

CHAPTER 4

Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities

This chapter provides a summary of federal funds for education to help describe the magnitude of the federal fiscal effort and give some indication of the scope and variety of the education programs. Data in this chapter reflect outlays and obligations of federal agencies. These tabulations differ from federal receipts reported in other chapters because of numerous variations in the data collection systems. Federal dollars are not necessarily spent by recipient institutions in the same year they are appropriated. In some cases, institutions cannot identify the source of federal revenues because they flow through state agencies. Some types of revenues, such as tuition and fees, are reported as revenues from students even though they may be supported by federal student aid programs. Some institutions that receive federal education funds are not included in regular surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. Thus, the revenue data tabulated in this chapter are not comparable with figures reported in other chapters. Readers should be careful about comparing data on obligations shown in some tables with data on outlays and appropriations appearing in others.

Federal on-budget funding for education showed sizable growth between fiscal years (FYs) 1965 and 2002, after adjustment for inflation. Particularly large increases occurred between 1965 and 1975. After a slight increase from 1975 to 1980, there was a substantial decrease from 1980 to 1985 (16 percent). Thereafter, federal on-budget funding for education generally increased, showing a rise of 79 percent from 1985 to 2002, after adjustment for inflation (table 363).

During the 1965 to 1975 period, after adjustment for inflation, federal funds for elementary and secondary education rose by 207 percent, postsecondary education by 259 percent, other education by 141 percent, and research at educational institutions by 6 percent. Between 1975 and 1980, federal funding for elementary and secondary education increased by 2 percent and research by 15 percent, but postsecondary education decreased slightly by 2 percent and other education decreased by 35 percent. After declining 21 percent between 1980 and 1985, federal funding for elementary and secondary education programs rose by 104 percent between

1985 and 2002. Postsecondary education decreased by 25 percent between 1980 and 1985 and then increased 32 percent between 1985 and 2002. Between 1985 and 2002, other education rose by 90 percent, and research rose by 87 percent, after adjustment for inflation (table 363).

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 1980 and FY 2002 (281 percent), but there were significant fluctuations throughout the period. These amounts tend to fluctuate because of changes in interest rates and program legislation which affect the number and volume of student loans. Between FY 1990 and FY 2002, these same funds showed an increase of 158 percent (table 363).

According to FY 2002 estimates, \$46.3 billion or about 43 percent of the \$108.0 billion spent by the federal government on education came from the U.S. Department of Education. Large amounts of money also came from the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$22.9 billion), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$11.9 billion), the U.S. Department of Labor (\$6.4 billion), the U.S. Department of Defense (\$4.7 billion), and the U.S. Department of Energy (\$3.6 billion) (table 364).

Fiscal year 2002 estimates call for federal program funds for elementary and secondary education to be \$53.3 billion; for postsecondary education, \$22.8 billion; for research at universities and related institutions, \$25.7 billion; and for other programs, \$6.2 billion (table 365).

Almost 60 percent of total federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 2002. Another 19 percent was used for student support. Banks and other lending agencies received 7 percent, and multiple recipients, including libraries, museums, and federal institutions, received 13 percent (table 366).

Between FYs 1990 and 2002, U.S. Department of Education obligations rose 67 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Funds for student financial assistance increased by \$1.8 billion in 2002, a rise of 12 percent since 1990. Funds for elementary and secondary education were an estimated \$21.2 billion in 2002, an increase of 123 percent since 1990, after adjustment for inflation. Funds for the disabled in-

creased by 153 percent, to \$11.7 billion, and funds for vocational and adult education increased 28 percent, after adjustment for inflation (table 367).

Of the \$46.3 billion spent by the U.S. Department of Education in FY 2002, about \$19.7 billion went to school districts, \$8.3 billion to college students, \$8.7 billion to postsecondary institutions, and \$5.0 billion to state education agencies (table 368).

Federal Education Legislation

A capsule view of the history of federal education activities is provided in the following list of selected legislation:

- 1787** *Northwest Ordinance* authorized land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.
- 1802** *An Act Fixing the Military Peace Establishment of the United States* established the U.S. Military Academy. (The U.S. Naval Academy was established in 1845 by the Secretary of the Navy.)
- 1862** *First Morrill Act* authorized public land grants to the states for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.
- 1867** *Department of Education Act* authorized the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education.*
- 1876** *Appropriation Act*, U.S. Department of the Treasury, established the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.
- 1890** *Second Morrill Act* provided for money grants for support of instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges.
- 1911** *State Marine School Act* authorized federal funds to be used for the benefit of any nautical school in any of 11 specified state seaport cities.
- 1917** *Smith-Hughes Act* provided for grants to states for support of vocational education.
- 1918** *Vocational Rehabilitation Act* provided for grants for rehabilitation through training of World War I veterans.
- 1919** *An Act to Provide for Further Educational Facilities* authorized the sale by the federal government of surplus machine tools to educational institutions at 15 percent of acquisition cost.
- 1920** *Smith-Bankhead Act* authorized grants to states for vocational rehabilitation programs.
- 1935** *Bankhead-Jones Act* (Public Law 74-182) authorized grants to states for agricultural experiment stations.
- Agricultural Adjustment Act* (Public Law 74-320) authorized 30 percent of the annual customs receipts to be used to encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. Commodities purchased under this authorization began to be used in school lunch programs in 1936. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 continued and expanded this assistance.
- 1936** *An Act to Further the Development and Maintenance of an Adequate and Well-Balanced American Merchant Marine* (Public Law 74-415) established the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.
- 1937** *National Cancer Institute Act* established the Public Health Service fellowship program.
- 1941** *Amendment to Lanham Act of 1940* authorized federal aid for construction, maintenance, and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. Such assistance was continued under Public Law 815 and Public Law 874, 81st Congress, in 1950.
- 1943** *Vocational Rehabilitation Act* (Public Law 78-16) provided assistance to disabled veterans.
- School Lunch Indemnity Plan* (Public Law 78-129) provided funds for local lunch food purchases.
- 1944** *Servicemen's Readjustment Act* (Public Law 78-346) known as the GI Bill, provided assistance for the education of veterans.
- Surplus Property Act* (Public Law 78-457) authorized transfer of surplus property to educational institutions.
- 1946** *National School Lunch Act* (Public Law 79-396) authorized assistance through grants-in-aid and other means to states to assist in providing adequate foods and facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.
- George-Barden Act* (Public Law 80-402) expanded federal support of vocational education.
- 1948** *United States Information and Educational Exchange Act* (Public Law 80-402) provided for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and

*The U.S. Department of Education as established in 1867 was later known as the Office of Education. In 1980, under Public Law 96-88, it became a cabinet-level department. Therefore, for purposes of consistency, it is referred to as the "U.S. Department of Education" even in those tables covering years when it was officially the Office of Education.

skills between the United States and other countries.

1949 *Federal Property and Administrative Services Act* (Public Law 81–152) provided for donation of surplus property to educational institutions and for other public purposes.

1950 *Financial Assistance for Local Educational Agencies Affected by Federal Activities* (Public Law 81–815 and Public Law 81–874) provided assistance for construction (Public Law 815) and operation (Public Law 874) of schools in federally affected areas.

Housing Act (Public Law 81–475) authorized loans for construction of college housing facilities.

1954 *An Act for the Establishment of the United States Air Force Academy and Other Purposes* (Public Law 83–325) established the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Educational Research Act (Public Law 83–531) authorized cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and state educational agencies for educational research.

School Milk Program Act (Public Law 83–597) provided funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.

1956 *Library Services Act* (Public Law 84–597) provided grants to states for extension and improvement of rural public library services.

1957 *Practical Nurse Training Act* (Public Law 84–911) provided grants to states for practical nurse training.

1958 *National Defense Education Act* (Public Law 85–864) provided assistance to state and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of state statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships; foreign language study and training provided by colleges and universities; experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective utilization of television, motion pictures, and related media for educational purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations necessary to the national defense.

Education of Mentally Retarded Children Act (Public Law 85–926) authorized federal assistance for training teachers of the handicapped.

Captioned Films for the Deaf Act (Public Law 85–905) authorized a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

1961 *Area Redevelopment Act* (Public Law 87–27) included provisions for training or retraining of persons in redevelopment areas.

1962 *Manpower Development and Training Act* (Public Law 87–415) provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (Public Law 87–510) authorized loans, advances, and grants for education and training of refugees.

1963 *Health Professions Educational Assistance Act of 1963* (Public Law 88–129) provided funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.

Vocational Education Act of 1963 (Part of Public Law 88–210) increased federal support of vocational education schools; vocational work-study programs; and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education.

Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (Public Law 88–204) authorized grants and loans for classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes, as well as undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

1964 *Civil Rights Act of 1964* (Public Law 88–352) authorized the Commissioner of Education to arrange for support for institutions of higher education and school districts to provide in-service programs for assisting instructional staff in dealing with problems caused by desegregation.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (Public Law 88–452) authorized grants for college work-study programs for students from low-income families; established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work-training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs; authorized support of education and training activities and of community action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound; and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

1965 *Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965* (Public Law 89–10) authorized grants for elementary and secondary school pro-

grams for children of low-income families; school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for school children; supplementary educational centers and services; strengthening state education agencies; and educational research and research training.

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments of 1965 (Public Law 89–290) authorized scholarships to aid needy students in the health professions.

Higher Education Act of 1965 (Public Law 89–329) provided grants for university community service programs, college library assistance, library training and research, strengthening developing institutions, teacher training programs, and undergraduate instructional equipment. Authorized insured student loans, established a National Teacher Corps, and provided for graduate teacher training fellowships.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (Public Law 89–209) authorized grants and loans for projects in the creative and performing arts and for research, training, and scholarly publications in the humanities.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act (Public Law 89–36) provided for the establishment, construction, equipping, and operation of a residential school for postsecondary education and technical training of the deaf.

School Assistance in Disaster Areas Act (Public Law 89–313) provided for assistance to local education agencies to help meet exceptional costs resulting from a major disaster.

1966 *International Education Act* (Public Law 89–698) provided grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment, strengthening, and operation of centers for research and training in international studies and the international aspects of other fields of study.

National Sea Grant College and Program Act (Public Law 89–688) authorized the establishment and operation of Sea Grant Colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources.

Adult Education Act (Public Law 89–750) authorized grants to states for the encouragement and expansion of educational programs

for adults, including training of teachers of adults and demonstrations in adult education (previously part of Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act (Public Law 89–694) authorized the establishment and operation, by Gallaudet College, of a model secondary school for the deaf.

1967 *Education Professions Development Act* (Public Law 90–35) amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel.

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 (Public Law 90–129) established a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to assume major responsibility in channeling federal funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups, and ETV networks; conduct research, demonstration, or training in matters related to noncommercial broadcasting; and award grants for construction of educational radio and television facilities.

1968 *Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1968* (Public Law 90–247) modified existing programs, authorized support of regional centers for education of handicapped children, model centers and services for deaf-blind children, recruitment of personnel and dissemination of information on education of the handicapped; technical assistance in education to rural areas; support of dropout prevention projects; and support of bilingual education programs.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (Public Law 90–538) authorized pre-school and early education programs for handicapped children.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 (Public Law 90–576) modified existing programs and provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education and collection and dissemination of information for programs administered by the Commissioner of Education.

1970 *Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, Extension* (Public Law 91–230) authorized comprehensive planning and evaluation grants to state and local education agencies; provided for the establishment of a National Commission on School Finance.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Services Act (Public Law 91–345) established a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to effectively utilize the nation's educational resources.

Office of Education Appropriation Act (Public Law 91–380) provided emergency school assistance to desegregating local education agencies.

Environmental Education Act (Public Law 91–516) established an Office of Environmental Education to develop curriculum and initiate and maintain environmental education programs at the elementary-secondary levels; disseminate information; provide training programs for teachers and other educational, public, community, labor, and industrial leaders and employees; provide community education programs; and distribute material dealing with the environment and ecology.

Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (Public Law 91–527) provided for development, demonstration, and evaluation of curricula on the problems of drug abuse.

1971 *Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971* (Public Law 92–257) amended Title VII of the Public Health Service Act, increasing and expanding provisions for health manpower training and training facilities.

1972 *Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972* (Public Law 92–255) established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to provide overall planning and policy for all federal drug-abuse prevention functions; a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; community assistance grants for community mental health centers for treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug-abuse problems, and, in December 1974, a National Institute on Drug Abuse.

Education Amendments of 1972 (Public Law 92–318) established the Education Division in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and the National Institute of Education; general aid for institutions of higher education; federal matching grants for state Student Incentive Grants; a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education; State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges; a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and State Grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education; and a bureau-level Office of Indian Education. Amended current

U.S. Department of Education programs to increase their effectiveness and better meet special needs. Prohibited sex bias in admission to vocational, professional, and graduate schools, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

1973 *Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendment of 1973* (Public Law 93–29) made available to older citizens comprehensive programs of health, education, and social services.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (Public Law 93–203) provided for opportunities for employment and training to unemployed and underemployed persons. Extended and expanded provisions in the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1962, Title I of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, and the Emergency Employment Act of 1971 as in effect prior to June 30, 1973.

1974 *Education Amendments of 1974* (Public Law 93–380) provided for the consolidation of certain programs; and established a National Center for Education Statistics.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (Public Law 93–415) provided for technical assistance, staff training, centralized research, and resources to develop and implement programs to keep students in elementary and secondary schools; and established, in the U.S. Department of Justice, a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

1975 *Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act* (Public Law 93–638) provided for increased participation of Indians in the establishment and conduct of their education programs and services.

Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (Public Law 93–642) established the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation and created a perpetual education scholarship fund for young Americans to prepare and pursue careers in public service.

Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (Public Law 94–23) authorized funds to be used for education and training of aliens who have fled from Cambodia or Vietnam.

Education for All Handicapped Children Act (Public Law 94–142) provided that all handi-

capped children have available to them a free appropriate education designed to meet their unique needs.

1976 *Educational Broadcasting Facilities and Telecommunications Demonstration Act of 1976* (Public Law 94–309) established a telecommunications demonstration program to promote the development of nonbroadcast telecommunications facilities and services for the transmission, distribution, and delivery of health, education, and public or social service information.

1977 *Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977* (Public Law 95–93) established a youth employment training program that includes, among other activities, promoting education-to-work transition, literacy training and bilingual training, and attainment of certificates of high school equivalency.

Career Education Incentive Act (Public Law 95–207) authorized the establishment of a career education program for elementary and secondary schools.

1978 *Tribally Controlled Community College Assistance Act of 1978* (Public Law 95–471) provided federal funds for the operation and improvement of tribally controlled community colleges for Indian students.

Education Amendments of 1978 (Public Law 95–561) established a comprehensive basic skills program aimed at improving pupil achievement (replaced the existing National Reading Improvement program); and established a community schools program to provide for the use of public buildings.

Middle Income Student Assistance Act (Public Law 95–566) modified the provisions for student financial assistance programs to allow middle-income as well as low-income students attending college or other postsecondary institutions to qualify for federal education assistance.

1979 *Department of Education Organization Act* (Public Law 96–88) established a U.S. Department of Education containing functions from the Education Division of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare along with other selected education programs from HEW, the U.S. Department of Justice, U.S. Department of Labor, and the National Science Foundation.

1980 *Asbestos School Hazard Detection and Control Act of 1980* (Public Law 96–270) established

a program for inspection of schools for detection of hazardous asbestos materials and provided loans to assist educational agencies to contain or remove and replace such materials.

1981 *Education Consolidation and Improvement Act of 1981* (Part of Public Law 97–35) consolidated 42 programs into 7 programs to be funded under the elementary and secondary block grant authority.

