NOTE.—The tabulation prepared by the Bureau of the Budget does not encompass all programs which affect the poor, but only those that have special impact on them qua poor. The following are the criteria used in selecting the programs for inclusion in the tabulation.

1. Programs which are aimed at the *poor* in general or at a specific group of the population who are poor (example, Indians) or at a particular region which is considered poor (example, Appalachia). Major programs in this category include:

Title I of ESEA.
Economic Opportunity grants.
Work study.
Adult basic education.
Head Start.
Indian health, education, and welfare.
Job Corps.
Work incentive activities.
Neighborhood Youth Corps.
Concentrated Employment Program.
Public assistance.
Food stamp program.
Appalachian program.
Aid to depressed areas and regions.
Comprehensive health centers.
Day care centers.
All other OEO programs.

2. Programs which are aimed principally at *low income* groups of which the poor constitute a significant proportion. Major programs in this category include:

NDEA student loans.
Health insurance for the aged.
Medicaid.
Veterans disability pensions.
Veterans survivor pensions.
Direct distribution and removal of surplus agricultural commodities.
Minimum wage enforcement.
Grants for maternal and child health and welfare.
Low rent public housing.
Comprehensive city demonstration program.
10-year housing program.

3. Programs which are open to *all* regardless of income but which are taken advantage of most by low income groups. Major programs in this category include:

Vocational education.
MDTA.
Selective Service System rejectee program.
VA hospital, nursing, domiciliary and outpatient care.
Grants for vocational rehabilitation service.
Grants for neighborhood facilities.

4. Programs which are open to *all* regardless of income but which contain specific benefits to the poor or to the very low income groups. Major programs in this category include:

OASDI.
Railroad retirement program.
Unemployment insurance.
Veterans survivor compensation.
School lunch and special milk programs.
Rural housing loan program.

Programs in the first category are included in the tabulation mostly at 100%. For the remaining categories only that portion of a program which is estimated to relate to poor beneficiaries is included. It should be emphasized that this tabulation relates to *outlays* of the Federal Government assisting the poor and should not be taken to measure the *benefits* that the poor derive from these programs.

The above criteria are somewhat narrower than those applied to last year's tabulation. All years appearing in the tabulation have been prepared on the basis of the new set of criteria. As an indication of the effect the new criteria have had, for 1969 the difference in the totals would be between $1 and $1.5 billion.