

people to fill millions of job vacancies. Recast welfare, education, and health services; a reasonable health insurance program; and a massive job-training program by industry, business, and labor could raise the consumption levels of tens of millions of Americans and increase purchasing power billions of dollars annually.

I have made available copies of these reports, Madam Chairman, that I spoke about earlier.

I want to thank you for this opportunity to be here today.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Thank you very much.

I want to tell all of you once again how much I appreciate your being here and how much I appreciate having this opportunity to hear your view of what should be done.

How many people in the State of New York draw welfare, in the whole State of New York?

Mr. WYMAN. Total number of people?

Representative GRIFFITHS. Yes.

Mr. WYMAN. Last year we had a monthly average of 1.3 million people. That is on the average throughout the year. About a million people are drawing cash benefits, the others are assisted medically.

Representative GRIFFITHS. What does it cost the State of New York?

Mr. WYMAN. Our total expenditure last year was \$1,800 million. About one-third of that is the State cost, one-third local, one-third Federal; about \$600 million each.

Representative GRIFFITHS. \$600 million from the State of New York and \$600 million from the local government?

Mr. WYMAN. Which shares equally.

Representative GRIFFITHS. How many people are employed as social workers in the State of New York, and administrators and so on. How many people does it require to administer the welfare program?

Mr. WYMAN. The total number of employees, and this is clerical and the entire administrative staff, is in the neighborhood of 35,000 people.

Representative GRIFFITHS. What is the cost to the State of New York?

Mr. WYMAN. About \$200 million total.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Is that \$200 million included in the \$600 million?

Mr. WYMAN. Yes, ma'am. That is the total Federal, State, and local share of the cost of the administration.

Representative GRIFFITHS. Mr. Ginsberg has testified that 95 percent of the time is spent in attempting to find out whether or not one is eligible for welfare?

May I inquire what percent of the time is spent by the social worker in attempting to find out if there is a job available for that person?

Mr. GINSBERG. I think the percentage of time is so minimal, Madam Chairman, that I would say, in our program, 2 or 3 percent of the time at best. We do have a division of employment and rehabilitation. We now have a manpower development agency which is part of this, and we try to use those people for this particular function. But you talk about the time of the caseworker itself; New York City obviously is the bulk of Commissioner Wyman's caseload. We anticipate that by June 30, 1969, there will be a million people on public assistance in New York City alone.