1983 *Student Loan Consolidation and Technical Amendments Act of 1983* (Public Law 98–79) established an 8 percent interest rate for Guaranteed Student Loans and extended Family Contribution Schedule.

Challenge Grant Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–95) amended Title III, Higher Education Act, and added authorization of Challenge Grant program. The Challenge Grant program provides funds to eligible institutions on a matching basis as an incentive to seek alternative sources of funding.

Education of the Handicapped Act Amendments of 1983 (Public Law 98–199) added the Architectural Barrier amendment and clarified participation of handicapped children in private schools.

1984 *Education for Economic Security Act* (Public Law 98–377) added new science and mathematics programs for elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education. The new programs included magnet schools, excellence in education, and equal access.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational Education Act (Public Law 98–524) continued federal assistance for vocational education through FY 1989. The act replaced the Vocational Education Act of 1963. It provided aid to the states to make vocational education programs accessible to all persons, including handicapped and disadvantaged, single parents and homemakers, and the incarcerated.

Human Services Reauthorization Act (Public Law 98–558) created a Carl D. Perkins scholarship program, a National Talented Teachers Fellowship program, a Federal Merit Scholarships program, and a Leadership in Educational Administration program.

1985 *Montgomery GI Bill—Active Duty* (Public Law 98–525), brought about a new GI Bill for individuals who initially entered active military duty on or after July 1, 1985.

Montgomery GI Bill—Selected Reserve (Public Law 98–525), is an education program for members of the Selected Reserve (which includes the National Guard) who enlist, reenlist, or extend an enlistment after June 30, 1985, for a 6-year period.

1986 *Handicapped Children’s Protection Act of 1986* (Public Law 99–372) allowed parents of handicapped children to collect attorneys’ fees in cases brought under the Education of the Handicapped Act and provided that the Education of the Handicapped Act does not preempt other laws, such as Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act.

Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act of 1986 (Part of Public Law 99–570), part of the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1986, authorized funding for FYs 1987–89. Established programs for drug abuse education and prevention, coordinated with related community efforts and resources, through the use of federal financial assistance.

1987 *Higher Education Act Amendments of 1987* (Public Law 100–50) made technical corrections, clarifications, or conforming amendments related to the enactment of the Higher Education Amendments of 1986.

1988 *Augustus F. Hawkins-Robert T. Stafford Elementary and Secondary School Improvement Amendments of 1988* (Public Law 100–297) reauthorized through 1993 major elementary and secondary education programs including: Chapter 1, Chapter 2, Bilingual Education, Math-Science Education, Magnet Schools, Impact Aid, Indian Education, Adult Education, and other smaller education programs.

Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–407) provided financial assistance to states to develop and implement consumer-responsive statewide programs of technology-related assistance for persons of all ages with disabilities.

Stewart B. McKinney Homeless Assistance Amendments Act of 1988 (Public Law 100–628) extended for two additional years programs providing assistance to the homeless, including literacy training for homeless adults and education for homeless youths.

Tax Reform Technical Amendments (Public Law 100–647) authorized an Education Savings Bond for the purpose of postsecondary educational expenses. The bill grants tax ex-

clusion for interest earned on regular series EE savings bonds.

1989 *Children with Disabilities Temporary Care Reauthorization Act of 1989* (Public Law 101–127) revised and extended the programs established in the Temporary Child Care for Handicapped Children and Crises Nurseries Act of 1986.

Childhood Education and Development Act of 1989 (Part of Public Law 101–239) authorized the appropriations to expand Head Start Programs and programs carried out under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to include child care services.

1990 *Excellence in Mathematics, Science and Engineering Education Act of 1990* (Public Law 101–589) was intended to promote excellence in American mathematics, science, and engineering education by creating a national mathematics and science clearinghouse, and creating several other mathematics, science, and engineering education programs.

Student Right-To-Know and Campus Security Act (Public Law 101–542) requires institutions of higher education receiving federal financial assistance to provide certain information with respect to the graduation rates of student-athletes at such institutions. The act also requires the institution to certify that it has a campus security policy and will annually submit a uniform crime report to the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI).

Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–336) prohibits discrimination against persons with disabilities.

National and Community Service Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–610) increased school and college-based community service opportunities and authorized the President’s Points of Light Foundation.

School Dropout Prevention and Basic Skills Improvement Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–600) was intended to improve secondary school programs for basic skills improvements and dropout reduction.

Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Reauthorization Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–637) reauthorized the Asbestos School Hazard Abatement Act of 1984, which provided financial support to elementary and secondary schools to inspect for asbestos and to develop and implement an asbestos management plan.

Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–454) provided a permanent endowment for the Eisenhower Exchange Fellowship Program.

Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990 (Public Law 101–508) included a set of student aid provisions that were estimated to yield a savings of \$2 billion over 5 years. These provisions included delayed Guaranteed Student Loan disbursements, tightened ability-to-benefit eligibility, and expanded pro rata refund policy and the elimination of student aid eligibility at high default schools.

1991 *National Literacy Act of 1991* (Public Law 102–73) established the National Institute for Literacy, the National Institute Board, and the Interagency Task Force on Literacy. Amended various federal laws to establish and extend various literacy programs.

High-Performance Computing Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–194) directed the President to implement a National High-Performance Computing Program. Provided for: (1) establishment of a National Research and Education Network; (2) standards and guidelines for high performance networks; and (3) the responsibility of certain federal departments and agencies with regard to the Network.

Veterans' Educational Assistance Amendments of 1991 (Public Law 102–127) restored certain educational benefits available to reserve and active-duty personnel under the Montgomery GI Bill to students whose course studies were interrupted by the Persian Gulf War.

Civil Rights Act of 1991 (Public Law 102–166) amended the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, with regard to employment discrimination. Established the Technical Assistance Training Institute.

1992 *Ready-To-Learn Act* (Public Law 102–545) amended the General Education Provisions Act to establish Ready-To-Learn Television programs to support educational programming and support materials for preschool and elementary school children and their parents, child care providers, and educators.

National Commission on Time and Learning, Extension (Public Law 102–359) amended the National Education Commission on Time and Learning Act to extend the authorization of appropriations for such Commission,

amended the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to revise provisions for (1) a specified civic education program; and (2) schoolwide projects for educationally disadvantaged children, and provided for additional Assistant Secretaries of Education.

1993 *Student Loan Reform Act* (Public Law 103–66) reformed the student aid process by phasing in a system of direct lending designed to provide savings for taxpayers and students. Allows students to choose among a variety of repayment options, including income contingency.

National Service Trust Act (Public Law 103–82) amended the National and Community Service Act of 1990 to establish a Corporation for National Service and enhance opportunities for national service. In addition, the Act provided education grants up to \$4,725 per year for 2 years to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education.

NAEP Assessment Authorization (Public Law 103–33) authorizes the use of NAEP for state-by-state comparisons.

1994 *Goals 2000: Educate America Act* (Public Law 103–227) established a new federal partnership through a system of grants to states and local communities to reform the nation's education system. The Act formalized the national education goals and established the National Education Goals Panel. It also created a National Education Standards and Improvement Council (NESIC) to provide voluntary national certification of state and local education standards and assessments and established the National Skill Standards Board to develop voluntary national skill standards.

School-To-Work Opportunities Act of 1994 (Public Law 103–239) established a national framework within which states and communities can develop School-To-Work Opportunities systems to prepare young people for first jobs and continuing education. The Act also provided money to states and communities to develop a system of programs that include work-based learning, school-based learning, and connecting activities components. School-To-Work programs will provide students with a high school diploma (or its equivalent), a nationally recognized skill certificate, or an associate degree (if appro-

priate) and may lead to a first job or further education.

Safe Schools Act of 1994 (Part of Public Law 103–227) authorized the award of competitive grants to local educational agencies with serious crime to implement violence prevention activities such as conflict resolution and peer mediation.

Educational Research, Development, Dissemination, and Improvement Act of 1994 (Part of Public Law 103–227) authorized the educational research and dissemination activities of the Office of Educational Research and Improvement. The regional educational laboratories and university-based research and development centers are authorized under this act.

Student Loan Default Exemption Extension (Public Law 103–235) amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 to extend until July 1, 1998, the effective date for cohort default rate extension for Historically Black Colleges and Universities, tribally controlled community colleges, and Navajo community colleges.

Improving America's Schools Act (Public Law 103–382) reauthorized and revamped the Elementary and Secondary Education Act. The legislation includes Title I, the federal government's largest program providing educational assistance to disadvantaged children; professional development and technical assistance programs; a safe and drug-free schools and communities provision; and provisions promoting school equity.

1995 *Amendment to the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965* (Public Law 104–5) amended a provision of Part A of Title IX of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 relating to Indian education, to provide a technical amendment and for other purposes.

1996 *Contract With America: Unfunded Mandates* (Public Law 104–4) a bill to curb the practice of imposing unfunded federal mandates on states and local governments; to strengthen the partnership between the federal government and state, local, and tribal governments; to end the imposition, in the absence of full consideration by Congress, of federal mandates on state, local, and tribal governments without adequate funding, in a manner that may displace other essential governmental priorities and to ensure that the federal government pays the costs incurred by those

governments in complying with certain requirements under federal statutes and regulations; and for other purposes.

Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act Amendments of 1996 (Public Law 104–1834) amended the Developmental Disabilities Assistance and Bill of Rights Act to extend the act, and for other purposes.

Remove Grant Limits on Historically Black Colleges (Public Law 104–141) amended section 326 of the Higher Education Act of 1965 to permit continued participation by historically black graduate and professional schools in the grant program authorized by that section.

Correct Impact-Aid Payments (Public Law 104–195) amends the Impact Aid Program to provide for a hold-harmless with respect to amounts for payments relating to the federal acquisition of real property, and for other purposes.

Human Rights, Refugee, and Other Foreign Relations Provisions Act of 1996 (Public Law 104–319) made certain provisions with respect to internationally recognized human rights, refugees, and foreign relations to revise U.S. human rights policy.

1997 *Need-Based Educational Aid Antitrust Protection Act of 1997* (Public Law 105–43) amends the Improving America's Schools Act of 1994 to clarify the financial information exchanged between institutions of higher education.

The Taxpayer Relief Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–34) enacted the Hope Scholarship and Life-Long Learning Tax Credit provisions into law.

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act Amendments of 1997 (Public Law 105–17) amended the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) to revise its provisions and extend through fiscal year 2002 the authorization of appropriations for IDEA programs.

Emergency Student Loan Consolidation Act of 1997 (Public Law 105–78) amends the Higher Education Act to provide for improved student loan consolidation services.

1998 *Workforce Investment Act of 1998* (Public Law 105–220) enacted the Adult Education and Family Literacy Act, and substantially revised and extended, through fiscal year 2003, the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

Omnibus Consolidated and Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act, 1999 (Public Law

105–277) enacted the Reading Excellence Act, to promote the ability of children to read independently by the 3rd grade; earmarked funds to help states and school districts reduce class sizes in the early grades.

Charter School Expansion Act (Public Law 105–278) amended the charter school program, enacted in 1994 as Title X, Part C of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965.

Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Amendments of 1998 (Public Law 105–332) revised, in its entirety, the Carl D. Perkins Vocational and Applied Technology Education Act, and reauthorized the Act through fiscal year 2003.

Assistive Technology Act of 1998 (Public Law 105–394) replaced the Technology-Related Assistance for Individuals with Disabilities Act of 1988 with a new Act, authorized through fiscal year 2004, to address the assistive-technology needs of individuals with disabilities.

1999 *Education Flexibility Partnership Act of 1999* (Public Law 106–25) authorizes the Secretary of Education to allow all states to participate in the Education Flexibility Partnership program.

District of Columbia College Access Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–98) establishes a program to afford high school graduates from the District of Columbia the benefits of in-state tuition at state colleges and universities outside the District of Columbia.

Ticket to Work and Work Incentives Improvement Act of 1999 (Public Law 106–170) amends the Social Security Act to expand the availability of health care coverage for working individuals with disabilities and establishes a Ticket to Work and Self-Sufficiency Program in the Social Security Administration to provide such individuals with meaningful opportunities to work.

2000 *The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2001* (Public Law 106–398) includes, as Title XVIII, the Impact Aid Reauthorization Act of 2000, which extends the Impact Aid programs through fiscal year 2003.

College Scholarship Fraud Prevention Act of 2000 (Public Law 106–420) enhanced federal penalties for offenses involving scholarship fraud, requires an annual scholarship fraud report by the Attorney General, the Secretary of Education, and the Federal Trade Commission (FTC), and requires the Secretary of Education, in conjunction with the FTC, to maintain a scholarship fraud awareness Web site.

Consolidated Appropriations Act 2001 (Public Law 106–554) created a new program of assistance for school repair and renovation, and amended the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 to authorize credit enhancement initiatives to help charter schools obtain, construct, or repair facilities; reauthorized the Even Start program; and enacted the “Children’s Internet Protection Act.”

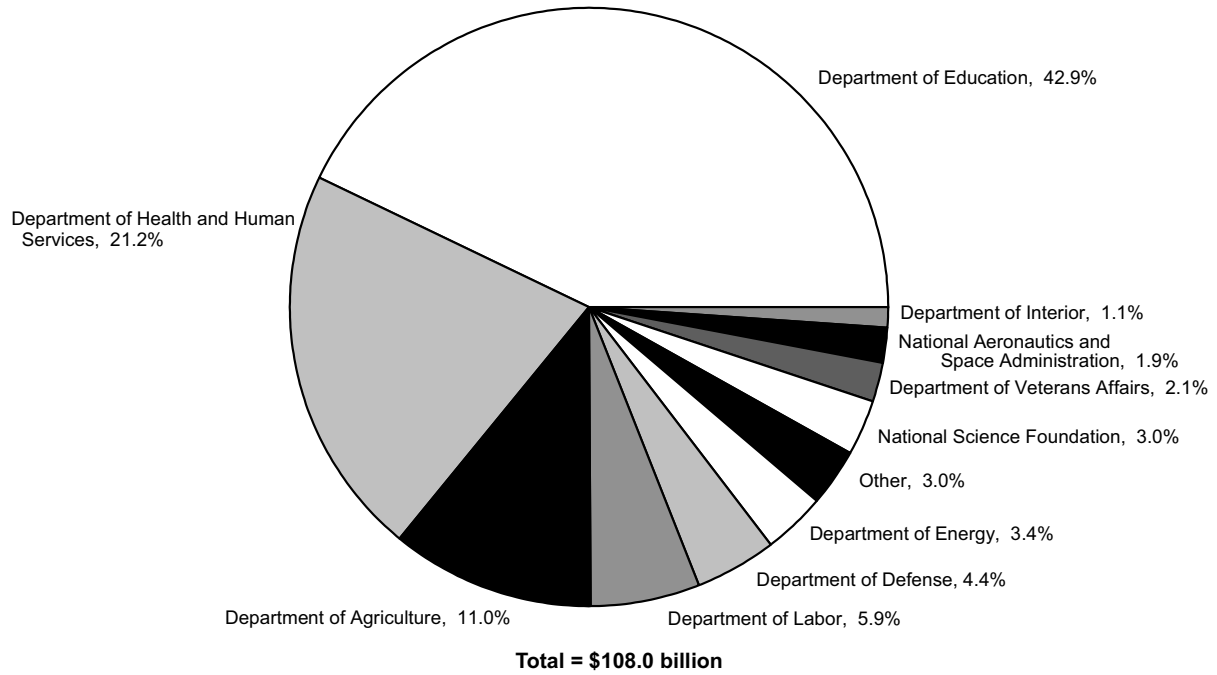
2001 *50th Anniversary of Brown v. the Board of Education* (Public Law 107–41) establishes a commission for the purpose of encouraging and providing for the commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the 1954 Supreme Court decision *Brown v. Board of Education*.

