

DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 392 853

TM 024 891

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 TITLE Federal Support for Education. Fiscal Years 1980 to 1995.
 INSTITUTION National Center for Education Statistics (ED), Washington, DC.
 REPORT NO ISBN-0-16-048437-5; NCES-95-215
 PUB DATE Nov 95
 NOTE 51p.; For report for fiscal years 1980 to 1994, see ED 378 235.
 AVAILABLE FROM U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Mail Stop: SSOP, Washington, DC 20402-9328.
 PUB TYPE Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Evaluative/Feasibility (142)
 EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
 DESCRIPTORS Budgets; Costs; *Educational Finance; Educational Trends; *Elementary Secondary Education; Expenditures; *Federal Government; *Financial Support; *Government Role; Higher Education; Research Projects; *Resource Allocation; School Funds; School Support; Trend Analysis

ABSTRACT

This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980. To the extent possible, outlays, or actual dollars spent, were used rather than obligations (spending commitments), with the exception of funds for academic research at institutions of higher education. Federal education funding is grouped into three categories: (1) on-budget support; (2) off-budget support; and (3) nonfederal funds generated by federal programs. Federal support for education, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, was an estimated \$100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1995, an increase of \$37.3 billion (in current dollars), or 59%, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 36.5% between FY 90 and FY 95. On-budget funds for 1995 were estimated to be \$73.8 billion (in constant dollars). Off-budget funds and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation were estimated at \$26.2 billion, a rise of 135% in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 95. Between FY 80 and FY 95 federal on-budget funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18%, and postsecondary funds declined 14%. Other education funds increased 75%, and funds for research at institutions of higher education increased 48%. Six appendixes present detailed tables. (Contains 3 figures, 18 text tables, and 6 appendix tables.) (SLD)

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FEDERAL \$ SUPPORT FOR EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1995

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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

FEDERAL
\$UPPORT FOR
EDUCATION

FISCAL YEARS 1980 TO 1995

CHARLENE M. HOFFMAN
DATA DEVELOPMENT DIVISION

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement

NCES 95-215

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November 1995

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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 \$100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 1995, an increase of \$37.3 billion, or 59 percent, since FY 90. After adjustment for inflation, federal support for education increased 36 percent between FY 90 and FY 95 (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).

- For FY 95, on-budget federal funds for education programs were estimated to be \$73.8 billion—an increase of 43 percent since FY 90 in current dollars or an increase of 22 percent after being adjusted for inflation. Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation (predominantly postsecondary education loans) were estimated at \$26.2 billion, a rise of 135 percent in current dollars between FY 90 and FY 95 and 101 percent in constant dollars (see tables 1A and 1B, page 5).
- Between FY 80 and FY 95, after being adjusted for inflation, federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education increased 18 percent; postsecondary education funds declined 14 percent; other education funds (which include funds for libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research) increased 75 percent; and funds for research at universities and university-administered research and development centers increased 48 percent (see table 2B on page 7).
- Between FY 90 and FY 95, funds for elementary and secondary education rose by 37 percent in constant dollars, postsecondary funds rose by 11 percent, other edu-

cation funds rose by 27 percent, and research rose by 8 percent (see table 2B on page 7).

- In FY 95, ED outlays totaled \$32.9 billion, reflecting an increase of 35 percent after being adjusted for inflation from FY 80 and an increase of 22 percent between FY 90 and FY 95. ED's share of total federal on-budget education funds rose from 38 percent in FY 80 to 45 percent in FY 90 and FY 95 (see figure 2, page 8 and table 3, page 9).
- Over 57 percent of federal education support, excluding estimated federal tax expenditures, went to educational institutions in FY 95. Another 18 percent was used for student support. The remaining 24 percent went to banks and other lending agencies, libraries, museums, and federal institutions (see tables 7A and 7B, pages 16–17).
- Schools and colleges derive about 11 percent (FY 95) of their revenues from the federal government, with the remaining revenues coming from state and local governments, individuals, and private organizations. Of the estimated \$508.3 billion in direct expenditures by schools and colleges in FY 95, revenues from federal sources amounted to \$57.3 billion and revenues from other sources amounted to \$451.0 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 95. Among elementary and secondary educational institutions, the federal share declined from 12 percent in FY 80 to under 8 percent in FY 90, but rose to almost 9 percent in FY 95. Among institutions of higher education, the federal share declined from 18 percent in FY 80 to almost 14 percent in FY 90 and over 15 percent in FY 95 (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, 85, 90, and 95, 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 85	FY 90	FY 95 ¹
[In billions of current dollars]				
On-budget	\$34.5	\$39.0	\$51.6	\$73.8
Elementary and secondary	16.0	16.9	22.0	35.2
Postsecondary	11.1	11.2	13.7	17.7
Libraries, museums, and other	1.5	2.1	3.4	5.0
Research at educational institutions	5.8	8.8	12.6	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds ²	4.9	8.7	11.2	20.2
Total	39.3	47.8	62.8	100.1
[In billions of constant FY 95 dollars]				
On-budget	\$64.0	\$54.4	\$60.3	\$73.8
Elementary and secondary	29.7	23.6	25.7	35.2
Postsecondary	20.6	15.6	15.9	17.7
Libraries, museums, and other	2.9	2.9	4.0	5.0
Research at educational institutions	10.8	12.3	14.7	15.9
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds ²	9.0	12.2	13.1	26.2
Total	73.0	66.6	73.3	100.1

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.

- The federal agencies providing the largest amounts of education program funds in FY 95 were (see table 3, page 9):

Agency	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90	FY 95 ¹
[In billions of current dollars]				
Dept. of Education	\$13.1	\$16.7	\$23.2	\$32.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	5.6	5.3	8.0	12.7
Dept. of Agriculture	4.6	4.8	6.3	9.1
Dept. of Labor	1.9	1.9	2.5	4.3
Dept. of Defense	1.6	3.1	3.6	3.7
Dept. of Energy	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.6
National Science Foundation	0.8	1.1	1.6	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.3	0.5	1.1	1.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	2.4	1.3	0.8	1.5
Dept. of the Interior	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7
[In billions of constant FY 95 dollars]				
Dept. of Education	\$24.4	\$23.3	\$27.1	\$32.9
Dept. of Health and Human Services	10.4	7.4	9.3	12.7
Dept. of Agriculture	8.5	6.7	7.3	9.1
Dept. of Labor	3.5	2.7	2.9	4.3
Dept. of Defense	2.9	4.3	4.2	3.7
Dept. of Energy	3.0	3.1	3.0	2.6
National Science Foundation	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.2
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.8
Dept. of Veterans Affairs	4.4	1.8	0.9	1.5
Dept. of the Interior	0.8	0.8	0.7	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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See tables A and B in appendix.)

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Introduction

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. This report attempts to provide a comprehensive picture of total federal financial support for education since fiscal year 1980.² The appendix tables in the back of this report have additional historical data for fiscal years 1965, 1970, and 1975. In order to account fully for all federal support for education, programs having significant educational components are included, even if they have additional purposes (see tables A and C, pages 33 and 35 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 in 1980, 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 35 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 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 95. For more details 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).

It is also important to note that FY 95 data are mostly estimated and may be subject to later revision. These estimates of FY 95 outlays are provided by various federal agencies and the U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1996*.

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. Some analysts also consider funding provided through federal tax expenditures as potential education funding. Unless otherwise noted, these tax expenditures are excluded from tables in this publication (see table A, page 33 in appendix).

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 are generated by federal programs that provide 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

² Some data have been revised from *Federal Support for Education: Fiscal Years 1980 to 1994* and *Digest of Education Statistics, 1994*.

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

other lending institutions. Nonfederal funds are also made available for education purposes when federal programs require matching funds or offer incentives and subsidies. Almost all such nonfederal education funds go to post-secondary education.

4. Federal tax expenditures are revenue deductions attributable to provisions of the federal tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, a preferential rate of tax, or a deferral of tax liability. An example would be charitable contributions to educational institutions.

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 1996*. The inflation index rose 85.5 percent between FY 80 and FY 95. 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 1995

Federal support for education is estimated to be \$100.1 billion in fiscal year (FY) 95, an increase of 154 percent since FY 80. After adjustment for inflation, the increase amounts to 37 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 being adjusted 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 \$3.9 billion in 1995 dollars in FY 75.

Between FY 75 and FY 80, funding for most programs remained relatively stable, except for other education, which dropped over 35 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 \$3.9 billion in FY 75 to \$9.0 billion in FY 80 (constant 1995 dollars).

