

Data Appendix

to

Kids' Share 2010:

Report on Federal Expenditures on Children
through 2009

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I. INTRODUCTION

This data appendix explains in detail the data and methodology used to estimate federal program and tax expenditures on children in our latest report, *Kids' Share 2010: A Report on Federal Expenditures on Children through 2009*. It updates data appendices associated with earlier *Kids' Share* reports.¹

Calculating government expenditures on children, as we do in the *Kids' Share* reports, is a complicated task involving many decisions about definitions and assumptions about how federal dollars are spent. In this introduction, we provide an overview of our three-step methodology for estimating federal expenditures in each year. First, we define spending on children and identify programs with children's spending. Second, we describe the sources that provide the basis of the expenditure data for the more than 100 programs and tax provisions included in our report. Third, we explain the process for calculating the share of these expenditures that go to children. At the end of the introduction, we also explain the data and assumptions used to generate projections, briefly describe the sources for our state and local estimates, and specify the ways in which our methodology has changed from previous *Kids' Share* reports.

In the second section, we present a new summary table of expenditures in 2009, listing the more than 100 programs included in our analysis, estimated expenditures for each program, and the share going to children. Finally, the majority of the data appendix (sections III-X) consists of descriptions of specific data sources, calculations and methodological assumptions made in each of the individual programs included in the report. These descriptions indicate any adaptations of our general methodology at the program level and identify specific changes in the calculation of estimates from previous years. We provide references by program, as well as a complete list of references in section XI. The web addresses cited in this document are current as of March 2010.

Kids' Share Methodology

Define and identify programs with children's spending. We face three primary challenges in estimating federal expenditures on children. First, we must define what spending on children is, a difficult undertaking that can raise broad conceptual questions. When does childhood begin, and when does it end? What is spending on children compared with spending on their parents or the population as a whole? And should expenditures include reductions in taxes as well as direct spending programs? Reasonable people may provide different answers to these questions. In our analysis, a program must meet one of the following criteria to be included (as a whole or in part):

1. Benefits or services are entirely for children (e.g., elementary and secondary education programs, foster care payments); this also includes programs where a portion provides benefits directly for 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).

¹ See Kent et al. 2009; Reynolds et al. 2007, 2008; and Clark et al. 2000.

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 the adult receives is not tied to presence or number of children.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.

In general, childhood is defined as extending from birth until a child's 19th birthday. As a result, we exclude both federal spending in the form of college or postsecondary vocational training such as Pell Grants and, partly for data reasons, prenatal spending through Medicaid or other programs. Our age limit is not strict. For example, we count spending on elementary and secondary education program while acknowledging that a small portion of children remain in high school and participate in these programs past their 19th birthday. In addition, some programs define children as those under age 18; in those cases, we use the program's narrower definition of a child in our analysis. Programs using a narrower definition of a child include Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, and SNAP/Food Stamps. In cases where a program defines children as including selected individuals (e.g., students or disabled individuals) who are under age 20, 21, or 22, we tend to include these older individuals if they are relatively few in number (e.g., students in TANF) but we exclude individuals 19 and older in large programs where age data are available (e.g., the earned income tax credit [EITC]).

Collect expenditure data. We use outlay estimates from the *Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2011* (and past years) as the primary source for our expenditure data. For tax expenditures, we turn to the *Analytical Perspectives* volume of the budget. In most cases, the budget appendix lists outlays for each of the individual programs included in our analysis. Occasionally, the appendix groups several programs into larger categories; while obligations are listed for each program in the group, only one outlay number is listed, reflecting the total for the group. In these situations, we generally assume the ratio of outlays (the total spent) to obligations (the total appropriated) is consistent across all programs in the group, and calculate outlays by applying this ratio to the total obligation listed for individual programs of interest. (This general rule was not followed in 2009 in situations where a specific program received a large infusion of funding under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009.) For smaller programs not listed explicitly in the appendix, we contact representatives at various government agencies directly to obtain expenditure information.

² In general, an unemployed parent would receive the same amount of unemployment compensation as an individual without children, and thus we do not count it as spending on children. However, some states do increase unemployment benefits for families with children through a dependent benefit. The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) provides financial incentives for states to do so, and as of December 2009, 13 states were paying increased benefits for workers with children (National Law Project, "Recovery Act Unleashes a Wave of UI Reforms," December 6, 2009). 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.

In order to synthesize the over 100 programs identified as programs with spending for children, we classify the programs into 10 major categories that generally follow the budget functions laid out by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). We group our calculations into these categories at various points in the analysis:

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 (e.g., special education);
7. training (e.g. Job Corps);
8. the refundable portion of tax credits—that is, cash payments to families whose tax liability falls below zero (e.g., most of the EITC and some of the child tax credit [CTC]);
9. 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
10. 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.

A full list of the programs in each of these categories can be found in the summary table in Section II. Also note that while the summary table and the *Kids Share 2010* report uses these ten categories, this *Data Appendix to Kids Share 2010* has only eight categories (detailed in Sections III–X), because the three tax-related categories are consolidated into one category of tax credits in this document.

Calculate the share of program spending on children. Even after satisfying our definition of a program that benefits children, government programs target children in a variety of ways. Some programs devote all their resources to children directly, while other programs allocate funds to children as well as older age groups. As a result, we calculate the share of program resources dedicated to children in one of the following ways:

- For programs that 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.
- When a program provides direct services to both children and adults, we calculate the percentage of program expenditures that go to children (e.g., Medicaid).

- When 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 two-child, one-adult family, two-thirds of housing, energy assistance, welfare, or SNAP/Food Stamp benefits would go to the children and one-third to the adult. 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), and reports from the agencies that administer the programs. In some cases, we contact federal agency staff directly to obtain program participation information if no report is publicly available. This method proved to be particularly useful for smaller programs. We also rely on unpublished tabulations of administrative or survey data generated by the authors or other researchers at the Urban Institute and elsewhere.

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 both children and adults	Individual benefits to both children and adults	Family or household benefits			
			Eligibility limited to families with children		Eligibility not limited to 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, low-income home energy assistance, etc.	Unemployment benefits; workers compensation, Making Work Pay, and other 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.

Projections

Our projection methodology differs depending on whether a program is mandatory (with spending governed by programmatic rules, such as Medicaid or Social Security), discretionary (with spending set by appropriations action annually), or a tax expenditure. While the *Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government* provides data on actual outlays in the current year and previous years, it does not provide ample information about projections of spending in future years at the specific program level. Therefore, to assess trends of spending on children in the future, we turn primarily to the Congressional Budget Office (CBO)'s projections in the *Budget and Economic Outlook, Fiscal Years 2010–2020*, updated in March 2010 as part of their *Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2011*. In the mandatory spending area, the CBO baseline projections assume a continuation of current law and a reauthorization of expiring programs. For discretionary spending, the CBO baseline assumption is that spending is kept constant in real terms—that is, spending is adjusted upward for increases for inflation but does not include increases for growth in population or GDP. This estimate is conservative relative to what has happened to discretionary spending in the past, and it results in a projection that shows discretionary spending declining relative to both mandatory programs and GDP. These projections are used in two ways:

- (1) CBO provides supplemental data on the projections of most large, mandatory programs. Several of these programs, including Social Security, SNAP, Medicaid, Child Nutrition, Child Support, Foster Care & Adoption Assistance, SSI, and TANF, are included in our analysis; thus we simply utilize CBO's projections of spending through 2020 for these programs.
- (2) For projections of discretionary programs, we assume they will experience the same rate of growth as CBO's baseline for total discretionary funding. To maintain continuity with our outlay estimates from OMB, we scale this rate of growth by applying the ratio of OMB's economic projections of GDP, divided by CBO's projection. For discretionary programs that received ARRA funding, we projected the base or non-ARRA piece as above, but for the projected outlay stream from the 2009 ARRA funding, we assumed spending would proceed as under CBO baseline, drawing on CBO tabulations of ARRA outlays by program.