2002 *No Child Left Behind Act of 2001* (Public Law 107–110) provides for the comprehensive reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965, incorporating specific proposals in such areas as testing, accountability, parental choice, and early reading.

The Department of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act of 2002 (Public Law 107–116) provides fiscal year 2002 funds for Department of Education programs.

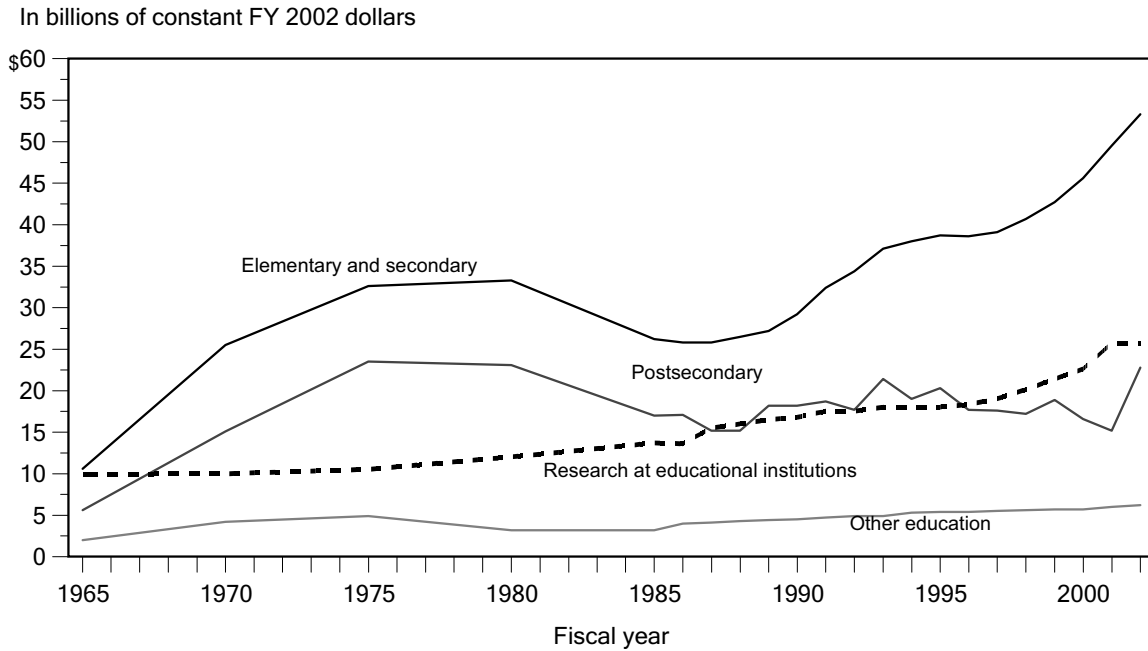
Reauthorization of the National Center for Education Statistics and the Creating of the Institute of Education Sciences of 2002 (Public Law 107–279) establishes the Institute of Education Sciences within the U.S. Department of Education to carry out a coordinated, focused agenda of high-quality research, statistics, and evaluation that is relevant to the educational challenges of the nation. The Institute is administered by a Director, appointed by the President, and is comprised of three National Education Centers, each headed by a Commissioner.

Figure 20.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 2002



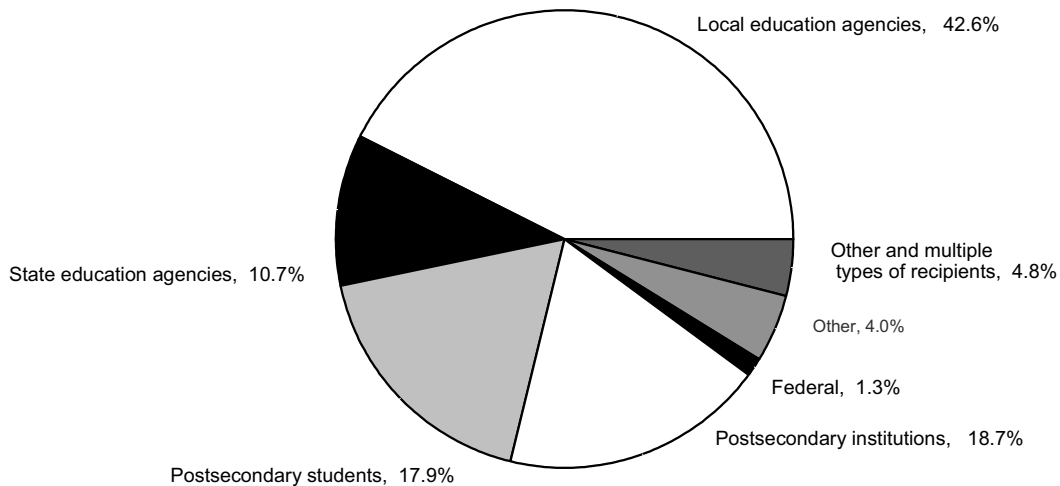
SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2003*; and National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002*.

Figure 21.-Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: 1965 to 2002



SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, fiscal years 1967 to 2003; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1967 to 2002; and unpublished data.

Figure 22.-Department of Education outlays, by type of recipient: Fiscal year 2002



Total outlays = \$46.3 billion

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2003; Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2002*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Table 363.—Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 2002
 [In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation			Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation					Estimated federal tax expenditures for education ^{1a}						
	Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Federal Direct Student Loans ²	Federal Family Education Loans ³		Perkins Loans ⁴	Income Contingent Loans ⁵	Leveraging Educational Programs ⁶	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	Work-Study and†	
1965	55,354.7	5,331.0	1,942.6	374.7	1,816.3	323.7	1,197.5	1,942.6	1,942.6						
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	3,447.7	5,830.4							
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	7,644.0	10,617.2							
1980	39,349.5	34,493.5	16,027.7	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,856.0	11,115.9	16,027.7							
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	21,076.6	16,901.3							
1986	48,357.3	39,962.9	17,049.9	2,282.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	21,833.6	17,049.9							
1987	50,724.6	41,194.7	17,535.7	2,620.0	10,538.6	9,528.8	23,252.4	17,535.7	\$0.6						
1988	54,078.7	43,454.4	18,564.9	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.3	25,588.9	18,564.9	0.5						
1989	59,537.4	48,269.6	19,809.5	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	28,644.4	19,809.5	0.5						
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.0	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,877.1	30,775.4	21,984.0	0.5						
1991	67,740.6	56,599.5	24,148.4	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	34,166.9	24,148.4	0.5						
1992	74,481.1	60,483.1	27,926.9	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	37,754.6	27,926.9	0.5						
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	42,897.3	30,834.3	0.5						
1994	95,810.8	71,639.5	32,304.4	4,483.7	15,289.1	17,000.8	47,579.9	32,304.4	0.5						
1995	103,259.8	73,731.8	35,478.9	5,021.2	16,332.3	17,272.4	50,984.9	35,478.9	0.5						
1996	107,810.5	78,863.6	37,486.2	5,148.5	17,272.4	18,000.0	55,984.9	37,486.2	0.5						
1997	113,417.2	82,863.6	39,937.9	5,318.0	18,476.5	19,565.5	61,439.3	39,937.9	0.5						
1998	119,541.6	85,944.2	43,790.8	5,484.6	19,565.5	20,002.5	66,312.4	43,790.8	0.5						
1999	130,327.6	94,505.6	48,530.1	5,880.0	21,444.4	22,711.0	73,660.9	48,530.1	0.5						
2000	146,484.6	108,023.6	53,334.6	6,190.5	25,664.5	25,664.5	81,404.0	53,334.6	0.5						
2001	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201
2002	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201	201

Constant fiscal year 2002 dollars ¹¹															
1965	\$29,289.4	\$29,159.7	\$10,625.5	\$2,049.3	\$9,934.7	\$129.7	\$6,550.2	\$2,049.3	\$2,049.3	\$1,197.5	\$1,942.6	\$374.7	\$1,816.3	\$23.7	\$813.0
1970	58,423.2	54,782.1	25,498.3	15,077.8	9,987.0	3,641.1	15,077.8	2,419.0	4,219.0	9,987.0	3,641.1	9,987.0	3,641.1	9,987.0	3,641.1
1975	75,898.5	71,584.7	32,635.9	16,088.7	10,507.8	4,313.8	23,088.7	4,944.3	10,507.8	10,507.8	4,313.8	10,507.8	4,313.8	10,507.8	4,313.8
1980	81,732.6	71,646.2	33,291.0	17,326.9	12,049.6	5,154.0	26,176.8	3,216.9	12,049.6	12,049.6	5,154.0	12,049.6	5,154.0	12,049.6	5,154.0
1985	93,960.4	60,404.0	26,771.0	17,055.2	13,617.7	6,688.2	25,797.3	3,960.2	13,617.7	13,617.7	6,688.2	13,617.7	6,688.2	13,617.7	6,688.2
1986	73,922.2	60,602.7	26,472.4	15,152.6	14,019.6	6,402.5	25,478.9	4,149.2	14,019.6	14,019.6	6,402.5	14,019.6	6,402.5	14,019.6	6,402.5
1988	77,113.2	61,963.5	27,237.8	15,197.0	15,493.1	7,493.1	27,237.8	4,251.5	15,493.1	15,493.1	7,493.1	15,493.1	7,493.1	15,493.1	7,493.1
1989	81,863.0	66,369.9	27,237.8	18,245.9	16,513.3	8,493.6	27,237.8	4,999.6	16,513.3	16,513.3	8,493.6	16,513.3	8,493.6	16,513.3	8,493.6
1990	83,543.0	66,369.9	29,240.5	18,156.5	16,766.8	14,879.6	29,240.5	4,711.3	16,766.8	16,766.8	14,879.6	16,766.8	14,879.6	16,766.8	14,879.6
1991	89,645.1	73,370.8	32,377.7	18,734.4	17,547.3	16,274.3	32,377.7	4,711.3	17,547.3	17,547.3	16,274.3	17,547.3	16,274.3	17,547.3	16,274.3
1992	91,764.0	74,517.8	34,407.1	17,725.9	17,466.5	17,246.2	34,407.1	4,918.3	17,725.9	17,725.9	17,246.2	17,725.9	17,246.2	17,725.9	17,246.2
1993	101,836.6	81,406.1	37,054.6	21,443.7	17,972.0	20,430.5	37,054.6	4,935.7	21,443.7	21,443.7	20,430.5	21,443.7	20,430.5	21,443.7	20,430.5
1994	109,231.9	80,355.9	38,032.0	19,045.3	17,995.9	28,876.0	38,032.0	5,278.7	19,045.3	19,045.3	28,876.0	19,045.3	19,045.3	19,045.3	19,045.3
1995	110,177.5	82,381.8	38,665.7	20,260.0	18,028.8	27,795.7	38,665.7	5,427.4	20,260.0	20,260.0	27,795.7	20,260.0	20,260.0	20,260.0	20,260.0
1996	108,791.8	80,136.3	39,052.2	17,723.8	18,349.4	28,655.5	39,052.2	5,424.3	17,723.8	17,723.8	28,655.5	17,723.8	17,723.8	17,723.8	17,723.8
1997	113,659.7	81,157.8	39,052.2	17,566.8	19,011.9	32,501.9	39,052.2	5,526.9	17,566.8	17,566.8	32,501.9	17,566.8	17,566.8	17,566.8	17,566.8
1998	117,187.6	83,598.6	40,746.6	17,173.8	20,081.9	33,589.0	40,746.6	5,596.3	17,173.8	17,173.8	33,589.0	17,173.8	17,173.8	17,173.8	17,173.8
1999	121,344.8	88,655.6	42,729.5	18,885.0	22,578.5	35,022.0	42,729.5	5,689.7	18,885.0	18,885.0	35,022.0	18,885.0	18,885.0	18,885.0	18,885.0
2000	124,610.3	89,588.3	45,647.6	15,645.1	22,578.5	35,022.0	45,647.6	5,717.1	15,645.1	15,645.1	35,022.0	15,645.1	15,645.1	15,645.1	15,645.1
2001	132,990.9	96,436.9	49,521.8	15,197.9	25,717.0	36,554.1	49,521.8	6,000.2	15,197.9	15,197.9	36,554.1	15,197.9	15,197.9	15,197.9	15,197.9
2002	146,484.6	108,023.6	53,334.6	6,190.5	25,664.5	38,461.0	53,334.6	6,190.5	6,190.5	6,190.5	38,461.0	6,190.5	6,190.5	6,190.5	6,190.5

¹ Not applicable.
² On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.
³ The Federal Direct Student Loan (FDLS) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, provides students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but provides loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. This program is an off-budget support program.
⁴ Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers.
⁵ Student loans created from institutional matching funds (since 1993 1/3 of federal capital contributions). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.
⁶ Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/9 of the federal contribution). This was a demonstration project that involved only 10 institutions and had unsubsidized interest rates. Program repealed in FY 1992.
⁷ Formerly the State Student Incentive Grant program. Provides dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions. Starting in fiscal year 2000, under \$30.0 million was dollar-for-dollar required state matching contributions, and over \$30.0 million, the state matching is two-to-one.
⁸ Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.
⁹ Employer contributions to student earnings is generally 1/3 of federal allocation.
¹⁰ Losses of tax revenue attributable to provisions of the federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability affecting individual or corporate income tax liabilities.
¹¹ Estimated.

