

necessary steps to see that such data are compiled so that the budget presentations would be more meaningful.

To overcome these data deficiencies, it would be helpful to analysts and policymakers to strengthen the data collection resources of such basic fact gathering agencies as the Bureau of the Census, especially the Construction Statistics Division. This Division is currently responsible for compiling statistics on permits authorized and construction put in place for various groups of public and private construction. If these data are to be useful in delineating the "universes" in which Federal assistance programs operate, they must be broken down in sufficient detail and supplemented by statistics for outlays on land and equipment to permit appropriate comparisons to be made.

2. Other Projections

It should be noted that several other studies have been made in recent years dealing in part with public facility needs. One is a study on national goals prepared by the Center for Priority Analysis of the National Planning Association. Based on a series of research memoranda, the study presents a number of projected expenditures (including capital outlays) in 1970 and 1975, taking into account certain "aspiration standards."²⁵ As detailed in table 7 (which lists the public facility categories in line with the classifications employed in this volume), public and private capital outlays for public facilities are projected to rise from \$29.0 billion in 1962 to \$51.5 billion in 1970, and to \$60.8 billion in 1975. These figures compare with the estimates presented above for all spending units of actual capital outlays of \$31.0 billion in 1965 and estimated requirements of \$48.6 billion in 1970 and \$61.5 billion in 1975.

The second, known as "Project '70", is a study of the State and local government sector involving projections of expenditures and revenues in 1970 of State and local governments for each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. The projections were made on the basis of a set of economic and demographic assumptions generated by a macroeconomic growth model, chosen from several developed for the Federal Interagency Study of Economic Growth and Employment Opportunities. For 1970, this study projects State and local government capital outlays at \$30 billion.²⁶ This compares with the \$31.6 billion of public facility capital requirements for 1970 estimated in this volume for State and local public agencies.

3. Appraisal

A priori, one might expect that estimates of public facility capital requirements based on separate assessment of over 50²⁷ different categories of need would result in figures considerably larger than projections of past trends. As noted above, the aggregate of the separate estimates by functional category of public facilities (that

²⁵ Leonard A. Lecht, *Goals, Priorities and Dollars* (New York: The Free Press, 1966.)

²⁶ S. Mushkin and G. Lupo, *State and Local Government Capital Outlays: Projections to 1970* (note, dated August 1966). Detailed projections are presented in S. Mushkin and E. McLoone, *Public Spending for Higher Education in 1970* (The Council of State Governments, Research Memorandum 374); S. Mushkin and R. Harris, *Transportation Outlays of States and Cities: 1970 Projections* (RM 375); S. Mushkin and E. McLoone, *Local School Expenditures: 1970 Projections* (RM 382); R. Rafuse, Jr., *Water-Supply and Sanitation Expenditures of State and Local Governments: Projections to 1970* (RM 389); and S. Mushkin, *Health and Hospital Expenditures in State and Local Governments: 1970 Projections* (RM 390).

²⁷ In some of the chapters there were several parts, each of which contained a separate estimate of capital requirements.