

Highlights

The federal government provides support for education well beyond programs funded through the Department of Education (ED). Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures,¹ was an estimated \$96.4 billion in fiscal year 1996 (FY 96), an increase of \$33.6 billion, or 54 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 29 percent between FY 90 and FY 96 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 96, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be \$70.9 billion—an increase of 37 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 15 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at \$25.6 billion, a rise of 129 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 96 and 92 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).
- Between FY 80 and FY 96, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 16 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 30 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 69 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 45 percent (see table 2B on page 7).
- Between FY 90 and FY 96, funds for elementary and secondary education increased 34 percent in constant dollars, other education funds increased 23 percent, research funds at colleges and universities increased 6

percent, and postsecondary funds declined 9 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 96, ED outlays totaled \$30.4 billion, reflecting an increase of 22 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 10 percent between FY 90 and FY 96. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and 43 percent in FY 96 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).
- Over 58 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 96. Another 19 percent was used for student support. The remaining 22 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (derived from tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).
- Schools and colleges derive about 11 percent (FY 96) of their revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated \$529.6 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 96, revenues from federal sources amounted to \$56.2 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to \$473.4 billion (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).
- The estimated federal share of expenditures of educational institutions declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 10 percent in FY 90, but rose to 11 percent in FY 96. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to 7 percent in FY 90, but rose to a little over 8 percent in FY 96. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 90 and over 14 percent in FY 96 (see tables 9A and 9B, pages 22–23).

¹ Definitions of federal tax expenditures and other technical terms are in the Definitions section of this report on page 29.

- In FYs 80, 86, 90, and 96, federal support was distributed across levels and other educational purposes as follows (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5 and tables 2A and 2B, pages 6–7):

Level	FY 80	FY 86	FY 90	FY 96 ¹
[In billions of current dollars]				
On-budget	\$34.5	\$39.7	\$51.6	\$70.9
Elementary and secondary	16.0	17.0	22.0	35.2
Postsecondary	11.1	11.1	13.7	14.8
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.6	3.4	4.9
Research at educational institutions	5.8	9.0	12.6	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds ²	4.9	8.4	11.2	25.6
Total	39.3	48.1	62.8	96.4
[In billions of constant FY 96 dollars]				
On-budget	\$65.2	\$54.8	\$61.5	\$70.9
Elementary and secondary	30.3	23.5	26.2	35.2
Postsecondary	21.0	15.3	16.3	14.8
Libraries, museums, and other	2.9	3.6	4.0	4.9
Research at educational institutions	11.0	12.4	15.0	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds ²	9.2	11.6	13.3	25.6
Total	74.4	66.4	74.8	96.4

¹ Estimated.

² Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. For more detailed discussion see Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds section on pages 12–14.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 96 were (see table 3, page 9):

Agency	FY 80	FY 86	FY 90	FY 96 ¹
[In billions of current dollars]				
Dept. of Education	\$13.1	\$17.7	\$23.2	\$30.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	5.1	8.0	12.8
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	5.0	6.3	9.1
Dept. of Labor	1.9	2.0	2.5	4.1
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.4	3.6	3.7
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.7
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.6
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.1	0.8	1.4
Dept. of the Interior	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
[In billions of constant FY 96 dollars]				
Dept. of Education	\$24.9	\$24.5	\$27.6	\$30.4
Dept. of Health and Human Services	10.6	7.0	9.5	12.8
Dept. of Agriculture	8.6	7.0	7.5	9.1
Dept. of Labor	3.5	2.7	3.0	4.1
Dept. of Defense	3.0	4.6	4.3	3.7
Dept. of Energy	3.0	3.0	3.1	2.7
National Science Foundation	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.4	1.5	0.9	1.4
Dept. of the Interior	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7

¹ Estimated.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A and B in appendix.)

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Introduction

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.² The U.S. Department of Education was created in May 1980. Most of the programs in the Department of Education were formerly in the Office of Education in the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs residing in other federal departments and agencies having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes. The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975 (see tables A and C, pages 33 and 36 in appendix).

Assembling data on federal funds for education is difficult for a number of reasons. First, federal education programs are found in dozens of federal departments and agencies. Although some consolidation of education programs in one federal agency was achieved with the establishment of the U.S. Department of Education, many large and significant federal education programs remain outside the Department. In order to provide a more complete account of federal support for education, the education support from other federal agencies has been included.

A second complicating factor is that many federal programs involving education have other primary purposes. For example, education-related programs range from cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad to some major training institutions, such as the Foreign Service Institute and the FBI Academy. A variety of concerns—ranging from reducing poverty in programs like Head Start to veterans' assistance—are addressed, in part, through federal education programs (see table C, page 36 in appendix).

Also in the Medicare program there are education-related programs. These programs are called “direct medical education” (DME) and “indirect medical education” (IME). Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide the costs of these Medicare programs since fiscal year 1990 (FY 90). Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but these programs did exist and were funded since the 1960s. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 96. For more de-

tails see the Sources and Methodology section (see pages 25–27).

Third, off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation are sometimes overlooked or misunderstood, but contribute a significant share of total support for education (see pages 12–14).

The fourth factor is estimated federal tax expenditures related to education, which in this report include only reductions in tax revenue received by the federal government due to deductions, exemptions, and credits allowable in the tax code. Education programs can be supported either by direct funding or by indirect funding mechanisms such as tax expenditures (see page 15). Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

It is also important to note that FY 96 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 96 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*.

To the extent possible, outlays were used in this report rather than obligations, with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. *Outlays* are the actual amount of dollars spent. *Obligations* are spending commitments by the federal government that will require outlays either immediately or in the future.³

This report has put federal education funding into three categories: on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs.

1. *On-budget funding* for federal programs is generally set through Congressional appropriations.

2. *Off-budget support* is federal money that has been excluded from the budget by law. Off-budget support in this report is the loan volume in the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program.

3. *Nonfederal funds generated by federal programs* result from federal loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through various private and public sources. The nonfederal funds are not recorded in the federal budget, but contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives

² Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1995* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995*.

³ A more detailed description is in the Definitions section, page 29.

and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to postsecondary education.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons, based on the federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*. The inflation index rose 89.2 percent between FY 80 and FY 96. Additional technical information appears in the Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) plans to continue publishing an annual report on federal funds for education. Other reports on federal funds for education that have been published through the U.S. Department of Education are *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* (Office of Planning, Budget, and Evaluation); *Federal*

Support for Education, various years (NCES); and *Digest of Education Statistics*, Chapter IV, various years (NCES).

This report has received extensive reviews by individuals within and outside the Department of Education. The author gratefully acknowledges their time and expert advice. Within the Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI), Thomas D. Snyder, Mary J. Frase, W. Vance Grant, and Frank Johnson reviewed the manuscript. Phil Carr designed the cover. Also within the Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, Kirk Siegwarth reviewed the manuscript. Outside reviewers were Jay Noell from the Congressional Budget Office, whose advice and help were much appreciated, and Aromie Noe from the Office of Management and Budget.

Federal Support for Education

Growth of Federal On-Budget Funds, Off-Budget Support, and Nonfederal Funds: 1965 through 1996

Federal support for education is estimated to be \$96.4 billion in fiscal year 1996 (FY 96), an increase of 145 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 30 percent. Federal education support includes federal program funds (on-budget), off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation but excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. (See tables 1A, 1B, and table A in appendix.)

Even after adjusting for inflation, federal on-budget program funding for education rose dramatically between FY 65 and FY 75, amounting to an increase of 204 percent for elementary and secondary education; 256 percent for postsecondary education; 139 percent for other education, which includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research; and almost 5 percent for research at educational institutions (see figure 2 and table A in appendix). Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation grew from virtually nothing in FY 65 to \$4.0 billion in 1996 dollars in FY 75.

Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except those for other education, which dropped over 36 percent, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation for student loans, which grew rapidly (132 percent). Because of the expansion of the student loans programs—in part through the Middle Income Student Assistance Act of 1978, which made all students eligible for subsidies regardless of need—off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation rose from \$4.0 billion in FY 75 to \$9.2 billion in FY 80 (constant 1996 dollars).

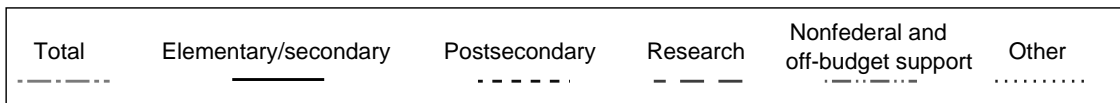
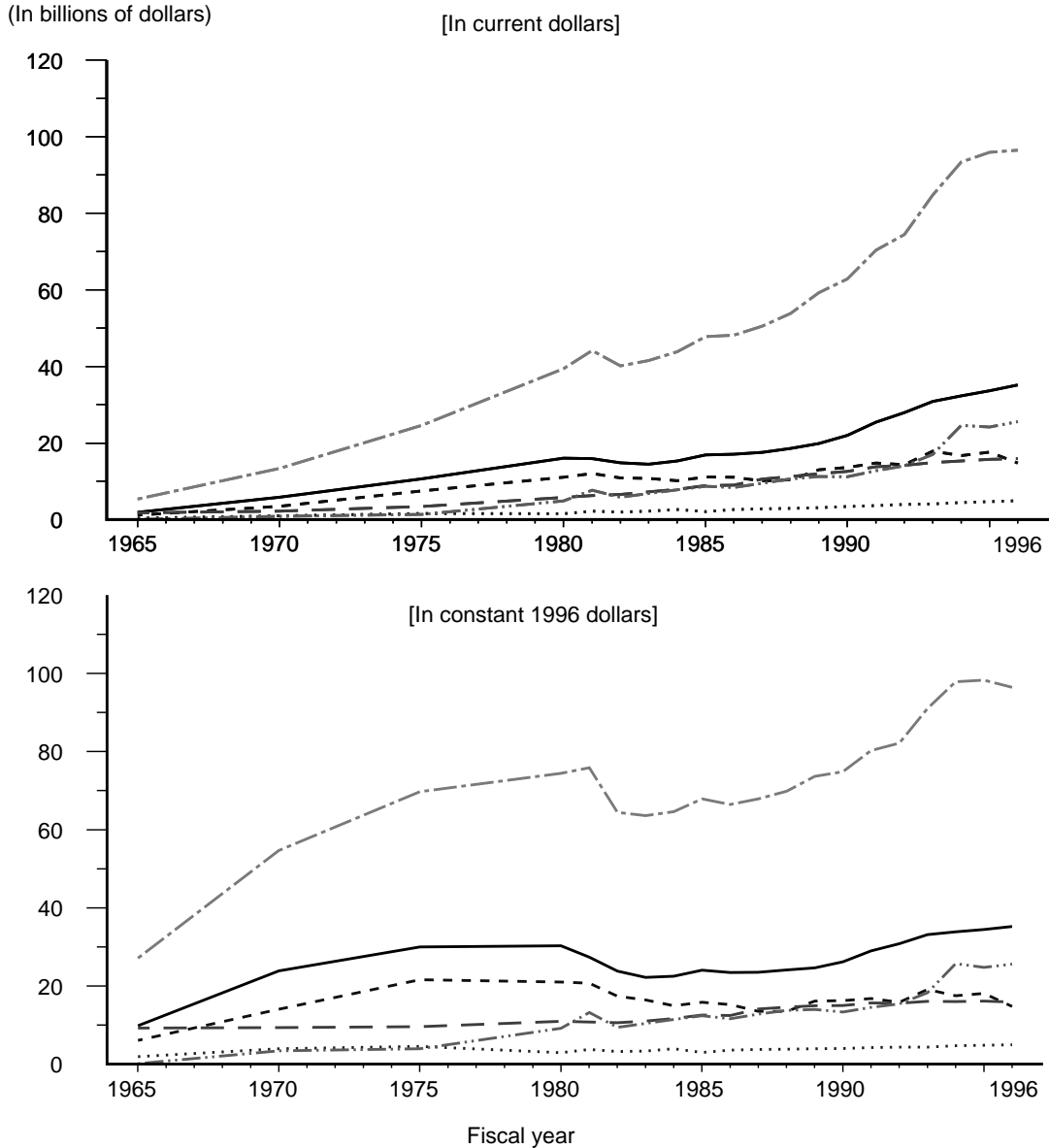
After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in constant dollars, reflecting increases in support for elementary and secondary education, other education, and research at colleges and universities. Other education went

up and down in constant dollars during the early 1980s and began to rise in FY 86. However, postsecondary education did not show any increase until FY 89, then dropped in FY 92, went up in FY 93, and then dropped again in FY 94 through FY 96. The main reason for the decline following 1980 was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs. Another reason for the drop is the Federal Family Education Loan program. Lower interest rates, defaults on student loans, and special allowance payments to lenders reduced costs in FY 96 (see tables A and C in appendix).

Between FY 80 and FY 83, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation dropped almost 15 percent after adjustment for inflation (see table 2B and table A in appendix). This change reflects the effects of a substantial drop in on-budget program funds for education (19 percent) and an increase of almost 14 percent in the volume of off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. After 1983, the total of federal on-budget funds, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation began to rise again, increasing 52 percent by 1996 after adjustment for inflation (see table A in appendix). This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (58 percent), “other” education (46 percent), research at colleges and universities (44 percent), and an increase of 145 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 33 percent between FY 83 and FY 96 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real dollars between FY 80 and FY 96 (179 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.

Figure 1.--Federal program support for education, by level or other educational purpose, nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation, and off-budget support: Fiscal years 1965 to 1996



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1965 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996; and unpublished data.

**Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1996**

[Amounts in billions of **current** dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 *	Percent change, FY 86 to FY 96 *	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 *
	1980	1986	1990	1996 *			
Total	\$39.3	\$48.1	\$62.8	\$96.4	145.1	100.3	53.5
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	39.7	51.6	70.9	105.4	78.3	37.3
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4.9	8.4	11.2	25.6	427.0	204.8	128.7

* Estimated.

**Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1996**

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 96 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 *	Percent change, FY 86 to FY 96 *	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 *
	1980	1986	1990	1996 *			
Total	\$74.4	\$66.4	\$74.8	\$96.4	29.6	45.2	29.0
Federal programs, on-budget	65.2	54.8	61.5	70.9	8.6	29.2	15.3
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.2	11.6	13.3	25.6	178.6	120.9	92.1

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Constant dollars are based on the composite deflator used in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

Federal Program Support for Education, On-Budget

Federal education program funds are estimated to be \$70.9 billion for FY 96. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 105 percent between FY 80 and FY 96. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 9 percent between FY 80 and FY 96 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 12 years, rising by 33 percent in constant dollars between 1983 and 1996, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix). Almost half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1996.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, \$35.2 billion or 50 percent in FY 96. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 16 percent between FY 80 and FY 96 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decrease in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received \$14.8 billion of federal program support, or about 21 percent of federal education funds in FY 96. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1996 (30 percent). The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs. The

first program, the old GI Bill in the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, was limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. In FY 80, \$1.6 billion was spent, but in FY 96 no funds were spent. The second program, Social Security postsecondary benefits program in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, was phased out in August 1985. In FY 80, \$1.6 billion was spent in Social Security postsecondary benefits. Another reason for the decline is that federal payments for interest rates on student loans while borrowers are in school and the grace period have gone down.

Federal support for research conducted at universities and at university-administered research and development centers accounted for \$15.9 billion, or 22 percent of the total share of on-budget funds for FY 96. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 45 percent between FY 80 and FY 96.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about \$4.9 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 69 percent from FY 80 to FY 96, after adjustment for inflation. The "other" education programs fluctuated in the early 1980s, but have risen since FY 86 (see figure 1 and table A in appendix).