¹² Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.
 NOTE: To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 to 2003*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1965 to 2002*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 364.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency:
Fiscal years 1965 to 2002
 [In thousands of current dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2001	2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,288,120	\$34,493,502	\$39,027,876	\$51,624,342	\$71,639,520	\$85,944,203	\$94,505,551	\$108,023,643
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,065	23,198,575	31,403,000	34,106,697	36,562,025	46,324,352
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	9,092,089	11,080,031	11,310,363	11,896,064
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,114	53,835	88,929	114,575	129,923	113,360
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,605,509	3,879,002	4,525,080	5,281,168	4,749,222
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,692,314	3,577,004	3,746,156	3,625,124
Department of Health and Human Services ..	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	12,469,563	17,670,867	20,728,825	22,858,490
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	52,768	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,400	1,600	1,300
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	702,796	959,802	1,103,988	1,185,653
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	172,350	278,927	447,520	450,098
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,967,914	4,696,100	5,202,400	6,364,200
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	54,671	388,349	390,068	387,579
Department of Transportation	†	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	76,186	135,816	117,054	151,382	144,379
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	290,276	41,715	49,496	83,000	88,000	139,000
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,324,382	1,577,374	1,802,342	2,301,273
Other agencies and programs										
ACTION	†	†	7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	290,580	332,500	483,500	462,500
Appalachian Regional Commission	†	37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	93	10,623	7,243	9,560	8,900
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	†	†	†	†	†	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	†	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	431,000
Environmental Protection Agency	†	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	98,900	125,500	115,900
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	78,796	127,127	147,093	184,964
Federal Emergency Management Agency	†	290	290	1,946	1,828	215	170,400	14,894	23,778	20,380
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	†	†	†	†	†	†
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	†	†	†	-1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development ...	†	†	†	†	†	4,305	13,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
Institute of Museum and Library Services	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	166,000	172,000	231,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	†	†	†	†	†	191	2,000	7,000	3,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	†	†	†	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	299,000	315,000	359,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,757,900	2,077,830	2,202,032	2,066,869
National Archives and Records Administration	†	†	†	†	52,118	77,397	105,172	121,879	148,175	180,866
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	†	†	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts	†	340	4,754	5,220	5,536	5,577	9,421	10,048	10,442	10,854
National Endowment for the Humanities	†	8,459	63,955	142,586	125,671	141,048	151,727	100,014	105,709	103,000
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,891	2,086,195	2,955,244	3,297,579	3,230,812
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	†	†	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	12,200	7,300	10,100
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	†	†	†
United States Arms Control Agency	†	100	†	661	395	25	†	25,764	28,723	29,759
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	143,007	201,547	294,800	†	†	†
United States Institute of Peace	†	†	†	†	†	7,621	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	300	400	5,645

† Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 2003; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2002; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

NOTE: Data for fiscal year 2002 are estimated except the U.S. Department of Education, which are actual numbers. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations. Some data have been revised from previously published data. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

Table 365.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2002—Continued
 [In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1995 ²	2000 ³	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁵
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Youth Corps and other training programs ³⁸	31,000	553,368	7	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) ³⁹	1,393	6,498	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	66,871	115,230	133,490	172,027
Postsecondary education programs	\$1,197,511	\$3,447,697	\$7,644,037	\$11,115,882	\$11,174,379	\$13,650,915	\$17,618,137	\$15,008,715	\$14,893,501	\$22,834,064
Department of Education ⁶	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	14,234,000	10,727,315	9,840,748	17,056,188
Student financial assistance ⁴⁰	†	†	†	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,920,328	7,047,000	9,060,317	10,160,986	12,577,937
Federal Direct Student Loan Program ^{41,42}	†	†	†	†	†	†	840,000	-2,862,240	255,162	97,304
Federal Family Education Loan Program ^{42,43}	†	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	4,372,446	5,190,000	2,707,473	-2,404,824	2,342,829
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	659,492	871,000	1,530,779	1,462,478	1,687,173
Facilities—loans and insurance ⁴²	3,588	114,199	16,292	-19,031	5,307	19,219	-6,000	-2,174	-957	1,993
College housing loans ^{42,44}	†	†	†	14,082	-164,061	-57,167	-46,000	-41,886	-30,654	-36,933
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	†	†	†	†
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account ⁴⁵	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	150	195	197
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	292,000	291,060	340,103	330,807
National Technical Institute for the Deaf ⁴⁶	†	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	46,000	43,836	58,259	54,881
Department of Agriculture	†	†	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	30,676	37,660	40,660
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute ⁴⁷	†	†	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	33,373	30,676	37,660	40,660
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,800	3,954	4,160
Sea Grant Program ⁴⁸	†	†	1,886	3,123	2,163	3,312	3,487	3,800	3,954	4,160
Merchant Marine Academy ⁴⁹	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	†	†	†	†	†	†
State marine schools ⁴⁹	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Defense ⁵⁰	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	635,769	729,500	1,147,759	1,299,169	1,376,312
Tuition assistance for military personnel	†	57,500	86,800	(⁵¹) 77,100	95,300	127,000	263,303	346,458	342,500	
Service academies ⁵²	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,613	163,300	212,678	241,187	241,564
Senior ROTC	†	108,100	116,500	(⁵¹) 354,000	193,056	219,400	363,461	387,091	439,330	
Professional development education ⁵³	†	77,800	90,300	(⁵¹) 414,200	226,800	219,800	308,317	324,433	352,918	
Department of Energy ¹²	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	25,502	28,027	†	†	†
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,402	8,552	†	†	†
Teacher development projects ⁵⁴	—	—	—	1,400	†	†	†	†	†	†
Graduate traineeship programs ⁵⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education ¹³	†	†	†	53,501	12,705	7,459	7,381	†	†	†
Minority honors vocational training ⁵⁶	†	†	†	†	150	†	†	†	†	†
Honors research program ⁵⁶	†	†	†	†	120	6,472	2,221	†	†	†
Students and teachers ⁵⁷	†	†	†	†	†	2,169	9,873	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁴	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	516,088	578,542	796,035	954,190	1,360,554	1,524,033
Health professions training programs ⁵⁸	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	298,302	340,361	681,062	771,775
Indian health manpower ⁵⁹	†	†	†	7,187	5,577	9,508	27,000	16,000	29,000	31,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	†	†	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,759	78,206	33,300	43,000	49,000
National Institutes of Health training grants ⁶⁰	†	†	154,875	176,388	217,927	241,356	380,502	550,220	589,704	654,490
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,461	11,660	14,198	17,699	17,700
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs ⁶¹	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	†	†	†	†
Health teaching facilities	†	†	353	3,078	739	505	365	110	89	68
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits ⁶²	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development ⁴²	220,744	114,199	-55,418	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
College housing loans ^{42,44}	220,744	114,199	-55,418	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	159,054	187,179	149,391	199,005
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	69,980	82,810	98,740	58,580	104,470
Indian programs:										
Continuing education ⁶³	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	43,907	57,576	63,044	66,640
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,337	30,863	27,767	27,895
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	†	†	2,167	3,000	319,000	316,800	291,000
Educational exchange ⁶⁴	53,420	30,850	50,347	†	†	†	†	319,000	316,800	291,000
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	†	†	†	†	303,000	300,800	274,000
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	†	†	†	†	16,000	16,000	17,000
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training ⁶⁵	†	†	†	†	†	2,167	3,000	†	†	†
Department of Transportation ²²	†	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	59,257	60,300	80,500	82,200
Merchant Marine Academy ⁴⁹	†	†	†	†	19,898	20,926	30,850	34,000	49,000	49,000
State marine schools ⁴⁹	†	†	†	†	19,777	8,269	8,980	7,000	7,000	7,000
Coast Guard Academy ²³	†	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	12,074	13,500	15,500	15,200	15,900
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁶	†	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	5,513	2,500	6,900	7,400

**Table 365.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 2002—Continued**

[In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1995 ²	2000 ³	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁵
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²³	†	200	250	300	538	582	414	1,300	2,400	2,900
Department of the Treasury	8,208	†	268,605	296,750	†	†	†	†	†	†
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education ^{24,25}	†	†	268,605	296,750	†	†	†	†	†	†
Coast Guard Academy ²³	6,815	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁶	1,293	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²³	100	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁶	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	599,825	1,010,114	1,132,322	1,314,920	1,790,867
Vietnam-era veterans: ⁶⁷	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	46,998	†	†	†	†
College student support	†	†	†	1,560,081	679,953	39,458	†	†	†	†
Work-study	†	†	†	19,893	14,264	7,540	†	†	†	†
Service persons college support ⁶⁸	†	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	8,911	†	†	†	†
Post-Vietnam veterans ⁶⁹	†	†	†	922	82,554	161,475	33,596	3,958	4,000	3,360
All-volunteer-force educational assistance: ⁷⁰	†	†	†	†	196	269,947	868,394	984,068	1,129,264	1,596,071
Veterans ⁷¹	†	†	†	†	†	183,765	760,390	876,434	993,271	1,460,321
Reservists ⁷²	†	†	†	†	196	86,182	108,004	107,634	135,993	135,750
Veteran dependents' education ⁷³	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	95,124	131,296	167,939	177,436
Payments to state education agencies ⁷⁴	†	†	†	†	†	12,000	13,000	13,000	13,717	14,000
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission ³¹	†	4,105	2,545	1,751	†	†	2,741	2,286	2,025	2,100
National Endowment for the Humanities ³³	†	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	50,938	56,481	28,395	30,581	30,000
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	389,000	432,000	413,000
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	211,800	389,000	432,000	413,000
Sea Grant Program ⁴⁸	†	5,000	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
United States Information Agency ⁷⁵	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	181,172	260,800	†	†	†
Educational and cultural affairs ⁶⁴	†	†	†	49,546	21,079	35,862	13,600	†	†	†
Educational and cultural exchange programs ⁷⁶	†	†	†	†	101,529	145,307	247,200	†	†	†
Educational exchange activities, international	†	†	†	1,549	1,433	3	†	†	†	†
Information center and library activities ⁷⁷	7,512	8,423	9,405	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Other programs										
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation ⁷⁸	†	†	†	†	†	1,033	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	9,468	11,493	13,199	12,539
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund ^{42,79}	†	†	†	-1,895	1,332	2,883	3,000	3,000	2,000	3,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development ⁸⁰	†	†	†	†	†	4,305	13,000	2,000	4,000	4,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ⁸¹	†	†	†	†	†	191	2,000	7,000	3,000	2,000
Other education programs	\$374,652	\$964,719	\$1,608,478	\$1,548,730	\$2,107,588	\$3,383,031	\$4,719,655	\$5,484,571	\$5,880,007	\$6,190,490
Department of Education ⁶	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,861,000	3,223,355	3,293,355	3,396,823
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	404,000	458,054	551,681	531,259
Libraries ⁸²	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	117,000	†	†	†
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	2,333,000	2,755,468	2,730,254	2,852,170
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	7,000	9,368	10,531	12,925
Trust funds and contributions ⁴²	†	†	†	27	23	148	†	465	889	469
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	352,511	422,878	444,477	454,576	460,473
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	405,371	424,174	432,476	439,473
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	17,507	20,303	22,100	21,000
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	†	†	†	†	†	†
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees ⁴⁹	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁴	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	214,000	243,000	282,000
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	138,000	214,000	243,000	282,000
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸³	512	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,920	36,296	34,727	29,120	26,398
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	12,831	22,479	22,198	17,892
FBI Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	11,140	11,962	6,644	8,313
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	325	286	278	193
National Institute of Corrections ⁸⁴	†	†	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	12,000	†	†	†
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	69,349	73,268	96,579
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	51,648	69,349	73,268	96,579
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁴	4,385	4,815	7,363	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of Transportation ²²	†	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	650	700	495	591
Highways training and education grants ⁸⁵	†	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	†	†	†	†	†
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees ⁴⁹	†	†	†	†	1,135	1,507	650	700	495	591

Table 365.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 2002—Continued
 [In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1995 ²	2000 ³	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁵
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸³	†	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	†	†	†	†	†
Federal Aviation Administration ⁸⁶	†									
Air traffic controllers second career program ⁸⁷	†	†	6,000	6,300	†	†	†	†	†	†
Department of the Treasury	†	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	83,000	88,000	139,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ⁸⁸	†	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	48,000	83,000	88,000	139,000
Other agencies										
ACTION ⁸⁹	†	†	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†
Estimated education funds ⁹⁰	†	†	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development ...	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	260,408	299,000	452,000	431,000
Education and human resources ...	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	248,408	299,000	452,000	431,000
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	12,000	†	†	†
Appalachian Regional Commission ³⁰ ...	†	572	1,574	8,124	113	†	5,709	2,369	1,613	1,600
Corporation for National and Community Service ⁸⁹	†	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	431,000
Estimated education funds ⁹⁰	†	†	†	†	†	†	214,600	386,000	452,000	431,000
Federal Emergency Management Agency ⁹¹	†	290	290	281	405	215	170,400	14,894	23,778	20,380
Estimated architect/engineer student development program ⁹²	†	40	40	31	155	200	†	†	†	†
Estimated other training programs ⁹³	†	250	250	250	250	15	†	†	450	380
Estimated disaster relief ⁹⁴	†	†	†	†	†	†	170,400	14,894	23,328	20,000
General Services Administration.										
Libraries and other archival activities ⁹⁵	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	†	†	†	†	†	†
Institute of Museum and Library Services ⁹²	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	166,000	172,000	231,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ⁹⁶	†	†	†	2,294	2,236	2,299	2,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	241,000	299,000	315,000	359,000
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	148,985	198,000	247,000	260,000	317,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	39,000	46,000	49,000	35,000
Special foreign currency program ...	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	†	†	†	†
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,000	6,000	6,000	7,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	3,300	5,923	6,800	6,832	6,569
National Archives and Records Administration ⁹⁷										
Libraries and other archival activities	†	†	†	†	52,118	77,397	105,172	121,879	148,175	180,866
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science ⁹⁸	†	†	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,000	2,000	1,000	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts ³²	†	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	2,304	4,046	4,603	5,054
National Endowment for the Humanities ³³	†	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	89,706	94,249	70,807	74,065	72,000
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	9,961	25,764	28,723	29,759
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	3,190	18,000	21,000	21,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	474	771	764	723	759
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	†	†	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	6,000	7,000	7,000	8,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁴	†	†	†	15,115	18,966	20,375	34,000	†	†	†
U.S. Institute of Peace ⁹⁹	†	†	†	†	†	7,621	12,000	13,000	15,000	15,000
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	3,724	2,457	404	404	398
Research programs at universities and related institutions¹⁰⁰	\$1,816,276	\$2,283,641	\$3,418,410	\$5,801,204	\$8,844,575	\$12,606,035	\$15,677,919	\$21,660,134	\$25,201,982	\$25,664,529
Department of Education ¹⁰¹	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	279,000	116,464	565,477	625,156
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	348,109	434,544	553,600	677,600	500,900
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	52,951	50,523	85,442	110,775	125,969	109,200
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,864	1,853,955	1,891,710	2,506,985	1,887,978
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,520,885	2,651,641	3,577,004	3,746,156	3,625,124
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	6,418,969	10,491,641	12,167,244	13,736,536
Department of Housing and Urban Development	†	510	2,650	5,314	438	118	1,613	1,400	1,600	1,300
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	50,618	47,200	64,100	45,200
Department of Justice	†	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	7,204	19,400	37,800	17,300
Department of Labor	†	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,893	10,114	12,900	13,400	13,200
Department of State	†	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	23	†	†	†
Department of Transportation	†	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	28,608	75,847	55,866	70,172	61,378
Department of the Treasury	†	†	†	226	388	227	1,496	†	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,500	†	†	†
ACTION	†	†	36	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Agency for International Development ...	†	†	†	77,063	56,960	79,415	30,172	33,500	31,500	31,500
Environmental Protection Agency	†	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	125,721	98,900	125,500	115,900
Federal Emergency Management Agency	†	†	†	1,665	1,423	†	†	†	†	†

Table 365.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program: Fiscal years 1965 to 2002—Continued
 [In thousands of current dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1995 ²	2000 ³	2001 ⁴	2002 ⁵
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,751,977	2,071,030	2,195,200	2,060,300
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,874,395	2,566,244	2,865,579	2,817,812
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	†	†	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	22,188	12,200	7,300	10,100
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	†	100	†	661	395	25	†	†	†	†
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	500	300	400	5,645

† Not applicable.

—Not available.

¹ Excludes \$4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

² Excludes \$7,510,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

³ Excludes \$9,460,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

⁴ Excludes \$8,020,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

⁵ Excludes \$8,030,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

⁶ Estimated. The U.S. Department of Education are actual numbers and the other agencies are estimates. Excludes \$9,020,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare. See footnote 1.

⁷ The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. It formerly was the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

⁸ Domestic Schools formerly called Section 6 of public law 81-874 (the former Impact Aid statute) was funded and administered by the U.S. Department of Education during 1951-1981. This program allowed the Secretary to make arrangements for the education of children who reside on federal property when no suitable local school district could or would provide for the education of these children. Since 1981, the provision was 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.

⁹ This program created a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program included the School-To-Work Opportunities program which initiated a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Programs in the Education Reform program have been transferred to the School Improvement program or discontinued in FY 2002. Amounts in this program reflect balances that are spending out from prior-year appropriations.

¹⁰ Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

¹¹ These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

¹² This program assisted in the construction of public facilities, such as vocational schools, through grants or loans. No funds have been appropriated for this account since FY 77, and it was completely phased out in FY 84.

¹³ The U.S. Department of Energy was created in 1977. It formerly was the Energy Research and Development Administration and before that the Atomic Energy Commission. No funds were designated for any of the education programs listed on this table in FYs 96 and 97.