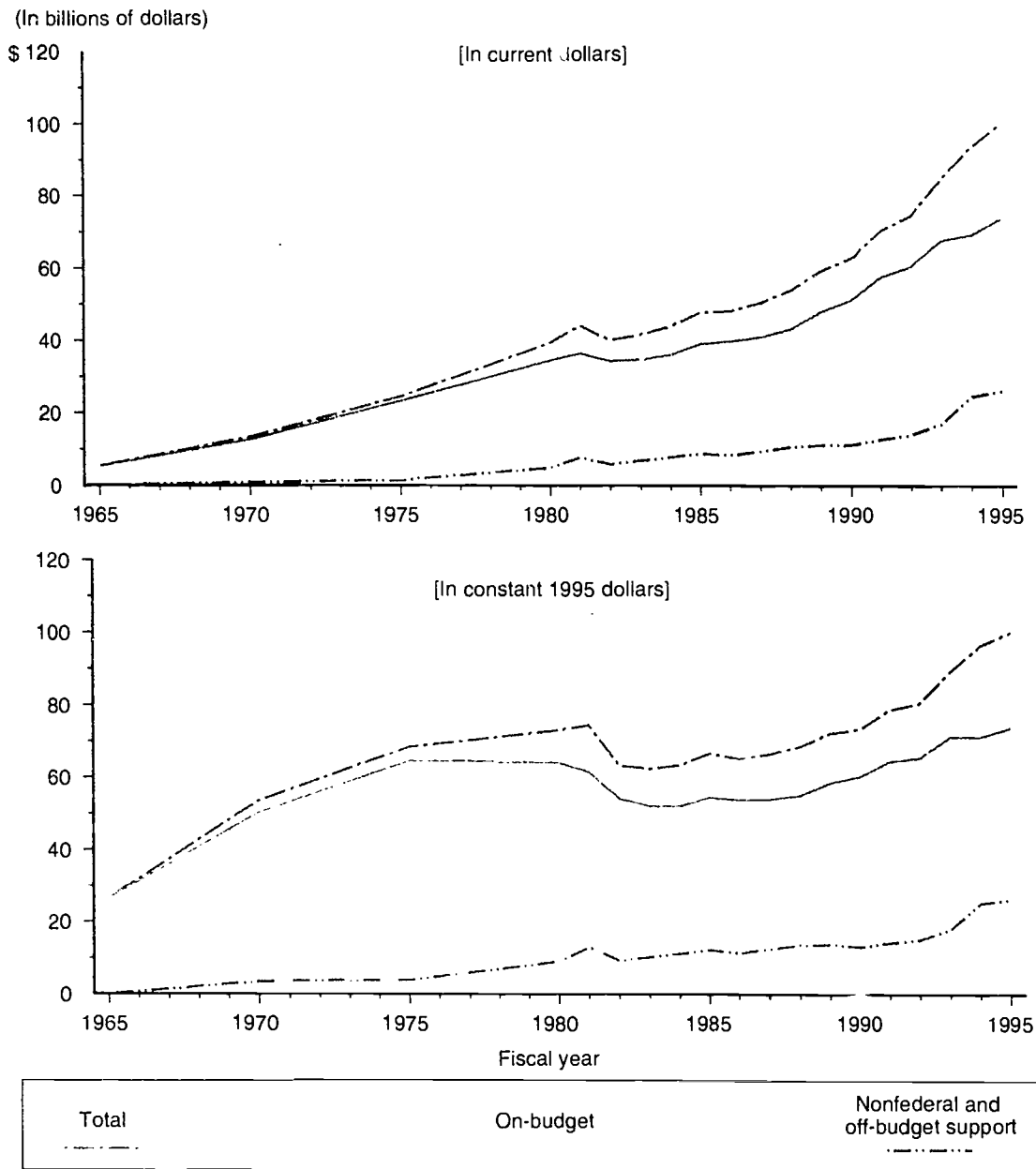
After declining in the early 1980s, federal on-budget funds for education began to rise slightly in FY 87 in

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. The main reason for this decline was the termination of two programs: the old GI Bill and the Social Security postsecondary benefits programs (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 1B 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 60 percent by 1995 after adjustment for inflation. This rise was due to increases for federal on-budget program funds for elementary and secondary education (61 percent), postsecondary education (10 percent), "other" education (52 percent), research at colleges and universities (47 percent), and an increase of 156 percent for off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation. Overall, federal on-budget funds for education are estimated to have increased 42 percent between FY 83 and FY 95 in constant dollars.

Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation showed an increase in real (constant) dollars between FY 80 and FY 95 (191 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 amount of student loans.

Figure 1.--Federal support for education, total, on-budget funds, and off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995



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 years 1965 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995; and unpublished data.

**Table 1A.—Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1995**

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

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY80 to FY 95 *	Percent change, FY 85 to FY 95 *	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 *
	1980	1985	1990	1995 *			
Total	\$39.3	\$47.8	\$62.8	\$100.1	154.3	109.6	59.3
Federal programs, on-budget	34.5	39.0	51.6	73.8	114.0	89.2	43.0
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	4.9	8.7	11.2	26.2	440.6	200.8	134.6

* Estimated.

**Table 1B.—Federal support for education, by category:
Fiscal years 1980 to 1995**

[Amounts in billions of **constant** FY 95 dollars]

Category of support	Fiscal year				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 *	Percent change, FY 85 to FY 95 *	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 *
	1980	1985	1990	1995 *			
Total	\$73.0	\$66.6	\$73.3	\$100.1	37.1	50.4	36.5
Federal programs, on-budget	64.0	54.4	60.3	73.8	15.4	35.7	22.5
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	9.0	12.2	13.1	26.2	191.4	115.8	100.9

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up 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 1996*. 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; 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 \$73.8 billion for FY 95. In current dollars, this amount reflects an increase of 114 percent between FY 80 and FY 95. After adjustment for inflation, the increase is 15 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 (see tables 2A and 2B and table A in appendix). Federal program funds generally have increased over the past 12 years, rising by 42 percent in constant dollars between 1983 and 1995, following a decline between 1980 and 1983 (see tables 2A, 2B, and table A in appendix). Over half of the increase occurred between 1990 and 1995.

Elementary and secondary education programs accounted for the largest share of federal program support, \$35.2 billion or 48 percent in FY 95. Expenditures for elementary and secondary education programs increased 18 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 in constant dollars, but showed the same pattern of decreasing in the early 1980s and rising in the late 1980s as did federal education funding overall.

Postsecondary education programs received \$17.7 billion of federal program support, or about 24 percent of federal education funds in FY 95. In constant dollars, postsecondary education programs showed a decline between 1980 and 1995 (14 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 95 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.

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 95. Federal support for research showed an increase in constant dollars of 48 percent between FY 80 and FY 95.

The remaining 7 percent of federal program support, or about \$5.0 billion, is for "other" education programs, which include libraries, museums, cultural activities, and miscellaneous research. "Other" education programs increased 75 percent from FY 80 to FY 95, 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 1995

[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1985	1990	1995*	FY 80 to FY 95*	FY 83 to FY 95*	FY 85 to FY 95*	FY 90 to FY 95*
Total	\$34.5	\$34.7	\$39.0	\$51.6	\$73.8	114.0	112.6	89.2	43.0
Elementary and secondary	16.0	14.5	16.9	22.0	35.2	119.6	142.3	108.3	60.1
Postsecondary education	11.1	10.8	11.2	13.7	17.7	59.1	64.5	58.3	29.6
Other	1.5	2.2	2.1	3.4	5.0	223.8	127.5	137.9	48.2
Research at educational institutions	5.8	7.2	8.8	12.6	15.9	174.5	120.2	80.1	26.3

* Estimated.

Table 2B.—Federal on-budget program funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Fiscal years 1980 to 1995

[Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Level of education or educational purpose	Fiscal year					Percent change			
	1980	1983	1985	1990	1995*	FY 80 to FY 95*	FY 83 to FY 95*	FY 85 to FY 95*	FY 90 to FY 95*
Total	\$64.0	\$52.1	\$54.4	\$60.3	\$73.8	15.4	41.7	35.7	22.5
Elementary and secondary	29.7	21.8	23.6	25.7	35.2	18.4	61.4	49.4	37.1
Postsecondary education	20.6	16.1	15.6	15.9	17.7	-14.2	9.6	13.6	11.0
Other	2.9	3.3	2.9	4.0	5.0	74.5	51.6	70.7	26.9
Research at educational institutions	10.8	10.9	12.3	14.7	15.9	48.0	46.7	29.2	8.2

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (See table A in appendix.)

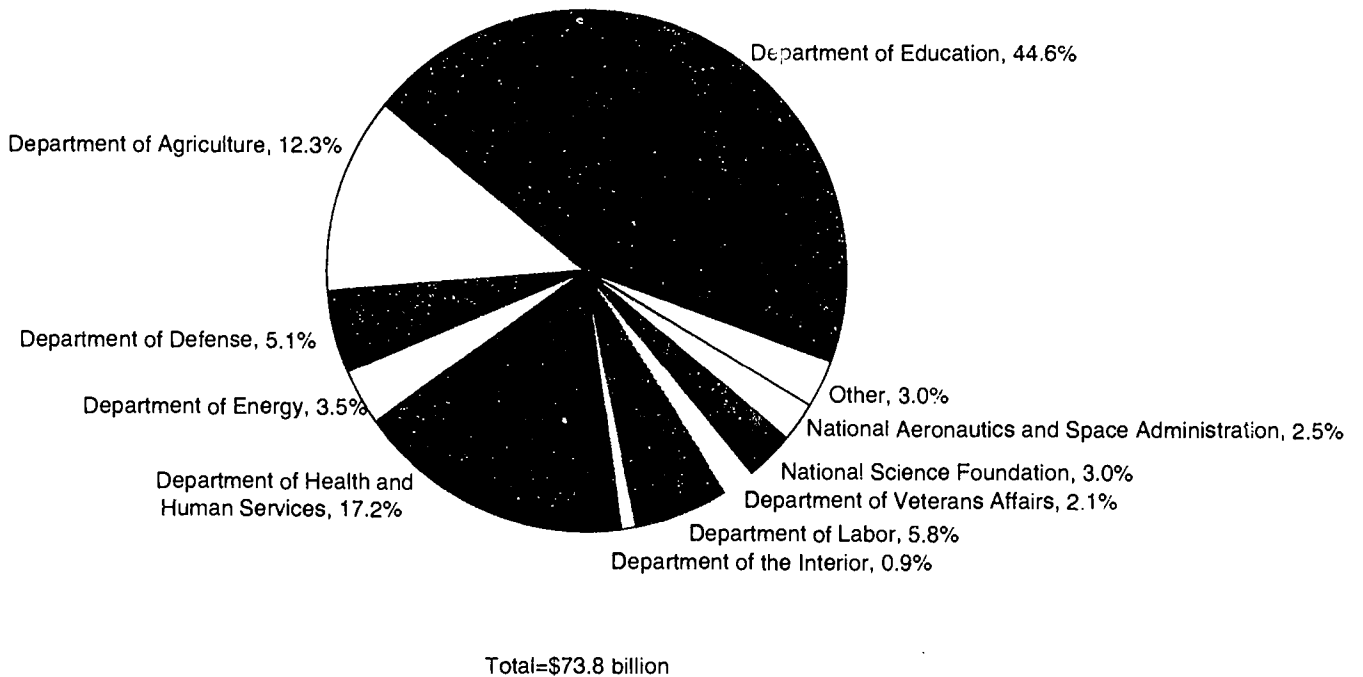
Among federal agencies, the Department of Education (ED) is the largest provider of education funds at all program levels except for research. ED's estimated FY 95 program funds were \$32.9 billion—45 percent of the total (see table 3 and tables B and C in appendix). In terms of spending for research at universities, the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) provides the most—\$6.6 billion, or 42 percent of the total spent on research.