Table 2A.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1996

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1986	1990	1996 *	FY 80 to FY 96 *	FY 83 to FY 96 *	FY 86 to FY 96 *	FY 90 to FY 96 *
Total	\$34.5	\$34.7	\$39.7	\$51.6	\$70.9	105.4	104.1	78.3	37.3
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	17.0	22.0	35.2	119.6	142.3	106.5	60.1
Postsecondary education	11.1	10.8	11.1	13.7	14.8	33.2	37.7	33.8	8.4
Other	1.5	2.2	2.6	3.4	4.9	219.1	124.2	88.6	46.1
Research at educational institutions	5.8	7.2	9.0	12.6	15.9	174.3	119.9	76.6	26.2

* Estimated.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1996

[Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1986	1990	1996*	FY 80 to FY 96*	FY 83 to FY 96*	FY 86 to FY 96*	FY 90 to FY 96*
Total	\$65.2	\$53.1	\$54.8	\$61.5	\$70.9	8.6	33.3	29.2	15.3
Elementary and secondary	30.3	22.2	23.5	26.2	35.2	16.1	58.3	49.6	34.5
Postsecondary education	21.0	16.5	15.3	16.3	14.8	-29.6	-10.1	-3.1	-8.9
Other	2.9	3.4	3.6	4.0	4.9	68.7	46.5	36.7	22.7
Research at educational institutions	11.0	11.1	12.4	15.0	15.9	45.0	43.7	28.0	6.0

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

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 United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

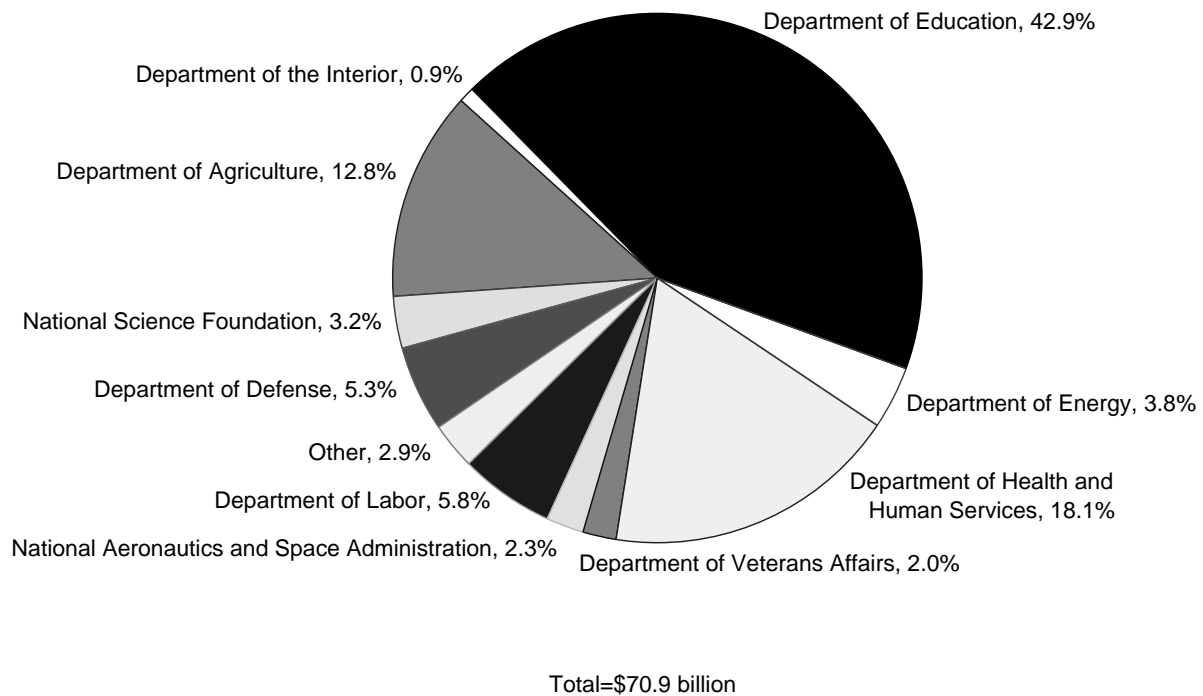
Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 96 program funds were \$30.4 billion—43 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—\$6.8 billion, or 43 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 9 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 96, education spending changes varied greatly among federal departments and agencies (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). For example, education spending by the Department of Veterans Affairs declined from \$4.4 billion to \$1.4 billion (68 percent) between FY 80 and FY 96, after adjustment for inflation. The reason for the decline is the termination of the Department of Veterans Affairs' largest education program, the old GI Bill, limited to individuals with active military service before 1977. However, the new GI Bill, which was enacted in October 1984, established two new peacetime educational programs, which increased 198 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY

96. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from \$0.5 billion to \$1.6 billion, an increase of 236 percent between FY 80 and FY 96 (see table 3). NASA education spending has shown a large increase because of more federal spending on research (see table C in appendix).

Of the 10 largest providers of federal education program funding, seven had an increase in federal spending, after adjusting for inflation, between FY 80 and FY 96. Only the Department of Veterans Affairs, the Department of Energy, and the Department of the Interior showed a decrease. However, between FY 90 and FY 96 the Department of Veterans Affairs showed an increase (60 percent). The agencies that showed the largest percentage increases in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 96 were NASA (236 percent), National Science Foundation (47 percent), Department of Defense (26 percent), Department of Education (22 percent), Department of Health and Human Services (21 percent), and Department of Labor (17 percent). Between FY 90 and FY 96 the Department of Defense (13 percent), the Department of Energy (11 percent), and the Department of the Interior (10 percent) registered a decrease after adjusting for inflation.

**Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency:
Fiscal year 1996**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*; and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1994, 1995, and 1996*.

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1986, 1990, and 1996
[Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 86		FY 90		FY 96*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	\$65.2	100.0	\$54.8	100.0	\$61.5	100.0	\$70.9	100.0	8.6	15.3
Dept. of Education (ED)	24.9	38.1	24.5	44.6	27.6	44.9	30.4	42.9	22.3	10.1
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	10.6	16.3	7.0	12.8	9.5	15.4	12.8	18.1	20.8	35.4
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	8.6	13.2	7.0	12.7	7.5	12.1	9.1	12.8	5.1	21.7
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.5	5.4	2.7	5.0	3.0	4.9	4.1	5.8	16.5	37.3
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	3.0	4.5	4.6	8.4	4.3	7.0	3.7	5.3	26.1	-13.3
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.0	4.7	3.0	5.5	3.1	5.0	2.7	3.8	-10.4	-10.8
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.2	46.8	18.6
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.2	1.3	2.1	1.6	2.3	235.7	24.6
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.4	6.8	1.5	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.4	2.0	-67.5	60.2
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.8	1.3	0.6	1.1	0.8	1.2	0.7	0.9	-19.4	-10.5
All other federal agencies	4.3	6.7	1.7	3.0	1.7	2.8	2.0	2.9	-53.4	16.3

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table B in appendix for current dollars.

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 United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Elementary and Secondary Programs

Almost 44 percent of the \$35.2 billion spent by the federal government in FY 96 on elementary and secondary education came from the Department of Education (ED) (see table C in appendix). Some of ED's major programs in elementary and secondary education are: Education for the Disadvantaged (the second largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program (20 percent)); Special Education; School Improvement programs, which among some of these programs are the Safe and Drug-Free Schools programs and the Eisenhower Professional Development program and the Innovative Education program; Vocational and Adult Education; and Impact Aid.

The Department of Agriculture, the second largest provider for elementary and secondary education activities (23 percent), funds the child nutrition programs (the largest federally funded elementary and secondary education programs (22 percent)). Among other federal agencies with substantial outlays in elementary and secondary education is the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) (15 percent), which funds the Head Start program for preschool children who are disadvantaged and also provides support to students under 19 who are covered by Social Security Benefit programs. HHS also funds the Aid

for Dependent Children (AFDC) work programs created by the Family Support Act of 1988, which provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills training programs for parents with dependent children on AFDC. The Department of Labor provides for classroom training and other programs through the Job Training Partnership Act, including the Job Corps program. These programs provide basic literacy and vocational skills training for educationally and economically disadvantaged youths. The Department of Defense (DOD) operates a large number of schools for children whose parents are U.S. military personnel stationed overseas or at certain installations in the United States. The Overseas Dependents Schools program is DOD's largest elementary and secondary program. The Department of the Interior provides funds for education and welfare services for American Indians through programs in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. The Department of Veterans Affairs funds vocational and job training programs for disabled service members and veterans.

Postsecondary Programs, On-Budget

Among federal agencies, the Department of Education is the primary provider of funds for postsecondary education (excluding research), spending \$11.4 billion, or 77 percent of the \$14.8 billion of federal support for post-

secondary education in FY 96. The largest federal programs in postsecondary education are ED's Student Financial Assistance (SFA) programs and the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program, formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan (GSL) program. The on-budget funding of the FFEL program primarily includes special allowances to lenders, in-school subsidized interest payments, and payments for loan defaults. The SFA and FFEL funds made available through nonfederal organizations as a result of these programs are included under nonfederal support. ED also has a new program, Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program, that was phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized this new program. FDSL will provide loans to students primarily through postsecondary institutions using capital raised by the U.S. Treasury rather than through private lenders and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. Although these capital amounts are not considered on-budget, the subsidy costs associated with them are considered as an on-budget outlay. The second largest provider of postsecondary education, the Department of Veterans Affairs, funds programs under the new GI Bill (Montgomery Bill) for veterans and members of the Selected Reserve Armed Forces. The Department of Health and Human Services, the third largest provider, supports college education through its Health Training programs and National Institutes of Health training grants. The Department of Defense, the fourth largest provider of funds for postsecondary education, provides funds for tuition assistance for military personnel, operation of service academies, the Senior Reserve Officer Training Corps, and professional development for officers.

Other Education Programs

Other education programs provide funds for special institutions, libraries, professional development at specific

institutes, and a variety of cultural activities conducted in this country and abroad and some miscellaneous research. In FY 96, almost two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and over 8 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. Next are the Agency for International Development and the Library of Congress. The Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency, established through the National Service Trust Act of 1993, provides education grants of up to \$4,725 per year to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during, or after postsecondary education starting in FY 94. The Department of Health and Human Services, National Archives and Records Administration, Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 96 was the Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research program (52 percent) funded through the Department of Education.

Research

The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) funds large amounts of research at universities and university-sponsored research and development centers. HHS expended \$6.8 billion, or 43 percent of the \$15.9 billion of federal support going to research in FY 96, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy (\$2.7 billion) and the National Science Foundation (\$2.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The Department of Defense (\$1.7 billion) and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (\$1.6 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding \$1 billion in FY 96. The Department of Education provided \$336 million in FY 96 (see table 4 and table C in appendix).

Table 4.—The largest on-budget education program activities, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980, 1986, 1990, and 1996
[Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96*
	FY 80	FY 86	FY 90	FY 96*		
Elementary and secondary						
Total	\$30.3	\$23.5	\$26.2	\$35.2	16.1	34.5
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.4	5.3	5.9	7.6	19.7	29.0
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	6.1	4.7	5.4	7.1	22.9	32.9
Head Start (HHS)	1.4	1.4	1.7	3.5	154.2	105.0
Special education (ED)	1.6	2.2	1.9	3.5	125.9	82.4
Training programs (DOL)	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.0	14.9	42.7
School improvement programs (ED)	1.5	0.9	1.4	1.6	6.8	12.6
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.5	-7.1	-2.8
Job Corps (DOL)	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.1	23.3	24.5
Payments to states for AFDC work programs (HHS)	—	—	0.5	1.0	—	75.4
Impact aid (ED)	1.3	0.9	1.0	0.8	-36.4	-14.6
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.6	1.0	1.0	0.8	27.4	-20.7
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.4	3.0	2.7	3.6	-43.5	30.7
Postsecondary education						
Total (on-budget)	\$21.0	15.3	\$16.3	\$14.8	-29.6	-8.9
Student financial assistance (ED)	7.0	6.3	7.0	7.4	6.2	4.9
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.7	4.6	5.2	2.4	-11.0	-54.5
Other postsecondary programs	11.4	4.4	4.0	5.0	-55.8	25.9
Other						
Total	\$2.9	\$3.6	\$4.0	\$4.9	68.7	22.7
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.8	1.8	2.1	2.6	221.2	22.4
Other education programs	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.3	10.6	23.0
Research						
Total	\$11.0	\$12.4	\$15.0	\$15.9	45.0	6.0
Research (HHS)	3.9	4.6	5.8	6.8	71.4	15.9
Research (DOE)	2.8	3.0	3.0	2.7	-3.0	-10.1
Research (NSF)	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	44.9	20.0
Research (DOD)	1.2	1.9	2.2	1.7	35.7	-25.8
Research (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.6	235.7	24.6
Other research programs	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	-0.1	20.2

*Estimated.
—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See table C in appendix for current dollars. See table 3 for the names of federal agencies abbreviated above.

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 United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Off-Budget Support and Nonfederal Funds Generated by Federal Legislation

Federal support for education extends beyond those amounts included in the U.S. Budget. To measure the impact of the federal role in supporting education, one must also take into account nonfederal funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Even though nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of this support in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student loans made by banks and public and private lending authorities. This responsibility may result in additional federal spending which has to be financed by taxes, borrowing, or other means. Almost all education-related, nonfederal funding occurs in the area of loans for postsecondary students.

Nonfederal funds in this report have both nonfederal and on-budget funding components. The Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program subsidizes and guarantees low-interest loans to students and parents. The on-budget components include the interest paid to the lender while the borrower is in school, and if required, a special allowance paid to lenders. The federal government pays interest subsidies to some 7,100 lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to 36 state and private guaranty agencies who serve as insurance intermediaries between the government and FFEL lenders for loan defaults. If the borrower defaults on the loan, there is another on-budget component. This is the amount of the loan for which the lender must be reimbursed. The nonfederal funds component is the capital provided by private lenders for student loans. This program was reduced beginning in the 1994–95 school year and being supplemented by the Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, which was recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan Program. In addition to the creation of Direct Loans, the Student Loan Reform Act (SLRA) of 1993 mandates major changes in the FFEL program, including new fees for lenders and holders of some FFEL loans and new risk-sharing structures, under which states, loan holders, and guaranty agencies are responsible for some loan default costs. The SLRA also lowers FFEL borrower interest rates and origination fees.

The new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program (William D. Ford Direct Loans) is a streamlined student loan system that began making loans as of July 1, 1994, and began to operate along with the FFEL system. The FDSL program had approximately 7 percent of the total

new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL program loans) in 1994–95, and expanded to 33 percent in 1995–96 and is projected to expand to 50 percent in 1996–97. Under the FDSL program, loan capital is provided directly by the federal government, using Treasury borrowing, rather than through federal subsidization of private lenders and state-level guaranty agencies. The government's ability to borrow funds at relatively low interest rates and its ability to contract for low cost loan servicing may make the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support includes administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support is the capital provided by the federal government for student loans.

The Perkins Loans program (formerly the Direct/Defense Loans), initially authorized under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, currently has some 2,700 participating institutions that administer the Perkins Loans revolving funds. These revolving funds have been built up over 30 years of federal capital contributions (these are the on-budget funds), with institutions providing one dollar for every nine federal dollars (the institutions' contributions are the nonfederal funds). In 1992, amendments changed the institutional match to 50 percent for low-default schools participating in the expanded lending option; 25 percent for all others. There are also Perkins Loans cancellations payments which are related to cancellation of loan obligations of borrowers. Institutional funds are reimbursed by the federal government for debts cancelled as a result of a borrower engaging in certain public service occupations, such as teaching in Head Start programs, full-time law enforcement, nursing, special education teachers, or military service in areas of hostility. These cancellations payments are on-budget funds. The annual maximum amount a student can borrow under the Perkins Loans program is \$3,000 for undergraduates and \$5,000 for graduate and professional students.

The Income Contingent Loan (ICL) program, created by the Higher Education Amendments of 1986, was a demonstration project that had a 10-institution limit on participation. These 10 institutions were required to match federal capital contributions at the rate of one institutional dollar for every nine federal dollars. On July 1, 1992, the ICL program was repealed by the Higher Education Act Amendments and the remaining funds were transferred to

the Perkins Loans, College Work-Study, and the Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant programs. One feature of the former ICL repayment program became a standard feature in student loans in the 1993 Student Loan Reform Act, which is that the repayment program allows a student to take a low-paying, community-oriented job without the fear of defaulting. Both the Perkins Loans and the ICL have revolving loan funds, for making new loans and for collecting loans, that the institutions are responsible for administering. The federal capital contributions to the Perkins Loans and the ICL programs are the on-budget funds and the institutions' capital contributions are the nonfederal funds.

The State Student Incentive Grant (SSIG) program provides incentives to states to develop state-level, need-based postsecondary student grant and community service work-study programs. Federal funds are matched by state contributions on a dollar-for-dollar basis, although some states choose to overmatch. When the program was first authorized in 1972, fewer than 30 states had undergraduate grant programs. Now all states participate and state expenditures have continued to expand, even as federal funding has dropped or remained level.

Under the Work-Study program, the Department of Education makes grants to participating institutions to help pay salaries of undergraduate and graduate students working part-time, typically in on-campus jobs. In 1992, the institutional-matching share was 30 percent. In 1993, 1994, 1995, and 1996 the institutional-matching share was 25 percent or 50 percent in the case of private for-profit employers. Institutions are required to use at least 5 percent of their work-study allocation to pay students employed in community service jobs beginning in award year 1994–95.

The Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant (SEOG) program is “campus-based” like the Work-Study program in that they both are administered primarily by the participating institutions using yearly allocations of federal funds. The SEOG program provides grant assistance to undergraduate students who demonstrate need under a statutory need-analysis system. Beginning in 1993, the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant. The SEOG program provides grant assistance of up to \$4,000 per academic year to undergraduate students with demonstrated financial need.

