

## INTRODUCTION

*Part 2* furnishes Government-wide program and financial information in six social program areas—education, manpower, health, income security, civil rights, and crime reduction. It includes the special analyses designated H through M.

The figures used in these analyses differ from the data shown under somewhat similarly titled categories of the functional classification used in Part 4 of the Budget and elsewhere. In the functional classification, each activity is categorized according to its major purpose; thus all the military spending of the Department of Defense falls into the functional category, *National defense*. In these special analyses, however, all spending for education, health, etc., is included, even if the activity has a different primary purpose. Thus the tabulations here are more comprehensive with regard to these particular types of social programs.

The Government's commitment of resources for these purposes is evidenced in the tabulation below. This is not a complete representation, however, since some resources also go into other social programs that are not explicitly covered by a special analysis in this volume.

## FEDERAL OUTLAYS FOR SELECTED SOCIAL PROGRAMS, 1975

[In millions of dollars]

Description	Outlays		
	Civilian agencies	Department of Defense	All agencies
<b>Special analysis:</b>			
H. Education.....	14,510	1,449	15,959
I. Manpower.....	4,829	-----	4,829
J. Health.....	32,495	3,045	35,540
K. Income security.....	123,689	6,218	129,907
L. Civil rights.....	3,465	66	3,531
M. Reduction of crime.....	2,953	-----	2,953
Subtotal.....	181,941	10,778	192,719
Deduction for duplications included above.....	-----	-----	-22,926
Total.....	-----	-----	169,793

Some activities of the Government serve more than one social purpose; for example, the Medicare and Medicaid programs may be considered as a part of both the Federal health and income security programs. An estimate of \$19,565 million for 1975 is included in both the health and income security categories. Thus, in adding the six categories to a total, a deduction must be made to avoid double counting.

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*Special Analysis I* discusses education-related programs, including direct Federal activities, and programs that provide aid to States and localities, to institutions of higher education, and to students.

*Special Analysis J* identifies the Federal programs designed to increase the skills and employment opportunities of persons already in the work force and of persons who desire to join the work force but lack vocational preparation or face other employment barriers.

*Special Analysis K* summarizes Federal spending for health and health-related activities.

*Special Analysis L* discusses Federal benefits to maintain or supplement income of persons and families whose capacity for self-support is reduced by old age, disability, illness, unemployment, poverty, or death of the primary wage earner.

*Special Analysis M* identifies Federal spending for civil rights enforcement activities.

*Special Analysis N* discusses the Federal crime reduction program, which complements activities of State and local governments. Federal assistance in the form of grants-in-aid, training, and technical assistance contributes to the effectiveness of State and local crime reduction programs.

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*Special Analysis N* discusses Federal crime reduction programs, including financial and technical assistance to States and localities, crime and criminal justice research and development, and operation of the Federal criminal justice system.

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*Part 2* provides analyses and tabulations of the budget totals that cover Government finances and operations as a whole, and reflect the ways in which Government finances affect the economy. These special analyses are designated C through I.

*Special Analysis C* (Funds in the Budget) classifies budget information by the groups of funds (Federal and trust) that comprise the budget.

*Special Analysis D* (Investment, Operating, and Other Budget Outlays) classifies budget outlays in terms of the duration and nature of the benefits derived, distinguishing those of an investment or developmental type from those that primarily yield current benefits. Apart from this analysis, the U.S. budget, unlike those of some other governments, includes outlays that are for "capital" or investment-type activities in the same accounts in which "current" activities and costs are shown.

*Special Analysis E* (Borrowing, Debt, and Investment) describes current developments and trends in Federal borrowing and debt, and the investment by Government accounts in Federal securities. It summarizes Federal and federally assisted borrowing from the public in order to display a measure of the Government's impact on the credit market.

*Special Analysis F* (Federal Credit Programs) covers direct loans, guarantees of private loans, and loans of Government-sponsored enterprises. It includes aggregate measures of total credit supplied to the public, and raised from the public, under Federal auspices.

*Special Analysis G* (Tax Expenditures) provides a discussion of revenue losses due to provisions of the Federal income tax laws that allow a special exclusion, exemption, or deduction from gross income or that provide a special credit, preferential rate of tax, or deferral of tax liability.

*Special Analysis H* (Federal Aid to State and Local Governments) contains information on Federal grants to State and local governments and assistance provided through loans and tax expenditures. It shows Federal aid for past years and relates it to the finances of both the Federal Government and State and local governments. This analysis provides a profile of Federal grants by region, a description of the State and local government sector of the national income accounts, and other grant information sources.

*Special Analysis I* (Civilian Employment in the Executive Branch) deals with the levels of civilian employment in the executive branch. It also contains figures on total Federal personnel costs (including military personnel).