While total federal program funds for education and related activities have increased 15 percent in constant dollars between FY 80 and FY 95, 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 \$1.5 billion (65 percent) between FY 80 and FY 95, 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 241 percent in constant dollars between FY 90 and FY

95. In contrast, National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) education spending increased from \$0.5 billion to \$1.8 billion, an increase of 283 percent between FY 80 and FY 95 (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 95. 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 95 the Department of Veterans Affairs showed an increase (73 percent). The agencies that showed the largest percentage increases in constant dollars were NASA (283 percent), National Science Foundation (49 percent), Department of Education (35 percent), Department of Defense (29 percent), and Department of Labor (25 percent). Between FY 90 and FY 95 the Department of Energy (13 percent), the Department of Defense (11 percent), and the Department of the Interior (6 percent) registered a decrease after adjusting for inflation.

**Figure 2.--Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency:
Fiscal year 1995**



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 1996*; and the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995*.

Table 3.—Largest providers of federal on-budget education program funding, by agency: Fiscal years 1980, 1985, 1990, and 1995
 [Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Agency	FY 80		FY 85		FY 90		FY 95*		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95*
	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total		
Total	\$64.0	100.0	\$54.4	100.0	\$60.3	100.0	\$73.8	100.0	15.4	22.5
Dept. of Education (ED)	24.4	38.1	23.3	42.8	27.1	44.9	32.9	44.6	35.2	21.6
Dept. of Health and Human Services (HHS)	10.4	16.3	7.4	13.6	9.3	15.4	12.7	17.2	21.8	36.5
Dept. of Agriculture (USDA)	8.5	13.2	6.7	12.3	7.3	12.1	9.1	12.3	6.9	23.8
Dept. of Labor (DOL)	3.5	5.4	2.7	5.0	2.9	4.9	4.3	5.8	24.7	46.9
Dept. of Defense (DOD)	2.9	4.5	4.3	8.0	4.2	7.0	3.7	5.1	29.4	-11.1
Dept. of Energy (DOE)	3.0	4.7	3.1	5.8	3.0	5.0	2.6	3.5	-12.4	-12.8
National Science Foundation (NSF)	1.5	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.9	3.1	2.2	3.0	48.8	20.3
National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA)	0.5	0.7	0.7	1.3	1.3	2.1	1.8	2.5	282.8	42.1
Dept. of Veterans Affairs (VA)	4.4	6.8	1.8	3.3	0.9	1.5	1.5	2.1	-64.9	73.1
Dept. of the Interior (INT)	0.8	1.3	0.8	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.9	-15.4	-6.1
All other federal agencies	4.3	6.7	2.0	3.7	1.7	2.8	2.2	3.0	-47.9	30.2

* Estimated.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; 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 95 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: Title I, Education for the Disadvantaged (the second largest single federally funded elementary and secondary education program (20 percent)); Education for Individuals with Disabilities; Chapter 2, 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) (14 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 \$14.1 billion, or 79

percent of the \$17.7 billion of federal support for postsecondary education in FY 95. 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 will be 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 95, almost two-thirds of these funds came from the Department of Education and almost 9 percent came from the Department of Agriculture. Next are the Library of Congress, Agency for International Development, and the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA). The Corporation for National and Community Service, which is a new agency that 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, and the National Endowment for the Humanities also made substantial outlays for "other" education-related programs. The largest "other" education program in FY 95 was the Rehabilitation Services and Disability Research program 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 \$6.6 billion, or 42 percent of the \$15.9 billion of federal support going to research in FY 95, exceeding the research funding of any other federal department.

The Department of Energy (\$2.6 billion) and the National Science Foundation (\$2.0 billion) also provide large amounts of funding for research at universities and related institutions. The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (\$1.8 billion) and the Department of Defense (\$1.8 billion) are the only other agencies with estimated expenditures for university research exceeding \$1 billion in FY 95. The Department of Education provided \$330 million in FY 95 (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, 1985, 1990, and 1995
 [Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Level of education or other educational purpose, by program and agency	Outlays				Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95*	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95*
	FY 80	FY 85	FY 90	FY 95*		
Elementary and secondary						
Total	\$29.7	\$23.6	\$25.7	\$35.2	18.4	37.1
Child nutrition programs (USDA)	6.3	5.1	5.8	7.6	22.0	31.5
Education for the disadvantaged (ED)	5.9	5.9	5.2	7.0	18.3	34.0
Education for individuals with disabilities (ED)	1.5	1.4	1.9	3.6	136.9	91.3
Head Start (HHS)	1.4	1.5	1.7	3.5	159.2	109.0
Training programs (DOL)	2.6	1.9	2.1	3.3	27.2	57.9
School improvement programs (ED)	1.5	0.7	1.4	1.6	8.6	14.4
Vocational and adult education (ED)	1.6	0.9	1.5	1.5	-3.3	1.2
Impact aid (ED)	1.3	0.9	1.0	1.1	-15.0	14.2
Job Corps (DOL)	0.9	0.8	0.9	1.0	19.6	20.7
Payments to states for AFDC work programs (HHS)	—	—	0.5	0.9	—	74.7
Overseas dependents schools (DOD)	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.8	34.5	-16.3
Other elementary/secondary programs	6.2	3.5	2.7	3.1	-50.7	14.1
Postsecondary education						
Total (on-budget)	\$20.6	15.6	\$15.9	\$17.7	-14.2	11.0
Student financial assistance (ED)	6.8	5.8	6.9	7.3	6.3	5.1
Federal Family Education Loans (ED)	2.6	4.9	5.1	4.7	81.6	-7.1
Other postsecondary programs	11.2	4.8	3.9	5.7	-49.2	44.9
Other						
Total	\$2.9	\$2.9	\$4.0	\$5.0	74.5	26.9
Rehabilitative services and disability research (ED)	0.8	1.1	2.1	2.6	222.5	22.9
Other education programs	2.1	1.8	1.9	2.5	18.2	31.5
Research						
Total	\$10.8	\$12.3	\$14.7	\$15.9	48.0	8.2
Research (HHS)	3.9	4.5	5.7	5.6	71.5	16.0
Research (DOE)	2.7	3.1	2.9	2.6	-5.4	-12.4
Research (NSF)	1.4	1.5	1.7	2.0	42.5	18.0
Research (NASA)	0.5	0.7	1.3	1.8	282.8	42.1
Research (DOD)	1.2	1.7	2.2	1.8	49.8	-18.0
Other research programs	1.1	0.8	0.9	1.1	2.3	23.1

* Estimated
 —Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; 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 over 7,500 lenders and guarantees loans against default through reinsurance payments to over 42 guaranty agencies. 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 is being 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 5 percent of the total new loan volume (combined FFEL program and FDSL

program loans) in 1994-95, and is projected to expand to 40 percent in 1995-96 and 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 makes the Direct Loan program less expensive than the subsidies paid to lenders and guaranty agencies in the FFEL program. The on-budget support will be administrative costs, interest subsidies to borrowers, and the accounting for loan defaults. For purposes of this report, the off-budget support will be 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, or nursing. 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 fea-

ture 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, and 1995, the institutional-matching share was 25 percent. 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 \$26.2 billion in off-budget support and non-federal funds that are generated by federal legislation that do not appear as budget authority or outlays in the U.S. Budget assisted postsecondary students and institutions of higher education in FY 95. These funds constituted 26 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 \$59.9 billion in FY 95, or about 60 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 \$18.7 billion were made in FY 95. The FDSL loans accounted for \$7.1 billion in FY 95 and the Perkins Loans program accounted for an additional \$.05 billion in matching funds for low-cost loans. In FY 95, it is estimated that the SSIG program aided students with \$.06 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 1995
 [Amounts in millions of current dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ¹
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 95 ¹		
Total	\$4,855.7	\$11,187.2	\$26,248.2	440.6	134.6
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	7,094.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	4,598.0	10,826.0	18,663.0	305.9	72.4
Perkins loans	31.8	15.0	52.7	65.7	250.8
Income Contingent loans ²	—	0.5	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	76.5	59.2	63.4	-17.1	7.1
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 1995
 [Amounts in millions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Federal programs	Off-budget support and nonfederal funds			Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ¹
	FY 80	FY 90	FY 95 ¹		
Total	\$9,007.1	\$13,063.3	\$26,248.2	191.4	100.9
Total off-budget support					
Federal Direct Student loans	—	—	7,094.0	—	—
Total nonfederal funds					
Federal Family Education loans	8,529.2	12,641.5	18,663.0	118.8	47.6
Perkins loans	58.9	17.5	52.7	-10.7	200.4
Income Contingent loans ²	—	0.6	—	—	—
State Student Incentive Grants	141.9	69.1	63.4	-55.3	-8.3
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grants	—	57.0	184.6	—	224.0
Work-study aid	277.1	277.6	190.5	-31.2	-31.4

¹ Estimated.

² Closed in 1992.

—Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages based on unrounded numbers. Because of rounding, details may not add up 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. 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 \$21.2 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 95 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	23.8	24.7	25.1	20.6	21.2	-14.3	2.9

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

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 (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 1995**
[Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 95 ¹		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ¹
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent		
Total	\$39.3	100.0	\$62.8	100.0	\$100.1	100.0	154.3	59.3
Local education agencies	10.9	27.8	13.9	22.1	20.7	20.7	89.7	49.3
State education agencies	1.4	3.5	3.3	5.2	5.5	5.5	294.7	67.4
College students ²	9.1	23.2	10.5	16.8	18.5	18.5	102.6	75.4
Institutions of higher education	11.2	28.6	20.4	32.5	31.0	31.0	176.2	52.0
Federal government	1.4	3.5	2.4	3.9	3.1	3.1	126.9	29.3
Multiple types	2.5	6.4	5.5	8.8	10.4	10.4	313.0	87.8
Other	2.8	7.0	6.7	10.7	10.8	10.8	291.3	60.5

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 1995**
[Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Ultimate recipient	FY 80		FY 90		FY 95 ¹		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ¹	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ¹
	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent	Amount	Per-cent		
Total	\$73.0	100.0	\$73.3	100.0	\$100.1	100.0	37.1	36.5
Local education agencies	20.3	27.8	16.2	22.1	20.7	20.7	2.2	27.9
State education agencies	2.6	3.5	3.8	5.2	5.5	5.5	112.8	43.3
College students ²	16.9	23.2	12.3	16.8	18.5	18.5	9.2	50.2
Institutions of higher education	20.8	28.6	23.8	32.5	31.0	31.0	48.9	30.2
Federal government	2.6	3.5	2.8	3.9	3.1	3.1	22.3	10.8
Multiple types	4.7	6.4	6.5	8.8	10.4	10.4	122.7	60.8
Other	5.1	7.0	7.9	10.7	10.8	10.8	111.0	37.4

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 up to totals.

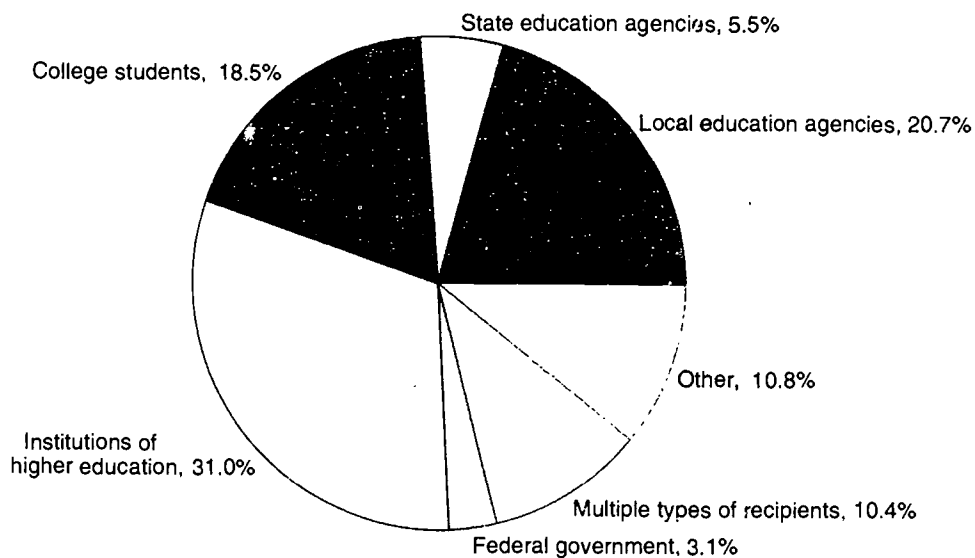
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of the Undersecretary, unpublished data, and National Center for Education Statistics, compiled from data appearing in U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the United States Government*, fiscal years 1982 to 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies.

Federal support to education (excluding federal tax expenditures) amounted to \$100.1 billion in FY 95. The IHEs received the largest share, followed by LEAs, college students, other, multiple, SEAs, and the federal government (see tables 7A and 7B). Federal education funds increased 36 percent between FY 80 and FY 95, 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 95 in funds received by multiple recipients, SEAs, and other recipients. The growth in funds to SEAs and multiple recipients was in large measure due to increases in funding for handicapped students and the Head Start program. Funds for the "other" category rose by 111 per-

cent between FY 80 and FY 95. 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 95 (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 (31 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 1995**



Total = \$100.1 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 1996*; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995*; and unpublished tabulations from various agencies.

In FY 95 (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 Depart-

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

**Table 8A.—Federal support for education, by level and type of ultimate recipient:
Fiscal years 1980, 1990, and 1995**
[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
1995 total ²	100.1	20.7	5.5	18.5	31.0	3.1	10.4	10.8
Elementary and secondary	35.2	20.7	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.7	9.0	(¹)
Postsecondary	17.7	—	0.3	6.7	5.3	0.2	0.7	4.5
Other	5.0	0.1	2.1	(¹)	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.7
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	26.2	—	0.6	10.7	9.6	—	—	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 1995**
[Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Year and level	Ultimate recipient							
	Total	LEA	SEA	Students	IHE	FED	Multiple	Other
1980 total	\$73.0	\$20.3	\$2.6	\$16.9	\$20.8	\$2.6	\$4.7	\$5.1
Elementary and secondary	29.7	20.3	1.6	2.9	(¹)	1.3	3.5	(¹)
Postsecondary	20.6	—	0.2	10.0	7.1	0.3	0.6	2.5
Other	2.9	(¹)	0.6	(¹)	(¹)	0.9	0.5	0.7
Research	10.8	—	—	—	10.8	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	9.0	—	0.2	4.0	3.0	—	—	1.9
1990 total	73.3	16.2	3.8	12.3	23.8	2.8	6.5	7.9
Elementary and secondary	25.7	16.2	1.5	0.8	0.1	1.7	5.3	0.1
Postsecondary	15.9	—	0.3	5.8	4.6	0.2	0.7	4.3
Other	4.0	(¹)	1.8	(¹)	—	0.9	0.4	0.7
Research	14.7	—	—	—	14.7	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	13.1	—	0.2	5.7	4.4	—	—	2.8
1995 total ²	100.1	20.7	5.5	18.5	31.0	3.1	10.4	10.8
Elementary and secondary	35.2	20.7	2.5	1.1	0.2	1.7	9.0	(¹)
Postsecondary	17.7	—	0.3	6.7	5.3	0.2	0.7	4.5
Other	5.0	0.1	2.1	(¹)	0.1	1.2	0.7	0.7
Research	15.9	—	—	—	15.9	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds	26.2	—	0.6	10.7	9.6	—	—	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 up 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; 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 \$307.2 billion in FY 80 to an estimated \$508.3 billion in FY 95,⁴ an increase of 65 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 \$43.7 billion to \$57.3 billion,⁵ or 31 percent after adjustment for inflation.

Federal education support going to public and private elementary and secondary institutions, LEAs and SEAs increased 15 percent (in constant dollars) between FY 80 and FY 95 and total federal support to IHEs increased 49 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 95. Between FY 90 and FY 95, 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 76 percent of their federal education support from ED, while LEAs received 58 percent in FY 95. Most of the remaining federal support for LEAs came from the Department of Agriculture's Child Nutrition Program (39 percent) (see table F in appendix).

⁴U.S. Department of Education. National Center for Education Statistics. *Digest of Education Statistics, 1995*.

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 73 percent between FY 80 and FY 95, after adjustment for inflation. During this period, federal on-budget support for IHEs increased 20 percent and off-budget support and nonfederal funds for IHEs increased 220 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 almost 15 percent in FY 95. Between FYs 90 and 95, 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 31 percent, 23 percent, and 16 percent respectively, of the FY 95 total. Other major sources of federal support for IHEs were the Department of Energy, 8 percent; National Science Foundation, 7 percent; the Department of Defense, 6 percent; and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 6 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. That is because these tables include only the federal support passed through LEAs, SEAs, and IHE (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 1995
 [Amounts in billions of current dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 95 ²		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ²	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ²
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1995 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	\$165.6	100.0	\$382.2	100.0	\$508.3	100.0	206.9	33.3
Federal support ³	23.6	14.2	37.6	9.8	57.3	11.3	143.0	52.4
On-budget	21.9	13.2	33.6	8.8	47.1	9.3	115.6	40.2
Dept. of Education	8.7	5.2	14.1	3.7	21.0	4.1	141.8	48.5
Federally generated ⁴	1.7	1.0	4.0	1.0	10.1	2.0	493.9	155.7
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	\$103.2	100.0	\$230.7	100.0	\$307.5	100.0	198.1	33.3
Federal support ⁵	12.3	11.9	17.2	7.5	26.2	8.5	112.7	52.7
On-budget	12.2	11.9	16.9	7.4	25.6	8.3	109.7	51.4
Dept. of Education	6.4	6.2	10.5	4.6	16.1	5.2	151.1	53.6
Federally generated ⁴	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	508.6	163.6
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	\$62.5	100.0	\$150.6	100.0	\$200.8	100.0	221.5	33.4
Federal support	11.2	18.0	20.4	13.5	31.0	15.4	176.2	52.0
On-budget	9.6	15.4	16.7	11.0	21.5	10.7	123.1	28.8
Dept. of Education	2.3	3.6	3.7	2.4	4.9	2.4	115.7	34.0
Federally generated ⁴	1.6	2.6	3.7	2.5	9.6	4.8	493.1	155.2

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 1995
 [Amounts in billions of constant FY 95 dollars]

Level of institution and type of federal support	FY 80		FY 90		FY 95 ²		Percent change, FY 80 to FY 95 ²	Percent change, FY 90 to FY 95 ²
	Amount	Percent of 1980 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1990 expenditure	Amount	Percent of 1995 expenditure		
All levels								
Total expenditures	\$307.2	100.0	\$445.2	100.0	\$508.3	100.0	65.4	14.2
Federal support ³	43.7	14.2	43.9	9.8	57.3	11.3	31.0	30.5
On-budget	40.5	13.2	39.3	8.8	47.1	9.3	16.2	20.1
Dept. of Education	16.1	5.2	16.5	3.7	21.0	4.1	30.4	27.2
Federally generated ⁴	3.2	1.0	4.6	1.0	10.1	2.0	220.2	119.0
Elementary/secondary institutions								
Total expenditures	\$191.4	100.0	\$269.4	100.0	\$307.5	100.0	60.7	14.2
Federal support ⁵	22.9	11.9	20.0	7.5	26.2	8.5	14.7	30.8
On-budget	22.7	11.9	19.8	7.4	25.6	8.3	13.1	29.6
Dept. of Education	11.9	6.2	12.3	4.6	16.1	5.2	35.3	31.5
Federally generated ⁴	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.2	228.1	125.8
Higher education institutions								
Total expenditures	\$115.9	100.0	\$175.8	100.0	\$200.8	100.0	73.3	14.2
Federal support	20.8	18.0	23.8	13.5	31.0	15.4	48.9	30.2
On-budget	17.9	15.4	19.5	11.0	21.5	10.7	20.3	10.3
Dept. of Education	4.2	3.6	4.3	2.4	4.9	2.4	16.3	14.8
Federally generated ⁴	3.0	2.6	4.4	2.5	9.6	4.8	219.7	118.6

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 up 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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1980 to 1995; 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 1996 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 1995. All FY 95 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 1996*.

