

here, but we see an opportunity to pin this down and I would appreciate getting that.

Mr. HUGHES. We will get the best data that we can.

(The material follows:)

EXCERPT FROM SPECIAL ANALYSES, BUDGET OF THE UNITED STATES, 1969

TABLE K-4.—FEDERAL-AID EXPENDITURES IN RELATION TO TOTAL FEDERAL EXPENDITURES AND TO STATE-LOCAL REVENUE

	Amount (millions)	Federal aid		
		As a percent of—		
		Total Federal expenditures	Domestic Federal expenditures ¹	State-local revenue ²
1958.....	\$4,935	6.1	14.6	12.0
1959.....	6,669	7.4	16.6	14.6
1960.....	7,040	7.8	17.2	13.8
1961.....	7,112	7.4	15.7	13.2
1962.....	7,893	7.5	16.4	13.5
1963.....	8,634	7.7	16.4	13.7
1964.....	10,141	8.6	18.2	14.8
1965.....	10,904	9.3	18.8	14.8
1966.....	12,960	9.9	20.3	15.6
1967.....	15,240	9.9	20.7	16.9
1968 estimate.....	18,362	10.8	21.8	(3)
1969 estimate.....	20,296	11.1	21.6	(3)

¹ Excluding expenditures for national defense, space, and international affairs and finance.

² Based on compilations published by Governments Division, Bureau of the Census. Excludes State-local revenue from publicly operated utilities, liquor stores, and insurance trust systems.

³ Not available.

Mr. HUGHES. In 10 years, total Federal aid will have more than tripled, rising from \$6.7 billion in 1959 to an anticipated \$20.3 billion in 1969. It is estimated that, in the same decade, State and local expenditures will have more than doubled.

The fastest growing grants are those to advance the war on poverty, to provide decent medical care for the needy, to improve the facilities and services in our urban centers, and to upgrade the elementary and secondary educational opportunities available to children of low-income families. Between 1965 and 1969, grants administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity will show an increase of \$1.3 billion, and those for the new elementary and secondary education program will rise by \$1.4 billion. During the 1967-1969 period alone expenditures for medicaid will grow some \$949 million, and those for housing and community development will rise \$1 billion.

Total aids for metropolitan or urban areas have risen from \$4 billion in 1961 to an estimated \$12 billion in 1969. Thus, Federal aids benefiting urban areas have grown by about \$8 billion—nearly tripling in less than a decade.

Senator MUSKIE. In the budget there is a statement to the effect that Federal spending for poverty programs has risen from \$9.5 billion to something like \$27 billion. Now, I assume that that needs some clarification to be accurate. Are you in a position this morning or could you for the record spell that out?

Mr. HUGHES. I would be glad to do it for the record in more detail, Mr. Chairman.

Generally speaking, the expenditures for poverty that are so classified in the budget document and the related documents are those which are either specifically directed toward the reduction of poverty in the country, or those portions of expenditures for other social programs—perhaps social security is the classic example—which go to people who