/Provost/GallaudetAnnualReport2008.pdf), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). We assume that per pupil spending levels for age 0–2 are similar to those for age 3–5 (categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp)). Additionally, since enrollment is not broken up by age, we assume enrollment in the Early Childhood Education program is spread equally across age 0–5. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on those age 0–2 divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 3–5	We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using AY 2007–2008 enrollment data from 2008 Gallaudet University's <i>Annual Report of Achievements</i> (http://aaaweb.gallaudet.edu/Documents/Provost/GallaudetAnnualReport2008.pdf), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3–5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). Since enrollment is not broken up by age, we assume enrollment in the Early Childhood Education program is spread equally across age 0–5. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6–11	We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using AY 2007–2008 enrollment data from 2008 Gallaudet University's <i>Annual Report of Achievements</i> (http://aaaweb.gallaudet.edu/Documents/Provost/GallaudetAnnualReport2008.pdf), and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6–11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). Since enrollment is not broken up by individual grade level, we assume equal enrollment across grades first through third, fourth through fifth, and sixth through eighth, respectively. The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Institute of Education Sciences
Program Description	Not Included in Analysis
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Not Included in Analysis
Multipliers	
All Children	
Age 0-2	
Age 3-5	
Age 6-11	
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Changes Made This Year	Dropped from analysis because the program exclusively funds education research, which helps the population generally, and is more of a public good than a benefit that goes to specific households or age groups.
Other	

Program	Innovation & Improvement
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.215
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$889
All Children	\$889
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$73
Age 6-11	\$376
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.08
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.42
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 364.
Multipliers	
All Children	
Age 0-2	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.
Age 3-5	We assume the program does not serve this age group.
Age 6-11	Assumed to be distributed across elementary and secondary school children under the same enrollment and cost per student assumptions as in Impact Aid.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Safe Schools & Citizenship Education
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.186
Categories	Major Program Area Education Eligibility Limitations Not Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	Total Program \$752 All Children \$752 Age 0-2 \$0 Age 3-5 \$62 Age 6-11 \$318
Multipliers	All Children 1.00 Age 0-2 (% of all children) 0.00 Age 3-5 (% of all children) 0.08 Age 6-11 (% of all children) 0.42
Data Sources & Methodology	Program Expenditures OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 366. Multipliers All Children Estimated by Jim Bradshaw at the U.S. Department of Education. We assume this program does not serve this age group. Age 0-2 Assumed to be distributed across elementary and secondary school children under the same enrollment and cost per student assumptions as in Impact Aid. Age 3-5 Assumed to be distributed across elementary and secondary school children under the same enrollment and cost per student assumptions as in Impact Aid. Age 6-11
Notes	Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending. Changes Made This Year Other

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Hurricane Education Recovery
Program Description	Includes funds "to provide assistance or services to local educational agencies and nonpublic schools in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Texas to help defray expenses related to the restart, reopening, and re-enrollment of students in elementary and secondary schools that serve an area in which a major disaster related to Hurricanes Katrina or Rita was declared ... to local educational agencies (LEAs) to enable them to address the needs of homeless students displaced by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita.... to local educational agencies for the cost of educating students enrolled in public and nonpublic schools who were displaced by Hurricanes Katrina and Rita" (OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2007, p. 377).
Categories	<p>Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type</p> <p>Education Not Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary</p>
Expenditures (millions)	<p>Total Program All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>\$177 \$177 \$0 \$18 \$77</p>
Multipliers	<p>All Children Age 0-2 (% of all children) Age 3-5 (% of all children) Age 6-11 (% of all children)</p> <p>1.00 0.00 0.10 0.44</p>
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures Multipliers</p> <p>All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 402.</p> <p>We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.</p> <p>We assume this program does not serve this age group.</p> <p>We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using Fall 2006 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eiip/eiip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.</p> <p>We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using Fall 2006 Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eiip/eiip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.</p>
Notes	<p>Projections Changes Made This Year Other</p> <p>We use OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget to project 2009 outlays. Program is expected to end in 2009.</p> <p>New source for program expenditures.</p>

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Local Public Works Program – School Facilities
Program Description	Program no longer exists.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Junior R.O.T.C.
Program Description	"A program that introduces students to the theory and practice of military science, life in the U.S. Army, and prepares them for cadet status. Programs are offered as adjuncts to regular high school" (<i>Army ROTC: Overview</i> , U.S. Department of Defense, 2008).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$353
All Children	\$353
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2008</i> , Table 375.
Multipliers	
All Children	Program serves high school students. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.
Age 0–2	Program does not serve this age group.
Age 3–5	Program does not serve this age group.
Age 6–11	Program does not serve this age group.
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Other	

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Pre-Engineering Program
Program Description	Program no longer identified as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	0.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer identified as a separate program.
Multipliers	Program assumed to serve high school students. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.
All Children	
Age 0-2	Assumed that program does not serve this age group.
Age 3-5	Assumed that program does not serve this age group.
Age 6-11	Assumed that program does not serve this age group.
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