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 95.

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 1996) 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	1.2812
1995	1.3174

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, are 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—is 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—are 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.

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 B.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal years 1965 to 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

Agency	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990	1992	1994	1995 ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,288,120	\$33,493,501	\$39,027,876	\$51,624,342	\$60,479,844	\$69,150,917	\$73,828,136
Department of Education	1,000,567	4,625,224	7,350,355	13,137,785	16,701,085	23,198,575	26,116,013	30,274,020	32,947,447
Department of Agriculture	768,927	960,910	2,219,352	4,562,467	4,782,274	6,260,843	7,586,729	8,509,703	9,050,022
Department of Commerce	9,347	13,990	38,967	135,561	55,114	53,835	80,510	74,632	107,997
Department of Defense	587,412	821,388	1,009,229	1,560,301	3,119,213	3,605,509	3,948,471	3,994,158	3,744,500
Department of Energy	442,434	551,527	764,676	1,605,556	2,247,822	2,561,950	2,917,137	2,734,547	2,608,273
Department of Health and Human Services	1,027,537	1,796,854	3,675,235	5,613,930	5,322,356	7,956,011	9,362,010	11,941,577	12,681,615
Department of Housing and Urban Development	221,236	114,709	52,768	5,314	438	118	203	592	600
Department of the Interior	170,088	190,975	300,191	440,547	549,479	630,537	715,382	688,568	691,130
Department of Justice	10,252	15,728	61,542	60,721	66,802	99,775	134,235	148,828	168,890
Department of Labor	230,041	424,494	1,103,935	1,862,738	1,948,685	2,511,380	3,709,531	4,015,360	4,308,998
Department of State	64,200	59,742	89,433	25,188	23,820	51,225	53,343	54,414	49,254
Department of Transportation	8,240	27,534	52,290	54,712	82,035	76,186	91,485	125,307	126,129
Department of the Treasury	97,237	1,032,918	1,118,840	1,247,463	290,276	41,715	51,779	62,159	64,107
Department of Veterans Affairs			4,402,212	2,351,233	1,289,849	757,476	1,047,579	1,382,493	1,531,284
Other agencies and programs:									
ACTION			7,081	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	270,275	234,579
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	176,770	198,807	249,786	245,199	10,242	10,242
Appalachian Regional Commission		37,838	45,786	19,032	4,745	1,033	2,900	2,789	2,871
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation								93,250	145,900
Corporation for National and Community Service								113,844	101,535
Environmental Protection Agency		19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	152,012	97,752	83,689
Estimated education share of Federal aid to the District of Columbia	11,350	33,019	55,487	81,847	107,340	104,940	130,371	85,200	170,400
Federal Emergency Management Agency		290	290	1,946	1,828	215	261		
General Services Administration	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800					
Harry S. Truman scholarship fund				-1,895	1,332	2,883	2,401	2,323	3,571
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development						4,305	6,612	12,213	11,563
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation								1,464	2,207
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission						2,299	885	1,585	2,107
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,671	189,310	189,827	296,044	312,724	337,417
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,788	258,366	197,901	255,511	487,624	1,093,303	1,383,422	1,554,608	1,814,311
National Archives and Records Administration						77,397	99,412	110,411	103,390
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science						723	1,437	724	1,033
National Endowment for the Arts		340	449	2,090	723	3,281	8,286	7,221	7,110
National Endowment for the Humanities		8,459	4,754	5,220	5,538	5,577	8,286	7,221	7,110
National Science Foundation	181,216	295,628	535,294	808,392	1,147,115	1,588,991	1,875,072	2,025,826	2,231,120
Nuclear Regulatory Commission			7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	27,418	25,735	25,060
Office of Economic Opportunity	189,871	1,092,410	16,619	5,153	7,886	5,779	6,578	10,059	9,986
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	661	395	25	100	230,493	271,789
United States Arms Control Agency		100						10,794	12,255
United States Information Agency	7,512	8,423	9,405	66,710	143,007	201,547	237,226	230,493	271,789
United States Institute of Peace						7,621	11,350	10,794	12,255
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	1,532	5,975	6,075

¹ 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 1967 to 1996*, National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995, and unpublished data obtained from various Federal agencies (This table was prepared May 1995)

Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1995
(In thousands of dollars)

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ²	1994 ³	1995 ^{4,5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, all programs	\$5,331,016	\$12,526,499	\$23,288,120	\$34,493,502	\$39,027,876	\$51,624,342	\$60,479,844	\$69,150,917	\$73,828,136
Elementary/secondary education programs	\$1,942,577	\$5,830,442	\$10,617,195	\$16,027,886	\$16,901,334	\$21,984,361	\$27,926,888	\$32,305,563	\$35,197,753
Department of Education ⁶	567,343	2,719,204	4,132,742	6,629,095	7,296,702	9,681,313	12,057,746	13,769,196	15,378,620
Education for the disadvantaged	—	1,339,014	1,874,353	3,204,664	4,206,754	4,494,111	6,158,813	6,845,651	7,032,187
Impact aid program ⁷	349,671	656,372	618,711	690,170	647,402	816,366	794,794	829,952	1,088,307
School improvement programs	72,298	288,304	700,470	788,918	526,401	1,189,158	1,514,892	1,469,963	1,588,843
Indian education	—	—	40,036	93,365	82,328	69,451	68,523	79,095	82,831
Bilingual education	—	21,250	92,693	169,540	157,539	188,919	198,332	221,681	251,419
Education for the handicapped	13,849	79,090	151,244	821,777	1,017,964	1,616,623	2,243,338	2,980,328	3,611,709
Vocational and adult education	131,525	335,174	655,235	860,661	658,314	1,306,685	1,079,054	1,340,763	1,543,827
Education Reform - Goals 2000 ⁸	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,763	179,497
Department of Agriculture	623,014	760,477	1,884,345	4,064,497	4,134,906	5,528,950	6,714,082	7,604,447	8,169,498
Child nutrition programs ⁹	178,580	299,131	1,452,267	3,377,056	3,664,561	4,977,075	6,126,983	7,043,699	7,644,789
Agricultural Marketing Service—commodities ¹⁰	340,073	341,597	248,839	388,000	336,502	350,441	400,000	400,000	400,000
Special milk program ⁹	86,609	83,800	122,858	159,293	15,993	18,707	19,178	(⁹)	(⁹)
Estimated education share of Forest Service permanent appropriations	17,752	35,949	60,381	140,148	117,850	182,727	167,921	160,748	124,709
Department of Commerce	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Local public works program—school facilities ¹¹	—	—	—	54,816	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense	73,000	143,100	264,500	370,846	831,625	1,097,876	1,197,318	1,210,168	1,225,862
Junior ROTC	—	12,100	12,500	32,000	55,600	39,300	54,746	95,500	119,600
Overseas dependents schools	73,000	131,000	252,000	338,846	613,437	864,958	912,916	849,649	845,284
Section VI schools ⁷	—	—	—	—	162,588	193,618	229,656	265,019	260,976
Department of Energy ¹²	100	200	300	77,633	23,031	15,563	15,236	11,615	11,507
Energy conservation for school buildings ¹³	—	—	—	77,240	22,731	15,213	12,586	10,535	10,535
Pre-engineering program	100	200	300	393	300	350	2,650	1,080	972
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁴	79,999	167,333	683,885	1,077,000	1,531,059	2,396,793	3,310,200	4,669,181	5,090,213
Head Start ¹⁵	—	—	403,900	735,000	1,075,059	1,447,758	2,201,800	3,215,946	3,534,000
Payments to states for AFDC work programs ¹⁶	—	—	—	—	—	459,221	594,184	838,981	936,967
Social Security student benefits ¹⁷	79,999	167,333	279,985	342,000	456,000	489,814	514,216	614,254	619,246
Department of the Interior	130,096	140,705	220,392	318,170	389,810	445,267	517,666	485,758	493,609
Mineral Leasing Act and other funds	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Payments to states—estimated education share	11,075	12,294	27,389	62,636	127,369	123,811	122,045	21,693	18,557
Payments to counties—estimated education share	10,731	16,359	29,494	48,953	59,016	102,522	45,805	39,819	38,439
Indian Education:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bureau of Indian Affairs schools	92,603	95,850	141,056	178,112	177,265	192,841	325,582	399,234	411,524
Johnson-O'Malley assistance ¹⁸	15,534	16,080	22,251	28,081	25,675	25,556	23,590	24,326	24,359
Education expenses for children of employees, Yellowstone National Park	153	122	202	388	485	538	644	686	730
Department of Justice	6,402	8,237	9,822	23,890	36,117	65,997	94,724	112,447	138,768
Vocational training expenses for prisoners in federal prisons	1,466	2,720	3,039	4,966	8,292	2,066	1,944	1,240	3,463
Inmate programs ¹⁹	4,936	5,517	6,783	18,924	27,825	63,931	92,780	111,207	135,305
Department of Labor	230,041	420,927	1,097,811	1,849,800	1,945,268	2,505,487	3,708,362	4,011,184	4,299,502
Job Corps ²⁰	—	—	175,000	469,800	604,748	739,376	925,826	964,234	1,042,434
Training programs—estimated funds for education programs ²¹	230,041	420,927	922,811	1,380,000	1,340,520	1,766,111	2,782,536	3,046,950	3,257,068
Department of Transportation ²²	—	45	50	60	60	46	60	60	65
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel ²³	—	45	50	60	60	46	60	60	65
Department of the Treasury	32	—	847,139	935,903	273,728	—	—	—	—
Estimated education share of general revenue sharing ²⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
State ²⁵	—	—	475,224	525,019	—	—	—	—	—
Local	—	—	371,915	410,884	273,728	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance for educational accreditation—Coast Guard personnel ²¹	32	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁶	41,250	338,910	1,371,500	545,786	344,758	155,351	190,608	335,866	310,411
Non-collegiate and job training programs ²⁷	14,550	281,640	1,249,410	439,993	224,035	12,848	—	—	—
Vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans ²⁸	17,400	41,700	73,100	87,980	107,480	136,780	184,500	265,597	296,590
Dependents' education ²⁹	9,300	15,570	48,990	17,813	13,243	5,723	6,108	5,740	5,405
Service members occupational conversion and training act of 1992 ³⁰	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	64,529	8,416
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appalachian Regional Commission ³¹	—	33,161	41,667	9,157	4,632	93	5,182	2,529	2,529
National Endowment for the Arts ³²	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	5,000	5,000	5,000

