ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY ACT AMENDMENTS OF 1967 3699

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE FINANCING, 1966

[In millions]

	Federal	State-Local	Total
Aid to chronic cases: Old-age assistance	\$1,319 321 49	\$685 261 42	\$2,004 582 91
Subtotal, chronic	1,689	988	2,677
Aid to variable-need cases: Families with dependent children Medical assistance General assistance	1, 031 473	828 437 350	1,859 910 350
Subtotal, variable	1, 504	1,615	3, 119
Total, public assistance	3, 193	2,604	5, 797

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Welfare Administration, "Source of Funds Expended for Public Assistance, Fiscal Year Ended June 30, 1966," Mar. 2, 1967.

The shift of financing under the hypothetical allocation of all chronic cases to the national government and all variable-need cases to state-local governments would, according to these 1966 figures, roughly reverse the relative balance of financing between the national and the state-local governments:

[In millions]

	Funds by governments		
	National	State-local	
Present balance Hypothetical balance	\$3, 193 2, 677	\$2, 604 3, 119	
Difference	-536	+515	

HYPOTHETICAL ALLOCATION OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE RESPONSIBILITIES FOR ALLEVIATING POVERTY, BY SECTOR AND FUNCTION

Public s	ectors	Private sectors		
National Government	State-Local Government	Enterprise	Nonprofit	
Nationwide programs; income payment programs: Veterans benefits. Social security. Medicare. Inronic-need public assistance cases. VISTA payroll. Research, demonstrations.	Public programs requiring cooperative government action and direct work with the people to be served: Unemployment compensation. Variable-need public assistance cases. Research, demonstrations. Headstart, Upward Bound, other edu-	Special purpose com- mercial activities of social benefit; physical environment and man- power programs; and services contracted by Government: Job Corps. Work training. Research, demon- strations. Migrants.	Human service activities for public and private welfare programs: Case work. Family services. Counseling. VISTA assignments. Job Corps. Work training. Research, demonstrations. Migrants.	
Loan programs. Housing. Slum clearance. Community facilities.	cation programs. Community action programs. Loan programs. Housing. Slum clearance. Community facilities. City planning. Medicaid. Health programs and family planning. Legal services.	Community action programs. Loan programs. Housing. Slum clearance. Community facilities. City planning. Health programs and family planning. Legal services.	Community action programs. Loan programs. Health programs and family planning. Legal services.	

Note: The allocations are intended to be reasonably exclusive administratively and financially. Allocations repeated indicate where management potential exists in two or more sectors for a given program. For example, both industry and private foundations, or other voluntary institutions could sponsor and administer a Job Corps project; similarly, both private sectors could establish their own independent loan programs, or either could eat as the agent to carry out National Government programs. However, arrows also show potentials for separation of financing from program administration, such as in legal services, or in the implementation of Federal loan programs.