For tax programs, projections are calculated differently. For four large programs included in our analysis—the Dependent Exemption, the Child Credit, the Earned Income Credit, and the Child and Dependent Care Credit, we obtain 10-year projections from the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Microsimulation Model. Our tax expenditure differ from the strict CBO baseline however, in that we follow the administration's baseline assumptions, which assume an extension of the individual income tax provisions included in the 2001 and 2003 tax bills (including the \$1,000 level for the child tax credit), maintain the estate tax at its 2009 parameters, extend the patch to the alternative minimum tax at its 2009 parameters and index the AMT exemption, rate bracket threshold, and phase out exemptions to inflation. For all other tax provisions, we use the five-year projections provided the *Analytical Perspectives*, and then apply the average growth rate of these projections to the final five years. Again, this growth rate is scaled with the same ratio of OMB and CBO GDP projections to maintain consistency.

In general, we assume that the children's share of spending within each program will remain constant from 2009 to 2020, an admittedly heroic assumption. In the case of Medicaid, Social Security, and SSI, we are able to use detailed CBO baseline projections, which project program outlays separately for children and other categories of beneficiaries. For the most part, we do not provide program-specific projections (which are highly uncertain) but limit ourselves to broad statements about children's spending as a whole, or in broad categories such as health, education, etc.

Methodology for State and Local Spending

The *Kids' Share 2010* report includes estimates of state and local spending for the ten years between 1998 and 2007. We do not estimate these ourselves, but draw them directly from the Rockefeller Institute State Funding Database. Consultations between the authors of this report and researchers at the Rockefeller Institute have increased consistency between the two sets of estimates. For example, both sets of estimates use similar definitions of children (as those under 19), and the Rockefeller Institute researchers have included the state earned income tax credit, in part to be consistent with the federal analysis. However, differences remain. Much of the state and local expenditure data cover a July–June rather than an October–September fiscal year. Moreover, because of the challenge of collecting data across 50 states, the Rockefeller report focuses on only a dozen major programs, including elementary and secondary education, state programs associated with major federal programs (Medicaid, SCHIP, Maternal and Child Health Bureau, TANF, child support enforcement, child care, child welfare, etc.), and state earned income tax credits. For more details on the methodology for state and local spending, see Billen et al. 2007.

Changes in This Year's Report

In this year's report, we made some relatively small changes to the list of programs counted as spending on children, adding a few programs and dropping a few others. Specifically, we added Safe Routes to Schools and the new State Fiscal Stabilization Fund. We also included the Institute for Education Studies again after excluding it last year, after deciding to classify it as providing an age-specific good (research on education) rather than providing a general good (research). Finally, the expansion of the Qualified Zone Academy Bonds under ARRA drew our attention to this tax provision, and we added it, as well as its new counterpart under ARRA, Qualified School Construction Bonds. We dropped a few small programs that never had expenditures on children greater than \$50 million in real 2009 dollars over their lifetime, in order to be consistent with our general rule of not adding new small programs of less than \$50 million. Dropped programs include: the Black Lung program, Adolescent Family Life, Sudden Infant Death Syndrome, Emergency School Assistance, American Printing House for the Blind, Gallaudet University Pre-College Programs, Local Public Works Program, Pre-Engineering Program, Education Expenses for Children of Employees of Yellowstone National Park, At-Risk Child Care, AFDC Related Child Care, and some very small tax exclusions (e.g. exclusion for special benefits for Disabled Coal Miners, exclusion of Railroad Retirement benefits, exclusion of Veterans Pensions).

This year, we adapted our methodology to examine in detail the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA), providing the first-ever analysis of the year-to-year impact of this legislation on federal expenditures on children. It was challenging to estimate spending under the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act by year because the *Appendix to the Budget of the U.S. Government* does not separate out outlays attributable to the Recovery Act from regular program outlays. Nor was there sufficient programmatic detail in the CBO estimate produced in February 2009 when the bill was enacted. We therefore requested special tabulations from the CBO, detailing its outlay projections for the regular and ARRA pieces of programs for 2010–20. These tabulations were sent to us by Janet Airis at CBO. While the tabulations for 2010–20 did not directly tell us estimated spending in 2009, we usually could estimate 2009 spending from the 2010–20 projections or from other sources. In addition, we estimated how much of each program increase should be allocated to children, generally relying on the children’s share calculations used in our overall estimates.

We also improved our methodology for estimating children’s expenditures for a few programs. Most notably, we improved our method for estimating Medicaid to fill in the gap between the last year for which claims data are available (2007) and the first year of the most recent CBO projection (2010). In the past, we had relied on older CBO projections for the intermediate years; this year, we contacted CBO and got updated estimates for 2008 and 2009 that were consistent with the March 2010 baseline projections. For specific descriptions of these changes, refer to detailed explanation for the individual program in question, found in the following pages, after the summary table.

II. Summary Table: 2009			
	Multipliers	Expenditures (millions)	
	All Children	TOTAL	All Children
TOTAL			406,143
INCOME SECURITY			48,530
Social Security			
Old Age and Survivors' Trust Fund	0.02	551,664	12,931
Disability Trust Fund	0.06	118,114	6,517
Temporary Assistance for Needy Families			
Cash	0.76	7,892	6,030
Non-Cash	0.76	10,098	7,716
Child Support Enforcement	1.00	3,860	3,860
Emergency Assistance	0.00	0	0
Supplemental Security Income	0.19	48,101	8,908
Railroad Retirement	0.00	10,442	24
Veterans' Benefits			
Compensation and DIC	0.04	4,950	202
Disability	0.07	34,793	2,293
Non-Service Connected Death (Pension)	0.05	1,022	50
NUTRITION			48,339
Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program	0.49	55,604	27,415
Child Nutrition	1.00	15,252	15,252
Special Supplemental Food for Women, Infants and Children	0.87	6,480	5,665
Commodity Supplemental Food	0.04	157	7
Blank Connected to N_3	1.00	0	0
HOUSING			13,330
Low Income Home Energy Assistance	0.22	4,533	976
Low-Rent Public Housing	0.40	4,449	1,780
Section 8 Low-Income Housing Assistance	0.42	25,035	10,478
Rent Supplement	0.28	47	13
Rental Housing Assistance	0.16	505	83
TAX CREDITS / EXEMPTIONS			135,405
Earned Income Tax Credit			
Refundable portion	0.92	42,418	39,103
Non-refundable portion	0.92	4,420	4,075
Dependent Care Credit	0.97	4,330	4,200
Child tax credit			
Refundable portion	1.00	24,284	24,284
Non-refundable portion	1.00	25,640	25,640
Dependent Exemption	1.00	34,268	34,268
Exclusion of Employer-Provided Child Care	1.00	770	770
Employer Provided Child Care Credit	1.00	10	10
Assistance for Adopted Foster Children	1.00	450	450
Adoption Credit and Exclusion	1.00	530	530
Qualified School Construction Bonds	1.00	20	20
Qualified Zone Academy Bonds	1.00	190	190