Some \$25.6 billion in off-budget support and non-federal funds that are generated by federal legislation and do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 96. These funds constituted 27 percent of the total federal support for education. These funds associated with postsecondary education, combined with on-budget postsecondary education programs and research, amounted to \$56.3 billion in FY 96, or about 58 percent of the total federal support for education (see tables 5A, 5B, and table A in appendix).

Under the FFEL program, new student loans totaling \$14.8 billion were made in FY 96. The FDSL loans accounted for \$10.4 billion in FY 96 and the Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional \$0.03 billion in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 96, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with \$0.03 billion in state-appropriated SSIG expenditures used to match federal funds. The nonfederal share of the SEOG program amounted to \$0.2 billion and under the Work-Study program, employer contributions to student earnings amounted to \$0.2 billion.

**Table 5A.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**
[Amounts in millions of current dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ¹
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 96 ¹		
Total	\$4,855.7	\$11,187.2	\$25,588.6	427.0	128.7
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	10,391.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	14,760.0	221.0	36.3
Perkins loans	31.8	15.0	31.1	-2.1	107.1
Income Contingent loans ²	—	0.5	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	76.5	59.2	31.4	-59.0	-46.9
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	48.8	184.6	—	278.3
Work-study aid	149.4	237.7	190.5	27.5	-19.8

¹ Estimated.

² Closed in 1992.

—Not applicable.

**Table 5B.—Off-budget support and nonfederal funds for education generated by federal legislation:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**
[Amounts in millions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ¹
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 96 ¹		
Total	\$9,184.9	\$13,321.1	\$25,588.6	178.6	92.1
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	10,391.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	8,697.5	12,891.0	14,760.0	69.7	14.5
Perkins loans	60.1	17.9	31.1	-48.3	74.0
Income Contingent loans ²	—	0.6	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	144.7	70.5	31.4	-78.3	-55.4
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	58.1	184.6	—	217.7
Work-study aid	282.6	283.0	190.5	-32.6	-32.7

¹ Estimated.

² Closed in 1992.

—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data. (See table A in appendix.)

Estimated Federal Tax Expenditures to Support Education

Federal support for education also comes indirectly through the U.S. tax code. For example, deductions allowed for state and local taxes—major sources of local education funding—on federal income tax returns reduce federal revenues and are known as federal tax expenditures. At the same time, tax expenditures reduce the burden of school support on individual taxpayers, mainly taxpayers who itemize their deductions. Some of these federal education tax expenditures are deductions of charitable contributions to educational institutions; exclusions of scholarships, fellowships, and GI Bill benefits from taxable income; personal exemption status on parents' federal income taxes for dependent students over 19 years of age; and exemption from federal taxes of interest income from state and local school bonds and student loan bonds.

Altogether federal tax expenditures on education were estimated at \$21.6 billion in FY 90, reflecting a decrease of 14 percent since 1980, after adjusting for inflation. Although there were fluctuations from year to year during

this period, there was a significant drop in FY 88 (see table A in appendix). The Tax Reform Act of 1986 may have curtailed tax subsidies in several ways. First, it eliminated or restricted certain deductions and exemptions. Second, increases in the standard deduction may have turned many former itemizers into nonitemizers, reducing the subsidy value of such items as the deductibility of local school property taxes. And third, marginal tax rates have been reduced, shifting taxpayers into lower brackets and lowering the value of all remaining deductions, exclusions, and exemptions.

The reason for referring to these subsidies as “tax expenditures” is that the benefits provided by the federal government through tax preferences are equivalent to benefits that could be provided in the form of direct federal outlays for education. Consequently, federal tax subsidies should be taken into account when providing a comprehensive assessment of federal financial support for education.

**Table 6.—Estimated federal tax expenditures for education:
Fiscal years 1975 to 1990**

[Amounts in billions of **current** and **constant** FY 96 dollars]

Estimated federal tax expenditures	FY 75	FY 80	FY 85	FY 89	FY 90	Percent change, FY 80 to FY 90	Percent change, FY 89 to FY 90
In current dollars	\$8.6	\$13.3	\$18.0	\$16.9	\$18.1	36.2	7.4
In constant dollars	24.3	25.2	25.6	21.0	21.6	-14.3	2.9

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, contractor reports by Stephen M. Barro: “Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to 1984,” “Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988,” and “Estimates of Federal Tax Expenditures for Education, Selected Fiscal Years, FY 1975 to FY 1990.” (See table A in appendix.)

Recipients of Federal Education Support

Not all federal education support goes directly to schools, colleges, universities or other traditional education institutions. Some goes directly to students (for school costs, for out-of-pocket expenses, and off-campus housing), some to banks and other lenders (to pay interest subsidies and default costs on guaranteed loans), some for direct federal services (such as military academies or overseas dependents schools), and some for other institutions such as libraries or museums.

Recipients of federal education support are grouped in the following categories in this report: local education agencies (LEAs), state education agencies (SEAs), students, institutions of higher education (IHEs), and the federal government (FED), which itself is a recipient of fed-

eral education funds when it spends directly for education and related activities. (See figure 3, and tables 7A, 7B, and tables D, E, and F in appendix). Also tabulated are "multiple" recipients, a category used to capture federal funds available to more than one type of eligible recipient, and "other" recipients, a category that includes Indian tribes, private nonprofit agencies, and banks.

The initial recipient of federal education funds is frequently not the ultimate recipient of the funds. For example, SEAs apply for and receive federal aid that they pass on to their LEAs, while much federal student assistance is channeled through colleges to students who then spend it on tuition and books and room and board at the same IHEs.

**Table 7A.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**
[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 96 ¹		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ¹
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent		
Total	\$39.3	100.0	\$62.8	100.0	\$96.4	100.0	145.1	53.5
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	20.4	21.2	86.9	47.2
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.2	5.4	274.4	58.8
College students ²	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	18.7	19.3	104.3	76.9
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	30.6	31.7	172.2	49.8
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.1	3.2	126.7	29.2
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	10.4	10.8	314.6	88.5
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	8.0	8.3	189.9	18.9

¹ Estimated.

² This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See methodology section for estimation procedures.

**Table 7B.—Federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**

[Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 96 ¹		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ¹
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent		
Total	\$74.4	100.0	\$74.8	100.0	\$96.4	100.0	29.6	29.0
Local education agencies	20.7	27.8	16.5	22.1	20.4	21.2	-1.2	23.6
State education agencies	2.6	3.5	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.4	98.0	33.3
College students ²	17.3	23.2	12.6	16.8	18.7	19.3	8.0	48.6
Institutions of higher education	21.3	28.6	24.3	32.5	30.6	31.7	43.9	25.8
Federal government	2.6	3.5	2.9	3.9	3.1	3.2	19.9	8.5
Multiple types	4.8	6.4	6.6	8.8	10.4	10.8	119.2	58.3
Other	5.2	7.0	8.0	10.7	8.0	8.3	53.3	-0.2

¹ Estimated.

² This includes estimated off-campus spending by students. See Sources and Methodology section for estimation procedures.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

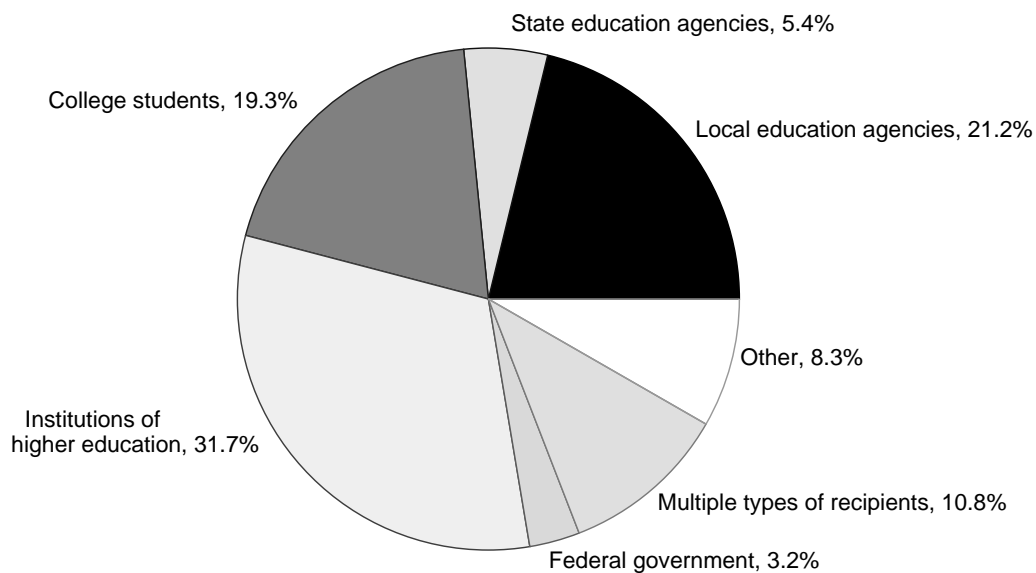
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Federal support to education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to \$96.4 billion in FY 96. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, multiple recipients, other, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 30 percent between FY 80 and FY 96, after adjustment for inflation, but there were significant differences among the recipient categories. Funds received by LEAs remained relatively stable, after adjustment for inflation. There was sizeable growth from FY 80 to FY 96 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to multiple recipients and SEAs was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the “other” category rose by 53 percent

between FY 80 and FY 96. Much of this funding went to financial institutions to support the Federal Family Education Loan program (see tables 8A, 8B, and tables D and F in appendix).

In FY 96 (see tables 8A and 8B), LEAs received most of the elementary and secondary education funds and 21 percent of all federal education support. Students received the largest portion of support at the postsecondary education level and SEAs received the highest proportion at the “other” education level. IHEs received virtually all of the research funds. IHEs were also the largest recipient of total federal support (32 percent). Most of the off-budget support and nonfederal funds went to college students and IHEs.

**Figure 3.--Total federal support for education,
by type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal year 1996**



Total = \$96.4 billion

Note: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1994, 1995, and 1996*; and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 96 (see table F in appendix), ED was the largest provider of federal funds for LEA and SEA recipients. The largest provider for “students” was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department of Education (ED). The largest provider for IHEs was off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by programs administered by the Department

of Education and the Department of Health and Human Services; for the federal category, the Department of Defense; for the multiple category of recipients, the Department of Health and Human Services and the Department of Labor, and for the “other” category of recipients, the off-budget support, the nonfederal funds, and the Department of Education.

**Table 8A.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	\$39.3	\$10.9	\$1.4	\$9.1	\$11.2	\$1.4	\$2.5	\$2.8
Elementary and secondary	16.0	10.9	0.9	1.6	(1)	0.7	1.9	(1)
Postsecondary	11.1	—	0.1	5.4	3.8	0.2	0.3	1.3
Other	1.5	(1)	0.3	(1)	(1)	0.5	0.3	0.4
Research	5.8	—	—	—	5.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	4.9	—	0.1	2.1	1.6	—	—	1.0
1990 total	62.8	13.9	3.3	10.5	20.4	2.4	5.5	6.7
Elementary and secondary	22.0	13.9	1.2	0.7	0.1	1.4	4.5	0.1
Postsecondary	13.7	—	0.3	4.9	4.0	0.2	0.6	3.7
Other	3.4	(1)	1.5	(1)	—	0.8	0.4	0.6
Research	12.6	—	—	—	12.6	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	11.2	—	0.2	4.9	3.7	—	—	2.4
1996 total ²	96.4	20.4	5.2	18.7	30.6	3.1	10.4	8.0
Elementary and secondary	35.2	20.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	9.0	(1)
Postsecondary	14.8	—	0.1	6.9	5.2	0.2	0.6	1.8
Other	4.9	(1)	2.2	(1)	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	25.6	—	0.5	10.4	9.2	—	—	5.4

¹ \$50 million or less.

² Estimated.

—Not applicable.

**Table 8B.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996**

[Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Mul- tiple	Other
1980 total	\$74.4	\$20.7	\$2.6	\$17.3	\$21.3	\$2.6	\$4.8	\$5.2
Elementary and secondary	30.3	20.7	1.6	3.0	(1)	1.4	3.6	(1)
Postsecondary	21.0	—	0.2	10.2	7.2	0.3	0.6	2.5
Other	2.9	(1)	0.6	(1)	(1)	0.9	0.6	0.8
Research	11.0	—	—	—	11.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.2	—	0.2	4.0	3.1	—	—	1.9
1990 total	74.8	16.5	3.9	12.6	24.3	2.9	6.6	8.0
Elementary and secondary	26.2	16.5	1.5	0.9	0.1	1.7	5.4	0.1
Postsecondary	16.3	—	0.3	5.9	4.7	0.2	0.7	4.4
Other	4.0	(1)	1.8	(1)	—	1.0	0.5	0.8
Research	15.0	—	—	—	15.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	13.3	—	0.3	5.8	4.5	—	—	2.8
1996 total ²	96.4	20.4	5.2	18.7	30.6	3.1	10.4	8.0
Elementary and secondary	35.2	20.4	2.4	1.4	0.2	1.8	9.0	(1)
Postsecondary	14.8	—	0.1	6.9	5.2	0.2	0.6	1.8
Other	4.9	(1)	2.2	(1)	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.8
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	25.6	—	0.5	10.4	9.2	—	—	5.4

¹ \$50 million or less.

² Estimated.

—Not applicable.

NOTE: Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. See tables 7A and 7B for the names of recipients abbreviated above.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Federal Support for Education Institutions

Total expenditures by public and private elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education from all sources (federal, state, and local governments, and private) rose from \$330.2 billion in FY 80 to an estimated \$529.6 billion in FY 96,⁴ an increase of 60 percent after being adjusted for inflation (see table 9B). Federal education support going to these institutions, including off-budget support, nonfederal funds, and on-budget funds including support for research, increased from \$44.6 billion to \$56.2 billion,⁵ or 26 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs and SEAs increased 10 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 96 and total federal support to IHEs increased 44 percent (in constant dollars) during the same time. Because of the more rapid rise in expenditures of educational institutions, the proportion of funding from federal sources declined from 14 percent in FY 80 to 11 percent in FY 96. Between FY 90 and FY 96, however, the share of federal support increased slightly.

The Department of Education (ED) was the largest source of federal support for LEAs and SEAs. SEAs received 77 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 57 percent in FY 96. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture's Child Nutrition Program (40 percent) (see table F in appendix).

⁴U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1996*.

⁵These federal amounts differ from those reported in other NCES reports from the Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. For further discussion, see Sources and Methodology section, pages 25–27.

Estimated institutional expenditures for IHEs increased 70 percent between FY 80 and FY 96, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 17 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 203 percent. Because of the rise in expenditures of higher education institutions, the share of funding from the federal government dipped from 18 percent in FY 80 to over 14 percent in FY 96. Between FYs 90 and 96, however, the share of federal support increased.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and on-budget funds from the Department of Health and Human Services and from the Department of Education were the largest providers of federal program support for IHEs, accounting for 30 percent, 23 percent, and 16 percent respectively, of the FY 96 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 9 percent; National Science Foundation, 7 percent; the Department of Defense, 6 percent; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 5 percent. Of all types of recipients, IHEs received their federal funds from the largest number of different departments and agencies, minimizing their dependence on any one.

It is important to note that tables 9A and 9B undercount federal support because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHEs (see tables D, E, and F in appendix). These tables do not include the funds in the "federal" category that represent institutional expenditures, such as those of Bureau of Indian Affairs schools or the Department of Defense service schools.

Table 9A.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:¹ Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 96 ²		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ²	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ²
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1996 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	\$165.6	100.0	\$381.2	100.0	\$529.6	100.0	219.8	38.9
Federal support ³	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.9	56.2	10.6	138.6	49.6
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	46.5	8.8	112.6	38.2
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	20.6	3.9	137.4	45.8
Federally generated ⁴	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	9.8	1.8	472.9	146.6
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	\$103.2	100.0	\$230.7	100.0	\$318.4	100.0	208.6	38.0
Federal support ⁵	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.4	25.6	8.0	108.0	49.4
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.3	25.1	7.9	105.3	48.2
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.5	15.6	4.9	143.5	49.0
Federally generated ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.2	465.8	145.1
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	\$62.5	100.0	\$150.6	100.0	\$211.2	100.0	238.1	40.3
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.6	30.6	14.5	172.2	49.8
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.1	21.3	10.1	121.8	28.1
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.7	2.4	5.0	2.4	120.1	36.7
Federally generated ⁴	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	9.2	4.4	473.3	146.7

¹ Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

² Estimated.

³ Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8A.

⁴ Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.

⁵ Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8A.

