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February 1975



HIGHLIGHTS OF ADMINISTRATION INITIATIVES
IN CIVIL RIGHTS AND RELATED SOCIAL PROGRAMS

(NOTE: All years without months refer to fiscal years)

A. Civil Rights

1. Total outlays for civil rights activities have risen from \$1.1 billion in 1970 to \$3.1 billion in 1976.
2. Outlays for civil rights enforcement have risen from \$75 million in 1969 to \$395 million in 1976.
3. In 1976, outlays for equal opportunity in the military services, including the U.S. Coast Guard, will increase to \$43 million. An additional \$17.1 million will be expended for contract compliance, fair housing and title VI activities.

B. Equal Employment Opportunity

1. As of November 30, 1973, 20.9 percent of Federal employees were from minority groups as opposed to 19.3 percent as of November 30, 1969.
2. Between November 1969 and November 1973, the number of minorities in the GS 16-18 group increased 107 percent (from 97 to 201 supergrades).
3. The budget of the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission has increased from \$11 million in 1970 to \$60.3 million in 1976.
4. Executive Order 11246, as amended, prohibits the practice of discrimination in Federal contracts, subcontracts, and on federally assisted construction projects. In 1976, Federal agencies responsible for implementing this order will spend \$39.3 million compared to \$13.3 million in 1971. Approximately 500,000 new hires and promotions will be effected by such affirmative action goals.

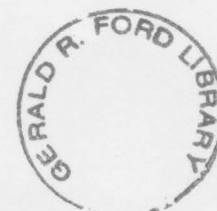
C. Minority Enterprise

1. Federal funds for minority businesses have increased from \$200 million in 1969 to \$1.1 billion in 1976.
2. Small Business Administration loans and guarantees to minority enterprise has increased from \$41.3 million in 1968 to \$351 million in 1976.

3. The Office of Minority Business Enterprise will spend \$49.6 million in 1976.
4. Special efforts to procure goods and services from minorities will total more than \$501 million. In the aggregate, these efforts to assist minority business development will expand 280% between 1970 and 1976.
5. Under the 8(a) program of SBA, sole source contract awards to minority firms have risen from \$9 million in 1969 to an estimated \$275 million in 1976.
6. Since 1970, sixty-nine Minority Enterprise Small Business Investment Corporations (MESBIC's) are currently in operation; with Federal matching funds they can produce a total of more than \$68 million in capital for the minority business effort.
7. A combined private sector/Government program has resulted in a substantial increase in the deposits of the Nation's 57 minority-owned banks. These deposits totalled \$1.16 billion as of June 30, 1974, compared with \$396 million in 31 minority-owned banks at the start of the program, September 30, 1970.

D. Educational Opportunities

1. Under the emergency school aid program, Federal aid will be continued to help overcome the effects of minority group isolation in school systems. In 1976, this program is proposed for operation on a fully discretionary basis at a requested level of \$75 million.
2. About 1.3 million needy college students will receive \$1.05 billion in basic education opportunity grants. By the 1976 school year, every eligible disadvantaged student will receive up to \$1400.
3. In 1976, \$110 million will be obligated to support improvement of developing institutions, including Black colleges.
4. In 1976, \$1.7 billion will be spent for disadvantaged students at the elementary and secondary levels.



5. Office of Child Development activities -- primarily in the Head Start program have increased from \$189 million in 1972 to \$434 million in 1976.

E. Housing

1. Expenditures for the enforcement of laws against discrimination in housing will increase 11% in 1976 to \$17.6 million.
2. An experimental program will be continued to test the effectiveness of direct cash assistance programs as a means of dealing more effectively with the fundamental problem -- inadequate income -- in achieving the goal of a decent home for all Americans.
3. A new lower income housing assistance program has been initiated to provide a more flexible form of housing assistance. In 1976, support will be provided for 400,000 units.

F. Drug Problem and Other Health Care Services

1. The national effort against drug abuse--made up of Federal, State, local and private efforts--has resulted in the development of treatment capacity for heroin addicts seeking treatment.
2. Nationally, there are an estimated 265,000 drug abuse treatment slots that can provide care to over 450,000 drug abusers. Approximately 50% of these treatment slots are supported by States and localities.
3. Federal outlays for drug abuse prevention and treatment will be \$466 million in 1976 compared to \$403 million in 1974.
4. Medicare and medicaid expenditures will increase from \$17 billion in 1974 to over \$22 billion in 1976, expanding coverage from 43 million to 45 million aged, disabled and low income Americans.
5. In the above total, medicaid outlays of over \$7 billion will help to pay for medical care for almost 26 million low-income Americans. This represents a 40% increase in beneficiaries and a 113% increase in funding since 1971.



G. Anti-Poverty and Other Social Programs

1. Federal outlays for benefits to low-income persons will increase 104% from \$13.6 billion in 1974 to an estimated \$27.8 billion in 1976.
2. Federal food aid increased nearly five times from \$1.3 billion in 1969 to \$5.8 billion in 1976.
3. Recent legislation established the Community Services Administration and provided for a declining Federal share of funding for Community Action.
4. Community Economic Development Activities will be moved from OEO to Commerce and funded at \$39 million in 1976.
5. Under the Work Incentive (WIN) program, 140,000 welfare recipients will be placed in unsubsidized jobs.
6. Some 636,000 training and employment opportunities will be funded under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act in 1976.