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ²	1994 ³	1995 ^{4,5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Arts in education	—	—	3,686	4,989	4,399	4,641	5,000	5,000	5,000
National Endowment for the Humanities ³³	—	20	149	330	321	404	809	1,485	1,500
Office of Economic Opportunity ³⁴	182,793	1,072,375	16,619	—	—	—	—	—	—
Head Start ³⁵	96,400	325,700	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other elementary and secondary programs ³⁶	20,000	42,809	16,612	—	—	—	—	—	—
Job Corps ³⁷	34,000	144,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Youth Corps and other training programs ³⁸	31,000	553,368	7	—	—	—	—	—	—
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA) ³⁹	1,393	6,498	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs									
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	8,507	25,748	42,588	65,714	84,918	86,579	109,894	86,627	70,669
Postsecondary education programs	\$1,197,511	\$3,447,697	\$7,644,037	\$11,115,882	\$11,174,379	\$13,650,915	\$14,384,138	\$16,734,359	\$17,690,133
Department of Education ⁶	237,955	1,187,962	2,089,184	5,682,242	8,202,499	11,175,978	11,323,584	13,431,998	14,061,317
Student financial assistance ⁴⁰	—	—	—	3,682,789	4,162,695	5,920,328	7,071,440	7,118,034	7,264,842
Federal Direct Student Loan Program ⁴¹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	148,247	842,946
Federal Family Education Loan Program ⁴²	—	2,323	111,087	1,407,977	3,534,795	4,372,446	3,253,648	5,070,304	4,742,501
Higher education	218,264	1,029,131	1,838,066	399,787	404,511	659,492	718,406	796,278	899,314
Facilities—loans and insurance ⁴³	3,588	114,199	16,292	-19,031	5,307	19,219	25,984	16,002	14,031
College housing loans ^{43,44}	—	—	—	14,082	-164,061	-57,167	-39,907	-40,041	-28,911
Educational activities overseas	129	774	1,881	3,561	1,838	82	—	—	—
Historically Black Colleges and Universities Capital Financing, Program Account ⁴⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	129	255
Gallaudet College and Howard University	15,974	38,559	111,971	176,829	229,938	230,327	263,497	280,945	285,518
National Technical Institute for the Deaf ⁴⁶	—	2,976	9,887	16,248	27,476	31,251	30,516	42,100	40,821
Department of Agriculture	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	34,238	25,472	25,472
Agriculture Extension Service, Second Morrill Act payments to agricultural and mechanical colleges and Tuskegee Institute ⁴⁷	—	—	6,450	10,453	17,741	31,273	34,238	25,472	25,472
Department of Commerce	5,081	6,277	14,973	23,971	2,163	3,312	3,270	4,000	4,500
Sea Grant Program ⁴⁸	—	—	1,886	3,123	2,163	3,312	3,270	4,000	4,500
Merchant Marine Academy ⁴⁷	3,570	6,167	10,152	14,809	—	—	—	—	—
State marine schools ⁴⁹	1,511	2,117	2,935	12,039	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Defense ⁵⁰	77,500	322,100	379,800	545,000	1,041,700	635,769	680,194	679,000	727,300
Tuition assistance for military personnel	—	57,500	86,800	(⁵¹)	77,100	95,300	102,400	150,200	133,000
Service academies ⁵²	77,500	78,700	86,200	106,100	196,400	120,613	125,146	141,500	157,000
Senior ROTC	—	108,100	116,500	(⁵¹)	354,000	193,056	193,348	195,300	208,900
Professional development education ⁵³	—	77,800	90,300	(⁵¹)	414,200	226,800	259,300	212,000	228,400
Department of Energy ¹²	3,000	3,000	3,000	57,701	19,475	25,502	34,373	17,951	16,971
University laboratory cooperative program	3,000	3,000	3,000	2,800	6,500	9,402	19,100	3,600	3,240
Teacher development projects ⁵⁴	—	—	—	1,400	—	—	—	—	—
Graduate traineeship programs ⁵⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Energy conservation for buildings—higher education ¹³	—	—	—	53,501	12,705	7,459	9,573	8,051	8,051
Minority honors vocational training ⁵⁶	—	—	—	—	150	—	—	—	—
Honors research program ⁵⁶	—	—	—	—	120	6,472	1,000	900	820
Students and teachers ⁵⁷	—	—	—	—	—	2,169	4,700	5,400	4,860
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁴	469,223	981,483	1,686,650	2,412,058	516,088	578,542	743,456	795,914	826,379
Health professions training programs ⁵⁸	139,795	353,029	599,350	460,736	212,200	230,600	305,829	305,549	312,980
Indian health manpower ⁵⁹	—	—	—	7,187	5,577	9,508	19,460	26,398	39,997
National Health Service Corps scholarships	—	—	1,206	70,667	2,268	4,759	58,706	79,250	80,144
National Institutes of Health training grants ⁶⁰	—	—	154,875	176,388	217,927	241,356	348,034	372,698	381,293
National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health training grants	4,327	8,088	7,182	12,899	8,760	10,461	10,972	11,622	11,600
Alcohol, drug abuse, and mental health training programs ⁶¹	85,101	118,366	83,727	122,103	43,617	81,353	—	—	—
Health teaching facilities	—	—	353	3,078	739	505	455	397	365
Social Security postsecondary students' benefits ⁶²	240,000	502,000	839,957	1,559,000	25,000	—	—	—	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development ⁴³	22,744	114,199	-55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
College housing loans ^{43,44}	220,744	114,199	-55,418	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	30,153	31,749	50,844	80,202	125,247	135,480	140,266	156,734	157,910
Shared revenues, Mineral Leasing Act and other receipts—estimated education share	6,260	6,949	15,480	35,403	71,991	69,980	68,982	79,815	81,666
Indian programs:									
Continuing education ⁶³	8,993	9,380	13,311	16,909	24,338	34,911	38,970	43,184	43,907
Higher education scholarships	14,900	15,420	22,053	27,890	28,918	30,589	32,315	33,735	32,337
Department of State	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	2,167	9,057	7,842	2,564
Educational exchange ⁶⁴	53,420	30,850	50,347	—	—	—	—	—	—

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ²	1994 ³	1995 ^{4,5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
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 ⁶⁵	—	—	—	—	—	2,167	9,057	7,842	2,564
Department of Transportation ²²	—	11,197	11,885	12,530	55,569	46,025	53,991	56,640	57,138
Merchant Marine Academy ⁴	—	—	—	—	19,898	20,926	27,007	30,241	30,854
State marine schools ⁶⁶	—	—	—	—	19,777	8,269	11,072	10,270	11,271
Coast Guard Academy ²³	—	9,342	9,780	10,000	11,857	12,074	13,071	13,103	12,416
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁷	—	1,655	1,855	2,230	3,499	4,173	2,540	2,726	2,302
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²³	—	200	250	300	538	582	301	300	295
Department of the Treasury	8,208	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
General revenue sharing—estimated state share to higher education ^{24,25}	—	—	268,605	296,750	—	—	—	—	—
Coast Guard Academy ²³	6,815	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Postgraduate training for Coast Guard officers ⁶⁷	1,293	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuition assistance to Coast Guard military personnel ²³	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs ²⁶	55,650	693,490	3,029,600	1,803,847	944,091	599,825	854,480	1,043,709	1,218,803
Vietnam-era veterans: ⁶⁸	33,950	638,260	2,840,600	1,579,974	694,217	46,998	—	—	—
College student support	—	—	—	1,560,081	679,953	39,458	—	—	—
Work-study	—	—	—	19,893	14,264	7,540	—	—	—
Service persons college support ⁶⁹	—	18,900	74,690	46,617	35,630	8,911	—	—	—
Post-Vietnam veterans ⁷⁰	—	—	—	922	82,554	161,475	88,500	48,114	35,354
All-volunteer-force educational assistance: ⁷¹	—	—	—	—	196	269,947	650,540	886,951	1,074,980
Veterans ⁷²	—	—	—	—	—	183,765	530,820	769,481	941,260
Reservists ⁷³	—	—	—	—	196	86,182	119,720	117,470	133,720
Veteran dependents' education ⁷⁴	21,700	36,330	114,310	176,334	131,494	100,494	103,440	96,644	95,469
Payments to state education agencies ⁷⁵	—	—	—	—	—	12,000	12,000	12,000	13,000
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Appalachian Regional Commission ³¹	—	4,105	2,545	1,751	—	—	1,487	3,413	3,413
National Endowment for the Humanities ³³	—	3,349	25,320	56,451	49,098	50,938	58,512	58,404	58,000
National Science Foundation	27,170	42,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	210,375	225,168	265,126
Science and engineering education programs	27,170	37,000	60,283	64,583	60,069	161,884	210,375	225,168	265,126
Sea Grant Program ⁴⁸	—	5,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
United States Information Agency ⁷⁶	7,512	8,423	9,405	51,095	124,041	181,172	207,676	200,429	234,274
Educational and cultural affairs ⁵⁴	—	—	—	49,546	21,079	35,862	38,858	28,927	20,169
Educational and cultural exchange programs ⁷⁷	—	—	—	—	101,529	145,307	168,818	171,502	214,105
Educational exchange activities, international	—	—	—	1,549	1,433	3	—	—	—
Information center and library activities ⁷⁸	7,512	8,423	9,405	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other programs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation ⁷⁹	—	—	—	—	—	1,033	2,900	2,789	2,871
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	1,895	5,513	10,564	13,143	15,266	14,637	16,382	8,896	10,754
Harry S Truman scholarship fund ^{43,80}	—	—	—	-1,895	1,332	2,883	2,401	2,323	3,571
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development ⁸¹	—	—	—	—	—	4,305	6,612	12,213	11,563
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation ⁸²	—	—	—	—	—	191	885	1,464	2,207
Other education programs	\$374,652	\$964,719	\$1,608,478	\$1,548,730	\$2,107,588	\$3,383,031	\$3,991,955	\$4,483,986	\$5,014,434
Department of Education ⁶	182,021	630,235	1,045,659	747,706	1,173,055	2,251,801	2,579,883	2,795,988	3,177,071
Administration	17,732	47,456	108,372	187,317	284,900	328,293	368,420	403,877	465,118
Libraries	26,111	108,284	225,810	129,127	85,650	137,264	214,928	142,223	150,239
Rehabilitative services and disability research	137,313	473,091	709,483	426,886	798,298	1,780,360	1,991,875	2,244,226	2,554,116
American Printing House for the Blind	865	1,404	1,994	4,349	4,230	5,736	4,587	5,636	7,445
Trust funds ⁴³	—	—	—	27	-23	148	73	26	153
Department of Agriculture	87,551	135,637	220,395	271,112	336,375	352,511	400,442	426,316	430,679
Extension Service	85,924	131,734	215,523	263,584	325,986	337,907	385,087	409,110	413,272
National Agricultural Library	1,627	3,903	4,872	7,528	10,389	14,604	15,355	17,206	17,407
Department of Commerce	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—
Maritime Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training for private sector employees ⁴⁹	251	1,226	2,317	2,479	—	—	—	—	—