Table 9B.—Estimated expenditures of education institutions and federal support, by level and type of federal support:¹ Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1996
 [Amounts in billions of constant FY 96 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 96 ²		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 96 ²	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 96 ²
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1996 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	\$330.2	100.0	\$464.7	100.0	\$529.6	100.0	60.4	14.0
Federal support ³	44.6	14.2	44.7	9.9	56.2	10.6	26.2	25.7
On-budget	41.3	13.2	40.0	8.8	46.5	8.8	12.4	16.1
Dept. of Education	16.4	5.2	16.8	3.7	20.6	3.9	25.5	22.4
Federally generated ⁴	3.2	1.0	4.7	1.0	9.8	1.8	202.8	107.1
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	\$205.7	100.0	\$281.2	100.0	\$318.4	100.0	54.8	13.2
Federal support ⁵	23.3	11.9	20.4	7.4	25.6	8.0	10.0	25.4
On-budget	23.1	11.9	20.2	7.3	25.1	7.9	8.5	24.4
Dept. of Education	12.1	6.2	12.5	4.5	15.6	4.9	28.8	25.1
Federally generated ⁴	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	199.1	105.8
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	\$124.5	100.0	\$183.5	100.0	\$211.2	100.0	69.6	15.1
Federal support	21.3	18.0	24.3	13.6	30.6	14.5	43.9	25.8
On-budget	18.2	15.4	19.9	11.1	21.3	10.1	17.2	7.5
Dept. of Education	4.3	3.6	4.3	2.4	5.0	2.4	16.3	14.8
Federally generated ⁴	3.1	2.6	4.5	2.5	9.2	4.4	203.1	107.2

¹ Excludes estimated federal tax expenditures.

² Estimated.

³ Includes all LEA, SEA, and IHE funds in table 8B.

⁴ Includes off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation.

⁵ Includes all LEA and SEA revenues in table 8B.

NOTE: This table includes only the federal support where local educational agencies, state education agencies, and postsecondary institutions are the ultimate recipients. Federal contributions to education through tax expenditures are not included in this table. Such payments would add substantial amounts and several percentage points to the federal share. Percentages are based on unrounded numbers. Data for institutional expenditures are for the academic year ending in the fiscal year indicated. Data for institutional expenditures and federal funds are adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator. Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. (See Sources and Methodology, pages 25–27.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, derived from Common Core of Data and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; and compilations from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1996; unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies; and U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data (see tables D, E, and F in current dollars in appendix).

Sources and Methodology

Data on expenditures for U.S. Department of Education programs came from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, FY 1967 to 1997 editions. Budget offices of other federal agencies provided information for all other federal program support except for research funds, which are obligations reported by the National Science Foundation in *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996. All FY 96 data, including the Department of Education's, were estimated. The estimates are from the federal agencies contacted and the *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1997*.

Except for money spent on research, outlays were used to report program funds to the extent possible. (ED totals do not reflect deductions for offsetting receipts.) Some federal program funds not commonly recognized as education assistance are also included in the totals reported. For example, portions of federal funds paid to some states and counties as shared revenues resulting from the sale of timber and minerals from public lands have been estimated as funds used for education purposes by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Department of the Interior. Parts of the funds received by states (in 1980) and localities under the General Revenue Sharing Program are also included. The share of these funds allocated to education was assumed equal to the share of general fund expenditures for elementary and secondary education by states and localities in the same year as reported by the U.S. Bureau of the Census in its annual publication, *Governmental Finances*. Portions of federal funds received by the District of Columbia are also included. The share of federal funds for the District of Columbia assigned to education was assumed equal to the share of the city's general fund expenditures for each level of education.

All state intergovernmental expenditures for education were assumed earmarked for elementary/secondary education. Contributions of parent governments of dependent school systems to their public schools amounted to approximately 9 percent of local government revenues and local government revenue sharing in each year. Therefore, 9 percent of local government revenue sharing funds were assumed allocated each fiscal year to elementary and secondary education. Parent government contributions to public school systems were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Finances of Public School Systems*. The amount of state revenue sharing funds allocated for postsecondary education in 1980 was assumed to be 13 percent, the proportion of direct state expenditures for in-

stitutions of higher education reported in *Governmental Finances* for that year.

Also in the Medicare program there are education-related programs. These programs are called "direct medical education" (DME) and "indirect medical education" (IME). The Medicare program funds medical training costs "direct medical education" (DME) expenses in hospitals. These costs include the salaries of teachers, residents, supervisors, and administrators and education-related expenses such as classrooms. The DME costs are based on Medicare's share of costs associated with running residency training programs. Medicare has also recognized "indirect medical education" (IME) expenses, which are estimated payments for the higher patient care costs that teaching hospitals experience. Both DME and IME money goes to teaching hospitals. Unfortunately, the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services can only provide the costs of these Medicare programs since FY 90. Because of accounting procedures, they cannot go back any further, but we do know that since the 1960s these programs did exist and were funded. Table C in the appendix has footnoted the dollar amounts expended in the 1990s, but they are not included in the total because this report is comparing dollar amounts spent between FY 80 and FY 96.

The federal government began financing the medical education establishment in the 1960s. Its support is primarily through Medicare, but there are other programs in the Department of Defense, in the professional development education programs; the Department of Health and Human Services, health professionals training programs, National Health Service Corps scholarships program, NIH training grants, health teaching facilities program; and the Department of Veterans Affairs, initiatives in allying regional hospitals with medical schools. Eventually, the Department of Veterans Affairs helped create new state medical schools and expanded its support of medical education faculty and residents.

For the job training programs conducted by the Department of Labor, only estimated sums spent on classroom training have been reported as educational program support.

NCES reports all federal funds in support of education or of educational institutions. This report is an extension of a data series first constructed by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget in 1967 and transferred in the early 1980s to NCES. In the past, the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) prepared annual reports on federal education program support. These were pub-

lished in *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States Government*. The information presented in this report is not, however, a continuation of the OMB series. A number of differences in the two series should be noted. OMB required all federal agencies to report outlays for education-related programs using a standardized form, thereby assuring agency compliance and consistency in reporting. The scope of education programs reported here differs from OMB. Nonfederal funds such as the annual volume of guaranteed student loans were not included in OMB's reports. Finally, while some mention was made of an annual estimate of federal tax expenditures, OMB did not include this estimate in its annual analysis of federal education support. Estimated federal tax expenditures for education are the difference between current federal tax receipts and what these receipts would be without existing education deductions to income allowed by federal tax provisions. Federal tax expenditures data are from reports prepared under contract ("Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984;" "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988;" and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1975 to FY 1990") for the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education.

The method for estimating recipients' data is based on Victor Miller and Jay Noell's *Estimating Federal Funds for Education: A New Approach Applied to Fiscal Year 1980* and Esther Tron's "Federal Support for Education, Fiscal Years 1980 to 1984" (U.S. Department of Education); and the Office of Management and Budget's *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*. The recipients' data are estimated based on obligations. These estimates tend to undercount the amount received by IHEs, students, and LEAs because some federal programs have more than one recipient receiving funds. Some recipients may not even realize that the funds they received are federal in origin if they are received indirectly, through a third party. Many do not know the name of the federal department making the payment, especially when one federal agency makes a payment for another agency or when funds flow through intervening state institutions. In some cases the recipients were put into a "multiple recipients"

category, because there was no way to disaggregate the amount each recipient received. Thus, distributing federal aid by ultimate recipient must still be indirectly estimated.

Federal support for educational institutions differs in this report from those reported in other National Center for Education Statistics reports from the Common Core of Data (CCD) and Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys. An example would be in FY 1980 where the CCD survey reports \$9.5 billion for elementary and secondary institutions, whereas this report has \$12.3 billion (in current dollars). The Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey reported \$8.9 billion for FY 1980, whereas this report has \$11.2 billion. There are many reasons for the differences. The institutional surveys count federal revenues received during the fiscal year of the educational institution (often July 1 to June 30), which do not generally correspond exactly to those received during the federal fiscal year (October 1 to September 30). State education agencies are not included in the CCD and the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education surveys; however, they are included in this report. Some federal programs are forward funded: funds are appropriated in one fiscal year for spending by educational institutions in following years. In some cases, institutions do not identify federal money passed through state governments as "federal" receipts. At the elementary and secondary education level, private elementary and secondary schools and state government-operated institutions such as those for the individuals with disabilities are not included in the CCD survey prior to 1989. Some types of federal student financial aid programs, such as FFEL and NDSL, are specifically excluded from the Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education survey. Off-budget support and non-federal support are also excluded. Data on federal support appearing in this report are more comprehensive in scope than totals from institutionally-based surveys. For these reasons and a variety of other factors, federal support data in this report will differ from figures in NCES survey reports.

This report shows current and constant dollar comparisons. The federal funds composite deflator from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget (*Budget of the United*

States Government, Fiscal Year 1997) was used to compute constant dollars. The composite deflator numbers are:

Fiscal year	Composite deflator
1965	0.2650
1970	0.3282
1975	0.4758
1980	0.7102
1981	0.7817
1982	0.8369
1983	0.8776
1984	0.9125
1985	0.9452
1986	0.9735
1987	1.0000
1988	1.0361
1989	1.0813
1990	1.1282
1991	1.1783
1992	1.2183
1993	1.2513
1994	1.2813
1995	1.3104
1996	1.3434

Definitions

Appropriations—budget authority provided through the Congressional budget process that permits federal agencies to incur obligations and to make payments.

Constant dollars—sometimes called real dollars, dollar amounts that have been adjusted by means of price indexes to eliminate inflationary factors and allow direct comparison across years.

Current dollars—dollar amounts that have not been adjusted for inflation.

Federal funds—the on-budget funds.

Federal funds composite deflator—price index used by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget to adjust federal budget data to compensate for the effects of inflation.

Federal support—the on-budget, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Excludes federal tax expenditures.

Fiscal year (FY)—the yearly accounting period for the federal government, which begins on October 1 and ends on the following September 30. The fiscal year is designated by the calendar year in which it ends; for example, fiscal year 1988 begins on October 1, 1987, and ends on September 30, 1988. [NOTE: Prior to fiscal year 1976, the fiscal year began on July 1 and ended on the following June 30.]

Loan volume—the capital provided by the federal government on FDSL loans and the capital provided by private lenders on the FFEL loans. These are off-budget and nonfederal funds.

Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation—funds that are generated by federal legislation that are not included in the federal budget because they are classified as being private enterprises, even though funding is generated by federal legislation that provides loan guarantees and interest subsidies to support loan capital raised through private sources and institutions of higher education. Although nonfederal funds are excluded from the federal budget, a contingent federal financial responsibility exists for most of these funds in the form of federal guarantees and subsidies for student

loans made by banks and public lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also funds that are made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies.

Obligations—binding agreements that will result in outlays, immediately or in the future. Budgetary resources must be available before obligations can be incurred legally.

Off-budget support—certain federal support that has been excluded from the budget by law. The funding is not, therefore, included in the totals for the budget. The expenditures add to the federal debt, not the deficit.

On-budget funds—funds that are provided through programs funded by Congressional appropriations. Nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation and off-budget support are not included in the on-budget funds.

Other education—includes libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research.

Outlays—a measure of government spending. They are payments to liquidate obligations (other than the repayment of debt), net of refunds and offsetting collections. Outlays are generally recorded on a cash basis, but also include many cash-equivalent transactions, the subsidy cost of direct loans and loan guarantees, and interest accrued on public issues of the public debt.

Revenues—money collected by the government as duties, taxes, or as premiums from social insurance programs. Revenues are all funds received from external sources, net of refunds, and correcting transactions. Non-cash transactions such as receipt of services, commodities, or other receipts “in kind” are excluded as are funds received from the issuance of debt, liquidation of investments, and nonroutine sale of property.

Tax expenditures—revenues foregone by the federal government through allowable income tax deductions. They are reductions 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.

Appendix

Tables

Table A.—Federal education support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Fiscal years 1965 to 1996

[In millions of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total on-budget support, off-budget support, and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs	On-budget support ¹					Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal programs									Estimated federal tax expenditures for education ⁹
		Total	Elementary and secondary	Post-secondary	Other education	Research at educational institutions	Total	Off-budget support	Nonfederal funds							
									Federal Direct Student Loan ²	Federal Family Education Loan Program ³	Perkins Loans ⁴	Income Contingent Loans ⁵	State Student Incentive Grants ⁶	Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants ⁷	Work-Study aid ⁸	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Current dollars																
1965	\$5,354.7	\$5,331.0	\$1,942.6	\$1,197.5	\$374.7	\$1,816.3	\$23.7	—	—	\$16.1	—	—	—	—	\$7.6	
1970	13,359.1	12,526.5	5,830.4	3,447.7	964.7	2,283.6	832.6	—	\$770.0	21.0	—	—	—	41.6		
1975	24,691.5	23,288.1	10,617.2	7,644.0	1,608.5	3,418.4	1,403.4	—	1,233.0	35.7	—	\$20.0	—	114.7		
1980	39,349.2	34,493.5	16,027.7	11,115.9	1,548.7	5,801.2	4,855.7	—	4,598.0	31.8	—	76.5	—	149.4		
1981	44,121.5	36,446.2	15,903.7	12,084.8	2,182.2	6,275.5	7,675.4	—	7,433.0	20.7	—	76.5	—	145.2		
1982	40,142.2	34,304.7	14,839.2	10,872.8	1,995.1	6,597.4	5,837.5	—	5,597.0	19.8	—	72.0	—	148.7		
1983	41,544.8	34,719.2	14,527.8	10,753.4	2,204.1	7,233.8	6,825.5	—	6,582.0	19.8	—	60.0	—	163.7		
1984	43,875.9	36,104.5	15,292.4	10,163.2	2,710.4	7,938.6	7,771.4	—	7,520.0	17.9	—	76.0	—	157.5		
1985	47,753.4	39,027.9	16,901.3	11,174.4	2,107.6	8,844.6	8,725.5	—	8,467.0	21.4	—	76.0	—	161.1		
1986	48,139.4	39,745.0	17,049.9	11,065.6	2,620.0	9,009.4	8,394.4	—	8,142.0	20.2	—	72.7	—	159.5		
1987	50,502.0	40,972.2	17,535.7	10,077.5	2,820.4	10,538.6	9,529.8	—	9,272.0	20.9	\$0.6	76.0	—	160.4		
1988	53,840.5	43,216.0	18,564.9	10,419.1	2,981.6	11,250.5	10,624.5	—	10,380.0	20.6	0.5	73.0	—	150.4		
1989	59,281.9	48,014.0	19,809.5	13,014.3	3,180.3	12,009.8	11,267.8	—	10,938.0	20.4	0.5	71.9	\$22.0	215.0		
1990	62,811.5	51,624.3	21,984.4	13,650.9	3,383.0	12,606.0	11,187.2	—	10,826.0	15.0	0.5	59.2	48.8	237.7		
1991	70,371.7	57,595.7	25,418.0	14,703.6	3,698.6	13,775.4	12,776.1	—	12,372.0	17.3	0.5	63.5	87.7	235.0		
1992	74,477.9	60,479.8	27,926.9	14,384.1	3,992.0	14,176.9	13,998.0	—	13,568.0	17.3	0.5	72.0	97.2	242.9		
1993	84,741.5	67,740.6	30,834.3	17,844.0	4,107.2	14,955.1	17,000.8	—	16,524.0	29.3	—	72.4	184.6	190.5		
1994	93,338.8	68,811.5	32,304.4	16,734.4	4,483.7	15,289.1	24,527.3	\$813.0	23,214.0	52.7	—	72.4	184.6	190.5		
1995	95,890.0	71,718.8	33,623.8	17,623.9	4,721.7	15,749.4	24,171.2	5,161.0	18,519.0	52.7	—	63.4	184.6	190.5		
1996 ¹⁰	96,445.6	70,857.0	35,202.8	14,802.3	4,941.4	15,910.6	25,588.6	10,391.0	14,760.0	31.1	—	31.4	184.6	190.5		
Constant fiscal year 1996 dollars ¹¹																
1965	\$27,145.4	\$27,025.2	\$9,847.8	\$6,070.7	\$1,899.3	\$9,207.5	\$120.2	—	—	\$81.7	—	—	—	\$38.5		
1970	54,681.8	51,273.9	23,865.4	14,112.2	3,948.8	9,347.5	3,407.9	—	\$3,151.8	85.9	—	—	—	170.3		
1975	69,715.3	65,753.0	29,977.2	21,582.6	4,541.5	9,651.7	3,962.3	—	3,481.3	100.7	—	\$56.5	—	323.9		
1980	74,432.1	65,247.2	30,317.6	21,026.6	2,929.5	10,973.4	9,184.9	—	8,697.5	60.1	—	144.7	—	282.6		
1981	75,825.6	62,635.0	27,331.5	20,768.6	3,750.2	10,784.8	13,190.6	—	12,774.1	35.5	—	131.5	—	249.5		
1982	64,436.6	55,066.2	23,820.1	17,453.2	3,202.6	10,592.0	9,370.5	—	9,984.4	31.8	—	115.6	—	238.7		
1983	63,595.3	53,147.0	22,238.7	16,461.0	3,374.0	11,073.3	10,448.3	—	10,075.5	30.4	—	91.8	—	250.6		
1984	64,595.0	53,153.8	22,513.8	14,962.4	3,990.3	11,687.3	11,441.2	—	11,071.1	26.3	—	111.9	—	231.9		
1985	67,871.2	55,469.8	24,021.6	15,882.0	2,995.5	12,570.7	12,401.4	—	12,034.0	30.4	—	108.0	—	229.0		
1986	66,430.8	54,846.8	23,528.4	15,270.3	3,615.5	12,432.6	11,584.0	—	11,235.7	27.9	—	100.3	—	220.1		
1987	67,844.4	55,042.0	23,557.5	13,538.1	3,788.9	14,157.6	12,802.4	—	12,456.0	28.1	\$0.7	102.1	—	215.5		
1988	69,809.2	56,033.6	24,071.1	13,509.3	3,865.9	14,587.3	13,775.7	—	13,458.6	26.8	0.6	94.7	—	195.0		
1989	73,651.4	59,652.3	24,611.2	16,168.9	3,951.2	14,920.9	13,999.1	—	13,589.3	25.3	0.7	89.3	\$27.3	267.1		
1990	74,792.6	61,471.5	26,177.8	16,254.8	4,028.3	15,010.6	13,321.1	—	12,891.0	17.9	0.6	70.5	58.1	283.0		
1991	80,232.0	65,665.8	28,979.5	16,763.8	4,216.9	15,705.6	14,566.2	—	14,105.5	19.8	0.6	72.4	100.0	267.9		
1992	82,125.6	66,690.2	30,794.5	15,861.2	4,401.9	15,632.6	15,435.4	—	14,961.2	19.1	0.6	79.4	107.2	267.9		
1993	90,978.7	72,726.6	33,103.8	19,157.4	4,409.5	16,055.8	18,252.2	—	17,740.2	31.4	—	77.8	198.2	204.6		
1994	97,862.6	72,146.6	33,870.0	17,545.4	4,701.0	16,030.1	25,716.0	\$852.4	24,339.1	55.2	—	75.9	193.6	199.8		
1995	98,304.8	73,524.9	34,470.6	18,067.8	4,840.6	16,146.0	24,779.9	5,291.0	18,985.4	54.0	—	65.0	189.3	195.3		
1996 ¹⁰	96,445.6	70,857.0	35,202.8	14,802.3	4,941.4	15,910.6	25,588.6	10,391.0	14,760.0	31.1	—	31.4	184.6	190.5		

¹ On-budget support includes federal funds for education programs tied to appropriations.