¹⁴ This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

¹⁵ The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

¹⁶ The Head Start program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, beginning in 1972.

¹⁷ This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program. This activity is being replaced by Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program.

¹⁸ After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

¹⁹ This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible American Indian students in public schools.

²⁰ This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

²¹ The Job Corps program was formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity, and funds were appropriated to the U.S. Department of Labor beginning in 1971 and 1972.

²² Some of the work and training programs included in this program were in the Office of Economic Opportunity and were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972. Beginning in FY 94, the School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.

²³ The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

²⁴ This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

²⁵ This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

²⁶ The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81-86.

²⁷ The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

²⁸ This program provides educational assistance allowances in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. Includes "Readjustment Benefits," Chapter 34, for education other than college and also includes the Veterans Job Training program for service persons and veterans. The Chapter 34 program closed December 31, 1989. The Veterans Job Training Program was put in the program Payments to State Education Agencies. Veterans who were still

eligible to receive benefits under Chapter 34 were covered by Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

²⁹ This program is in "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 31, and covers the costs of subsistence, tuition, books, supplies, and equipment for disabled veterans requiring vocational rehabilitation.

³⁰ This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

³¹ The purpose of this program is to provide stable and permanent employment to those men and women who have served on active duty on or after August 2, 1990, and are unemployed. Program expired in 1997.

³² This agency was established March 9, 1965. Its first year of appropriations was 1966. The outlays were larger in the years 1970 and 1975 for elementary and secondary education because of the construction of facilities for vocational schools.

³³ This agency was established in 1965. In 1970, \$900,000 was appropriated through the Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, for the National Endowment for the Arts, Arts in Education program.

³⁴ This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

³⁵ The Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 authorized 10 major action programs, including Job Corps, Neighborhood Youth Corps, Adult Literacy, Work Experience, College Work-Study, and Community Action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA). These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, U.S. Department of Labor, and the Action Agency in the 1970s. An act on January 4, 1975 established the Community Services Administration as the successor agency to the Office of Economic Opportunity.

³⁶ Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

³⁷ Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

³⁸ The Job Corps programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

³⁹ These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

⁴⁰ These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

⁴¹ Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

⁴² The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that simplifies the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and provides borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans.

⁴³ Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

⁴⁴ Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program.

⁴⁵ This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in FY 79.

⁴⁶ The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCUs) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCUs with private funds for repair, renovation, and construction projects.

⁴⁷ First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

⁴⁸ Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

⁴⁹ The Sea Grant College Program Act of 1966 established a matching fund grant program that provides for the establishment of a network of programs in fields related to development and preservation of the nation's coastal and marine resources. This program was transferred from the National Science Foundation to the U.S. Department of Commerce, October 1970.

⁵⁰ This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 81 by Public Law 97-31, from the U.S. Department of Commerce.

⁵¹ The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 96 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

⁵² Included in total above.

⁵³ Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

⁵⁴ Includes special education programs (military and civilian); legal education program; flight training; advanced degree program; college degree program (officers); and "Armed Forces Health Professions Scholarship" program.

⁵⁵ No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

⁵⁶ This program receives funds periodically.

⁵⁷ Appropriations began in FY 84.

⁵⁸ Appropriations began in FY 89.

⁵⁹ Does not include higher education assistance loans.

⁶⁰ Appropriations began in FY 78.

⁶¹ Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

⁶² Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

⁶³ Postsecondary student benefits were ended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1981 (Public Law 97-35) and were completely phased out by August 1985.

⁶³Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

⁶⁴This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

⁶⁵This program provides funds for advanced study and research projects of the Russian, Eurasian, and Eastern European countries by American institutions of higher education and private research firms. Appropriations began in FY 88.

⁶⁶Includes flight training. This program was in the U.S. Department of the Treasury in 1965 and was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

⁶⁷Includes benefits for Vietnam-era veterans under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. This program provides educational assistance allowances, primarily on a monthly basis, in order to restore lost educational opportunities to those individuals whose careers were interrupted or impeded by reason of active military service between January 31, 1955, and January 1, 1977. This program closed December 31, 1989. Some veterans who were still eligible were put in Chapter 30 (the All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

⁶⁸Includes service persons under Chapter 34 (GI Bill) of the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Service persons with over 180 days of active duty, any part of which was before January 1, 1977, are eligible to participate in this program.

⁶⁹Includes post-Vietnam-era veterans, under Chapter 32, of the post-Vietnam-era "Veterans Education Account." Provides education and training assistance payments to veterans and service persons with no active duty time before January 1, 1977. Funding is provided through participants' contributions while on active duty and through transfers from the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD). The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs funds are not appropriated for this program, so these data represent obligations, which are funded through other agencies' appropriations.

⁷⁰Public Law 98-525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who entered active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, to June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

⁷¹Chapter 30, also called the Montgomery Bill, and the new GI Bill are for eligible veterans who have agreed to have their military pay reduced \$100 per month for their first 12 months of active duty. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of \$536 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

⁷²Chapter 106 is for members of the Selected Reserve. The reserve components include the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps Reserve, Army National Guard and Air National Guard under the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD), and the Coast Guard Reserve, which is under the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) when it is not operating as a service in the Navy. Eligible persons can receive up to \$255 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

⁷³Includes dependents of veterans under Chapter 35, the "Readjustment Benefits" education and training program. Provides education and training benefits to dependents of veterans who died of a service-connected disability or whose service-connected disability is rated permanent and total.

⁷⁴Payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but were not listed separately until FY 88.

⁷⁵The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81. This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the I.C.A. became the U.S.I.A. In FY 98 pursuant to the Foreign Affairs Reform and Restructuring Act of 1998, this program from the United States Information Agency was transferred to the U.S. Department of State and the newly created Broadcasting Board of Governors.

⁷⁶This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80-83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

⁷⁷This program was combined with the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FY 77.

⁷⁸Public Law 99-661 established this program to operate the Foundation which awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. It may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

⁷⁹Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

⁸⁰Public Law 99-498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation to provide Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

⁸¹Public Laws 99-500 and 99-591 established the James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation to operate a fellowship program to encourage graduate study of the American Constitution. First year of appropriations was FY 88.

⁸²This program was transferred to the Institute of Museum and Library Services in fiscal year 1997. Program was formerly in the U.S. Department of Education.

⁸³This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

⁸⁴This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. This program was transferred in 1997 to the Federal Prison System, Salaries and Expenses, budget in the Contract Confinement program.

⁸⁵Appropriations for this program began in FY 70.

⁸⁶The Federal Aviation Administration, an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

⁸⁷Appropriations began in FY 72.

⁸⁸First year of appropriations was FY 70.

⁸⁹The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established the Corporation for National and Community Service. In 1993, ACTION became part of this agency.

⁹⁰These programs included the Service Learning programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge program, and the National Student Volunteer program in FY 1975. In FY 80, programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and National Service Learning programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services program. In FYs 94 through 98 the AmeriCorps program was included. This program provides education grants to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

⁹¹The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created in 1979, representing a combination of five existing agencies. The two largest were the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency in the U.S. Department of Defense and the Federal Preparedness Agency in the General Services Administration. The funds for the Federal Emergency Management Agency in FY 70 to FY 75 were in the other agencies.

⁹²First year of appropriations was FY 68.

⁹³First appropriations for the "other training programs" were in the late 1960s. These programs include the Fall-Out Shelter Analysis, Blast Protection Design through 1992. Starting in FY 1993, earthquake training and safety for teachers and administrators for grades 1 through 12 are included.

⁹⁴The disaster relief program repairs and replaces damaged and destroyed school buildings. In FY 94 and FY 95, funds were for repairs due to the Northridge Earthquake in California. In FY 94, \$37.2 million was spent on school districts; \$4.2 million was spent on community colleges and \$43.8 million spent on universities. In FY 95, \$74.4 million was spent on school districts; \$8.4 million on community colleges and \$87.6 million on colleges and universities.

⁹⁵This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

⁹⁶This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

⁹⁷The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

⁹⁸This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91-345.

⁹⁹This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution.

¹⁰⁰Includes federal obligations for research and development centers and R & D plant administered by colleges and universities. FY 2001 and FY 2002 are estimated.

¹⁰¹Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 2002 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 to 2003; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 2002; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 366.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 2002

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	Students	Postsecondary institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total²	\$146,484.6	\$31,279.6	\$7,705.8	\$28,560.4	\$48,304.8	\$4,181.3	\$15,591.7	\$10,861.1
Total program funds - on-budget	\$108,023.6	\$31,279.6	\$6,516.7	\$12,669.8	\$35,073.9	\$4,181.3	\$15,591.7	\$2,710.7
Department of Education	46,324.4	19,742.1	4,967.8	8,306.0	8,668.2	608.9	2,200.3	1,831.3
Department of Agriculture	11,896.1	10,377.8	516.2	†	541.6	21.0	†	439.5
Department of Commerce	113.4	†	†	†	113.4	†	†	†
Department of Defense	4,749.2	234.8	†	445.6	2,224.2	1,491.7	352.9	†
Department of Energy	3,625.1	†	†	†	3,625.1	†	†	†
Department of Health and Human Services	22,858.5	653.8	†	1,361.5	14,420.8	282.0	6,140.5	†
Department of Housing and Urban Development	1.3	†	†	†	1.3	†	†	†
Department of the Interior	1,185.7	79.1	66.0	27.9	149.7	503.8	359.1	†
Department of Justice	450.1	†	†	†	17.3	432.8	†	†
Department of Labor	6,364.2	†	952.7	†	13.2	†	5,398.4	†
Department of State	387.6	†	†	†	†	96.6	291.0	†
Department of Transportation	144.4	†	†	6.1	65.8	64.9	0.6	7.0
Department of the Treasury	139.0	†	†	†	†	139.0	†	†
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,301.3	†	14.0	2,287.3	†	†	†	†
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	462.5	†	†	†	31.5	†	†	431.0
Appalachian Regional Commission	8.9	†	†	†	2.1	†	6.8	†
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Corporation for National and Community Service	431.0	†	†	†	†	†	431.0	†
Environmental Protection Agency	115.9	†	†	†	115.9	†	†	†
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	185.0	172.0	†	†	12.5	†	0.4	†
Federal Emergency Management Agency	20.4	20.0	†	†	†	†	0.4	†
General Services Administration	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	4.0	†	†	†	†	†	4.0	†
Institute of Library and Museum Services	231.0	†	†	†	†	†	231.0	†
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	2.0	†
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3.0	†	†	†	†	†	3.0	†
Library of Congress	359.0	†	†	†	†	359.0	†	†
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	2,066.9	†	†	†	2,060.3	†	6.6	†
National Archives and Records Administration	180.9	†	†	†	†	180.9	†	†
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.0	†	†	†	†	†	†	2.0
National Endowment for the Arts	10.9	†	†	†	†	†	10.9	†
National Endowment for the Humanities	103.0	†	†	†	†	†	103.0	†
National Science Foundation	3,230.8	†	†	235.4	2,995.4	†	†	†
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	10.1	†	†	†	10.1	†	†	†
Smithsonian Institution	29.8	†	†	†	†	0.8	29.0	†
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
U.S. Information Agency ³	†	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
U.S. Institute of Peace	15.0	†	†	†	†	†	15.0	†
Other agencies	5.6	†	†	†	5.6	†	†	†
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	38,461.0	†	1,189.1	15,890.6	13,230.9	†	†	8,150.4

† Not applicable.

¹ Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

² Includes on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

³ This agency's education funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of State.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Under Secretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Fiscal Year 2003; *National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 2000, 2001, and 2002*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

**Table 367.—Federal on-budget funds obligated for programs administered by the U.S. Department of Education:
Fiscal years 1980 to 2002**
[In thousands of dollars]

Program 1	In current dollars								
	1980 2	1985 3	1990 4	1995 5	1998 6	1999 7	2000 8	2001 ² 9	2002 ³ 10
Total	\$14,102,165	\$18,818,201	\$25,214,923	\$31,453,000	\$35,663,000	\$33,506,000	\$40,048,000	\$48,151,000	\$56,015,000
Elementary and secondary education	4,239,022	4,732,864	7,169,693	9,124,000	11,009,000	8,578,000	12,582,000	15,977,000	21,229,000
Grants for the disadvantaged	3,204,664	3,745,855	5,383,960	7,200,000	7,801,000	3,723,000	8,680,000	9,022,000	11,888,000
School improvement programs	788,918	748,000	1,524,001	1,343,000	1,538,000	3,085,000	1,628,000	4,565,000	8,453,000
Bilingual education	169,540	171,605	188,152	206,000	354,000	379,000	406,000	458,000	665,000
Indian education	75,900	67,404	73,580	81,000	63,000	66,000	77,000	116,000	120,000
Education Reform - Goals 2000	†	†	†	294,000	1,253,000	1,325,000	1,791,000	1,816,000	103,000
School assistance in federally affected areas	812,873	695,746	815,573	783,000	843,000	912,000	910,000	995,000	1,123,000
Maintenance and operations	690,000	665,000	717,354	715,000	738,000	782,000	825,000	941,000	1,046,000
Construction	110,873	23,037	22,929	2,000	16,000	24,000	11,000	13,000	22,000
Disaster assistance	12,000	7,709	75,290	66,000	89,000	106,000	74,000	41,000	55,000
Education for the handicapped	1,555,253	2,666,056	3,480,122	5,767,000	7,489,000	7,993,000	4,872,000	9,064,000	11,732,000
State grant programs	815,805	1,245,219	1,258,871	2,467,000	3,841,000	4,346,000	1,204,000	5,101,000	7,547,000
Early childhood education ⁴	38,745	27,625	280,341	661,000	798,000	747,000	711,000	839,000	862,000
Special centers, projects, and research	55,075	53,430	72,966	132,000	123,000	129,000	130,000	192,000	252,000
Captioned films and media services	17,778	35,670	15,191	19,000	52,000	35,000	36,000	39,000	38,000
Personnel training	55,375	68,025	70,838	91,000	81,000	81,000	82,000	82,000	90,000
Handicapped rehabilitation service and research	572,475	1,236,087	1,781,915	2,397,000	2,594,000	2,655,000	2,709,000	2,811,000	2,943,000
Vocational education and adult programs	1,153,743	856,271	1,138,674	1,461,000	1,506,000	1,524,000	866,000	1,846,000	1,935,000
Basic programs ⁵	744,653	725,624	858,716	1,004,000	1,027,000	1,023,000	284,000	1,143,000	1,197,000
Consumer and homemaking	63,169	33,138	34,517	1,000	†	†	†	†	†
Program improvement and supportive services	162,512	5,202	†	†	106,000	105,000	103,000	125,000	122,000
State planning and advisory councils	13,423	7,584	7,923	9,000	†	†	†	†	†
Adult education, grants to states	153,724	84,723	188,280	299,000	360,000	379,000	463,000	559,000	594,000
Other ⁶	16,262	†	49,238	148,000	13,000	17,000	16,000	19,000	22,000
Postsecondary student financial assistance	5,108,534	8,534,205	11,112,068	11,976,000	12,635,000	11,685,000	17,918,000	16,788,000	16,621,000
Educational opportunity grants ⁷	2,534,378	3,558,440	4,919,264	6,484,000	7,327,000	6,688,000	11,406,000	9,725,000	10,444,000
Work-study	596,065	599,467	615,269	620,000	838,000	876,000	944,000	1,017,000	1,017,000
Perkins loan program	322,749	219,850	157,415	187,000	169,000	132,000	134,000	161,000	168,000
Federal Family Education Loan program ⁸	1,597,877	4,130,920	5,341,039	3,481,000	3,320,000	3,379,000	4,587,000	3,936,000	4,207,000
Other student assistance programs ⁹	57,465	25,528	79,081	1,204,000	981,000	610,000	847,000	1,949,000	785,000
Direct aid to postsecondary institutions	277,068	329,714	341,634	780,000	946,000	1,304,000	1,418,000	1,809,000	1,943,000
Aid to minority and developing institutions	114,680	140,374	99,812	231,000	326,000	407,000	459,000	651,000	743,000
Special programs for the disadvantaged	147,389	174,940	241,822	549,000	620,000	897,000	959,000	1,158,000	1,200,000
Cooperative education	14,999	14,400	†	†	†	†	†	†	†
Postsecondary facilities	268,493	194,556	84,305	46,000	26,000	24,000	22,000	20,000	16,000
Construction loans and insurance	35,362	33,188	30,000	15,000	1,000	2,000	2,000	3,000	1,000
Interest subsidy grants	24,626	24,968	38,741	21,000	†	†	†	†	†
College housing loans	208,505	136,400	15,564	10,000	25,000	22,000	20,000	17,000	15,000
Other postsecondary education programs	34,927	74,340	188,999	120,000	†	†	†	†	†
International education and foreign languages ¹⁰	19,977	32,050	86,337	†	†	†	†	†	†
Funds for Improvement of Postsecondary Education ¹¹ ..	12,000	12,710	99,450	116,000	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)	(12)
Other	2,950	29,580	3,212	4,000	†	†	†	†	†
Public library services	101,218	116,027	132,583	150,000	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Public library services	66,451	75,000	82,505	83,000	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Interlibrary cooperation	†	18,000	19,551	24,000	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Public library construction	†	16,027	14,837	24,000	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Research libraries	5,992	6,000	6,593	†	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Other	28,775	1,000	9,097	19,000	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)	(13)
Payments to special institutions	273,860	253,622	292,736	340,000	343,000	349,000	367,000	383,000	407,000
American Printing House for the Blind	4,349	5,500	5,663	7,000	8,000	9,000	10,000	12,000	14,000
National Technical Institute for the Deaf	19,799	31,400	35,594	43,000	44,000	46,000	48,000	53,000	55,000
Gallaudet College	49,409	59,092	67,643	80,000	81,000	83,000	86,000	89,000	97,000
Howard University	200,303	157,630	183,836	210,000	210,000	211,000	223,000	229,000	241,000
Departmental accounts	277,174	364,800	458,536	906,000	866,000	1,137,000	1,093,000	1,269,000	1,009,000
Educational research and improvement	51,415	60,556	87,074	327,000	425,000	675,000	595,000	728,000	450,000
Departmental management account	223,857	300,885	370,844	579,000	434,000	462,000	498,000	541,000	559,000
Other	1,875	3,349	†	†	7,000	†	†	†	†
Trust funds	27	10	618	†	†	†	†	†	†