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ²	1994 ³	1995 ^{4,5}
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Department of Health and Human Services ¹⁴	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	97,643	107,896	125,155
National Library of Medicine	3,953	24,273	31,653	37,819	47,195	77,962	97,643	107,896	125,155
Department of Housing and Urban Development	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸³	512	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Justice	3,850	5,546	42,818	27,642	25,517	26,920	34,525	34,065	27,822
FBI National Academy	1,850	2,066	5,100	7,234	4,189	6,028	10,631	10,311	12,863
FBI Field Police Academy	1,450	2,500	5,254	7,715	10,220	10,548	12,578	11,790	8,903
Narcotics and dangerous drug training	550	980	1,152	2,416	83	850	695	275	559
National Institute of Corrections ⁸⁴	—	—	31,312	10,277	11,025	9,494	10,621	11,689	5,497
Department of State	10,780	20,672	28,113	25,000	23,791	47,539	44,086	46,557	46,675
Foreign Service Institute	6,395	15,857	20,750	25,000	23,791	47,539	44,086	46,557	46,675
Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁸⁴	4,385	4,815	7,363	—	—	—	—	—	—
Department of Transportation ⁸²	—	3,964	11,877	10,212	3,785	1,507	2,419	500	500
Highways training and education grants ⁸⁵	—	2,418	3,250	3,412	1,500	—	1,945	—	—
Maritime Administration:	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Training for private sector employees ⁴⁹	—	—	—	—	1,135	1,507	474	500	500
Urban mass transportation—managerial training grants ⁸³	—	1,546	2,627	500	1,150	—	—	—	—
Federal Aviation Administration ⁸⁶	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—
Air traffic controllers second career program ⁸⁷	—	—	6,000	6,300	—	—	—	—	—
Department of the Treasury	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	51,694	61,992	63,923
Federal Law Enforcement Training Center ⁸⁸	—	18	3,096	14,584	16,160	41,488	51,694	61,992	63,923
Other agencies	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
ACTION ⁸⁹	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	—	—
Estimated education funds ⁹⁰	—	—	7,045	2,833	1,761	8,472	8,600	—	—
Agency for International Development	63,329	88,034	78,896	99,707	141,847	170,371	212,220	241,948	207,651
Education and human resources	53,968	61,570	58,349	80,518	115,104	142,801	195,570	221,988	190,651
American schools and hospitals abroad	9,361	26,464	20,547	19,189	26,743	27,570	16,650	19,960	17,000
Appalachian Regional Commission ³¹	—	572	1,574	8,124	113	—	938	4,299	4,299
Corporation for National and Community Service ⁸⁹	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,250	145,900
Estimated education funds ⁹⁰	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	93,250	145,900
Federal Emergency Management Agency ⁹¹	—	290	290	281	405	215	261	85,200	170,400
Estimated architect/engineer student development program ⁹²	—	40	40	31	155	200	250	—	—
Estimated other training programs ⁹³	—	250	250	250	250	15	11	—	—
Estimated disaster relief ⁹⁴	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	85,200	170,400
General Services Administration ⁹⁵	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Libraries and other archival activities	4,013	14,775	22,532	34,800	—	—	—	—	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission ⁹⁶	—	—	—	2,294	2,236	2,299	1,610	1,585	2,107
Library of Congress	15,111	29,478	63,766	151,871	169,310	189,827	296,044	312,724	337,417
Salaries and expenses	11,421	20,700	48,798	102,364	130,354	148,985	252,623	261,814	285,610
Books for the blind and the physically handicapped	2,317	6,195	11,908	31,436	32,954	37,473	38,688	46,600	46,502
Special foreign currency program	1,187	2,273	2,333	3,492	4,621	10	10	—	—
Furniture and furnishings	186	310	727	14,579	1,381	3,359	4,723	4,310	5,305
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aerospace education services project	100	350	600	882	1,800	3,300	6,100	6,100	6,100
National Archives and Records Administration ⁹⁷	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	99,412	110,411	103,390
Libraries and other archival activities	—	—	—	—	52,118	77,397	99,412	110,411	103,390
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science ⁹⁸	—	—	449	2,090	723	3,281	1,437	724	1,033
National Endowment for the Arts ³²	—	340	1,068	231	1,137	936	3,286	2,221	2,110
National Endowment for the Humanities ³³	—	5,090	38,486	85,805	76,252	89,706	99,782	99,064	100,000
Smithsonian Institution	2,233	2,461	5,509	5,153	7,886	5,779	6,578	10,059	9,986
Museum programs and related research	2,133	2,261	4,203	3,254	4,665	690	93	3,060	1,000
National Gallery of Art extension service	100	200	300	426	675	474	793	816	857
Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars	—	—	1,006	1,473	2,546	4,615	5,692	6,183	8,129
U S Information Agency—Center for Cultural and Technical Interchange ⁸⁴	—	—	—	15,115	18,966	20,375	29,550	30,064	37,515
U S Institute of Peace ⁹⁹	—	—	—	—	—	7,621	11,350	10,794	12,255

**Table C.—Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose, by agency and program:
Fiscal years 1965 to 1995—Continued**
(In thousands of dollars)

Level or educational purpose, by agency and program	1965	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990 ¹	1992 ²	1994 ³	1995 ⁴
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Other programs:									
Estimated education share of federal aid for the District of Columbia	948	1,758	2,335	2,990	7,156	3,724	4,095	2,229	2,446
Research programs at universities and related institutions¹⁰⁰									
	\$1,816,276	\$2,283,641	\$3,418,410	\$5,801,204	\$8,844,575	\$12,606,035	\$14,176,863	\$15,627,009	\$15,925,815
Department of Education ¹⁰¹	13,248	87,823	82,770	78,742	28,809	89,483	154,800	276,838	330,439
Department of Agriculture	58,362	64,796	108,162	216,405	293,252	348,109	437,967	453,468	424,373
Department of Commerce	4,015	4,467	21,677	48,295	52,951	50,523	77,240	70,632	103,497
Department of Defense	436,912	356,188	364,929	644,455	1,245,888	1,871,864	2,070,959	2,104,990	1,791,338
Department of Energy	439,334	548,327	761,376	1,470,224	2,205,316	2,520,885	2,867,528	2,705,081	2,579,795
Department of Health and Human Services	474,362	623,765	1,273,037	2,087,053	3,228,014	4,902,714	5,210,711	6,368,586	6,639,868
Department of Housing and Urban Development	—	510	2,650	5,314	438	118	203	592	600
Department of the Interior	9,839	18,521	28,955	42,175	34,422	49,790	57,449	46,076	39,611
Department of Justice	—	1,945	8,902	9,189	5,168	6,858	4,986	2,316	2,300
Department of Labor	—	3,567	6,124	12,938	3,417	5,893	1,169	4,176	9,496
Department of State	—	8,220	10,973	188	29	1,519	200	15	15
Department of Transportation	—	12,328	28,478	31,910	22,621	28,608	35,015	68,107	68,426
Department of the Treasury	—	—	—	226	388	227	85	167	184
Department of Veterans Affairs	337	518	1,112	1,600	1,000	2,300	2,491	2,918	2,070
ACTION	—	—	36	—	—	—	—	—	—
Agency for International Development	—	—	—	77,063	56,960	79,415	32,979	28,327	26,928
Corporation for National and Community Service	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Environmental Protection Agency	—	19,446	33,875	41,083	60,521	87,481	152,012	113,844	101,535
Federal Emergency Management Agency	—	—	—	1,665	1,423	—	—	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	208,688	258,016	197,301	254,629	485,824	1,090,003	1,377,322	1,548,508	1,808,211
National Science Foundation	154,046	253,628	475,011	743,809	1,087,046	1,427,007	1,664,697	1,800,658	1,965,994
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	—	—	7,093	32,590	30,261	42,328	27,418	25,735	25,060
Office of Economic Opportunity	7,078	20,035	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	100	—	661	395	25	100	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other agencies	10,055	1,421	5,949	990	432	885	1,532	5,975	6,075

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

²Excludes \$5,350,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not included. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

³Excludes \$6,150,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

⁴Excludes \$6,650,000,000 for federal support for medical education benefits under Medicare in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Is not included in the total because data before fiscal year 1990 are not available. This program has existed since Medicare began, but was not available as a separate budget item until FY 90.