² The Federal Direct Student Loan program (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program, will provide students with the same benefits they are currently eligible to receive under the Federal Family Education Loan (FFEL) program but will provide loans to students through federal capital rather than through private lenders. The FDSL program will replace the FFEL program and will gradually be phased in, beginning with the 1994–95 academic year. This program will be an off-budget support program. These numbers are rounded to the nearest million.

³ Formerly the Guaranteed Student Loan program. New student loans guaranteed by the federal government and disbursed to borrowers. These numbers are rounded to the nearest million.

⁴ Student loans created from institutional matching funds (1/3 of the federal contribution). Excludes repayments of outstanding loans.

⁵ 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.

⁶ Required state matching contributions.

⁷ Institutions award grants to undergraduate students, and the federal share of such grants may not exceed 75 percent of the total grant.

⁸ Employer contributions to student earnings.

⁹ 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.

¹⁰ Estimated.

¹¹ Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. —Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, federal education funds data represent outlays rather than obligations. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published figures.

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 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996; "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1980 to FY 1984," "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1984 to FY 1988," and "Federal Tax Expenditures, FY 1970 to FY 1990" by Stephen M. Barro, prepared for the National Center for Education Statistics; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1996.)

Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1996
 [In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,288,120	\$34,493,502	\$36,446,159	\$34,304,660	\$34,719,246	\$36,104,549	\$39,027,876	\$39,744,958
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	15,081,802	14,109,272	14,585,825	15,534,737	16,701,065	17,740,051
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,552,071	4,107,473	4,340,869	4,616,372	4,782,274	5,041,317
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	61,869	60,150	55,090	55,160	55,114	64,613
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	1,795,042	2,097,256	2,487,597	2,625,146	3,119,213	3,354,588
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,558	1,796,314	1,751,803	1,933,068	2,042,881	2,247,822	2,181,391
Department of Health and Human Services ...	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,225	5,613,930	5,979,973	5,453,996	4,804,004	4,735,554	5,322,356	5,098,910
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,256	114,709	-52,768	5,314	4,808	969	2,158	2,000	438	342
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	424,588	476,030	484,314	576,779	549,479	454,273
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	59,310	57,890	68,700	62,282	66,802	72,191
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	2,129,864	1,799,315	1,833,392	1,755,839	1,948,685	1,976,960
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	27,239	21,181	23,813	23,086	23,820	23,401
Department of Transportation	—	27,534	52,290	54,712	80,928	75,404	82,139	83,931	82,035	66,214
Department of the Treasury	8,240	18	1,118,840	1,247,463	287,468	286,980	287,300	287,905	290,276	41,257
Department of Veterans Affairs	97,237	1,032,918	4,402,212	2,351,233	2,308,895	1,978,872	1,672,348	1,445,049	1,289,849	1,055,948
Other agencies and programs:										
ACTION	—	—	7,081	2,833	2,752	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	155,542	205,177	173,629	236,983	198,807	198,929
Appalachian Regional Commission	—	37,838	45,786	19,032	15,639	7,626	2,899	4,919	4,745	6,582
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	52,210	67,798	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	82,073	91,615	97,516	97,385	107,340	101,844
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	290	290	1,946	2,151	2,625	1,195	351	1,828	290
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	38,400	37,300	44,200	50,894	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	—	—	—	-1,895	699	1,667	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	—	—	—	2,294	-44	1,807	2,364	1,611	2,236	235
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	144,131	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	251,184	369,105	367,763	354,528	487,624	490,948
National Archives and Records Administration National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	—	—	449	2,090	741	638	681	733	723	781
National Endowment for the Arts	—	340	4,754	5,220	5,302	4,823	4,701	5,197	5,536	5,188
National Endowment for the Humanities	—	8,459	63,955	142,586	144,366	115,818	123,315	127,571	125,671	121,125
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	839,554	854,665	907,917	1,035,746	1,147,115	1,147,273
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	41,309	38,150	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	4,853	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191
United States Arms Control Agency	—	100	—	661	367	184	157	—	395	276
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,210	73,020	77,185	86,556	83,768	143,007	170,514
United States Institute of Peace	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	1,739	40	296	1,300	432	715

Table B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued
 [In thousands of dollars]

Agency	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994 ¹	1995 ¹	1996 ²
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	\$40,972,176	\$43,215,993	\$48,014,017	\$51,624,342	\$57,595,664	\$60,479,844	\$67,740,618	\$68,811,518	\$71,718,752	\$70,856,978
Department of Education	16,879,827	18,326,916	21,671,232	23,198,575	25,391,310	26,116,013	30,478,215	30,274,020	31,414,000	30,405,000
Department of Agriculture	5,189,779	5,481,976	5,793,616	6,260,843	6,875,216	7,586,729	8,067,050	8,494,772	9,089,671	9,073,183
Department of Commerce	38,896	38,553	47,586	53,835	67,204	80,510	74,354	85,423	98,902	97,128
Department of Defense	3,695,617	3,461,345	3,746,031	3,605,509	3,707,276	3,948,471	3,958,746	3,899,582	3,947,147	3,722,349
Department of Energy	2,256,799	2,385,966	2,563,978	2,561,950	2,738,862	2,917,137	2,787,423	2,671,660	2,729,138	2,720,316
Department of Health and Human Services ...	5,882,270	6,266,998	6,697,437	7,956,011	9,470,027	9,362,010	10,885,245	11,921,727	12,564,661	12,823,802
Department of Housing and Urban Development	463	51	186	118	48	203	401	856	933	834
Department of the Interior	485,922	528,409	542,466	630,537	844,830	715,382	723,448	696,649	714,208	672,012
Department of Justice	79,815	83,405	88,129	99,775	114,653	134,235	148,381	150,398	170,250	195,298
Department of Labor	2,258,631	2,272,228	2,277,556	2,511,380	3,214,695	3,709,531	4,241,590	4,015,434	3,967,884	4,105,453
Department of State	24,288	38,671	45,848	51,225	49,086	53,343	69,051	54,414	54,663	53,206
Department of Transportation	75,360	65,134	90,840	76,186	69,887	91,485	115,925	119,806	125,078	106,671
Department of the Treasury	19,279	32,768	39,511	41,715	60,356	51,779	56,912	63,301	49,915	50,334
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,002,109	966,549	896,435	757,476	783,789	1,047,579	1,145,108	1,381,925	1,324,632	1,445,153
Other agencies and programs:										
ACTION	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	240,827	242,650	227,864	249,786	209,018	245,199	242,907	266,582	281,210	262,477
Appalachian Regional Commission	5,445	6,377	6,145	93	3,907	7,608	7,974	10,242	10,623	9,700
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	—	—	753	1,033	1,941	2,900	3,023	2,789	3,000	3,000
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	221,800
Environmental Protection Agency	67,465	58,053	64,517	87,481	62,753	152,012	124,500	98,241	97,428	112,723
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	126,942	122,366	103,764	104,940	125,835	130,371	139,755	97,752	78,796	88,643
Federal Emergency Management Agency	290	290	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	70,600
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund	2,717	2,815	2,851	2,883	2,968	2,401	2,894	2,323	3,000	4,000
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	—	—	3,094	4,305	5,447	6,612	7,462	12,213	13,000	11,000
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	—	13,200	10,005	191	531	885	1,298	1,464	2,000	2,000
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000
Library of Congress	160,835	160,505	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	243,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	787,391	899,897	978,778	1,093,303	1,275,970	1,383,422	1,374,042	1,418,765	1,642,049	1,622,671
National Archives and Records Administration	59,521	65,153	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	106,145
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	512	522	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts	5,394	5,550	5,655	5,577	6,498	8,286	7,784	7,221	9,421	4,761
National Endowment for the Humanities	124,407	125,230	137,076	141,048	149,832	159,103	160,275	157,468	151,727	91,629
National Science Foundation	1,270,415	1,329,520	1,472,835	1,588,891	1,738,471	1,875,072	2,080,154	2,031,024	2,106,363	2,244,599
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	29,176	25,676	25,690	42,328	23,860	27,418	22,934	20,227	17,619	15,471
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	6,545	5,393	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	11,870
United States Arms Control Agency	3,244	2,633	1,619	25	69	100	25	—	—	—
United States Information Agency	179,653	189,464	185,521	201,547	208,181	237,226	288,059	230,493	294,800	246,200
United States Institute of Peace	4,083	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	10,000
Other agencies	1,666	1,870	947	885	1,616	1,532	1,622	—	500	950

¹ Data revised from previously published figures.

² Estimated.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays, rather than obligations.

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 1982 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies. (This table was prepared May 1996.)

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total, all programs	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,288,120	\$34,493,502	\$36,446,159	\$34,304,660	\$34,719,246	\$36,104,549	\$39,027,876	\$39,744,958
Elementary/secondary education programs	\$1,942,577	\$5,830,442	\$10,617,195	\$16,027,686	\$15,903,707	\$14,839,241	\$14,527,848	\$15,292,409	\$16,901,334	\$17,049,940
Department of Education ⁸	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	6,835,006	6,456,322	5,986,633	6,220,820	7,296,702	7,551,973
Grants for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	3,353,595	2,954,438	2,645,688	3,077,304	4,206,754	3,404,687
Impact aid program ⁹	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	753,057	546,299	548,205	577,676	647,402	684,311
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	735,321	751,130	552,590	631,537	526,401	618,850
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	56,419	78,353	69,603	71,588	82,328	62,067
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	172,833	167,114	163,268	167,400	157,539	119,601
Special education	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,035,353	1,141,444	1,289,710	952,778	1,017,964	1,627,894
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	728,428	817,544	717,569	742,537	658,314	1,034,563
Education Reform - Goals 2000 ¹⁰	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,008,962	3,528,208	3,727,171	3,992,808	4,134,906	4,428,143
Child nutrition programs ¹¹	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,438,238	3,019,724	3,278,133	3,536,378	3,664,561	3,819,734
Agricultural Marketing Service— commodities ¹²	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	345,731	363,883	362,297	338,764	336,502	344,350
Special milk program ¹¹	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	104,384	22,884	14,912	16,000	15,993	15,267
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	120,609	121,717	71,829	101,666	117,850	248,792
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	12,788	5,399	1,348	337	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities ¹³	—	—	—	54,816	12,788	5,399	1,348	337	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	414,630	514,993	564,885	694,946	831,625	903,493
Junior R.O.T.C.	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	32,200	42,300	50,400	44,300	55,600	58,600
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	382,430	386,693	414,485	546,072	613,437	691,437
Section VI schools ⁹	—	—	—	—	—	86,000	100,000	104,574	162,588	153,456
Department of Energy ¹⁴	100	200	300	77,633	55,063	19,985	40,798	22,469	23,031	21,385
Energy conservation for school buildings ¹⁵	—	—	—	77,240	54,634	19,765	40,634	22,269	22,731	21,000
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	429	220	164	200	300	385
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁶	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,257,700	1,385,700	1,265,000	1,472,750	1,531,059	1,455,315
Head Start ¹⁷	—	—	403,900	735,000	818,700	911,700	912,000	995,750	1,075,059	1,040,315
Payments to states for AFDC work programs ¹⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social Security student benefits ¹⁹	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	439,000	474,000	353,000	477,000	456,000	415,000
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	297,420	328,584	346,242	393,529	389,810	308,089
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	77,408	124,480	123,670	170,645	127,369	98,606
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	49,561	49,108	20,220	24,221	59,016	5,615
Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	142,837	114,093	176,878	173,141	177,265	181,235
Johnson-O'Malley assistance ²⁰	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	27,276	40,497	25,077	25,029	25,675	22,053
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	338	406	397	493	485	580
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	25,664	25,620	30,462	31,759	36,117	39,684
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	5,016	5,066	8,230	7,377	8,292	8,744
Inmate programs ²¹	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	20,648	20,554	22,232	24,382	27,825	30,940
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	2,120,100	1,790,400	1,827,000	1,751,039	1,945,268	1,976,619
Job Corps ²²	—	—	175,000	469,800	540,000	570,000	563,000	595,772	604,748	632,619
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs ²³	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,580,100	1,220,400	1,264,000	1,155,267	1,340,520	1,344,000
Department of Transportation ²⁴	—	45	50	60	62	57	65	105	60	60
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation— Coast Guard personnel ²⁵	—	45	50	60	62	57	65	105	60	60
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,923	273,728	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing: ²⁶ State ²⁷	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,923	273,728	273,728	273,278	273,728	25,085
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation— Coast Guard personnel ²⁵	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁸	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	524,953	427,065	378,663	351,940	344,758	251,782
Noncollegiate and job training programs ²⁹	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	391,421	291,818	244,060	227,991	224,035	137,805
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans ³⁰	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	113,876	116,285	117,598	110,187	107,480	103,159
Dependents' education ³¹	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	19,656	18,962	17,005	13,762	13,243	10,818
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 ³²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	7,636	4,936	2,801	4,589	4,632	4,632
National Endowment for the Arts ³⁴	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,402	4,099	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,402	4,099	4,069	4,378	4,399	4,060
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	—	20	149	330	600	418	510	462	321	460