II. Summary Table: 2009			
	Multipliers	Expenditures (millions)	
	All Children	TOTAL	All Children
Exclusion of Certain Foster Care Payments	1.00	440	440
Exclusion for Public Assistance Benefits	0.47	600	285
Exclusion for Social Security Retirement and Depen	0.02	24,620	577
Exclusion for Social Security Disability Benefits	0.06	6,460	356
Exclusion for Veterans Death Benefits and Disability	0.05	3,900	208
HEALTH			86,091
Medicaid	n/a	73,693	73,693
Medicaid -- Vaccines for Children	1.00	3,203	3,203
Maternal and Child Health (Block Grant)	0.73	634	464
Immunization	1.00	961	961
Children's Mental Health Services	0.98	108	106
Healthy Start	0.60	98	59
Emergency Medical Services for Children	1.00	19	19
SCHIP	0.91	7,547	6,894
Universal Newborn Hearing	1.00	18	18
Abstinence Education	1.00	110	110
Birth Defects/Developmental Disabilities	0.71	138	99
Children's Graduate Medical Education	1.00	297	297
Lead Hazard Reduction	1.00	168	168
SOCIAL SERVICES			22,293
Social Services (Block Grant)	0.55	1,854	1,012
Community Services Block Grant	0.28	731	206
Children and Families Services Programs	n/a	644	644
Head Start	1.00	7,004	7,004
Child welfare services and training	1.00	270	270
Violent Crime Reduction Programs	n/a	0	0
Foster Care	1.00	4,500	4,500
Guardianship	n/a	0	0
Adoption Assistance	1.00	2,225	2,225
Independent Living	1.00	134	134
Child Care and Development Block Grant	1.00	2,383	2,383
Child Care Entitlement to States	1.00	2,952	2,952
AFDC-Related Child Care	n/a	0	0
Juvenile Justice	1.00	355	355
Missing Children	1.00	80	80
Family Preservation and Support	1.00	460	460
Children's Research and Technical Assistance	1.00	68	68

II. Summary Table: 2009			
	Multipliers	Expenditures (millions)	
	All Children	TOTAL	All Children
EDUCATION			50,353
Educationally deprived / economic opportunity	n/a	0	0
Former programs no longer existing	n/a	0	0
Dependents' Schools Abroad	1.00	1,137	1,137
State Fiscal Stabilization Fund	0.67	12,433	8,316
Safe Routes to Schools	1.00	183	183
Impact Aid	1.00	1,308	1,308
Vocational (and Adult) Education	0.47	2,034	953
Education for the Disadvantaged (Title I)	1.00	15,874	15,874
School Improvement	1.00	5,398	5,398
Indian Education			
Department of Education	1.00	115	115
Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools	1.00	561	561
Johnson-O'Malley assistance	1.00	14	14
Education construction	n/a	0	0
English Language Acquisition	1.00	710	710
Education for the Handicapped / Special Education	1.00	12,769	12,769
Education Reform: Goals 2000	n/a	0	0
Domestic schools	1.00	410	410
Reading Excellence	n/a	0	0
Institute of Education Sciences	0.78	579	452
Innovation & Improvement	1.00	997	997
Safe Schools & Citizenship Education	1.00	727	727
Hurricane Education Recovery	1.00	60	60
Junior R.O.T.C.	1.00	371	371
TRAINING			1,802
Job Corps	0.57	1,611	912
Pre-1980 Training Programs	n/a	0	0
CETA	n/a	0	0
JTPA	n/a	0	0
School-to-Work	n/a	0	0
Youth Offender Grants	0.68	89	60
Youth Opportunity Grants	n/a	0	0
WIA Youth Formula Grants	0.73	1,097	801
YouthBuild Grants	0.38	77	30

III. 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	\$669,778
All Children	\$19,448
Multipliers	<i>OASI</i>
All Children	0.02
	<i>DI</i>
All Children	0.06
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OASI: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 1214 (Social Security Administration—Federal OASI Trust Fund—Total Outlays (net)). DI: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 1215 (Social Security Administration—Federal DI Trust Fund—Total Outlays (net)).
Multipliers	
All Children	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).
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtm
Historical Estimates	Expenditure data were drawn from OMB's Appendix to the Budget for all years. The "All Children" multiplier was calculated as benefits for children under age 18 divided by total benefits, as reported in the 2009 Annual Statistical Supplement to the Social Security Bulletin.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

III. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS

Program	Temporary Assistance for Needy Families
Program Description	See CFDA #93.558
Categories Major Program Area Eligibility Limitations Benefit Type (Cash) Benefit Type (Non-Cash) Spending Type	Income Security Means-Tested Cash In-Kind Mandatory
Expenditures (millions) Total Program All Children Total Program All Children	Cash \$7,892 \$6,030 Non-Cash \$10,098 \$7,716
Multipliers All Children	0.76
Data Sources & Methodology Program Expenditures	Administrative and benefit expenditures: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 491 (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." In 2009, the CBO projection from the January 2009 baseline was used. Contingency fund: OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 492 (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 2009 TANF caseload data from the Administration for Children and Families web site at http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ofa/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.
Notes Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.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).
Historical Estimates	TANF and contingency fund expenditures are from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget for earlier years. Child support reimbursements from 1995 onward were taken from the "Financial Overview" table of various Annual Reports of the Office of Child Support Enforcement (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/index.html#annual).
Changes Made This Year Other	

III. 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	\$3,860
All Children	\$3,860
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	The 2009 value is taken from the CBO supplemental data for "Child Support Administration, which listed a value for 2009 as well as projections. Typically, this number is taken from the 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). This report was not yet available for the 2009 estimate at the time of our analysis.
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
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml . See the "Child Support Administration" figure under "Child Support Enforcement.
Historical Estimates	For 1980–90, expenditures are available in various Green Book editions (1980: 1998 Green Book, table Child 8-1; 1985: 1994 Green Book, table 11-1; 1990: 2004 Green Book, table 8-1; note that the 1980 number has been revised from the hard copy of the 1980 OCSE Annual Report). For 1995 onward, expenditures were taken from the "Federal Share of Administrative Expenditures" table of various Annual Reports of the Office of Child Support Enforcement (http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/cse/pubs/index.html#annual)
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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
Multipliers	
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
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	Before 1999, federal payments to states for this program were obtained from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, and the AFDC/TANF multiplier was used.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	No longer exists as a separate program—incorporated into the TANF block grants.

III. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS

Program	Supplemental Security Income
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	\$48,101
All Children	\$8,908
Multipliers	
All Children	0.19
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p 1211 (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.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml . See "Total, SSI Mandatory Outlays" in the supplemental data for Supplemental Security Income.
Historical Estimates	Expenditure data are from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget for earlier years. Also, for years before 2003, the "All Children" multiplier was calculated using data from the Social Security Administration's Annual Statistical Supplements, as the portion of total benefit outlays that go to children.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$10,442
All Children	\$24
Multipliers	
All Children	0.002
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. As data was not yet available for FY2009, the 2009 figure comes from CBO's January 2010 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. Since the latest data available was for FY2008, the FY2009 multiplier was calculated as an average of the multiplier for years 2006-2008.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml . See "Total Benefit Outlays" in the supplemental data for Railroad Retirement.
Historical Estimates	For years before 2003, data are available in the 2004 Green Book, table 5-2, p. 5-8. For 2003 and later, statistical tables B3 and B24 from the Railroad Retirement Board's site are used to get total expenditures (B3) and to compute the "All Children" multiplier (B3 and B24). RRB statistical tables for several years can be viewed on the RRB's historical data site at http://www.rrb.gov/act/historical.asp .
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

III. INCOME SECURITY PROGRAMS

Program	Veteran's Benefits
Program Description	See CFDA #64.110 See CFDA #64.109 See CFDA #64.104 See CFDA #64.105
Categories	
Major Program Area	Income Security
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$40,765
All Children	\$2,545
Multipliers	<i>Compensation and DIC</i>
All Children	0.04
	<i>Disability</i>
All Children	0.07
	<i>Non-Service Connected Death (Pension)</i>
All Children	0.05
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p 1075 (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.
Multipliers	
All Children	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 2009, the multiplier was estimated as the average of the 2006-08 multipliers
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from budget projections in CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/budproj.shtr
Historical Estimates	For years before 1999, expenditure data were taken from the Veterans Administration's Annual Reports. Starting in 1999 they were taken from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IV. NUTRITION PROGRAMS

Program	Supplemental Nutrition Assistance
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	\$55,604
All Children	\$27,415
Multipliers	
All Children	0.49
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 175.
Multipliers	
All Children	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/SNAPPParHH.htm . We use the average multiplier of fiscal years 2006 - 2008 as the 2009 multiplier.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml .
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Multiplier estimates from 1997 to 2007 use data from earlier versions of the <i>Characteristics of Food Stamp Participants</i> report. Before 1997, prorated total monthly benefits for participants are not available, so the proportion of children who are participants (which tracks closely with the proportion of benefits that go to children) is used. These data are available electronically back to 1980, with the exception of 1985, which is not archived on the FNS web site. Note that household data are available back to 1975, but not participant data. Because the proportion of households with children is significantly higher than participants that are children, this number cannot be used. Because the proportion of participants that are children has remained steady over time, the 1980 number is used for 1965-75.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Child Nutrition
Program Description	See CFDA #10.553 (School Breakfast Program) See CFDA #10.555 (National School Lunch Program) See CFDA #10.558 (Child and Adult Care Food Program) See CFDA #10.559 (Summer Food Service Program) See CFDA #10.560 (State Administrative Expenses) See CFDA #10.556 (Special Milk)
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$15,252
All Children	\$15,252
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 177.
Multipliers	
All Children	The multiplier is 1. Children 18 and under are included in the estimates of the child nutrition programs, which include, among other programs, 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), and Special Milk.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml .
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	Outlays for the Special Milk Program are now included with Child Nutrition, rather than shown separately. This has no effect on total spending.
Other	

IV. 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	\$6,480
All Children	\$5,665
Multipliers	
All Children	0.87
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 178.
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 18 and older. Data sources include participant data from <i>WIC Participants and Program Characteristics 2008</i> , a biennial report, and food costs data from <i>WIC Food Package Costs and Rebate Summary: Fiscal Year 2005</i> ; both reports are on the Food and Nutrition Service web site (www.fns.usda.gov/oane).
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.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Commodity Supplemental Food Program
Program Description	See CFDA #10.565
Categories	
Major Program Area	Nutrition
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$157
All Children	\$7
Multipliers	
All Children	0.04
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 178.
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. http://www.fns.usda.gov/pd/foodpart.htm
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.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. HOUSING PROGRAMS

Program	Low Income Home Energy Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #93.568
Categories	
Major Program Area	Housing
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,533
All Children	\$976
Multipliers	
All Children	0.22
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, 494
Multipliers	
All Children	We estimated the percent of benefits that go to households with children ages 18 and under using Current Population Survey data from FY2008. We assume an equal benefit per person in order to allocate benefits to children within households.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Multipliers from 1993–2007 were calculated using the CPS and same methodology as for the current year. For earlier years, we used an average of the 1994, 1995, and 1996 multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Public Housing
Program Description	See CFDA #14.850
Categories	
Major Program Area	Housing
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,449
All Children	\$1,780
Multipliers	
All Children	0.40
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 587
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). Multiplier is held constant from 2008, which was the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. We obtained data to calculate multipliers from 1995 through 2008. For earlier years, we used the average of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. HOUSING PROGRAMS

Program	Section 8 Low Income Housing Assistance
Program Description	Includes CFDA #14.871
Categories	
Major Program Area	Housing
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$25,035
All Children	\$10,478
Multipliers	
All Children	0.42
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 2011, pp. 584-86.
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). Multiplier is held constant from 2008, which was the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	Section 8 outlays are not broken out in the FY 2008 and FY 2009 budget appendices. 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). For years before FY 2008, we used OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. To estimate the multipliers, we obtained data from 1995 through 2008 from HUD. For earlier years, we used the average of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Rent Supplement
Program Description	See CFDA #14.149
Categories	
Major Program Area	Housing
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$47
All Children	\$13
Multipliers	
All Children	0.28
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 610
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). Multiplier is held constant from 2008, which was the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. We obtained data to calculate multipliers from 1995 through 2008. For earlier years, we used the average of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

V. HOUSING PROGRAMS

Program	Rental Housing Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #14.103
Categories	
Major Program Area	Housing
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$505
All Children	\$83
Multipliers	
All Children	0.16
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 610
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). Multiplier is held constant from 2008, which was the average of fiscal years 2005–07.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. We obtained data to calculate multipliers from 1995 through 2008. For earlier years, we used the average of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VI. TAX PROGRAMS

Program	EITC
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	<i>Refundable Portion</i>
Total Program	\$42,418
All Children	\$39,103
	<i>Non-Refundable Portion</i>
Total Program	\$4,420
All Children	\$4,075
Multipliers	<i>Refundable Portion</i>
All Children	0.92
	<i>Non-Refundable Portion</i>
All Children	0.92
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Tax expenditures (the non-refundable portion) are from OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 212 (Income Security section). Outlays (the refundable portion) are from OMB's Historical Tables, Table 8.5. Refundable portion is also provided as a footnote in the analytical perspectives.
Multipliers	
All Children	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 2005 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 $0.97 \cdot 0.95 = 0.92$.
Notes	
Projections	Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1 and 0509-4). Baseline is current policy, which extends all of 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 incorporate provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) including the following measures affecting the CTC and EITC: reduce earnings threshold for the refundable CTC to \$3,000; increase the EITC phase-in rate to 45 percent for families with three or more children; increase the expansion of the EITC's maximum credit range for married couples filing jointly to \$5,000 (indexed for inflation). These provisions are in place for calendar years 2009 and 2010 only. Estimates for the dependent exemption and child and dependent care tax credit calculated by repealing each provision. Estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit and child tax credit calculated by tabulating credits. Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-25 split for the dependent exemption and repeal of all four provisions and a 20-80 split for the credits. The actual effect on receipts
Historical Estimates	Tax expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives. Outlays for earlier years were taken from OMB's Historical Tables (Table 8.5).
Changes Made This Year	The source for the outlay estimates is now OMB's Historical Tables, Table 8.5
Other	