**Table 368.—U.S. Department of Education outlays, by level of education and type of recipient:
Fiscal years 1980 to 2002**

[In millions of current dollars]

Year and area of education	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Postsecondary institutions	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1980 total	\$13,137.8	\$5,313.7	\$1,103.2	\$2,137.4	\$2,267.2	\$249.8	\$693.8	\$1,372.7
Elementary/secondary	6,629.1	5,309.4	662.2	34.2	22.0	62.5	513.4	25.5
Postsecondary education	5,682.2	†	99.5	2,103.2	2,166.5	†	†	1,313.0
Other programs	747.7	4.3	341.5	†	†	187.3	180.4	34.2
Education research and statistics	78.7	†	†	†	78.7	†	†	†
1982 total	14,109.3	5,425.8	1,414.2	1,610.2	1,951.8	268.3	535.4	2,903.6
Elementary/secondary	6,456.3	5,420.8	593.8	48.9	21.9	2.6	340.3	27.9
Postsecondary education	6,418.8	†	196.6	1,561.3	1,847.7	†	†	2,813.2
Other programs	1,152.0	5.0	623.8	†	†	265.7	195.1	62.5
Education research and statistics	82.2	†	†	†	82.2	†	†	†
1984 total	15,534.7	5,256.5	1,879.0	2,193.4	2,167.4	330.2	516.7	3,191.4
Elementary/secondary	6,220.8	5,252.4	536.0	55.5	35.3	22.9	259.9	58.8
Postsecondary education	7,341.2	†	211.5	2,137.9	1,972.5	†	†	3,019.3
Other programs	1,813.1	4.1	1,131.5	†	†	307.3	256.8	113.3
Education research and statistics	159.6	†	†	†	159.6	†	†	†
1986 total	17,740.1	6,435.1	1,823.3	2,685.9	2,637.2	265.4	625.8	3,267.5
Elementary/secondary	7,552.0	6,432.1	558.5	68.3	45.2	2.2	372.0	73.8
Postsecondary education	8,444.9	†	215.6	2,617.6	2,523.0	†	†	3,088.7
Other programs	1,674.2	3.0	1,049.2	†	†	263.2	253.8	105.0
Education research and statistics	69.0	†	†	†	69.0	†	†	†
1988 total	18,326.9	6,614.8	2,234.6	3,103.4	2,519.5	319.4	838.8	2,696.3
Elementary/secondary	8,098.4	6,606.3	717.9	66.2	39.5	23.8	616.7	28.0
Postsecondary education	8,247.1	†	184.6	3,037.2	2,437.6	†	†	2,587.7
Other programs	1,939.0	8.5	1,332.1	†	†	295.6	222.1	80.6
Education research and statistics	42.4	†	†	†	42.4	†	†	†
1990 total	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.3	3,859.6	3,649.8	441.4	912.2	3,844.4
Elementary/secondary	9,681.3	7,995.0	700.3	80.5	85.4	113.1	650.7	56.3
Postsecondary education	11,176.0	†	261.6	3,779.1	3,475.0	†	†	3,660.4
Other programs	2,251.8	5.7	1,528.5	†	†	328.3	261.5	127.8
Education research and statistics	89.5	†	†	†	89.5	†	†	†
1994 total	29,713.4	10,935.6	3,264.8	4,800.5	4,831.3	504.5	1,258.2	4,118.5
Elementary/secondary	13,769.2	10,929.2	1,354.0	159.9	275.2	60.9	902.1	87.9
Postsecondary education	12,871.4	†	53.0	4,640.6	4,279.3	†	†	3,898.5
Other programs	2,796.0	6.4	1,857.8	†	†	443.6	356.1	132.1
Education research and statistics	276.8	†	†	†	276.8	†	†	†
1995 total	31,403.0	11,210.7	3,584.0	4,964.7	5,016.1	485.4	1,349.2	4,792.9
Elementary/secondary	14,029.0	11,203.3	1,410.0	190.5	170.1	70.3	946.9	37.9
Postsecondary education	14,234.0	†	250.8	4,774.2	4,567.0	†	†	4,642.0
Other programs	2,861.0	7.4	1,923.2	†	†	415.1	402.3	113.0
Education research and statistics	279.0	†	†	†	279.0	†	†	†
1998 total	31,559.0	12,094.5	3,978.2	5,362.0	5,910.2	465.8	1,769.0	1,979.3
Elementary/secondary	16,001.8	12,086.7	1,920.5	265.5	162.4	52.7	1,454.7	59.3
Postsecondary education	12,122.3	†	57.8	5,096.5	5,206.6	†	†	1,761.4
Other programs	2,893.7	7.8	1,999.9	†	†	413.1	314.3	158.6
Education research and statistics	541.2	†	†	†	541.2	†	†	†
2000 total	34,106.7	16,016.0	4,316.5	4,711.7	5,005.7	506.6	1,820.2	1,730.1
Elementary/secondary	20,039.6	16,003.5	1,989.6	260.5	198.9	48.5	1,461.8	76.8
Postsecondary education	10,727.3	†	55.2	4,451.2	4,690.3	†	†	1,530.6
Other programs	3,223.4	12.5	2,271.7	†	†	458.1	358.4	122.7
Education research and statistics	116.5	†	†	†	116.5	†	†	†
2002 total	46,324.4	19,742.1	4,967.8	8,306.0	8,668.2	608.9	2,200.3	1,831.3
Elementary/secondary	25,246.2	19,729.2	2,429.8	490.0	454.9	77.6	1,829.5	235.3
Postsecondary education	17,056.2	†	199.2	7,816.0	7,588.1	†	†	1,452.9
Other programs	3,396.8	12.9	2,338.8	†	†	531.3	370.8	143.1
Education research and statistics	625.2	†	†	†	625.2	†	†	†

† Not applicable.

NOTE: Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Other recipients include American Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks. Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government*, Fiscal Years 1982 to 2003, and *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, Fiscal Years 1980 to 2002; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 2003.)

Table 370.—Appropriations for Title I and Title VI, No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, by state or other area and type of appropriation: 2000–01 and 2001–02

[In thousands]

State or other area	Title I, ¹ school year 2000–01 ²	Title I, ¹ school year 2001–02 ³						Title VI ⁴	
		Total	Title I local education agencies ⁵	Ne-glected and delin-quent children	Migrant children	Com-prehensive school reform	Other ⁶	2000 ap-propriations for 2000–01	2001 ap-propriations for 2001–02
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total⁷	\$8,500,086	\$9,654,721	\$8,762,721	\$46,000	\$380,000	\$210,000	\$256,000	\$365,750	\$385,000
Alabama	137,037	148,053	137,363	658	3,308	3,331	3,393	5,266	5,543
Alaska	26,916	32,644	23,678	216	7,124	503	1,123	1,816	1,912
Arizona	134,330	156,266	141,106	1,697	6,554	3,250	3,660	6,443	6,782
Arkansas	86,627	94,914	85,475	274	4,940	2,091	2,135	3,278	3,450
California	1,119,928	1,367,077	1,185,906	4,146	118,770	26,717	31,538	43,634	45,931
Colorado	80,052	90,926	80,654	370	6,058	1,794	2,050	5,280	5,557
Connecticut	76,604	94,206	86,044	1,011	2,924	1,953	2,274	4,144	4,362
Delaware	22,764	25,040	22,824	209	322	515	1,170	1,816	1,912
District of Columbia	27,684	22,085	19,570	408	266	715	1,125	1,816	1,912
Florida	401,481	39,428	27,311	348	492	10,117	1,159	17,779	18,714
Georgia	226,462	454,493	411,516	1,430	24,918	5,890	10,738	10,030	10,558
Hawaii	22,149	275,275	257,548	2,686	7,754	557	6,730	1,816	1,912
Idaho	28,904	29,106	26,460	104	810	603	1,129	1,816	1,912
Illinois	341,790	41,178	27,265	129	4,310	8,343	1,132	15,647	16,471
Indiana	125,342	383,632	366,759	2,078	2,129	3,130	9,536	7,575	7,974
Iowa	56,614	142,694	132,225	1,092	4,588	1,364	3,426	3,647	3,838
Kansas	69,683	61,328	56,569	369	1,517	1,560	1,374	3,495	3,679
Kentucky	142,853	79,115	62,890	345	10,973	3,265	1,641	4,798	5,051
Louisiana	201,813	151,878	134,103	735	8,942	4,748	3,350	5,949	6,262
Maine	37,596	205,821	196,677	828	2,691	839	4,786	1,816	1,912
Maryland	108,414	41,616	33,353	158	4,194	2,784	1,127	6,538	6,882
Massachusetts	162,717	136,677	127,402	1,579	483	3,896	3,317	7,311	7,695
Michigan	356,370	203,120	185,806	1,404	2,467	8,632	4,811	12,948	13,630
Minnesota	93,893	379,309	358,608	649	8,960	2,243	8,849	6,454	6,794
Mississippi	130,421	106,954	97,849	242	3,222	3,080	2,561	3,739	3,935
Missouri	142,176	136,219	128,123	354	1,148	3,613	2,981	7,040	7,410
Montana	28,302	151,286	144,322	949	1,668	697	3,650	1,816	1,912
Nebraska	38,392	31,801	28,995	101	748	820	1,136	2,235	2,352
Nevada	24,814	40,777	33,811	260	4,873	667	1,166	2,367	2,492
New Hampshire	21,100	35,262	33,244	151	246	496	1,125	1,816	1,912
New Jersey	187,507	28,236	21,968	337	125	4,680	1,126	9,916	10,438
New Mexico	70,054	226,475	214,946	1,986	2,047	1,816	5,681	2,474	2,604
New York	769,871	93,484	70,328	362	848	20,153	1,793	21,917	23,070
North Carolina	163,038	883,322	844,563	3,182	8,935	4,239	22,403	9,555	10,058
North Dakota	21,194	189,436	176,895	1,048	6,398	515	4,580	1,816	1,912
Ohio	317,133	30,591	21,645	52	266	7,494	1,135	14,290	15,042
Oklahoma	101,976	326,545	312,083	1,934	2,394	2,621	7,513	4,411	4,643
Oregon	84,506	111,011	104,042	309	2,223	1,837	2,600	4,129	4,346
Pennsylvania	357,840	103,915	78,756	1,477	12,954	8,715	2,014	14,538	15,303
Rhode Island	26,323	375,892	355,513	733	9,689	676	9,281	1,816	1,912
South Carolina	105,883	32,252	27,777	416	117	2,777	1,165	4,771	5,022
South Dakota	21,892	120,266	115,017	1,276	479	515	2,981	1,816	1,912
Tennessee	140,149	27,329	21,817	237	774	3,368	1,134	6,616	6,964
Texas	743,579	163,514	141,008	621	396	18,190	3,299	27,710	29,168
Utah	38,550	786,801	711,351	2,911	53,782	789	17,968	3,375	3,553
Vermont	19,630	42,061	38,415	450	1,605	465	1,126	1,816	1,912
Virginia	124,366	23,787	18,495	259	586	3,317	1,131	8,247	8,681
Washington	127,592	150,202	142,094	602	954	2,841	3,711	7,447	7,839
West Virginia	76,445	141,897	121,224	776	14,960	1,846	3,091	2,056	2,164
Wisconsin	132,030	81,272	75,715	355	133	3,267	1,803	6,904	7,267
Wyoming	19,251	138,208	132,502	1,237	647	466	3,355	1,816	1,912
Other activities									
Bureau of Indian Affairs	51,343	58,200	56,748	0	0	1,452	0	0	0
Migrant coordination activities	8,500	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Even Start Migrant, Indian, and Territory setaside	7,500	15,000	0	0	0	0	15,000	0	0
Even Start Evaluation/Technical Assistance	3,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Competitive grants	5,000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other non-state allocations	2,500	28,800	7,700	0	8,500	2,100	10,500	0	0
Outlying areas									
American Samoa	5,572	6,131	5,973	0	0	158	0	440	463
Guam	5,023	5,275	5,136	0	0	138	0	250	1,079
Northern Marianas	2,964	3,047	2,964	0	0	84	0	1,025	264
Puerto Rico	277,159	293,154	274,421	463	3,787	7,063	7,420	5,629	5,925
Virgin Islands	9,487	10,438	10,169	0	0	268	0	845	889

¹ Formerly Chapter 1.² Data are based on fiscal year 2001 budget authorizations. Excludes \$8,900,000 for Title I evaluation.³ Data are based on fiscal year 2002 budget authorizations. Excludes \$8,900,000 for Title I evaluation.⁴ Formerly Chapter 2.⁵ Includes Accountability Grants.⁶ Includes Capital Expenses and Even Start Grants.⁷ Total includes other activities and outlying areas.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, Elementary, Secondary, and Vocational Education Analysis Division, unpublished data. (This table was prepared March 2002.)

