

\$32 billion, and give me a comparable figure now for what we are spending in 1967 of Federal moneys that are poverty oriented.

Then, if you agree to refine these figures to arrive at the \$26 billion which you estimate now goes to poverty-oriented programs, please give us a breakdown for the record of the amount for each program that adds up to \$26 billion.

Will you do that?

Mr. CARTER. We will attempt to comply with that insofar as we can for the record.

Mr. GOODELL. I believe I now have here the estimate Secretary Celebrezze gave, which appears to be a total of \$44 billion.

Mr. CARTER. I can only assume he included a much higher percentage of the social security payments than we have included, because that is the only way that amount of money could come from.

Mr. GOODELL. If you would check it out, I would be interested in having it.

Mr. CARTER. Yes.

Mr. GOODELL. I have one other general question, and then perhaps we will give you a chance to finish your statement.

Of the estimated 32.7 million persons in poverty in the United States, by the present arbitrary standard of measurement, it is my understanding that 27.3 million are in the nonaged category, 27.3 of 32.17 million.

Given this situation we are talking about, 27.3 million people who are not aged, I presume within that 27.3 million people there are categories of people who will be extremely difficult, if not impossible, to reach because of health problems, disability, handicaps.

What is your general estimate, Mr. Carter, of the number or percentage of these people who can be reached and made self-sustaining through a program such as work experience or other programs?

Mr. CARTER. I don't pretend that I can answer that, but I would point out that a very significant portion of those who are poor are children, and they are children of either a mother who is taking care of them or, in a smaller number of cases, fathers who are unable to work, for one reason or another.

Mr. GOODELL. For the record the figures I have show that 6.8 million of those in poverty are family households headed by females. That is 6.8 of the 27.3.

Mr. CARTER. I point out that a substantial number of the figure which runs, probably half of the amount are children, that is, who are in poverty.

Then we have a significant portion who are people who are working every day and who have children as well, but are poor because they can't earn enough money.

Mr. GOODELL. Right. Let me ask you a question.

You are not saying that this significant portion, perhaps running up to half, who are children, cannot be helped, are you?

Mr. CARTER. On the contrary, I am trying to suggest—

Mr. GOODELL. You would reach, presumably, all of them if you reached the head of the household and got him a job where he could support his household, couldn't you?

Mr. CARTER. Yes, plus helping them to get the kind of education