VI. TAX PROGRAMS

Program	Child and Dependent Care Credit
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,330
All Children	\$4,200
Multipliers	
All Children	0.97
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
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).
Notes	
Projections	Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1 and 0509-4). Baseline is current policy, which extends all of 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 incorporate provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) including the following measures affecting the CTC and EITC: reduce earnings threshold for the refundable CTC to \$3,000; increase the EITC phase-in rate to 45 percent for families with three or more children; increase the expansion of the EITC's maximum credit range for married couples filing jointly to \$5,000 (indexed for inflation). These provisions are in place for calendar years 2009 and 2010 only. Estimates for the dependent exemption and child and dependent care tax credit calculated by repealing each provision. Estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit and child tax credit calculated by tabulating credits. Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-25 split for the dependent exemption and repeal of all four provisions and a 20-80 split for the credits. The actual effect on receipts Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Child Tax Credit
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	<i>Refundable Portion</i> \$24,284
All Children	\$24,284
Total Program	<i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> \$25,640
All Children	\$25,640
Multipliers	
All Children	<i>Refundable Portion</i> 1.00
All Children	<i>Non-Refundable Portion</i> 1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Tax expenditures are from OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Training, employment, and social services section). Refundable portion (Outlays) are from OMB's Historical Tables, 8.5.
Multipliers	
All Children	Only children up to age 16 are eligible for this benefit. All expenditures were assumed to be for children
Notes	
Projections	Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1 and 0509-4). Baseline is current policy, which extends all of 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 incorporate provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) including the following measures affecting the CTC and EITC: reduce earnings threshold for the refundable CTC to \$3,000; increase the EITC phase-in rate to 45 percent for families with three or more children; increase the expansion of the EITC's maximum credit range for married couples filing jointly to \$5,000 (indexed for inflation). These provisions are in place for calendar years 2009 and 2010 only. Estimates for the dependent exemption and child and dependent care tax credit calculated by repealing each provision. Estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit and child tax credit calculated by tabulating credits. Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-25 split for the dependent exemption and repeal of all four provisions and a 20-80 split for the credits. The actual effect on receipts Tax expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives. Outlays for earlier years were taken from OMB's Historical Tables (Table 8.5).
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	The source for the outlay estimates is now OMB's Historical Tables, Table 8.5
Other	

VI. 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	\$34,268
All Children	\$34,268
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1 and 0509-4). Baseline is current policy, which extends all of 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 incorporate provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) including the following measures affecting the CTC and EITC: reduce earnings threshold for the refundable CTC to \$3,000; increase the EITC phase-in rate to 45 percent for families with three or more children; increase the expansion of the EITC's maximum credit range for married couples filing jointly to \$5,000 (indexed for inflation). These provisions are in place for calendar years 2009 and 2010 only. Estimates for the dependent exemption and child and dependent care tax credit calculated by repealing each provision. Estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit and child tax credit calculated by tabulating credits. Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children age 18 and under.
Notes	
Projections	Source: Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (version 0309-1 and 0509-4). Baseline is current policy, which extends all of 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 incorporate provisions in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA) including the following measures affecting the CTC and EITC: reduce earnings threshold for the refundable CTC to \$3,000; increase the EITC phase-in rate to 45 percent for families with three or more children; increase the expansion of the EITC's maximum credit range for married couples filing jointly to \$5,000 (indexed for inflation). These provisions are in place for calendar years 2009 and 2010 only. Estimates for the dependent exemption and child and dependent care tax credit calculated by repealing each provision. Estimates for the Earned Income Tax Credit and child tax credit calculated by tabulating credits. Fiscal-year revenue numbers assume a 75-
Historical Estimates	Before 2005, estimates were derived from Statistics of Income data. Starting in 2005, estimates came from the Urban-Brookings Tax Policy Center Microsimulation Model (various versions). Expenditures previously calculated for 1995–2004 were then multiplied by an adjustment factor so as to better align with these new estimates from the TPC model.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Exclusion of Employer-Provided Child Care
Program Description	See description provided by the Tax Policy Center
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$770
All Children	\$770
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (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.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2011–15 to the 2015 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	

VI. TAX PROGRAMS

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	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$10
All Children	\$10
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (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).
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to end in 2011. Projections are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211).
Historical Estimates	Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$450
All Children	\$450
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children under age 18.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2013–15 to the 2015 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	

VI. 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	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$530
All Children	\$530
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children.
Notes	
Projections	Expenditures in this program are held constant after 2012 in OMB's projections. We continue to hold expenditures constant from 2016-2020.
Historical Estimates	Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Qualified Zone Academy Bonds
Program Description	Qualified Zone Academy Bonds (QZABs) have been in place since 1997 and are used for renovation, purchase of technology, developing challenging curriculum, training quality teachers. For more information, see http://www2.ed.gov/programs/qualifiedzone/faq.html .
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$190
All Children	\$190
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Education section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children under age 19.
Notes	
Projections	We use the projected growth rate as calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation for expenditures from 2016-2020. http://www.jct.gov/x-19-09.pdf
Historical Estimates	OMB's Analytical Perspectives from previous year's budgets were used to obtain the expenditures going back to 1997.
Changes Made This Year	This program is included for the first time in 2009.
Other	

VI. TAX PROGRAMS

Program	Qualified School Construction Bonds
Program Description	Part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act, Qualified School Construction Bonds (QSCB) provide tax credits on bond interest for bonds purchased for school construction, renovation, modernization, or the purchase of land to be used for construction. For more information, see http://www.irs.gov/pub/irs-drop/n-09-35.pdf .
Categories	
Major Program Area	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$20
All Children	\$20
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Education section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children.
Notes	
Projections	We use the projected growth rate as calculated by the Joint Committee on Taxation for expenditures from 2016-2020. http://www.jct.gov/x-19-09.pdf
Historical Estimates	As part of ARRA, there are no expenditures prior to 2009.
Changes Made This Year	This program is included for the first time in 2009.
Other	

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	\$440
All Children	\$440
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (Training, employment, and social services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures were assumed to be for children under age 18.
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2011–15 to the 2015 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences. Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VI. 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	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$600
All Children	\$285
Multipliers	
All Children	0.47
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211 (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
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2013–15 to the 2015 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Other	

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	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$24,620
All Children	\$577
Multipliers	
All Children	0.02
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 212 (Social Security section). Note that expenditures for retired workers are listed separately from expenditures for dependents and survivors.
Multipliers	
All Children	Assumed to be the same as the OASI portion of Social Security (maximum age of 17)
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2011–15 to the 2015 projection and scaling for CBO-OMB GDP differences.
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	Expenditures for earlier years were taken from OMB's Analytical Perspectives.
Other	

VI. TAX PROGRAMS

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	Tax Programs
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	Cash
Spending Type	Tax Program
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$6,460
All Children	\$356
Multipliers	
All Children	0.06
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 212 (Social Security section).
Multipliers	
All Children	Assumed to be the same as the DI portion of Social Security (maximum age of 17)
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2011–15 to the 2015 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	The historic multipliers for the DI portion of Social Security were corrected this year, which also affected these expenditures
Other	

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	\$3,900
All Children	\$208
Multipliers	
All Children	0.05
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 212 (Veterans benefits and services section).
Multipliers	
All Children	Assumed to be the same as Veterans Compensation and DIC and Veterans Disability (under age 24)
Notes	
Projections	Projections to 2015 are based on OMB projections (Analytical Perspectives, FY 2011, p. 211). 2016–20 were estimated by applying the average annual growth rate from 2011–15 to the 2015 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	

