

It may be that an increasing proportion of public funds should be spent on health and educational services, welfare payments, public safety, transportation, recreational and cultural services, manpower training, and the entire range of other activities that have been, or are likely to be, supported by Federal aid under the Economic Opportunity Act or the model cities legislation. Many more nurses, hospital attendants, health, transportation, and utility technicians and operating staff, or park and recreation supervisors, may be needed than the additional personnel called for by the expansion of the public facilities capital plant. Or it may be that public expenditures for such purposes should not be proportionately increased, but rather the additional fiscal resources required at the Federal, State, and local government levels should instead be decreased through tax reductions (if there are fiscal surpluses) or deferment of tax increases (if there are to be fiscal deficits).

It remains to be seen which of the foregoing explanations, or the estimates themselves, accurately describe what is likely to occur during the next decade. Be that as it may, it is hoped that the study presented in this volume provides sufficient data on an often neglected sector to aid those who are responsible for making the economic decisions that will largely shape the future course of the American economy.

Supplementary and supporting data are set forth on the following pages.