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁶	1996 ⁷
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total, all programs	\$40,972,176	\$43,215,993	\$48,014,017	\$51,624,342	\$57,595,664	\$60,479,844	\$67,740,618	\$68,811,518	\$71,718,752	\$70,856,978
Elementary/secondary education programs	\$17,535,707	\$18,564,859	\$19,809,528	\$21,984,361	\$25,418,031	\$27,926,888	\$30,834,326	\$32,304,357	\$33,623,809	\$35,202,773
Department of Education ⁸	7,554,487	8,098,436	8,869,300	9,681,313	10,865,336	12,057,746	13,058,974	13,769,196	14,029,000	15,416,000
Grants for the disadvantaged	3,209,923	4,027,559	4,185,357	4,494,111	5,218,749	6,158,813	6,615,047	6,845,651	6,808,000	7,113,000
Impact aid program ⁹	704,197	707,539	755,477	816,366	753,530	794,794	432,153	829,952	808,000	830,000
School improvement programs	889,478	443,468	975,237	1,189,158	1,375,910	1,514,892	2,032,552	1,469,963	1,397,000	1,594,000
Indian education	39,638	18,339	65,683	69,451	65,639	68,523	99,925	79,095	71,000	78,000
Bilingual education	141,483	159,746	164,759	188,919	186,748	198,332	124,778	221,681	225,000	239,000
Special education	1,339,241	1,465,985	1,880,751	1,616,623	2,174,358	2,243,338	2,564,070	2,980,328	3,177,000	3,511,000
Vocational and adult education	1,230,527	1,275,800	842,036	1,306,685	1,090,402	1,079,054	1,190,449	1,340,763	1,482,000	1,513,000
Education Reform - Goals 2000 ¹⁰	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	61,000	538,000
Department of Agriculture	4,562,093	4,806,766	5,104,502	5,528,950	6,074,735	6,714,082	7,154,483	7,604,447	8,201,294	8,192,615
Child nutrition programs ¹¹	4,044,830	4,286,242	4,555,581	4,977,075	5,536,966	6,126,983	6,596,588	7,043,699	7,644,789	7,644,789
Agricultural Marketing Service— commodities ¹²	350,118	349,670	342,071	350,441	350,859	400,000	389,900	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program ¹¹	15,446	18,342	18,544	18,707	19,900	19,178	15,535	(¹¹)	(¹¹)	(¹¹)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	151,699	152,512	188,306	182,727	167,010	167,921	152,460	160,748	156,505	147,826
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities ¹³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	861,393	988,265	1,059,259	1,097,876	1,253,105	1,197,318	1,259,374	1,210,168	1,295,547	1,322,278
Junior R.O.T.C.	57,440	45,300	53,930	39,300	53,174	54,746	84,100	95,500	155,600	172,800
Overseas dependents schools	664,941	773,810	821,365	864,958	960,293	912,916	895,674	849,649	855,772	816,648
Section VI schools ⁹	139,012	169,155	183,964	193,618	239,638	229,656	279,600	265,019	284,175	332,830
Department of Energy ¹⁴	12,061	12,931	12,851	15,563	15,676	15,236	6,254	11,615	12,646	7,700
Energy conservation for school buildings ¹⁵	11,761	12,611	12,442	15,213	14,206	12,586	5,054	10,535	10,746	7,200
Pre-engineering program	300	320	409	350	1,470	2,650	1,200	1,080	1,900	500
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁶	1,555,542	1,651,324	1,789,026	2,396,793	2,997,194	3,310,200	4,114,498	4,669,181	5,116,559	5,119,289
Head Start ¹⁷	1,130,542	1,206,324	1,234,869	1,447,758	1,951,775	2,201,800	2,776,286	3,215,946	3,534,000	3,534,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs ¹⁸	—	—	85,511	459,221	545,700	594,184	736,474	838,981	953,000	959,000
Social Security student benefits ¹⁹	425,000	445,000	468,646	489,814	499,719	514,216	601,738	614,254	629,559	626,289
Department of the Interior	344,183	379,645	379,381	445,267	644,770	517,666	536,483	485,758	493,124	461,797
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds: Payments to states—estimated education share	87,437	92,227	114,414	123,811	131,683	122,045	108,924	21,693	18,750	9,090
Payments to counties—estimated education share	36,455	34,922	54,804	102,522	35,038	45,805	34,903	39,819	37,490	18,170
Indian Education: Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	195,994	231,512	186,643	192,841	452,521	325,582	368,817	399,234	411,524	410,922
Johnson-O'Malley assistance ²⁰	22,824	20,400	23,000	25,556	24,931	23,590	22,980	24,326	24,359	22,615
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	1,473	584	520	538	597	644	859	686	1,000	1,000
Department of Justice	44,531	50,679	58,523	65,997	78,050	94,724	107,857	112,447	128,850	151,600
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	8,744	8,679	6,933	2,066	1,748	1,944	1,725	1,240	3,000	4,000
Inmate programs ²¹	35,787	42,000	51,590	63,931	76,302	92,780	106,132	111,207	125,850	147,600
Department of Labor	2,258,199	2,266,700	2,271,966	2,505,487	3,209,147	3,708,362	4,240,990	4,011,184	3,957,800	4,096,000
Job Corps ²²	678,599	712,218	771,966	739,376	805,270	925,826	949,287	964,234	1,029,000	1,096,000
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs ²³	1,579,600	1,554,482	1,500,000	1,766,111	2,403,877	2,782,536	3,291,703	3,046,950	2,928,800	3,000,000
Department of Transportation ²⁴	55	50	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	62
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation— Coast Guard personnel ²⁵	55	50	40	46	31	60	60	60	62	62
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing: ²⁶ State ²⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation— Coast Guard personnel ²⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁸	235,297	196,159	168,865	155,351	167,040	190,608	222,567	335,866	311,768	354,181
Noncollegiate and job training programs ²⁹	119,702	76,367	43,696	12,848	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans ³⁰	105,947	112,058	118,749	136,780	161,096	184,500	216,276	265,597	298,132	348,810
Dependents' education ³¹	9,648	7,734	6,420	5,723	5,944	6,108	5,840	5,740	5,961	5,371
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 ³²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	451	64,529	7,675
Other agencies										
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	5,323	5,327	5,145	93	3,790	5,182	5,382	2,529	2,173	2,000
National Endowment for the Arts ³⁴	4,099	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	2,850
Arts in education	4,099	4,350	4,462	4,641	4,870	5,000	5,000	5,000	7,117	2,850
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	352	826	698	404	590	809	1,645	278	997	615

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Office of Economic Opportunity ³⁶	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start ³⁷	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs ³⁸	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps ³⁹	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs ⁴⁰	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) ⁴¹	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	64,798	73,727	78,473	77,200	84,918	79,160
Postsecondary education programs	\$1,197,511	\$3,447,697	\$7,644,037	\$11,115,882	\$12,084,842	\$10,872,849	\$10,753,445	\$10,163,188	\$11,174,379	\$11,065,646
Department of Education ⁸	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	6,824,959	6,418,740	7,213,341	7,341,239	8,202,499	8,444,924
Student financial assistance ⁴²	—	—	—	3,682,789	3,906,285	2,732,467	4,043,597	3,743,262	4,162,695	4,585,210
Federal Direct Student Loan Program ⁴³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Family Education Loan Program ⁴⁴	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	2,258,723	3,023,463	2,555,539	3,245,226	3,534,795	3,322,734
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	419,561	379,281	364,422	419,200	404,511	402,035
Facilities—loans and insurance ⁴⁵	3,588	114,199	16,292	-19,031	13,262	25,201	21,148	-945	5,307	1,920
College housing loans ^{45,46}	—	—	—	14,082	18,106	36,531	-16,510	-238,818	-164,061	-73,992
Educational activities overseas ⁴⁵	129	774	1,881	3,561	2,797	1,322	1,243	1,259	1,838	-1,413
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account ⁴⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gallaudet College and Howard University National Technical Institute for the Deaf ⁴⁸	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	184,888	196,748	216,782	148,600	229,938	171,729
Department of Agriculture	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	21,337	23,727	27,120	23,455	27,476	36,701
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute ⁴⁹	—	—	6,450	10,453	11,250	12,241	16,241	17,241	17,741	16,877
Department of Commerce	5,081	8,277	14,973	29,971	2,412	2,533	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207
Sea Grant Program ⁵⁰	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,412	2,533	2,282	2,223	2,163	2,207
Merchant Marine Academy ⁵¹	3,570	6,160	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools ⁵¹	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense ⁵²	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	621,700	692,400	810,500	857,700	1,041,700	1,068,300
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(⁵³) 43,500	50,800	61,300	69,900	77,100	89,700	89,700
Service academies ⁵⁴	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	128,100	142,500	151,900	160,700	196,400	214,500
Senior R.O.T.C.	—	108,100	116,500	(⁵³) 290,900	304,500	345,700	395,100	354,000	362,000	362,000
Professional development education ⁵⁵	—	77,800	90,300	(⁵³) 159,200	194,600	251,600	233,000	414,200	402,100	402,100
Department of Energy ¹⁴	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	40,877	16,039	31,158	19,012	19,475	18,051
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	3,500	3,600	4,284	3,467	6,500	5,714
Teacher development projects ⁵⁶	—	—	—	1,400	1,700	1,200	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs ⁵⁷	—	—	—	—	—	1,000	—	—	—	52
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education ¹⁵	—	—	—	53,501	35,677	10,239	26,874	15,395	12,705	11,815
Minority honors vocational training ⁵⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	150	230
Honors research program ⁵⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	120	240
Students and teachers ⁵⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁶	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	2,475,874	1,826,949	1,045,206	463,228	516,088	274,581
Health professions training programs ⁶⁰	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	255,928	174,887	172,004	180,715	212,200	198,004
Indian health manpower ⁶¹	—	—	—	7,187	3,350	5,676	5,692	5,471	5,577	4,750
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	88,207	59,767	32,016	14,526	2,268	2,130
National Institutes of Health training grants ⁶²	—	—	154,875	176,388	—	—	—	—	217,927	—
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	7,602	5,760	5,760	8,760	8,760	8,383
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs ⁶³	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	115,747	100,676	59,380	27,607	43,617	46,216
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	4,040	4,183	40,354	6,149	739	15,098
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits ⁶⁴	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	2,001,000	1,476,000	730,000	220,000	25,000	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development ⁴⁵	220,744	114,199	-55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans ^{45,46}	220,744	114,199	-55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	86,182	113,275	109,456	146,750	125,247	109,744
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	43,752	70,358	69,900	96,451	71,991	55,733
Indian programs:										
Continuing education ⁶⁵	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	15,140	16,636	14,951	25,299	24,338	24,167
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	27,290	26,281	24,605	25,000	28,918	29,844
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Educational exchange ⁶⁶										
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	47,025	30,454	50,300	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	6,395	396	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training ⁶⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁶	1996 ⁷
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Office of Economic Opportunity ³⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start ³⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs ³⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps ³⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs ⁴⁰	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) ⁴¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	98,092	103,400	85,510	86,579	103,697	109,894	120,759	86,627	66,871	75,786
Postsecondary education programs	\$10,077,456	\$10,419,100	\$13,014,330	\$13,650,915	\$14,703,594	\$14,384,138	\$17,844,015	\$16,734,359	\$17,623,937	\$14,802,259
Department of Education ⁸	7,438,674	8,247,103	10,640,044	11,175,978	12,002,766	11,323,584	14,660,704	13,431,998	14,243,000	11,419,000
Student financial assistance ⁴²	4,779,817	5,219,916	5,859,774	5,920,328	6,333,839	7,071,440	7,678,293	7,118,034	7,047,000	7,395,000
Federal Direct Student Loan Program ⁴³	—	—	—	—	—	—	10,000	148,247	840,000	477,000
Federal Family Education Loan Program ⁴⁴	2,548,179	2,779,304	3,899,387	4,372,446	4,781,918	3,253,648	5,554,920	5,070,304	5,190,000	2,371,000
Higher education	419,105	411,775	606,849	659,492	615,372	718,406	1,041,583	796,278	871,000	898,000
Facilities—loans and insurance ⁴⁵	-84,866	-43,282	10,182	19,219	34,805	25,984	-2,976	16,002	-3,000	4,000
College housing loans ^{45,46}	-558,178	-372,778	-31,299	-57,167	-33,249	-39,907	-28,355	-40,041	-42,000	-39,000
Educational activities overseas ⁴⁵	-8	233	374	82	-47	—	—	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account ⁴⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	2,000	3,000
Gallaudet College and Howard University National Technical Institute for the Deaf ⁴⁸	299,085	224,781	258,519	230,327	233,209	263,497	353,390	280,945	292,000	269,000
Department of Agriculture	35,540	27,154	36,258	31,251	36,919	30,516	53,849	42,100	46,000	41,000
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute ⁴⁹	16,877	27,799	27,799	31,273	32,302	34,238	32,730	25,472	33,373	32,872
Department of Commerce	2,061	2,420	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,487
Sea Grant Program ⁵⁰	2,061	2,420	2,765	3,312	4,334	3,270	3,549	4,000	3,487	3,487
Merchant Marine Academy ⁵¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools ⁵¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense ⁵²	1,079,768	573,400	746,464	635,769	665,059	680,194	696,800	679,000	729,500	746,000
Tuition assistance for military personnel	111,368	134,500	236,089	95,300	92,800	102,400	123,400	130,200	127,000	131,000
Service academies ⁵⁴	223,700	109,100	115,150	120,613	132,487	125,146	128,000	141,500	163,300	174,900
Senior R.O.T.C.	382,440	179,200	198,325	193,056	198,072	193,348	184,100	195,300	219,400	236,700
Professional development education ⁵⁵	362,260	150,600	196,900	226,800	241,700	259,300	261,300	212,000	219,800	203,400
Department of Energy ¹⁴	19,225	22,609	15,062	25,502	30,851	34,373	17,654	17,951	28,027	14,997
University laboratory cooperative program	9,859	13,571	5,929	9,402	19,330	19,100	4,000	3,600	8,552	5,672
Teacher development projects ⁵⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs ⁵⁷	-4	-26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education ¹⁵	8,500	7,746	6,493	7,459	7,411	9,573	6,654	8,051	7,381	4,945
Minority honors vocational training ⁵⁸	390	598	720	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honors research program ⁵⁸	480	720	820	6,472	1,000	1,000	1,000	900	2,221	892
Students and teachers ⁵⁹	—	—	1,100	2,169	3,110	4,700	6,000	5,400	9,873	3,488
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁶	283,551	271,497	287,238	578,542	697,385	743,456	720,911	795,914	796,035	783,422
Health professions training programs ⁶⁰ ..	202,710	210,404	223,811	230,600	271,937	305,829	299,785	305,549	298,302	276,570
Indian health manpower ⁶¹	7,018	5,998	5,972	9,508	13,379	19,460	26,100	26,398	27,000	26,000
National Health Service Corps scholarships	2,277	4,100	6,531	4,759	48,795	58,706	33,323	79,250	78,206	78,000
National Institutes of Health training grants ⁶²	—	—	—	241,356	268,492	348,034	350,804	372,698	380,502	390,890
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	9,900	9,718	10,095	10,461	10,472	10,972	10,472	11,622	11,660	11,600
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs ⁶³	61,075	40,726	40,301	81,353	83,829	—	—	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	571	551	528	505	481	455	427	397	365	362
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits ⁶⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development ⁴⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans ^{45,46}	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	108,386	113,661	123,529	135,480	141,523	140,266	132,916	156,734	159,054	151,035
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	49,421	52,117	64,669	69,980	74,430	68,982	61,566	79,815	82,810	76,310
Indian programs:										
Continuing education ⁶⁶	25,986	30,822	28,424	34,911	36,875	38,970	39,840	43,184	43,907	44,215
Higher education scholarships	32,979	30,722	30,436	30,589	30,218	32,315	31,510	33,735	32,337	30,510
Department of State	—	4,120	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000
Educational exchange ⁶⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mutual educational and cultural exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
International educational exchange activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian, Eurasian, and East European Research and Training ⁶⁷	—	4,120	4,422	2,167	6,396	9,057	10,211	7,842	3,000	2,000