VII. 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	\$73,693
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	The estimate for 2007 (the most recent year for which actual data are available) is based on unpublished tabulations of Medicaid Statistical Information System (MSIS) data by the Urban Institute's Health Policy Center. The estimate includes all benefit payments to children as well as benefit payments to disabled who are under 19. The federal share of these benefit payments is estimated based on federal/state spending on Medicaid in 2007 as reported by Kaiser State Health Facts (www.statehealthfacts.org). The estimate is adjusted to account for a children's share of Medicaid federal administrative costs (assuming a constant ratio of administrative costs to benefit payments across ages). Estimates for 2008 and 2009 follow the projections methodology outlined below, except that data were received from CBO analyst Rob Stewart in addition to the supplemental data accompanying CBO's Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011 (March 2010).
Multipliers	
All Children	Expenditures are estimated for children age 0–18, thus the multiplier is 1.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml . The estimate is a combination of 100 percent of benefit payments to children, 15 percent of benefit payments to the disabled, and a children's share of administrative costs. The assumption of 15 percent of disabled benefits going to individuals less than 19 is based on tabulations of MSIS data in 2007, as described above.
Historical Estimates	1970–85 expenditures were estimated by the authors of <i>Kids' Share 2007</i> . 1990–2004 estimates were provided by Mindy Cohen and Dawn Miller of the Urban Institute. 2005 estimates were provided by Alshadye Yemane of the Urban Institute; 2006–2007 were provided by Emily Lawson of the Urban Institute using the methodology described above.
Changes Made This Year	Estimates for 2008 and 2009, "gap years" between the MSIS data and CBO projections, are based on updated unpublished CBO estimates consistent with the March 2010 baseline. In the past years, the "gap years" were based on older CBO baselines.
Other	Medicaid spending on 0–18-year-olds includes some, but not all, birth and delivery costs. The multiplier does not include birth and delivery costs that are billed to the mother's Medicaid record, as is often the case. However, in some states, and in some instances, birth and delivery costs may be billed to the infant's Medicaid record, in which case they are included in our estimate. Estimates do not include disproportionate share hospital (DSH) payments.

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	\$3,203
All Children	\$3,203
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 480.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. 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	\$634
All Children	\$464
Multipliers	
All Children	0.73
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 464
Multipliers	Total funds from FY 2010 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.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. The 2008 MCHBG multiplier is applied to all previous years, as the block grant covers pregnant women and those older than 18.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$961
All Children	\$961
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	CDC Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees, FY 2011, pp. 50. Specifically, funding listed under the Immunization Program and funding listed under Influenza are added together. Report can be found here: http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information/appropriations_budget_form_pdf/FY2011_CDC_CJ_Final.pdf
Multipliers	We assume that benefits go to children age 0-18.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. Outlays for FY2005-08 are available in CDC's Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees, FY 2010, pp. 39 and 53.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. HEALTH PROGRAMS

Program	Children's Mental Health Services
Program Description	Children's Mental Health Services promotes and ensures that the mental health needs of children and their families are met within the context of community-based systems of care. See http://mentalhealth.samhsa.gov/child/childhealth.asp .
Categories	
Major Program Area	Health
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$108
All Children	\$106
Multipliers	
All Children	0.98
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Estimates are provided by Dr. Gary Blau and Bridgitte Manteuffel of the Center for Mental Health Services of HHS.
Multipliers	
All Children	Multiplier represents the percent of children served under age 19 in FY 2009. 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.
Historical Estimates	
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	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	\$98
All Children	\$59
Multipliers	
All Children	0.60
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 464.
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).
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. The 2008 Healthy Start multiplier is applied to all previous years, as Healthy Start covers pregnant women older than 18.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. 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
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 464.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$7,547
All Children	\$6,894
Multipliers	
All Children	0.91
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 484.
Multipliers	
All Children	We applied 2009 enrollment data given in a Kaiser Family Foundation report (http://www.kff.org/medicaid/upload/7642-04.pdf) to calculate 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.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. Multiplier methodology described above was followed using similar enrollment data for all relevant years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	See notes on Medicaid regarding birth and delivery costs.

VII. HEALTH PROGRAMS

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	\$18
All Children	\$18
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 464.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to infants.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$110
All Children	\$110
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, pp. 498.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	This program includes both discretionary and mandatory portions. For simplicity, we treat this program as discretionary in our budget for projection purposes as the majority of the funding is discretionary funding.

VII. 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	\$138
All Children	\$99
Multipliers	
All Children	0.71
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	CDC Justification of Estimates for Appropriation Committees, FY 2011, pp. 167. Included total for Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities, Disability, and Health for FY2009. Report can be found here: http://www.cdc.gov/fmo/topic/Budget%20Information/appropriations_budget_form_pdf/FY2011_CDC_CJ_Final.pdf
Multipliers	
All Children	Estimates for FY2008-FY2010 were provided by Sal Lucido at CDC for children age 0–18. Future year estimates are calculated as the average of the previous three years.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays for 2002–04 are available in OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. 2001 and 2005 estimates were provided by Maggie Kelly at CDC. Data for 2006 and 2007 are taken from the CDC's Budget Tables for FY 2008 and FY 2009, respectively.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$297
All Children	\$297
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 465.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VII. HEALTH PROGRAMS

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	\$168
All Children	\$168
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 630.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits go to children age 0–18.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Social Services Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.667
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,854
All Children	\$1,012
Multipliers	
All Children	0.55
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 497
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. Data were available through FY2007, and future multipliers are based on an average of the previous 3 years' multipliers. In 2009, the multiplier is based on the average of the 2006-2008 multipliers.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the budget projections accompanying CBO's An Analysis of the President's Budgetary Proposals for Fiscal Year 2010 (March 2009). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/budproj.shtr
Historical Estimates	Program expenditures were obtained from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Multipliers from 2001 to 2007 were derived using data from the Social Services Block Grant Program Annual Reports. For 1995–2000, multiplier data are from the 2000 and 2004 Green Books, table 10-4. Because this table provides data on expenditures but not on recipients, for each service we used the average percentage of recipients that were children from 2001 to 2004 and applied it to the expenditures. For 1970–90, we used the average of the 1995, 1996, and 1997 multipliers as an estimate; for 2007 estimates, we used the average of the 2004, 2005, and 2006 multipliers because data are not available for these years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Community Services Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.569
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$731
All Children	\$206
Multipliers	
All Children	0.28
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 498.
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 annual report. The 2009 multiplier is an average of fiscal year 2006-2008 multipliers.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	Data are not available to estimate multipliers for 1985 and 1990, so we use a three-year rolling average of multipliers from available years.
Changes Made This Year	This year, the multiplier is based on the 3 year average of "smoothed" multipliers. The smoothed multipliers take averages of the proportion of children served that are centered around the current year, rather than the previous 3 year.
Other	

VIII. 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. We selected programs that we determined were focused on children. 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	\$644
All Children	\$644
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, pp. 498-99. 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	As noted above, we only included programs that were targeted towards children. Among these selected programs, we assumed that all benefits go to children. We assume this program only provides benefits to childrer
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Information is not available for 1960 and 1970 (Hargrove 1995). Also, "adoption opportunities"—activities to eliminate barriers to adoption—were included in this program each year except 1985, when they were included with the foster care and adoption assistance programs (OMB 1986a, I-K49). In 1985, we included adoption opportunities in this program to be consistent with other years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Head Start
Program Description	See CFDA #93.600
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$7,004
All Children	\$7,004
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 498.
Multipliers	
All Children	All expenditures assumed to be for 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, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. The budget figure for 1965 is from the National Head Start Association (Ketch 1995).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Child Welfare Services & Training
Program Description	See CFDA #93.645 (Child Welfare Services) See CFDA #93.648 (Child Welfare Training)
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$270
All Children	\$270
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 498
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to 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, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. In 1975, we used the "services" and "training" lines under Public Assistance programs within Social and Rehabilitation Service (with AFDC, Medicaid, etc.). In 1980, we used the "services" line from Grants to States for Social Services and the "training" line from Human Development Services.
Changes Made This Year	To streamline the database, three small programs (child welfare services, child welfare training) were combined. Child welfare research funding in 1990, 1995 and 1996 is also included in the historical totals.
Other	