⁵Estimated.

⁶The 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.

⁷This program was funded by the U.S. Department of Education in FYs 65-81 in the Impact Aid program. This program provides for education of dependents of federal employees residing on federal property in cases where free public education is unavailable in the nearby community.

⁸This 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.

⁹Starting in FY 94, the Special Milk Program was included in the Child Nutrition Programs.

¹⁰These commodities are purchased under Section 32 of the Act of August 24, 1935, for use in the child nutrition programs.

¹¹This 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.

¹²The 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.

¹³This program was first established in 1979. Funds were first appropriated for this program in FY 80.

¹⁴The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services was part of the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare until May 1980.

¹⁵The 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.

¹⁶This program was created by the Family Support Act of 1988. It provides funds for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills Training Program.

¹⁷After age 18, benefits terminate at the end of the school term or in 3 months, whichever is less.

¹⁸This program provides funding for supplemental programs for eligible Indian students in public schools.

¹⁹This program finances the cost of academic, social, and occupational education courses for inmates in federal prisons.

²⁰The 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.

²¹Some 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, School-to-Work Opportunities program is included. This program is administered jointly by the U.S. Department of Education and Labor.

²²The U.S. Department of Transportation was created in 1967.

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

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

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

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

²⁸This 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. 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 put in Chapter 30 (The All-Volunteer-Force Educational Assistance program).

²⁹This 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.

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

³¹The 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.

³²This 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.

³³This 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.

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

³⁵The 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁴²The 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 is projected to replace the FFEL program and be phased in, beginning with the 1994-95 academic year. The FFEL is being reduced beginning in the 1994-95 school year and being supplemented by the FDSL program.

⁴³Similar programs were included in the "higher education" program in 1965 through 1975. Formerly called the "Guaranteed Student Loan" program. The FFEL is being reduced beginning in the 1994-95 school year and being supplemented by the FDSL program.

⁴⁴Negative amounts occur when program receipts exceed outlays.

⁴⁵This 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.

⁴⁶The Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU's) Capital Financing program was authorized by the Higher Education Act Amendments of 1992 to provide HBCU's with private funds for projects such as repairs, renovation and construction of classrooms, libraries, laboratories, dormitories, instructional equipment, and research instruments.

⁴⁷First year of appropriations for this program was 1967.

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

⁴⁹The 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

⁵⁰This 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.

⁵¹The U.S. Department of Defense funds for FYs 90 to 95 exclude military pay and reserve accounts which were included in previous years. FY 65 data are not available except for service academies.

⁵²Included in total above.

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

⁵⁴Includes 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.

⁵⁵No funds have been appropriated for this program since FY 82.

⁵⁶This program receives funds periodically.

⁵⁷Appropriations began in FY 84.

⁵⁸Appropriations began in FY 89.

⁵⁹Does not include higher education assistance loans.

⁶⁰Appropriations began in FY 78.

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

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

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

⁶⁴Includes adult education, tribally-controlled community colleges, postsecondary instruction, and other education.

⁶⁵This program was transferred from the U.S. Department of State to the International Communication Agency (ICA) in the Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1977, which consolidated the functions of the U.S. Information Agency (USIA) and the U.S. Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs. In FY 82 the ICA became the USIA.

⁶⁶This 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.

⁶⁷This 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.

⁶⁸Includes 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.

⁶⁹Includes 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).

⁷⁰Includes 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.

⁷¹Includes 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.

⁷²Public 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.

⁷³Chapter 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).

⁷⁴Chapter 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 re

ceive 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.

⁷⁴Includes 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.

⁷⁵These payments have been made to state education agencies for years but they were not available as a separate budget item until FY 88.

⁷⁶The USIA was called the "International Communication Agency" in FYs 80 and 81.

⁷⁷This program was in the "Educational and Cultural Affairs" program in FYs 80-83, and became an independent program in FY 84.

⁷⁸This program was combined with the "educational and cultural affairs" program in FY 77.

⁷⁹Public 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.

⁸⁰Appropriations for this program began in FY 76.

⁸¹Public 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.

⁸²Public 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.

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

⁸⁴This program was established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 to provide education and training and to provide leadership in improving correctional programs and practices in prisons. FY 75 had large outlays because of the construction of buildings and facilities.

⁸⁵Appropriations for this program began in FY 70. This program is part of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1970. Public Law 91-605.

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

⁸⁷Appropriations began in FY 72. No funds have been appropriated since FY 82.

⁸⁸First year of appropriations was FY 70.

⁸⁹The 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.

⁹⁰These programs included the Service Learning Programs, University Year for ACTION, Volunteers in Service to America, Youth Challenge Program, and the National Student Volunteer Program in FY 1975. In FY 80 programs included were the University Year for ACTION, Young Volunteers for ACTION, and Na-

tional Service Learning Programs. In fiscal year 1985, the program included was the Service Learning Programs, and in FYs 89 to 94, programs included were the Literacy Corps and the Student Community Services Program. In FYs 94 and 95 the AmeriCorp program is 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 to people age 17 years or older who perform community service before, during or after postsecondary education.

⁹¹The 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.

⁹²First year of appropriations was FY 68.

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

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

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

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

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

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

⁹⁹This program was established by Congress to conduct and support research and scholarships in the fields of peace, arms control, and conflict resolution. This program began operation in February 1986.

¹⁰⁰Includes federal obligations for research and development centers administered by colleges and universities. FYs 94 and 95 are estimated.

¹⁰¹Total outlays for FYs 65 and 70 include the "Research and Training" program. FY 75 includes the "National Institute of Education" program. FYs 80 to 95 include outlays for the Office of Educational Research and Improvement.

—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 1996; National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1965 to 1995; and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1995.)

**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

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

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

³ Less 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

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

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

³ Less 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 1995

[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	\$100,076.4	\$20,745.1	\$5,463.1	\$18,495.1	\$31,046.2	\$3,135.2	\$10,385.0	\$10,806.8
Total program funds - on-budget	\$73,828.1	\$20,745.1	\$4,903.2	\$7,801.9	\$21,477.4	\$3,135.2	\$10,385.0	\$5,380.5
Department of Education	32,947.4	11,959.9	4,150.3	4,886.0	5,020.6	535.4	1,649.2	4,745.9
Department of Agriculture	9,050.0	8,093.1	76.4	—	449.8	17.4	—	413.3
Department of Commerce	108.0	—	—	—	108.0	—	—	—
Department of Defense	3,744.5	119.6	—	194.9	1,938.4	1,263.3	228.4	—
Department of Energy	2,608.3	10.5	—	2.1	2,594.7	—	1.0	—
Department of Health and Human Services	12,681.6	353.4	—	981.6	7,002.0	125.2	4,219.5	—
Department of Housing and Urban Development	0.6	—	—	—	0.6	—	—	—
Department of the Interior	691.1	63.5	18.6	32.3	121.3	411.5	43.9	—
Department of Justice	168.9	—	—	—	2.3	166.6	—	—
Department of Labor	4,309.0	—	644.9	—	9.5	—	3,654.6	—
Department of State	49.3	—	—	—	1.3	46.7	—	1.3
Department of Transportation	126.1	—	—	0.2	68.6	43.3	2.8	11.3
Department of the Treasury	64.1	—	—	—	0.2	63.9	—	—
Department of Veterans Affairs	1,531.3	—	13.0	1,516.2	2.1	—	—	—
Other agencies and programs								
Agency for International Development	234.6	—	—	—	26.9	—	—	207.7
Appalachian Regional Commission	10.2	—	—	—	3.4	—	6.8	—
Barry Goldwater Scholarship and Excellence in Education Foundation	2.9	—	—	—	—	—	2.9	—
Corporation for National and Community Service	145.9	—	—	—	—	—	145.9	—
Environmental Protection Agency	101.5	—	—	—	101.5	—	—	—
Estimated education share of federal aid to the District of Columbia	83.9	70.7	—	—	10.8	—	2.4	—
Federal Emergency Management Agency	170.4	74.4	—	—	96.0	—	—	—
General Services Administration	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harry S Truman scholarship fund	3.6	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	—
Institute of American Indian and Alaskan Native Culture and Arts Development	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	11.6	—
James Madison Memorial Fellowship Foundation	2.2	—	—	—	—	—	2.2	—
Japanese-United States Friendship Commission	2.1	—	—	—	—	—	2.1	—
Library of Congress	337.4	—	—	—	—	337.4	—	—
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,814.3	—	—	—	1,808.2	—	6.1	—
National Archives and Records Administration	103.4	—	—	—	—	103.4	—	—
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	1.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
National Endowment for the Arts	7.1	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	—
National Endowment for the Humanities	159.5	—	—	—	—	—	159.5	—
National Science Foundation	2,231.1	—	—	151.1	2,080.0	—	—	—
Nuclear Regulatory Commission	25.1	—	—	—	25.1	—	—	—
Smithsonian Institution	10.0	—	—	—	—	0.9	9.1	—
U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
U.S. Information Agency	271.8	—	—	37.5	—	20.2	214.1	—
U.S. Institute of Peace	12.3	—	—	—	—	—	12.3	—
Other agencies	6.1	—	—	—	6.1	—	—	—
Off-budget support and nonfederal funds generated by federal legislation	26,248.2	—	559.9	10,693.2	9,568.8	—	—	5,426.3

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

² Includes on-budget funds, 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 1996*, National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development, Fiscal Years 1993, 1994, and 1995*, and unpublished data obtained from various federal agencies. (This table was prepared June 1995.)



ISBN 0-16-048437-5



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Washington, DC 20208-5650

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