VIII. EDUCATION PROGRAMS	
Program	Education Expenses for Children of Employees, Yellowstone National Park
Program Description	"Revenues received from the collection of short-term recreation fees to the park are used to provide education facilities to pupils who are dependents of persons engaged in the administration, operation, and maintenance of Yellowstone National Park" (OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2009, p. 652).
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1
All Children	\$1
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.07
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.43
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 682.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school. Spending on some 19-year-olds who have yet to complete the twelfth grade is captured.
Age 0-2	We assume that the program does not serve this age group.
Age 3-5	We calculate the spending on preschoolers and kindergartners by using Fall 2006 Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 3-5 are categorized by OECD as "pre-primary education" and identified by NCES as representing preschool and kindergarten (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on preschoolers and kindergartners divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Age 6-11	We calculate the spending on first- through sixth-graders by using Fall 2006 Wyoming, Montana, and Idaho enrollment data from the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> 2008, and 2005 annual expenditures on educational institutions per student for all services, provided in <i>Education at a Glance 2008: OECD Indicators</i> (www.oecd.org/edu/eag2008). Ages 6-11 are categorized by OECD as "primary education" and identified by NCES as representing grades first through sixth (http://nces.ed.gov/Pubs/eip/eip1s01.asp). The multiplier represents the estimated spending on first- through sixth-graders divided by the total estimated spending across all ages.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	New source for program expenditures.
Other	

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Job Corps
Program Description	The Job Corps was initially authorized in 1964 under the Economic Opportunity Act (Public Law 106-222). Since 1982, it has been authorized under the Job Training Partnership Act. The program serves economically disadvantaged youth age 14 to 24. Youth are placed in a residential setting and provided with "basic education, vocational skill training, work experience, counseling, health care, and other supportive services" (<i>Overview of Entitlement Programs: 2004 Green Book</i> , Committee on Ways and Means, p. 833).
Categories	<p>Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type</p> <p>Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary</p>
Expenditures (millions)	<p>Total Program All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>\$1,284 \$738 \$0 \$0 \$0</p>
Multippliers	<p>All Children Age 0-2 (% of all children) Age 3-5 (% of all children) Age 6-11 (% of all children)</p> <p>0.57 0.00 0.00 0.00</p>
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures Multippliers</p> <p>All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>Children in this age group are not eligible for this program. Children in this age group are not eligible for this program. Children in this age group are not eligible for this program.</p> <p>OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2010, p. 791.</p> <p>We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants who are children 18 and under from Cathy Keiter at the Department of Labor. We used a three-year average of fiscal years 2005, 2006, and 2007 multipliers to estimate the 2008 multiplier.</p>
Notes	<p>Projections Changes Made This Year Other</p> <p>This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.</p>

Program	MDTA Institutional Training
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	<p>Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type</p> <p>Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary</p>
Expenditures (millions)	<p>Total Program All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>\$0 \$0 \$0 \$0 \$0</p>
Multippliers	<p>All Children Age 0-2 (% of all children) Age 3-5 (% of all children) Age 6-11 (% of all children)</p> <p>1.00 0.00 0.00 0.00</p>
Data Sources & Methodology	<p>Program Expenditures Multipliers</p> <p>All Children Age 0-2 Age 3-5 Age 6-11</p> <p>N/A N/A N/A N/A</p> <p>Program no longer exists as a separate program.</p>
Notes	<p>Projections Changes Made This Year Other</p> <p>N/A</p>

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	MDTA OJT
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Neighborhood Youth Corps
Program Description	
Categories	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Major Program Area	
Eligibility Limitations	
Benefit Type	
Spending Type	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Neighborhood Youth Corps-In School
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Neighborhood Youth Corps-Out of School
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Neighborhood Youth Corps—Summer
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	JOBS
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Concentrated Employment Program
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	WIN
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Mainstream
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	CETA Title I
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	CETA Title II
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	CETA Title VI
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0-2	\$0
Age 3-5	\$0
Age 6-11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0-2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3-5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6-11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0-2	N/A
Age 3-5	N/A
Age 6-11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Summer
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	CETA Titles IIb and IIc
Program Description	
Categories	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	CETA Title IID
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Youth Employment and Training Programs
Program Description	
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	CETA Title VII PSIP
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Young Adult Conservation Corps
Program Description	
Categories	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Major Program Area	
Eligibility Limitations	
Benefit Type	
Spending Type	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	JTPA Title II-A
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	JTPA Title II-C
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	School-to-Work
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	Youth Offender Grants
Program Description	See CFDA #17.270
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	N/A
All Children	\$48
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multippliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program outlays.
Multipliers	
All Children	We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 18 and under from David Lah at the Department of Labor.
Age 0–2	Children in this age group are ineligible for this program.
Age 3–5	Children in this age group are ineligible for this program.
Age 6–11	Children in this age group are ineligible for this program.
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Other	

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	Youth Opportunity Grants
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Program Expenditures	
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Age 0–2	N/A
Age 3–5	N/A
Age 6–11	N/A
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	N/A

Program	WIA Youth Formula Grants
Program Description	See CFDA #17.259
Categories	Training Means-Tested In-Kind Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	N/A
All Children	\$632
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program outlays.
Multipliers	
All Children	We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 18 and under from David Lah at the Department of Labor.
Age 0–2	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Age 3–5	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Age 6–11	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Notes	
Projections	
Changes Made This Year	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Other	

IX. TRAINING PROGRAMS	
Program	YouthBuild Grants
Program Description	See CFDA #17.274
Categories	Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type Spending Type
Training	
Means-Tested	
In-Kind	
Discretionary	
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	N/A
All Children	\$20
Age 0–2	\$0
Age 3–5	\$0
Age 6–11	\$0
Multiplicators	
All Children	1.00
Age 0–2 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 3–5 (% of all children)	0.00
Age 6–11 (% of all children)	0.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program outlays.
Multiplicators	
All Children	We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 18 and under from David Lah at the Department of Labor.
Age 0–2	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Age 3–5	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Age 6–11	No children of this age are eligible for this program.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, non-international affairs discretionary spending.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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