Table 371.—Federal obligations for research and development and R&D plant, by state and selected agency:
Fiscal year 2000
 [In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce	Department of Defense	Department of Energy	Department of Health and Human Services	Department of the Interior	Department of Transportation	Environmental Protection Agency	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total ¹	\$75,750,751	\$1,829,995	\$1,236,944	\$33,010,420	\$6,871,863	\$18,576,586	\$579,477	\$478,813	\$522,346	\$9,714,297	\$2,930,010
Alabama	1,825,523	25,236	2,258	1,021,553	17,555	205,162	2,347	2,987	4,064	530,744	13,617
Alaska	147,072	14,773	34,827	26,848	935	10,647	22,406	0	95	16,694	19,847
Arizona	1,125,817	27,730	3,082	771,429	4,263	131,011	9,190	1,103	969	81,268	95,772
Arkansas	119,531	39,016	0	4,453	100	67,086	1,968	0	156	1,291	5,461
California	14,585,922	109,107	85,411	7,716,957	1,645,151	2,026,870	84,421	24,716	16,283	2,420,521	456,485
Colorado	1,404,361	39,410	97,655	439,434	141,937	254,936	92,471	12,552	7,503	162,174	156,289
Connecticut	897,269	7,838	8,146	374,777	27,642	325,210	946	13,098	1,726	110,632	27,254
Delaware	70,202	6,417	5,081	22,262	1,782	14,319	621	263	207	4,869	14,381
District of Columbia	2,404,641	189,402	15,672	1,041,655	315,746	285,744	2,369	136,732	148,125	189,683	79,513
Florida	2,454,511	49,912	44,352	1,587,218	12,696	228,392	23,071	1,800	12,369	418,268	76,433
Georgia	2,641,429	62,985	4,413	2,040,810	10,822	427,082	6,325	1,507	10,108	18,728	58,649
Hawaii	211,507	25,987	74,600	5,465	44,730	7,324	0	64	19,493	19,785	19,493
Idaho	244,086	22,283	1,005	24,853	179,423	4,559	4,515	1,414	249	923	4,862
Illinois	1,547,752	60,967	7,077	136,569	604,576	551,930	2,631	5,801	1,209	22,317	154,675
Indiana	518,490	22,129	1,036	263,699	17,371	137,224	2,486	220	689	15,875	57,761
Iowa	275,165	52,904	24	16,640	30,044	137,086	1,869	8,345	247	8,924	19,082
Kansas	226,498	17,914	2	54,980	8,201	116,852	2,511	4,268	1,120	4,865	15,785
Kentucky	206,415	10,655	2	19,132	5,080	151,051	1,530	218	290	4,561	13,896
Louisiana	260,737	44,182	8,943	66,807	3,903	84,953	14,864	128	3,559	16,122	17,276
Maine	251,292	5,306	2,355	176,999	803	51,807	2,457	315	193	1,563	9,494
Maryland	9,037,200	148,246	546,413	2,850,755	52,737	4,015,292	14,144	26,133	13,081	1,286,121	84,278
Massachusetts	4,187,098	26,808	33,388	2,064,687	82,172	1,518,504	18,846	43,081	16,247	172,262	211,103
Michigan	980,999	24,351	23,466	375,089	20,400	398,669	5,625	5,916	5,540	21,767	100,176
Minnesota	784,793	33,222	7,046	389,613	10,719	280,240	3,701	2,364	12,063	7,630	38,195
Mississippi	415,330	79,155	6,232	188,469	2,252	34,004	4,943	136	1,078	87,731	11,330
Missouri	893,743	30,370	432	433,960	9,193	365,035	13,325	1,289	965	14,887	24,287
Montana	97,409	25,038	585	11,752	998	31,041	7,113	450	1,412	7,150	11,870
Nebraska	101,915	33,178	1,323	5,293	2,745	42,292	2,823	19	548	1,668	12,026
Nevada	270,124	2,761	123	29,381	178,292	26,694	4,262	1,472	12,449	3,144	11,546
New Hampshire	361,016	7,556	10,684	251,042	1,128	56,925	1,473	2,995	951	14,435	13,827
New Jersey	1,984,153	11,152	27,059	1,487,983	82,266	189,782	5,765	72,333	4,639	36,489	66,685
New Mexico	2,252,723	15,435	1,821	627,983	1,444,713	73,532	4,193	8,082	3,302	54,199	19,463
New York	3,041,164	47,533	17,856	580,868	630,867	1,428,851	5,635	6,467	11,137	85,142	226,808
North Carolina	1,070,263	43,118	11,134	139,261	14,104	681,542	3,985	2,049	92,279	21,214	61,577
North Dakota	65,139	30,476	678	2,741	6,822	10,736	3,061	0	3,639	1,948	5,038
Ohio	1,867,801	22,381	8,276	840,204	19,285	476,347	3,276	16,605	60,598	366,751	54,078
Oklahoma	188,648	21,320	7,298	57,165	13,173	47,716	2,156	9,644	10,012	3,370	16,794
Oregon	472,216	40,601	23,037	30,653	36,045	266,499	8,871	77	18,661	13,455	34,317
Pennsylvania	2,420,867	52,015	4,608	839,934	353,666	953,789	5,015	2,890	5,619	48,619	154,712
Rhode Island	420,979	2,046	3,925	296,620	3,034	80,058	1,941	118	8,819	3,848	20,570
South Carolina	267,220	17,737	23,894	82,071	41,521	74,180	3,653	920	567	3,224	19,453
South Dakota	40,957	8,516	383	1,340	205	10,600	6,805	21	0	5,232	7,855
Tennessee	863,274	9,391	1,785	121,863	440,721	225,603	4,784	4,598	464	33,728	20,337
Texas	4,686,037	81,577	13,378	951,054	32,095	760,762	9,959	4,660	5,640	2,747,298	79,614
Utah	287,728	17,308	1,482	103,513	7,929	114,817	5,184	1,047	942	10,423	25,083
Vermont	74,156	6,541	57	11,211	750	48,435	872	0	763	1,049	4,478
Virginia	4,903,428	10,539	11,552	3,783,575	89,534	227,339	98,012	42,691	5,557	536,853	97,776
Washington	1,341,576	43,959	106,970	384,374	166,835	527,308	16,310	1,312	9,299	27,959	57,250
West Virginia	254,038	26,749	667	32,303	65,526	51,670	5,495	750	2,999	24,155	43,724
Wisconsin	431,308	45,683	3,696	20,999	23,578	247,308	9,938	2,353	1,989	19,657	56,107
Wyoming	36,000	10,171	25	1,176	4,936	4,633	2,723	2,703	577	591	8,465
Outlying areas	123,442	16,940	1,864	26,402	127	49,732	9,267	171	1,285	2,783	14,871
Puerto Rico	84,228	12,478	1,517	1,265	127	49,116	1,526	168	523	2,783	14,725
Other areas	39,214	4,462	347	25,137	0	616	7,741	3	762	0	146
Offices abroad	109,787	3,969	407	105,411	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

¹ Also includes outlying areas and offices abroad.

NOTE: Only the agencies shown are required to report to this section of the survey. The obligations of the 10 major R&D supporting agencies included in this table represent

approximately 98 percent of total Federal R&D obligations in fiscal year 2000. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development: Fiscal Years 1999, 2000, and 2001*. (This table was prepared March 2002.)

Table 372.—Federal science and engineering obligations to colleges and universities, by agency and state:
Fiscal year 2000
 [In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Defense	Department of Education	Department of Energy	Environmental Protection Agency	Department of Health and Human Services	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation	Other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States²	\$19,789,508	\$1,058,027	\$2,005,267	\$179,266	\$696,120	\$147,265	\$11,276,152	\$1,012,183	\$2,813,303	\$601,925
Alabama	327,963	33,877	17,245	2,951	6,876	1,560	194,408	49,162	18,326	3,558
Alaska	63,195	6,854	1,129	2,062	282	425	3,510	16,155	17,974	14,804
Arizona	245,817	15,156	22,693	4,348	4,759	1,403	102,559	23,696	65,780	5,423
Arkansas	80,945	29,619	3,436	1,238	100	156	37,154	1,359	6,386	1,497
California	2,790,716	46,280	261,307	24,040	108,696	16,771	1,633,955	181,966	471,954	45,747
Colorado	548,464	17,264	23,863	2,709	11,905	2,857	202,831	72,127	150,870	64,038
Connecticut	358,354	7,039	13,149	389	10,316	930	291,826	4,305	26,319	4,081
Delaware	55,668	9,402	10,573	1,844	2,156	91	12,204	2,994	14,306	2,098
District of Columbia	178,063	1,876	35,442	1,355	1,300	960	112,172	6,842	9,149	8,967
Florida	481,383	35,314	68,023	2,236	22,142	1,960	219,337	24,555	81,186	26,630
Georgia	414,240	36,854	32,845	3,836	10,193	2,194	243,029	14,777	60,131	10,381
Hawaii	100,392	8,129	8,064	950	2,460	127	29,453	10,216	21,676	19,317
Idaho	38,543	11,075	6,399	1,540	785	199	4,582	829	5,530	7,604
Illinois	704,479	31,441	42,701	9,774	23,651	1,654	414,115	10,601	161,799	8,743
Indiana	279,113	29,872	22,349	1,154	17,871	954	136,458	4,138	60,450	5,867
Iowa	223,637	31,705	4,636	2,096	5,724	2,149	144,205	6,942	22,209	3,971
Kansas	117,480	16,220	5,756	5,667	8,428	2,580	51,720	3,756	18,155	5,198
Kentucky	138,450	25,747	2,959	2,170	4,752	769	83,491	3,075	14,549	938
Louisiana	165,911	20,381	27,218	1,400	5,973	3,424	79,631	4,717	15,349	7,818
Maine	32,606	7,407	10,578	903	200	127	2,673	710	7,089	2,919
Maryland	1,227,458	15,642	395,917	2,286	11,455	10,985	548,460	146,862	71,831	24,020
Massachusetts	1,126,975	9,965	118,440	5,171	77,708	8,666	616,358	43,866	206,941	39,860
Michigan	602,025	31,551	36,330	7,431	22,626	6,056	362,213	11,944	112,936	10,938
Minnesota	317,240	29,451	41,998	5,332	10,943	854	178,600	4,709	40,728	4,625
Mississippi	156,106	37,150	32,573	1,891	6,542	1,336	35,729	13,984	18,388	8,513
Missouri	466,775	31,898	8,175	4,408	9,952	5,992	348,315	21,214	31,408	5,413
Montana	63,440	14,525	2,652	3,133	452	1,433	12,963	6,470	13,354	8,458
Nebraska	82,853	21,265	3,818	1,243	2,745	50	36,075	1,849	12,546	3,262
Nevada	61,036	3,818	2,023	0	18,641	357	16,468	1,809	12,249	5,671
New Hampshire	111,700	6,235	5,047	575	1,191	891	56,590	9,839	12,141	19,191
New Jersey	319,792	13,105	28,273	4,513	18,321	3,177	161,725	11,250	72,196	7,232
New Mexico	162,663	10,037	41,353	852	8,491	1,131	50,923	23,277	24,014	2,585
New York	1,596,912	36,256	68,773	5,177	65,516	14,113	1,071,013	44,138	235,005	56,921
North Carolina	724,721	44,270	35,594	9,933	12,760	6,413	522,384	8,985	67,591	16,791
North Dakota	43,613	12,789	2,135	209	8,282	3,271	5,221	2,781	7,003	1,922
Ohio	547,739	29,607	58,992	5,335	12,236	4,114	353,365	20,550	56,484	7,056
Oklahoma	110,431	18,988	10,336	3,495	6,787	598	34,056	9,352	17,726	9,093
Oregon	254,664	16,304	13,255	2,791	5,704	4,588	148,067	7,568	41,538	14,849
Pennsylvania	1,189,920	24,173	174,906	9,556	27,837	6,539	771,592	30,694	138,206	6,417
Rhode Island	99,414	5,042	13,226	677	2,992	327	40,655	4,301	20,884	11,310
South Carolina	153,135	19,139	15,396	1,946	8,269	408	69,018	4,275	19,455	15,229
South Dakota	33,130	12,189	1,281	663	50	0	8,455	1,032	8,141	1,319
Tennessee	284,176	24,366	16,134	1,361	6,884	568	199,544	6,480	25,223	3,616
Texas	1,107,264	52,069	133,377	6,652	26,435	10,898	712,257	60,094	84,678	20,804
Utah	198,702	8,756	32,491	2,841	5,473	1,101	108,581	9,972	26,597	2,890
Vermont	66,531	8,038	1,132	907	750	1,061	48,884	559	4,198	1,002
Virginia	333,608	21,993	37,641	6,354	13,232	2,304	164,490	24,371	49,739	13,484
Washington	509,434	25,090	40,098	1,462	20,157	4,707	329,536	10,256	61,759	16,369
West Virginia	58,486	11,873	1,604	751	9,124	2,779	14,525	12,929	413	4,488
Wisconsin	407,353	31,670	11,138	6,794	24,555	1,233	246,719	13,074	63,622	8,548
Wyoming	26,793	9,261	794	2,865	1,441	25	4,058	777	7,122	450
Outlying areas	89,647	22,883	1,850	3,421	77	1,069	43,195	3,698	10,348	3,106
American Samoa	1,596	1,596	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	3,784	2,210	0	105	0	546	577	0	146	200
Puerto Rico	76,165	12,960	1,850	3,050	77	523	42,475	3,698	8,694	2,838
Trust Territory of the Pacific	3,364	3,203	0	161	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	4,738	2,914	0	105	0	0	143	0	1,508	68

¹ Includes U.S. Department of Commerce, U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, U.S. Department of the Interior, Agency for International Development, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of State, U.S. Department of Transportation, Bureau of Engraving and Printing, General Services Administration, Office of Justice Programs, Social Security Administration, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

² Dollars reflect actual obligations during the fiscal year regardless of when the funds were actually spent by a recipient institution.

NOTE: Data are not comparable with previous years because starting in fiscal year 1999, data no longer include obligations to federally funded research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 2000*. (This table was prepared March 2002.)

**Table 373.—Summary of federal funds for research, development, and R&D plant:
Fiscal years 1994 to 2002—Continued**
[In millions of current dollars]

Item	Actual							Estimate		
	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	Percent change, 2001 to 2002
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Development obligations	39,815.4	40,181.4	39,397.5	40,464.3	40,981.0	41,813.1	34,392.7	37,062.1	35,318.5	-4.7
Performers										
Federal intramural ¹	8,650.9	9,554.9	9,068.1	9,052.7	9,149.3	9,398.9	7,700.2	8,286.4	7,584.2	-8.5
Industrial firms	26,390.9	25,740.7	26,070.1	27,025.8	27,204.6	27,321.8	22,934.4	24,868.8	24,108.0	-3.1
FFRDCs ² administered by industrial firms	556.3	385.9	440.7	368.6	344.7	448.8	400.6	558.7	508.1	-9.1
Universities and colleges	1,505.2	1,561.4	1,271.0	1,387.9	1,624.8	1,755.3	799.3	841.5	703.4	-16.4
FFRDCs ² administered by universities and colleges	1,111.8	1,338.7	1,061.6	1,102.1	1,147.2	1,342.3	1,279.9	1,327.4	1,273.5	-4.1
Other nonprofit institutions	834.8	750.4	707.4	667.2	729.9	802.0	496.8	562.4	504.8	-10.2
FFRDCs ² administered by nonprofit institutions	557.6	621.3	558.7	603.4	388.5	443.7	535.4	459.1	463.8	1.0
State and local governments	94.7	95.1	59.3	117.1	207.4	125.1	61.5	72.4	66.0	-8.9
Foreign	113.3	133.0	160.5	139.3	184.6	175.2	184.7	85.4	106.8	25.1
R & D plant obligations	2,171.2	2,256.9	1,746.1	1,914.8	1,840.2	2,045.8	4,492.8	4,554.1	4,293.0	-5.7
Performers										
Federal intramural ¹	392.6	482.6	405.1	608.3	475.3	483.3	573.3	530.5	507.3	-4.4
Industrial firms	746.8	696.6	465.4	389.8	487.7	544.7	2,814.6	2,733.0	2,475.3	-9.4
FFRDCs ² administered by industrial firms	119.4	95.1	43.9	60.5	45.6	172.8	27.6	47.7	62.8	31.7
Universities and colleges	209.0	323.8	243.1	238.6	139.5	141.2	213.5	252.6	265.6	5.2
FFRDCs ² administered by universities and colleges	608.8	543.9	497.8	548.8	663.6	615.5	613.8	574.3	535.1	-6.8
Other nonprofit institutions	20.9	25.6	23.4	16.7	10.9	12.2	55.5	64.1	62.1	-3.1
FFRDCs ² administered by nonprofit institutions	72.9	62.6	66.1	52.0	12.1	70.7	193.5	351.7	384.1	9.2
State and local governments	0.8	0.5	1.0	—	—	5.3	0.9	0.2	0.5	131.5
Foreign	0.2	26.1	0.5	0.1	5.5	—	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.0

—Not available.