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Transportation ²⁴	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	40,114	46,709	46,177	57,245	55,569	44,074
Merchant Marine Academy ⁵¹	—	—	—	—	17,094	21,507	23,211	18,739	19,898	19,505
State marine schools ⁶⁸	—	—	—	—	10,374	12,351	9,383	23,733	19,777	8,363
Coast Guard Academy ²⁵	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	10,100	10,200	10,329	11,364	11,857	11,845
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁹	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	2,242	2,360	2,891	2,959	3,499	3,807
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²⁵	—	200	250	300	304	291	363	450	538	554
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education ^{26,27}	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy ²⁵	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁹	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²⁵	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁸	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	1,781,845	1,550,161	1,292,885	1,092,609	944,091	803,166
Vietnam-era veterans: ⁷⁰	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	1,548,502	1,319,081	1,077,391	861,310	694,217	514,476
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	1,524,783	1,294,698	1,052,859	839,135	679,953	504,290
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	23,719	24,383	24,532	22,175	14,264	10,186
Service persons college support ⁷¹	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	43,617	38,978	36,054	38,896	35,630	30,707
Post-Vietnam veterans ⁷²	—	—	—	922	4,603	14,438	24,871	52,241	82,554	121,929
All-volunteer-force educational assistance: ⁷³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,171
Veterans ⁷⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Reservists ⁷⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	196	24,169
Veteran dependents' education ⁷⁶	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	185,123	177,664	154,569	140,162	131,494	111,883
Payments to state education agencies ⁷⁷	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	293	1,039	—	—	—	1,950
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	59,463	46,979	48,457	52,359	49,098	42,346
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	66,246	67,637	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	66,246	67,637	50,126	29,746	60,069	74,151
Sea Grant Program ⁵⁰	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency ⁷⁸	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	58,649	60,933	69,298	64,394	124,041	148,483
Educational and cultural affairs ⁶⁶	—	—	—	49,546	56,995	59,966	68,041	17,414	21,079	23,008
Educational and cultural exchange programs ⁷⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45,570	101,529	125,246
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,654	967	1,257	1,410	1,433	229
Information center and library activities ⁸⁰	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation ⁸¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	14,279	15,547	16,523	17,513	15,266	14,351
Harry S Truman Scholarship fund ^{45,82}	—	—	—	-1,895	699	1,667	1,795	1,929	1,332	2,441
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development ⁸³	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ⁸⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other education programs	\$374,652	\$964,719	\$1,608,478	\$1,548,730	\$2,182,155	\$1,995,147	\$2,204,147	\$2,710,402	\$2,107,588	\$2,620,021
Department of Education ⁸	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,361,357	1,152,009	1,326,271	1,813,128	1,173,055	1,674,171
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	247,214	265,726	247,966	307,447	284,900	263,216
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	80,492	101,437	124,451	87,059	85,650	96,406
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	1,028,999	779,699	948,650	1,414,396	798,298	1,311,485
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,747	5,000	5,174	4,054	4,230	3,031
Trust funds ⁴⁵	—	—	—	27	-95	147	30	172	-23	33
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	289,142	311,949	322,430	327,123	336,375	322,599
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	281,019	303,461	312,413	317,099	325,986	311,132
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	8,123	8,488	10,017	10,024	10,389	11,467
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration: Training for private sector employees ⁵¹	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁶	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	46,478	46,640	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	46,478	46,640	44,899	48,876	47,195	59,306
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸⁵	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	24,828	26,304	31,082	23,723	25,517	27,412
F.B.I. National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	3,569	4,843	8,832	4,285	4,189	3,946
F.B.I. Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	7,916	8,332	8,792	8,069	10,220	9,756
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	2,317	1,684	1,740	63	83	68
National Institute of Corrections ⁸⁶	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,026	11,445	11,718	11,306	11,025	13,642
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	27,184	21,174	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	27,184	21,174	23,784	23,086	23,791	23,371
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁶	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁶	1996 ⁷
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Department of Transportation ²⁴	2,895	3,153	4,415	1,507	2,022	2,419	500	500	650	600
Highways training and education grants ⁸⁷	1,000	1,416	1,416	—	1,371	1,945	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees ⁵¹	1,291	1,517	1,499	1,507	651	474	500	500	650	600
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸⁵	604	220	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration ⁸⁸										
Air traffic controllers second career program ⁸⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	19,110	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	49,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ⁹⁰	19,110	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	49,000
Other agencies										
ACTION ⁹¹	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds ⁹²	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	186,175	193,115	182,839	170,371	154,021	212,220	215,248	241,948	260,408	247,202
Education and human resources	152,332	160,051	146,915	142,801	122,231	195,570	190,020	221,988	248,408	238,202
American schools and hospitals abroad	33,843	33,064	35,924	27,570	31,790	16,650	25,228	19,960	12,000	9,000
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	92	—	175	—	25	938	1,005	4,299	5,709	5,500
Corporation for National and Community Service ⁹¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	221,800
Estimated education funds ⁹²	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	221,800
Federal Emergency Management Agency ⁹³	290	290	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	70,600
Estimated architect/engineer student development program ⁹⁴	40	40	50	200	28	250	375	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs ⁹⁵	250	250	27	15	5	11	92	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief ⁹⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,000	85,200	170,400	70,600
General Services Administration ⁹⁷										
Libraries and other archival activities										
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ⁹⁸	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000
Library of Congress	160,835	160,505	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	243,000
Salaries and expenses	124,878	122,356	137,637	148,985	239,429	252,623	260,918	261,814	198,000	192,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	33,813	36,245	38,233	37,473	36,878	38,688	45,261	46,600	39,000	46,000
Special foreign currency program	809	405	99	10	10	10	30	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	1,335	1,499	1,985	3,359	3,428	4,723	5,244	4,310	4,000	5,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	2,250	2,400	2,300	3,300	5,900	6,100	6,500	6,100	5,923	5,648
National Archives and Records Administration ⁹⁹										
Libraries and other archival activities	59,521	65,153	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	106,145
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science ¹⁰⁰	512	522	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts ³⁴	1,295	1,200	1,193	936	1,628	3,286	2,784	2,221	2,304	1,911
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	75,376	76,803	84,929	89,706	93,381	99,782	100,826	98,786	94,249	57,008
Smithsonian Institution	6,545	5,393	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	11,870
Museum programs and related research	2,506	1,223	870	690	440	93	1,165	3,060	3,190	3,080
National Gallery of Art extension service	731	656	650	474	641	793	763	816	771	790
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	3,308	3,514	4,360	4,615	4,825	5,692	5,900	6,183	6,000	8,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁸	16,756	22,759	20,714	20,375	22,276	29,550	31,991	30,064	34,000	15,000
U.S. Institute of Peace ¹⁰¹	4,083	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	10,000
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,540	4,400	4,047	3,724	4,661	4,095	4,749	2,229	2,457	2,246
Research programs at universities and related institutions¹⁰²	\$10,538,606	\$11,250,464	\$12,009,825	\$12,606,035	\$13,775,422	\$14,176,863	\$14,955,083	\$15,289,094	\$15,749,351	\$15,910,595
Department of Education ¹⁰³	60,912	42,379	90,314	89,483	103,931	154,800	232,165	276,838	279,000	336,000
Department of Agriculture	279,943	304,888	314,294	348,109	385,836	437,967	436,187	438,537	432,126	434,184
Department of Commerce	36,835	36,133	44,821	50,523	62,870	77,240	70,805	81,423	95,415	93,641
Department of Defense	1,754,456	1,899,680	1,940,308	1,871,864	1,789,112	2,070,959	2,002,572	2,010,414	1,922,100	1,654,071
Department of Energy	2,225,513	2,350,426	2,536,065	2,520,885	2,692,335	2,867,528	2,763,515	2,642,094	2,688,465	2,697,619
Department of Health and Human Services	3,983,407	4,282,117	4,549,261	4,902,714	5,686,354	5,210,711	5,952,976	6,348,736	6,514,067	6,768,091
Department of Housing and Urban Development	463	51	186	118	48	203	401	856	933	834
Department of the Interior	33,353	35,103	39,556	49,790	58,537	57,449	54,049	54,157	62,030	59,180
Department of Justice	8,991	6,365	5,700	6,858	6,060	4,986	3,496	3,886	5,104	4,550
Department of Labor	432	5,528	5,590	5,893	5,548	1,169	600	4,250	10,084	9,453
Department of State	432	1,243	1,269	1,519	900	200	—	15	15	45
Department of Transportation	25,184	16,933	22,826	28,608	21,187	35,015	57,789	62,606	68,309	49,952
Department of the Treasury	169	—	411	227	229	85	133	1,309	1,915	1,334
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,251	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,491	2,550	2,350	2,750	2,000
ACTION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	54,652	49,535	45,025	79,415	54,997	32,979	27,659	24,634	20,802	15,275

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Department of Transportation ²⁴	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	8,261	6,030	6,175	4,781	3,785	1,865
Highways training and education grants ⁸⁷	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	3,734	3,545	3,527	2,050	1,500	—
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees ⁵¹	—	—	—	—	2,118	1,305	1,448	1,381	1,135	1,143
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸⁵	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,000	1,100	1,200	1,350	1,150	722
Federal Aviation Administration ⁸⁸										
Air traffic controllers second career program ⁸⁹	—	—	6,000	6,300	1,409	80	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,506	13,247	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ⁹⁰	—	18	3,096	14,584	13,506	13,247	13,334	14,327	16,160	15,982
Other agencies										
ACTION ⁹¹	—	—	7,045	2,833	2,752	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368
Estimated education funds ⁹²	—	—	7,045	2,833	2,752	1,720	1,830	4,975	1,761	1,368
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	109,180	135,580	130,257	127,383	141,847	154,627
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	96,873	105,405	109,624	101,408	115,104	126,132
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	12,307	30,175	20,633	25,975	26,743	28,495
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	—	572	1,574	8,124	7,710	1,651	98	330	113	0
Corporation for National and Community Service ⁹¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds ⁹²	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency ⁹³	—	290	290	281	238	278	390	351	405	290
Estimated architect/engineer student development program ⁹⁴	—	40	40	31	38	98	90	71	155	40
Estimated other training programs ⁹⁵	—	250	250	250	200	180	300	280	250	250
Estimated disaster relief ⁹⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
General Services Administration ⁹⁷										
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	38,400	37,300	44,200	50,894	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ⁹⁸	—	—	—	2,294	—44	1,807	2,364	1,611	2,236	235
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	144,131	144,911	154,198	164,080	169,310	166,130
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	103,469	109,235	122,823	127,935	130,354	126,747
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	31,523	29,592	26,116	30,739	32,954	35,460
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	2,798	3,364	3,578	3,745	4,621	2,372
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	6,341	2,720	1,681	1,661	1,381	1,551
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	868	956	1,323	1,628	1,800	1,900
National Archives and Records Administration ⁹⁹										
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52,118	55,252
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science ¹⁰⁰	—	—	449	2,090	741	638	681	733	723	781
National Endowment for the Arts ³⁴	—	340	1,068	231	900	724	632	819	1,137	1,128
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	84,303	68,421	74,348	74,750	76,252	78,319
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	4,853	5,215	6,073	5,758	7,886	6,191
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	2,596	2,788	3,365	2,642	4,665	2,341
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	526	524	617	692	675	662
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	1,731	1,903	2,091	2,424	2,546	3,188
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁵	—	—	—	15,115	14,371	16,252	17,258	19,374	18,966	20,531
U.S. Institute of Peace ¹⁰¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	230
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	2,996	2,341	2,520	2,672	7,156	8,333
Research programs at universities and related institutions¹⁰²	\$1,816,276	\$2,283,641	\$3,418,410	\$5,801,204	\$6,275,455	\$6,597,423	\$7,233,806	\$7,938,550	\$8,844,575	\$9,009,351
Department of Education ¹⁰³	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	60,480	82,201	59,580	159,550	28,809	68,983
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	242,717	255,075	275,027	279,200	293,252	273,698
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,487	21,677	48,295	46,669	52,218	51,460	52,600	52,951	62,406
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	758,712	889,863	1,112,212	1,072,500	1,245,888	1,382,795
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	1,700,374	1,715,779	1,861,112	2,001,400	2,205,316	2,141,955
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	2,199,921	2,194,707	2,448,899	2,750,700	3,228,014	3,309,708
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	4,808	969	2,158	2,000	438	342
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	40,986	34,171	28,616	36,500	34,422	36,440
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	8,818	5,966	7,156	6,800	5,168	5,095
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	9,764	8,915	6,392	4,800	3,417	341
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	55	7	29	—	29	30
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	32,491	22,608	29,722	21,800	22,621	20,215
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	39	5	238	300	388	190
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	2,097	1,646	800	500	1,000	1,000
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	46,362	69,597	43,372	109,600	56,960	44,302

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁶	1996 ⁷
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Department of Transportation ²⁴	2,895	3,153	4,415	1,507	2,022	2,419	500	500	650	600
Highways training and education grants ⁸⁷	1,000	1,416	1,416	—	1,371	1,945	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration:										
Training for private sector employees ⁵¹	1,291	1,517	1,499	1,507	651	474	500	500	650	600
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸⁵	604	220	1,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration ⁸⁸										
Air traffic controllers second career program ⁸⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	19,110	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	49,000
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ⁹⁰	19,110	32,768	39,100	41,488	60,127	51,694	56,779	61,992	48,000	49,000
Other agencies										
ACTION ⁹¹	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—
Estimated education funds ⁹²	3,368	4,110	4,800	8,472	11,321	8,600	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	186,175	193,115	182,839	170,371	154,021	212,220	215,248	241,948	260,408	247,202
Education and human resources	152,332	160,051	146,915	142,801	122,231	195,570	190,020	221,988	248,408	238,202
American schools and hospitals abroad	33,843	33,064	35,924	27,570	31,790	16,650	25,228	19,960	12,000	9,000
Appalachian Regional Commission ³³	92	—	175	—	25	938	1,005	4,299	5,709	5,500
Corporation for National and Community Service ⁹¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	221,800
Estimated education funds ⁹²	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,500	93,250	214,600	221,800
Federal Emergency Management Agency ⁹³	290	290	77	215	33	261	76,467	85,200	170,400	42,800
Estimated architect/engineer student development program ⁹⁴	40	40	50	200	28	250	375	—	—	—
Estimated other training programs ⁹⁵	250	250	27	15	5	11	92	—	—	—
Estimated disaster relief ⁹⁶	—	—	—	—	—	—	76,000	85,200	170,400	70,600
General Services Administration ⁹⁷										
Libraries and other archival activities										
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ⁹⁸	3,225	2,274	3,004	2,299	1,377	1,610	1,503	1,585	2,000	2,000
Library of Congress	160,835	160,505	177,954	189,827	279,745	296,044	311,453	312,724	241,000	243,000
Salaries and expenses	124,878	122,356	137,637	148,985	239,429	252,623	260,918	261,814	198,000	192,000
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	33,813	36,245	38,233	37,473	36,878	38,688	45,261	46,600	39,000	46,000
Special foreign currency program	809	405	99	10	10	10	30	—	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	1,335	1,499	1,985	3,359	3,428	4,723	5,244	4,310	4,000	5,000
National Aeronautics and Space Administration										
Aerospace education services project	2,250	2,400	2,300	3,300	5,900	6,100	6,500	6,100	5,923	5,648
National Archives and Records Administration ⁹⁹										
Libraries and other archival activities	59,521	65,153	86,266	77,397	81,462	99,412	106,975	110,411	105,172	106,145
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science ¹⁰⁰	512	522	839	3,281	3,447	1,437	867	724	1,000	1,000
National Endowment for the Arts ³⁴	1,295	1,200	1,193	936	1,628	3,286	2,784	2,221	2,304	1,911
National Endowment for the Humanities ³⁵	75,376	76,803	84,929	89,706	93,381	99,782	100,826	98,786	94,249	57,008
Smithsonian Institution	6,545	5,393	5,880	5,779	5,906	6,578	7,828	10,059	9,961	11,870
Museum programs and related research	2,506	1,223	870	690	440	93	1,165	3,060	3,190	3,080
National Gallery of Art extension service	731	656	650	474	641	793	763	816	771	790
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	3,308	3,514	4,360	4,615	4,825	5,692	5,900	6,183	6,000	8,000
U.S. Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁶⁸	16,756	22,759	20,714	20,375	22,276	29,550	31,991	30,064	34,000	15,000
U.S. Institute of Peace ¹⁰¹	4,083	3,476	7,232	7,621	8,238	11,350	10,468	10,794	12,000	10,000
Other programs:										
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,540	4,400	4,047	3,724	4,661	4,095	4,749	2,229	2,457	2,246
Research programs at universities and related institutions¹⁰²	\$10,538,606	\$11,250,464	\$12,009,825	\$12,606,035	\$13,775,422	\$14,176,863	\$14,955,083	\$15,289,094	\$15,749,351	\$15,910,595
Department of Education ¹⁰³	60,912	42,379	90,314	89,483	103,931	154,800	232,165	276,838	279,000	336,000
Department of Agriculture	279,943	304,888	314,294	348,109	385,836	437,967	436,187	438,537	432,126	434,184
Department of Commerce	36,835	36,133	44,821	50,523	62,870	77,240	70,805	81,423	95,415	93,641
Department of Defense	1,754,456	1,899,680	1,940,308	1,871,864	1,789,112	2,070,959	2,002,572	2,010,414	1,922,100	1,654,071
Department of Energy	2,225,513	2,350,426	2,536,065	2,520,885	2,692,335	2,867,528	2,763,515	2,642,094	2,688,465	2,697,619
Department of Health and Human Services	3,983,407	4,282,117	4,549,261	4,902,714	5,686,354	5,210,711	5,952,976	6,348,736	6,514,067	6,768,091
Department of Housing and Urban Development	463	51	186	118	48	203	401	856	933	834
Department of the Interior	33,353	35,103	39,556	49,790	58,537	57,449	54,049	54,157	62,030	59,180
Department of Justice	8,991	6,365	5,700	6,858	6,060	4,986	3,496	3,886	5,104	4,550
Department of Labor	432	5,528	5,590	5,893	5,548	1,169	600	4,250	10,084	9,453
Department of State	432	1,243	1,269	1,519	900	200	—	15	15	45
Department of Transportation	25,184	16,933	22,826	28,608	21,187	35,015	57,789	62,606	68,309	49,952
Department of the Treasury	169	—	411	227	229	85	133	1,309	1,915	1,334
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,251	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,300	2,491	2,550	2,350	2,750	2,000
ACTION	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	54,652	49,535	45,025	79,415	54,997	32,979	27,659	24,634	20,802	15,275

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	52,210	67,798	43,557	43,700	60,521	69,718
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,913	2,347	805	—	1,423	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	250,316	368,149	366,440	352,900	485,824	489,048
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	773,308	787,028	857,791	1,006,000	1,087,046	1,073,122
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	41,309	38,150	37,987	36,400	30,261	27,472
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	367	184	157	—	395	276
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,500
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	1,739	40	296	1,300	432	715

¹Excludes \$4,440,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

²Excludes \$4,900,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

³Excludes \$5,350,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

⁴Excludes \$5,710,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

⁵Excludes \$6,150,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

⁶Excludes \$6,650,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

⁷Estimated. Excludes \$6,780,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. 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.