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
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. For 1995–2000, the OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget provides data on the division of funds between women's shelters and youth programs. We divided benefits for children by total benefits. Data are unavailable for 2001–05, so we used the average of the 1998, 1999, and 2000 multipliers as an estimate
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Foster Care
Program Description	See CFDA #93.658
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$4,500
All Children	\$4,500
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 500
Multipliers	
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.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Guardianship
Program Description	See CFDA #93.390
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	The budget appendix does not report any outlays in 2009
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	N/A
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Adoption Assistance
Program Description	See CFDA #93.659
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,225
All Children	\$2,225
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 500. 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
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$134
All Children	\$134
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 500. 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
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are from the supplemental data accompanying CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010). http://www.cbo.gov/budget/factsheets/factsheets2010b.shtml
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. This program is a line item under "Payments to States for Foster Care and Adoption Assistance."
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	Child Care and Development Block Grant
Program Description	See CFDA #93.575
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,383
All Children	\$2,383
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 496-97
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Benefits are provided to children under 13 and disabled children under 19.
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Child Care Entitlement to the States
Program Description	See CFDA #93.596
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$2,952
All Children	\$2,952
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 496
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume this program only provides benefits to children. Benefits are provided to children under 13 and disabled children under 19.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are assumed to increase at the same rate as mandatory outlays on Social Services. Projected expenditures for mandatory outlays on Social Services are from CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010).
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. SOCIAL SERVICES PROGRAMS

Program	AFDC-Related Child Care Programs
Program Description	This includes funding for three programs that no longer exist: AFDC Child Care, Transitional Child Care and At-Risk Child Care
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Mandatory
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	This program was phased out with other AFDC programs
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Expenditures for this program are not available in the FY 2002 budget (2000 data). This program was phased out with other AFDC programs. When the program was in existence, we assumed all benefits went to children.
Changes Made This Year	To streamline the database, three former programs (AFDC Child Care, Transitional Child Care and At-Risk Child Care) were grouped into one entry.
Other	

Program	Juvenile Justice
Program Description	Includes CFDA #16.540
Categories	
Major Program Area	Social Services
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$355
All Children	\$355
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 782
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume all benefits go to 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, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. Outlays for 1975 are not available. The program was part of a block grant program (matching grants to improve and strengthen law enforcement) under the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (OMB 1975). This program was listed as a line item in Justice Assistance until FY 1997. Thereafter, it is listed as a separate program. For FY 1997, it is listed as both, so we sum these expenditures.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. 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	\$80
All Children	\$80
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 771
Multipliers	We assume this program only provides benefits to 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, no international affairs discretionary spending.
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
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	\$460
All Children	\$460
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 495
Multipliers	We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Notes	
Projections	Projected expenditures are assumed to increase at the same rate as mandatory outlays on Social Services. Projected expenditures for mandatory outlays on Social Services are from CBO's <i>Preliminary Analysis of the President's Budget Request for Fiscal Year 2011</i> (March 2010).
Historical Estimates	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years. In FY 2000, the name of this program was changed to "Promoting Safe and Stable Families."
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

VIII. 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 All Children	\$68 \$68
Multipliers All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology Program Expenditures Multipliers All Children	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 499 We assume this program only provides benefits to children.
Notes Projections Historical Estimates 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, no international affairs discretionary spending OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Educationally Deprived/Economic Opportunity
Program Description	The Educationally Deprived/Economic Opportunity program existed in 1960.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
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
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	Funds can be found in the 1981 <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> . 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.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Former Education programs (pre-1985)
Program Description	These programs include four programs existing in 1960: supportive services, public lands revenue for schools, assistance to special areas, It also includes Emergency Schools Assistance (Civil Rights) in 1965 to 1980 and Local Public Works Program (School Facilities) in 1980.
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
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
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
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	Funds can be found in the 1981 <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> . 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.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Dependent's School 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	\$1,137
All Children	\$1,137
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2009</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.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	State Fiscal Stabilization Fund
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.394 (Education State Grants) Includes CFDA #84.395 (Race to the Top) Includes CFDA #84.396 (What Works and Innovation Funds) Includes CFDA #84.397 (Government Services Grants)
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$12,433
All Children	\$8,316
Multipliers	
All Children	0.67
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 365
Multipliers	
All Children	The multiplier is calculated as the percent of spending that is allocated to K-12 education in 2009. Spending on K-12 education is calculated separately for each of the four categories in the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund. (Grants to States for Education, Grants to States for Public Safety, Education and Other Services, Race to the Top and I-3). Data on the allocation of state grants between K-12 education and higher education were received from Jennifer Cohen at the New America Foundation. Race to the Top and I-3 are assumed to be all spent on K-12 education, however there were no outlays in these categories in 2009.
Notes	
Projections	We project a higher multiplier on K-12 education (.72 in 2010 and the out years), once outlays flow from Race to the Top and I-3 programs within the State Fiscal Stabilization Fund. Overall outlay projections for the SFSF are from CBO tabulations.
Historical Estimates	The program was established in 2009.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Safe Routes to Schools
Program Description	See program description here
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$183
All Children	\$183
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program expenditures found here: http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes/funding/
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school.
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.
Historical Estimates	This program has been in existence since 2005. Funding for 2005-2008 can be found here: http://safety.fhwa.dot.gov/saferoutes/funding/
Changes Made This Year	This program is included for the first time in 2009.
Other	

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	\$1,308
All Children	\$1,308
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 361-62.
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.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. 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	\$2,034
All Children	\$953
Multipliers	
All Children	0.47
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 375.
Multipliers	
All Children	The overall multiplier is based on a weighted average of program obligations, using 0.60 for vocational education, 0.13 for adult education, and 1.00 for smaller learning communities. 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/ovae/resource/index.html) to weight program obligations. The reports are available from 1999 to 2005. 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 2009 program weight is calculated by averaging the 2006, 2007 and 2008 weights. Multiplier is based on the program year associated with the fiscal year.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year). For the pre-1999 all children multipliers, we use the average of the three following years (for example, the 1998 multiplier is calculated by averaging multipliers from 1999, 2000, and 2001).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Education for the Disadvantaged (Title 1)
Program Description	See CFDA #84.010 (Title 1 Grants to Local Education Agencies) Includes CFDA #84.011 (Migrant education) Includes CFDA #84.377 (School Improvement Grants) Includes several smaller reading programs.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$15,874
All Children	\$15,874
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 359.
Multipliers	
All Children	Title I funds are directed at students preschool age to high school.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	School Improvement
Program Description	Includes CDFA 84.367 (Improving Teacher Quality State Grants) Includes CDFA 84.318 (Education Technology State Grants) Includes CDFA 84.287 (Twenty First Century Community Learning Centers) Includes education for homeless children and youth and other programs.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$5,398
All Children	\$5,398
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 363.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981 and 1998</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year). OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 1992, 1997–2009.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Indian Education
Program Description	See CFDA #84.060 See CFDA #15.042 See CFDA #15.130
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$689
All Children	\$689
Multipliers	
All Children	<i>Department of Education</i> 1.00
All Children	<i>Bureau of Indian Affairs Schools</i> 1.00
All Children	<i>Johnson-O'Malley assistance</i> 1.00
All Children	<i>Education construction</i> n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2009</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 twelfth grade is captured.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. 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	\$710
All Children	\$710
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 369.
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.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics, 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, and 2003</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year). OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2006–09.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Education for the Handicapped / Special Education
Program Description	See CFDA #84.027 Includes Early Intervention Services
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$12,769
All Children	\$12,769
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 370-71.
Multipliers	
All Children	The multiplier is 1. Children include youth being served by the program through age 21.
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.
Historical Estimates	Data for 1965 are available in <i>Digest of Education Statistics 2002</i> . Data for 1970–95 and 2003–04 are available in <i>Digest of Education Statistics 2005</i> . 2005–07 outlays are taken from OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, earlier years.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Education Reform: Goals 2000
Program Description	Program is no longer a separate program. Program is now included under C653the 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
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program now included in the School Improvements Program funding.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