¹Includes costs associated with the administration of intramural and extramural programs by federal personnel as well as actual intramural performance.

²Federally funded research and development centers.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, various years. (This table was prepared March 2002.)

Table 374.—U.S. Department of Agriculture obligations for child nutrition programs, by state or other area: Fiscal years 2000 and 2001

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total, fiscal year 2000	Fiscal year 2001							
		Total	Special milk	School lunch ¹	School breakfast	State administrative expenses	Commodities and cash in lieu of commodities ²	Child and adult care	Summer food service
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	\$9,938,238	\$10,304,091	\$16,651	\$5,734,725	\$1,468,200	\$126,783	\$923,581	\$1,741,841	\$292,311
Alabama	185,074	188,798	54	109,488	25,937	2,366	16,095	30,513	4,345
Alaska	26,414	27,620	6	16,253	2,706	482	1,594	6,368	211
Arizona	185,889	190,658	153	103,676	25,807	2,410	14,997	38,290	5,325
Arkansas	109,910	115,880	20	63,863	20,256	1,524	10,926	17,606	1,685
California	1,260,209	1,311,014	795	775,023	198,756	15,063	96,327	203,695	21,355
Colorado	95,795	94,502	146	50,567	9,369	1,428	10,476	21,241	1,274
Connecticut	75,715	77,202	420	45,302	9,868	991	8,344	9,383	2,894
Delaware	25,958	26,152	52	11,884	3,000	487	2,319	7,246	1,164
District of Columbia	25,385	27,254	7	16,476	4,331	390	877	3,025	2,148
Florida	536,404	549,725	131	318,653	84,571	5,973	41,279	77,096	22,022
Georgia	370,395	388,150	38	213,024	67,167	4,386	34,761	57,845	10,929
Hawaii	43,731	41,550	3	25,339	5,757	611	4,571	4,548	721
Idaho	38,549	39,429	193	24,442	4,497	544	4,354	4,136	1,264
Illinois	370,241	394,928	2,608	231,633	37,553	4,742	31,634	76,507	10,251
Indiana	148,865	162,632	318	90,106	19,416	1,900	22,111	25,969	2,812
Iowa	82,817	86,194	129	46,767	9,450	1,154	13,385	14,624	685
Kansas	90,013	92,062	130	44,771	11,228	1,353	7,808	25,605	1,167
Kentucky	165,048	172,602	94	94,588	31,623	2,014	17,306	22,927	4,050
Louisiana	254,036	257,882	57	143,045	44,953	3,301	18,299	42,771	5,455
Maine	35,445	35,012	102	17,210	4,000	627	3,432	8,898	742
Maryland	137,232	144,485	443	75,748	20,227	1,897	13,681	29,262	3,227
Massachusetts	161,398	168,642	502	81,817	20,386	2,323	17,687	40,469	5,459
Michigan	248,731	256,410	895	143,536	33,949	3,197	28,201	42,956	3,676
Minnesota	159,721	163,298	965	70,081	15,355	2,434	16,863	54,429	3,171
Mississippi	168,374	174,190	9	100,787	34,673	2,055	11,143	21,946	3,577
Missouri	179,792	181,440	397	97,229	26,991	2,264	19,468	29,825	5,267
Montana	29,111	30,694	38	14,427	3,052	547	2,932	9,144	555
Nebraska	64,770	66,353	120	29,688	5,737	1,098	8,317	20,672	721
Nevada	41,715	45,780	171	28,176	7,274	529	4,505	3,020	2,105
New Hampshire	20,090	21,020	195	11,158	2,152	358	4,070	2,586	502
New Jersey	190,932	198,074	878	117,133	17,448	2,294	19,694	33,349	7,277
New Mexico	108,729	112,499	2	49,863	15,203	1,638	6,755	32,617	6,421
New York	719,465	725,309	1,000	402,732	92,639	8,620	61,666	117,995	40,657
North Carolina	292,429	313,708	151	162,492	49,639	3,713	33,028	59,870	4,815
North Dakota	24,460	24,693	74	10,523	1,909	511	2,871	8,462	344
Ohio	274,468	281,647	814	157,908	35,663	3,384	30,996	47,305	5,577
Oklahoma	149,872	152,974	87	76,212	24,732	2,033	13,532	34,257	2,120
Oregon	101,363	104,742	141	50,675	17,105	1,542	9,181	23,634	2,465
Pennsylvania	281,855	295,622	765	167,093	36,194	3,352	34,981	37,703	15,534
Rhode Island	28,822	29,452	99	16,694	3,631	434	2,304	5,179	1,111
South Carolina	173,766	177,022	8	99,988	31,782	2,000	16,447	19,681	7,117
South Dakota	30,097	29,572	43	15,615	3,291	498	3,521	5,604	1,000
Tennessee	197,077	203,768	28	113,503	31,392	2,453	18,815	31,521	6,056
Texas	949,971	996,566	101	573,119	182,542	10,797	81,743	127,323	20,941
Utah	80,119	81,088	84	40,021	6,384	1,277	9,371	22,030	1,920
Vermont	16,293	15,737	91	7,603	2,145	354	1,544	3,671	330
Virginia	176,117	185,141	243	106,353	27,050	2,164	21,597	23,777	3,959
Washington	158,922	165,839	289	88,517	21,912	2,111	15,869	33,371	3,770
West Virginia	71,324	73,220	34	38,437	13,529	972	5,541	13,096	1,611
Wisconsin	124,872	136,667	1,366	73,066	9,567	1,767	19,495	28,953	2,453
Wyoming	15,265	15,617	23	7,704	1,568	357	1,743	4,160	63
Administrative costs	6,936	6,226	0	0	0	0	6,226	0	0
Department of Defense dependents schools	7,287	7,635	0	6,448	50	0	1,137	0	0
Outlying areas									
American Samoa	9,096	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	4,944	5,366	0	3,771	1,146	217	140	92	0
Northern Marianas	4,022	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	167,880	172,359	0	114,029	25,435	2,048	8,740	16,677	5,430
Trust Territory	0	560	0	0	0	0	560	0	0
Virgin Islands	6,537	5,546	2	3,657	418	245	0	645	578
Undistributed ³	228,490	255,883	1,139	136,810	25,784	3,556	8,320	58,269	22,003

¹ Special Meal Assistance program is combined with "School Lunch" program.

² Commodities are based on preliminary food orders for fiscal year 2001.

³ Undistributed amount reflects the difference between preliminary state earnings reports and federal obligations as of September 30, 2001. Undistributed amount under school lunch includes obligations for American Samoa and the Northern Marianas Islands.

NOTE: Data are based on obligations as reported September 30, 2001. Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, Budget Division, unpublished data. (This table was prepared February 2002.)

Table 375.—U.S. Department of Health and Human Services allocations for Head Start and enrollment in Head Start, by state or other area: Fiscal years 1998 to 2001

State or other area	1998		1999		2000		2001	
	Head Start allocations (in thousands)	Head Start enrollment ¹	Head Start allocations (in thousands)	Head Start enrollment ²	Head Start allocations (in thousands)	Head Start enrollment ³	Head Start allocations (in thousands)	Head Start enrollment ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, including outlying areas	\$4,232,433	822,316	\$4,502,423	829,958	\$5,102,907	857,657	\$6,004,717	905,235
Alabama	67,517	15,118	71,983	15,263	82,414	15,823	95,374	16,498
Alaska	8,209	1,261	8,786	1,281	9,738	1,297	11,656	1,586
Arizona	59,017	11,055	62,444	11,127	73,697	11,882	89,629	12,865
Arkansas	39,367	9,893	43,449	10,097	48,379	10,316	57,381	10,818
California	528,339	86,368	554,366	86,459	642,512	95,280	758,591	97,667
Colorado	42,368	8,863	46,602	9,135	52,226	9,333	61,805	9,826
Connecticut	35,244	6,476	37,906	6,825	41,674	6,857	47,931	7,207
Delaware	8,446	2,114	8,873	2,126	9,820	2,119	11,831	2,243
District of Columbia	18,276	3,295	19,201	3,279	20,926	3,345	23,203	3,343
Florida	159,055	30,285	169,996	30,792	195,696	32,389	236,056	34,657
Georgia	105,423	21,195	112,040	21,121	126,281	21,580	151,340	23,140
Hawaii	13,983	2,769	15,786	2,799	18,199	2,916	21,166	3,073
Idaho	13,058	2,231	14,121	2,266	16,098	2,387	20,158	2,890
Illinois	182,050	34,871	192,580	35,211	214,965	37,767	248,855	39,805
Indiana	61,337	12,930	65,226	13,057	72,467	13,323	85,241	14,256
Iowa	33,451	6,922	36,038	7,003	40,714	7,235	47,381	7,689
Kansas	31,299	7,175	32,958	7,000	37,061	7,447	44,951	7,897
Kentucky	71,283	15,163	76,409	15,281	85,198	15,701	99,054	16,419
Louisiana	94,565	20,402	100,196	20,703	110,318	20,975	128,484	21,969
Maine	17,233	3,537	18,695	3,618	20,378	3,631	24,770	3,958
Maryland	51,664	9,507	54,966	9,626	61,920	9,968	71,713	10,487
Massachusetts	73,664	11,877	78,544	12,094	85,917	12,250	99,675	13,004
Michigan	162,316	33,316	171,121	33,422	186,842	33,769	215,873	35,112
Minnesota	48,909	9,545	51,740	9,630	56,401	9,715	65,523	10,164
Mississippi	110,564	24,953	117,375	25,091	129,843	25,455	149,606	26,624
Missouri	73,482	15,415	78,622	16,191	93,475	16,574	108,305	17,718
Montana	12,292	2,555	13,839	2,678	15,267	2,703	18,944	2,971
Nebraska	21,318	4,335	23,890	4,518	26,660	4,571	32,142	4,982
Nevada	11,280	2,035	11,484	2,035	12,369	2,035	18,367	2,694
New Hampshire	8,512	1,382	9,114	1,425	9,838	1,425	12,388	1,632
New Jersey	89,319	14,201	94,945	14,443	104,743	14,567	120,245	15,329
New Mexico	32,470	7,012	35,363	7,108	38,374	7,135	45,919	7,618
New York	286,961	45,608	304,283	45,040	342,136	46,805	398,522	48,952
North Carolina	87,978	17,221	93,979	17,394	104,684	17,808	124,580	18,991
North Dakota	9,721	1,966	10,561	2,002	11,973	2,042	15,750	2,287
Ohio	168,724	36,300	178,271	36,454	196,684	38,261	226,942	38,072
Oklahoma	50,997	12,142	54,422	12,217	61,555	12,655	72,190	13,228
Oregon	37,909	5,400	40,118	5,480	46,071	5,771	54,785	9,129
Pennsylvania	154,046	28,902	165,674	29,124	181,844	29,650	209,346	31,104
Rhode Island	13,901	2,778	15,330	2,817	17,378	2,952	20,412	3,150
South Carolina	52,826	11,110	56,280	11,207	64,060	11,604	74,963	12,184
South Dakota	11,088	2,355	12,708	2,485	14,045	2,587	17,513	2,925
Tennessee	76,803	14,748	81,387	14,753	92,040	15,747	107,146	16,344
Texas	279,640	57,281	299,891	58,173	361,846	63,171	429,075	67,572
Utah	21,728	4,654	23,185	4,679	27,840	5,079	35,858	5,403
Vermont	8,900	1,404	9,691	1,438	10,514	1,438	12,553	1,573
Virginia	61,960	12,053	66,246	12,243	74,487	12,652	89,890	13,612
Washington	64,841	9,682	69,601	9,831	78,359	10,287	92,257	11,106
West Virginia	33,349	6,876	36,062	7,043	39,842	7,144	46,713	7,590
Wisconsin	63,218	12,905	67,582	13,113	72,177	12,953	83,337	13,478
Wyoming	6,421	1,452	7,546	1,500	8,187	1,468	10,760	1,757
Migrant programs	162,206	37,116	178,122	38,132	206,391	31,607	246,905	33,355
American Indian/Alaska Native programs	121,272	21,612	130,191	21,237	144,768	22,391	171,289	23,632
Outlying areas								
Puerto Rico	155,526	33,273	155,526	33,470	185,563	34,393	216,476	35,894
Pacific Territories	10,297	5,989	10,297	5,989	12,356	5,989	14,381	6,209
Virgin Islands	6,811	1,430	6,811	1,430	7,697	1,430	9,519	1,547

¹The distribution of enrollment by age was: 6 percent were 5 years old and over; 59 percent were 4-year-olds; 31 percent were 3-year-olds; and 4 percent were under 3 years of age. Handicapped children accounted for 13 percent in Head Start programs. The racial/ethnic composition was: American Indian/Alaska Native, 3 percent; Hispanic, 26 percent; Black, 36 percent; White, 32 percent; and Asian, 3 percent.

²The distribution of enrollment by age was: 6 percent were 5 years old and over; 59 percent were 4-year-olds; 31 percent were 3-year-olds; and 4 percent were under 3 years of age. Handicapped children accounted for 13 percent in Head Start programs. The racial/ethnic composition was: American Indian/Alaska Native, 3 percent; Hispanic, 27 percent; Black, 35 percent; White, 31 percent; and Asian, 3 percent.

³The distribution of enrollment by age was: 5 percent were 5 years old and over; 56 percent were 4-year-olds; 33 percent were 3-year-olds; and 6 percent were under 3 years of age. Handicapped children accounted for 13 percent in Head Start programs.

The racial/ethnic composition was: American Indian/Alaska Native, 3 percent; Hispanic, 29 percent; Black, 35 percent; White, 30 percent; Asian, 2 percent, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 1 percent.

⁴The distribution of enrollment by age was: 4 percent were 5 years old and over; 54 percent were 4-year-olds; 35 percent were 3-year-olds; and 7 percent were under 3 years of age. Handicapped children accounted for 13 percent in Head Start programs. The racial/ethnic composition was: American Indian/Alaska Native, 4 percent; Hispanic, 30 percent; Black, 34 percent; White, 30 percent; Asian, 2 percent, and Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 1 percent.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Office of Human Development Services. (This table was prepared March 2002.)