⁸The 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.

⁹This program was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65–81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for the education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

¹⁰This program creates a national framework for education reform and meeting the National Education Goals. This program includes the School-To-Work Opportunities program which will initiate a national system to be administered jointly by the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor. Both departments are to establish a national framework within which all states can create statewide systems to help youth acquire the knowledge, skills, abilities, and labor market information they need to make an effective transition from school to work or to further their education or training.

¹¹Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk program was included in the Child Nutrition program.

¹²These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

¹³This 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 after the monitoring of closeouts of projects was completed. Data are not available for previous years.

¹⁴The 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.

¹⁵This program was established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

¹⁶The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

¹⁷The 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.

¹⁸This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training program.

¹⁹After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

²⁰This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

²¹This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

²²The 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.

²³Some 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.

²⁴The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

²⁵This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of the Treasury to the U.S. Department of Transportation in 1967.

²⁶This program was established in FY 72 and closed in FY 86.

²⁷The states' share of revenue-sharing funds could not be spent on education in FYs 81–86.

²⁸The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs, formerly the Veterans Administration, was created in March 1989.

²⁹This 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).

³⁰This 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.

³¹This program is in the "Readjustment Benefits" program, Chapter 35, and provides benefits to children and spouses of veterans.

³²The 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.

³³This agency was established March 9, 1965. 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.

³⁴This 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.

³⁵This agency was established in 1965. First year of appropriations was 1966.

³⁶The 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.

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1996—Continued**

[In thousands of dollars]

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1987	1988	1989	1990 ¹	1991 ²	1992 ³	1993 ⁴	1994 ⁵	1995 ⁶	1996 ⁷
1	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	67,465	58,053	64,517	87,481	62,753	152,012	124,500	98,241	97,428	112,723
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	785,141	897,497	976,478	1,090,003	1,270,070	1,377,322	1,367,542	1,412,665	1,636,126	1,617,023
National Science Foundation	1,184,921	1,232,054	1,342,648	1,427,007	1,546,810	1,664,697	1,833,563	1,805,856	1,894,563	2,038,199
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	29,176	25,676	25,690	42,328	23,860	27,418	22,934	20,227	17,619	15,471
Office of Economic Opportunity	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	3,244	2,633	1,619	25	69	100	25	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	1,666	1,870	947	885	1,616	1,532	1,622	—	500	950

³⁷ Head Start program funds were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Child Development, in 1972.

³⁸ Most of these programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, in 1972.

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

⁴⁰ These programs were transferred to the U.S. Department of Labor in 1971 and 1972.

⁴¹ These programs were transferred to the Action Agency in 1972.

⁴² Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975.

⁴³ The Student Loan Reform Act of 1993 authorized a new Federal Direct Student Loan (FDSL) program, recently renamed the William D. Ford Direct Loan program. This program is a new streamlined lending system that will simplify the process of obtaining and repaying loans for student and parent borrowers and will provide borrowers with greater choice in repayment plans. The FDSL program will replace the FFEL program and be phased in beginning with the 1994-95 academic year.

⁴⁴ Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975, formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program. The large drop in FY 94 reflects a \$4.79 billion loan prepayment from the Student Loan Marketing Association of its outstanding debt to the Treasury Department.

⁴⁵ Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

⁴⁶ 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.

⁴⁷ 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 projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

⁴⁸ First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

⁴⁹ Program funds were first appropriated for Tuskegee Institute in 1972.

⁵⁰ 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. Appropriations began in 1968.

⁵¹ 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.

⁵² 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.

⁵³ Included in total above.

⁵⁴ Instructional costs only are included. These include academics, audiovisual, academic computing center, faculty training, military training, physical education, and libraries.

⁵⁵ 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.

⁵⁶ No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

⁵⁷ This program receives funds periodically.

⁵⁸ Appropriations began in FY 84.

⁵⁹ Appropriations began in FY 89.

⁶⁰ Does not include higher education assistance loans.

⁶¹ Appropriations began in FY 78.

⁶² Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs are included starting in fiscal year 1992.

⁶³ Beginning in fiscal year 1992, data were included in the National Institutes of Health training grants program.

⁶⁴ 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.

⁶⁵ Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

⁶⁶ This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (I.C.A.) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (U.S.I.A.) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the U.S.I.A..

⁶⁷ This 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.

⁶⁸ 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.

⁶⁹ Includes 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.

⁷⁰ Includes 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).

⁷¹ Includes 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.

⁷² Includes 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). Participants' contributions, up to a maximum of \$2,700, are deposited to the fund prior to discharge. When the participant enters training, the monthly disbursement from his or her account is matched two for one from funds provided by DOD. Additional amounts in the form of incentive bonuses may also be provided by DOD funds. 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.

⁷³ Public Law 98-525, enacted October 19, 1984 (New GI Bill), established two new peacetime educational programs: an assistance program for veterans who enter active duty during the period beginning July 1, 1985, and ending on June 30, 1988, and an assistance program for certain members of the Selected Reserve.

⁷⁴ Chapter 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 in order to participate in this program. The "Readjustment Benefits" account under the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs pays only the basic allowance, up to a maximum of \$300 per month, for full-time training. "Supplemental Benefits" are paid by the U.S. Department of Defense (DOD).

⁷⁵ Chapter 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 \$140 per month for full-time training. The DOD and DOT pay for this program, and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers it.

⁷⁶Includes 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.

⁷⁷These payments have been made to state education agencies for a number of years but not a separate budget item until FY 88.

⁷⁸The U.S.I.A. was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

⁷⁹This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80–83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

⁸⁰This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

⁸¹Public Law 99–661 established this program to operate the scholarship program in tribute to the former Senator from Arizona. The Foundation awards scholarships and fellowships to outstanding graduate and undergraduate students who intend to pursue careers or advanced degrees in science or mathematics. The Foundation may also award honoraria to outstanding individuals who have made significant contributions to improve the instruction of science and mathematics in secondary schools.

⁸²Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

⁸³Public Law 99–498 established this Institute as an independent non-profit corporation administered by a Board of Trustees. The Institute provides Native Americans with an opportunity to obtain a postsecondary education in various fields of Indian art and culture.

⁸⁴Public 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.

⁸⁵This program was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 68 from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development.

⁸⁶This 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. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

⁸⁷Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970, Public Law 91–605.

⁸⁸The Federal Aviation Administration originally an independent agency, was transferred to the U.S. Department of Transportation in FY 67.

⁸⁹Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

⁹⁰First year of appropriations was FY 70.

⁹¹The National Service Trust Act of 1993 established a new agency, the Corporation for National and Community Service. On October 1, 1993 ACTION became part of the Corporation for National and Community Service. ACTION was established on July 1, 1971. This agency brings together a number of volunteer programs. Some of these funds were formerly in the Office of Economic Opportunity.

⁹²These 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 FY 94, FY 95, and FY 96 the AmeriCorp program was included. This program provides education grants of up to \$4,725 per year, for up to 2 years, to help pay for college or to repay student loans for people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

⁹³The Federal Emergency Management Agency was created on March 25, 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.

⁹⁴First year of appropriations was FY 68.

⁹⁵First 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.

⁹⁶The 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.

⁹⁷This program was transferred from the General Services Administration to the National Archives and Records Administration in April 1985.

⁹⁸This program makes grants for the promotion of scholarly, cultural, and artistic exchanges between Japan and the United States. Appropriations began in FY 76.

⁹⁹The National Archives and Records Administration became an independent agency in April 1985.

¹⁰⁰This program was established by the act of July 20, 1970, Public Law 91–345.

¹⁰¹This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

¹⁰²Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 95 and 96 are estimated.

¹⁰³Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 96 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE.—Some data have been revised from previously published figures. To the extent possible, amounts reported represent outlays rather than obligations.

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*, fiscal years 1967 to 1997; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1996; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1996.)

**Table D.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal year 1980**

[In millions of current dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total²	\$39,349.2	\$10,938.3	\$1,384.1	\$9,129.3	\$11,239.7	\$1,381.6	\$2,514.4	\$2,761.7
Total program funds – on-budget	\$34,493.5	\$10,938.3	\$1,292.1	\$6,990.6	\$9,626.3	\$1,381.6	\$2,514.4	\$1,750.1
Department of Education	13,137.8	5,313.7	1,103.2	2,137.4	2,267.2	249.8	693.8	1,372.7
Department of Agriculture	4,562.5	4,030.7	33.8	—	226.9	7.5	—	263.6
Department of Commerce	135.6	54.8	—	—	51.4	14.8	2.5	12.0
Department of Defense	1,560.3	32.0	—	187.5	786.0	444.9	109.9	—
Department of Energy	1,605.6	77.2	—	0.8	1,527.1	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	5,613.9	73.5	—	1,585.9	3,133.1	37.8	783.6	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	5.3	—	—	—	5.3	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	440.5	77.5	62.6	27.9	77.6	178.1	16.9	—
Department of Justice	60.7	—	—	—	9.2	51.5	—	—
Department of Labor	1,862.7	277.3	92.5	647.5	12.9	111.0	721.5	—
Department of State	25.2	—	—	—	0.2	25.0	—	—
Department of Transportation	54.7	—	—	6.6	32.0	10.0	6.1	—
Department of the Treasury	1,247.5	935.9	—	—	297.0	14.6	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	2,351.2	—	—	2,349.6	1.6	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	2.8	—	—	—	2.3	—	0.5	—
Agency for International Development	176.8	—	—	—	77.1	—	—	99.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	19.0	—	—	—	1.8	—	17.3	—
Environmental Protection Agency	41.1	—	—	—	41.1	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the								
District of Columbia	81.8	65.7	—	—	13.1	—	3.0	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	1.9	—	—	—	1.7	(³)	0.3	(³)
General Services Administration	34.8	—	—	—	—	34.8	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	-1.9	—	—	—	—	—	-1.9	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	151.9	—	—	—	—	151.9	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	255.5	—	—	—	254.6	—	0.9	—
National Archives and Records Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2.1
National Endowment for the Arts	5.2	—	—	—	—	—	5.2	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	142.6	—	—	—	—	—	142.6	—
National Science Foundation	808.4	—	—	32.3	772.9	—	3.2	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	32.6	—	—	—	32.6	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.2	—	—	—	—	0.4	4.8	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	0.7	—	—	—	0.7	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	66.2	—	—	15.1	—	49.5	1.5	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation								
	4,855.7	—	92.0	2,138.7	1,613.4	—	—	1,011.6

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

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

³Less than \$50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1982*, and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1980, 1981, and 1982*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1990.)

**Table E.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal year 1990**

[In millions of current dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total²	\$62,811.5	\$13,894.5	\$3,264.2	\$10,543.3	\$20,420.2	\$2,424.3	\$5,530.5	\$6,734.5
Total program funds – on-budget	\$51,624.3	\$13,894.5	\$3,051.8	\$5,686.9	\$16,671.0	\$2,424.3	\$5,530.5	\$4,365.3
Department of Education	23,198.6	8,000.7	2,490.4	3,859.6	3,649.9	441.4	912.2	3,844.5
Department of Agriculture	6,260.8	5,479.2	49.8	—	379.4	14.6	—	337.9
Department of Commerce	53.8	—	—	—	53.8	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,605.5	39.3	—	155.5	2,004.7	1,179.2	226.8	—
Department of Energy	2,562.0	15.2	—	1.5	2,544.9	—	0.4	—
Department of Health and Human Services	7,956.0	144.9	—	701.8	5,120.2	78.0	1,889.7	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	630.5	128.6	123.8	30.6	119.8	192.8	34.9	—
Department of Justice	99.8	—	—	—	6.9	92.9	—	—
Department of Labor	2,511.4	—	375.8	—	5.9	—	2,129.7	—
Department of State	51.2	—	—	—	2.8	47.5	—	0.9
Department of Transportation	76.2	—	—	0.3	28.9	33.0	5.7	8.3
Department of the Treasury	41.7	—	—	—	0.2	41.5	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	757.5	—	12.0	743.2	2.3	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
ACTION programs	8.5	—	—	—	—	—	8.5	—
Agency for International Development	249.8	—	—	—	79.4	—	—	170.4
Appalachian Regional Commission	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	1.0	—
Environmental Protection Agency	87.5	—	—	—	87.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	104.9	86.6	—	—	14.6	—	3.7	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	(³)	—	—	—	—	(³)	(³)	(³)
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaska Native Culture and Arts Development	4.3	—	—	—	—	—	4.3	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.3	—	—	—	—	—	2.3	—
Library of Congress	189.8	—	—	—	—	189.8	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,093.3	—	—	—	1,090.0	—	3.3	—
National Archives and Records Administration	77.4	—	—	—	—	77.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	3.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3.3
National Endowment for the Arts	5.6	—	—	—	—	—	5.5	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	141.0	—	—	—	—	—	141.0	—
National Science Foundation	1,588.9	—	—	161.9	1,427.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	42.3	—	—	—	42.3	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	5.8	—	—	—	—	0.5	5.3	—
U.S. Arms Control Agency	(³)	—	—	—	(³)	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	201.5	—	—	20.4	—	35.9	145.3	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	7.6	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	—
Other agencies	0.9	—	—	—	0.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	11,187.2	—	212.4	4,856.4	3,749.2	—	—	2,369.2

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

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

³Less than \$50,000.

—Not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Data have been revised from previously published data.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix and Special Analyses, Fiscal Year 1992* and the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1990, 1991, and 1992*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1992.)

Table F.—Estimated federal support for education, by agency and type of ultimate recipient: Fiscal year 1996

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	Total	Local education agencies	State education agencies	College students	Institutions of higher education	Federal	Multiple types of recipients	Other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total²	\$96,445.6	\$20,446.8	\$5,182.7	\$18,655.7	\$30,596.4	\$3,132.3	\$10,425.2	\$8,006.6
Total program funds - on-budget	\$70,857.0	\$20,446.8	\$4,662.2	\$8,226.0	\$21,347.5	\$3,132.3	\$10,425.2	\$2,617.1
Department of Education	30,405.0	11,659.0	3,968.8	5,260.2	4,989.3	527.4	2,035.8	1,964.5
Department of Agriculture	9,073.2	8,116.2	76.4	—	467.1	18.6	—	394.9
Department of Commerce	97.1	—	—	—	97.1	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,722.3	172.8	—	209.6	1,812.2	1,324.4	203.4	—
Department of Energy	2,720.3	7.2	—	1.9	2,710.7	—	0.5	—
Department of Health and Human Services	12,823.8	353.4	—	1,160.6	7,114.5	153.0	4,042.3	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.8	—	—	—	0.8	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	672.0	41.8	9.1	30.5	135.5	410.9	44.2	—
Department of Justice	195.3	—	—	—	4.6	190.7	—	—
Department of Labor	4,105.5	—	594.9	—	9.5	—	3,501.1	—
Department of State	53.2	—	—	—	1.5	51.2	—	0.5
Department of Transportation	106.7	—	—	0.3	50.2	44.4	2.9	9.0
Department of Treasury	50.3	—	—	—	1.3	49.0	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,445.2	—	13.0	1,430.2	2.0	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	262.5	—	—	—	15.3	—	—	247.2
Appalachian Regional Commission	9.7	—	—	—	2.2	—	7.5	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	3.0	—	—	—	—	—	3.0	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	221.8	—	—	—	—	—	221.8	—
Environmental Protection Agency	112.7	—	—	—	112.7	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	88.6	75.8	—	—	10.6	—	2.2	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	70.6	20.6	—	—	50.0	—	—	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	4.0	—	—	—	—	—	4.0	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	11.0	—	—	—	—	—	11.0	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.0	—	—	—	—	—	2.0	—
Library of Congress	243.0	—	—	—	—	243.0	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,622.7	—	—	—	1,617.0	—	5.6	—
National Archives and Records Administration	106.1	—	—	—	—	106.1	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	4.8	—	—	—	—	—	4.8	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	91.6	—	—	—	—	—	91.6	—
National Science Foundation	2,244.6	—	—	117.6	2,127.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	15.5	—	—	—	15.5	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	11.9	—	—	—	—	0.8	11.1	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	246.2	—	—	15.0	—	12.8	218.4	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	10.0	—
Other agencies	1.0	—	—	—	1.0	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	25,588.6	—	520.5	10,429.7	9,248.9	—	—	5,389.5

¹ Other recipients include 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.

—Data not available or not applicable.

NOTE: Outlays by type of recipient are estimated based on obligation data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished tabulations; U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government Fiscal Year 1997*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1994, 1995, and 1996*; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1996.)