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	\$410
All Children	\$410
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2009</i> , Table 375.
Multipliers	
All Children	We assume that benefits are directed toward children in elementary and secondary school.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. 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
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program is now a part of Education for the Disadvantaged.
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	Outlays are available in OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget: FY 2002, FY 2003, FY 2004, FY 2005, FY 2006, FY 2007, FY 2008.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Institute of Education Sciences
Program Description	Includes CDFR 84.305 Includes CDFR 84.372 Includes CDFR 84.384
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$579
All Children	\$452
Multipliers	
All Children	0.78
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 406.
Multipliers	
All Children	The percentage of research funds directed at elementary or secondary education is based on school enrollment data from the Census 2010 statistical abstract, taking the percent of total enrollment under age 19.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	This program was reinstated this year after being excluded in 2008. In prior reports, the multiplier was 1, and has since been revised to exclude children over age 18.
Other	

IX. EDUCATION PROGRAMS

Program	Innovation & Improvement
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.215 (Fund for the Improvement of Education) Includes CFDA #84.282 Includes Teacher Incentive Fund Includes #84.363
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$997
All Children	\$997
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 366.
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.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Safe Schools & Citizenship Education
Program Description	Includes CFDA #84.186 Includes Violence in Schools Prevention Programs Includes National Youth Anti-Drug Media Campaign
Categories	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$727
All Children	\$727
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 368.
Multipliers	
All Children	Estimated by Jim Bradshaw at the U.S. Department of Education.
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.
Historical Estimates	Outlays are from earlier versions of OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget.
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

IX. 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	
Major Program Area	Education
Eligibility Limitations	Not Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$60
All Children	\$60
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 409.
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.
Notes	
Projections	We use OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget to project 2010 outlays. Program is expected to end in 2010.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	New source for program expenditures.

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	\$371
All Children	\$371
Multipliers	
All Children	1.00
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 2009</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.
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.
Historical Estimates	<i>Digest of Education Statistics 1981, 1998, 2000, 2002, 2003, 2005, and 2007</i> (years represent the year in the title of the Digests, not the publication year).
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

X. 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	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,611
All Children	\$912
Multipliers	
All Children	0.57
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget, FY 2011, p. 789
Multipliers	
All Children	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 program years 2006-2008 multipliers to estimate the 2009 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, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	For years before 1995, program cost information was provided by the U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration (Puterbaugh 1995). For years after 1995, we used OMB's Appendix to the Federal Budget. We obtained data to calculate multipliers from Cathy Keiter at the Department of Labor
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	Pre-1990 Training Programs
Program Description	These programs include MDTA (institutional training and OJT), and Neighborhood Youth Corps (in school, out of school and summer), JOBS, Concentrated Employment Program, WIN and Mainstream training programs
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

X. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program	CETA Programs
Program Description	The program no longer exists. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was enacted in 1973. Most CETA programs ended with the 1982 Job Training Partnership Act, but the summer CETA programs had outlays through 1989.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	JTPA Programs
Program Description	The program no longer exists. The Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) was enacted in 1982 and had funding through the 1990s.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

X. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program	School to Work
<p>Program Description</p> <p>Program no longer exists as a separate program.</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>Major Program Area Training Eligibility Limitations Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary</p> <p>Expenditures (millions)</p> <p>Total Program \$0 All Children \$0</p> <p>Multipliers</p> <p>All Children n/a</p> <p>Data Sources & Methodology</p> <p>Program Expenditures Program no longer exists as a separate program Multipliers N/A All Children</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections N/A Historical Estimates David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers Changes Made This Year Other</p>	

Program	Youth Offender Grants
<p>Program Description</p> <p>See CFDA #17.270</p> <p>Categories</p> <p>Major Program Area Training Eligibility Limitations Means-Tested Benefit Type In-Kind Spending Type Discretionary</p> <p>Expenditures (millions)</p> <p>Total Program \$89 All Children \$60</p> <p>Multipliers</p> <p>All Children 0.68</p> <p>Data Sources & Methodology</p> <p>Program Expenditures David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program expenditures Multipliers We obtained estimates of the proportion of participants that are children 18 and under from David Lah at the Department of Labor. Multiplier is based on the program year associated with the fiscal year All Children</p> <p>Notes</p> <p>Projections This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending Historical Estimates David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers Changes Made This Year Previously, the outlay number was adjusted to reflect spending on children only, rather than total program spending, and a multiplier of 1 was used. For FY2008 and FY2009, the total program expenditure was included in outlays, and the multiplier was adjusted to show the proportion of total spending that was allocated to children. In 2008 and 2009, total appropriation was obtained rather than outlays and this number was used for outlays Other</p>	

X. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program	Youth Opportunity Grants
Program Description	Program no longer exists as a separate program.
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$0
All Children	\$0
Multipliers	
All Children	n/a
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	Program no longer exists as a separate program
Multipliers	
All Children	N/A
Notes	
Projections	N/A
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	
Other	

Program	WIA Youth Formula Grants
Program Description	See CFDA #17.259
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$1,097
All Children	\$801
Multipliers	
All Children	0.73
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program expenditures
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. Multiplier is based on the program year associated with the fiscal year
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	Previously, the outlay number was adjusted to reflect spending on children only, rather than total program spending, and a multiplier of 1 was used. For FY2008 and FY2009, the total program expenditure was included in outlays, and the multiplier was adjusted to show the proportion of total spending that was allocated to children. In 2009, total appropriation was obtained rather than outlays and this number was used for outlays
Other	

X. TRAINING PROGRAMS

Program	YouthBuild Grants
Program Description	See CFDA #17.274
Categories	
Major Program Area	Training
Eligibility Limitations	Means-Tested
Benefit Type	In-Kind
Spending Type	Discretionary
Expenditures (millions)	
Total Program	\$77
All Children	\$30
Multipliers	
All Children	0.38
Data Sources & Methodology	
Program Expenditures	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided program expenditures
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. Multiplier is based on the program year associated with the fiscal year
Notes	
Projections	This program is projected to grow at the same rate as CBO's projections for all federal non-defense, non-homeland security, no international affairs discretionary spending
Historical Estimates	David Lah at the Department of Labor provided all earlier data on outlays and multipliers
Changes Made This Year	Previously, the outlay number was adjusted to reflect spending on children only, rather than total program spending, and a multiplier of 1 was used. For FY2008 and FY2009, the total program expenditure was included in outlays, and the multiplier was adjusted to show the proportion of total spending that was allocated to children. In 2008 and 2009, total appropriation was obtained rather than outlays and this number was used for outlays
Other	

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