

final estimate is that education contributed 42 percent of the 1.60 percentage point growth rate in product per person employed.³¹

These data indicate that education has a major economic role for both the individual and the Nation—a role so great, and potentially so much greater, that extensive and systematic evaluations are warranted to help assure the fullest possible realization of the benefits. In several studies that deal with this economic role, considerable attention is given to relationships between costs and benefits—and to the fact that the incidence of costs upon various groups in the community may be quite different from the distribution of economic benefits. This type of question is especially acute in the public programs, and it points to an area which calls for much further exploration.

The emphasis in this report is on the economic aspects of Federal programs in education and training. It cannot be too strongly emphasized that economic objectives are only one facet of the Nation's educational effort—and a comparatively narrow facet, at that. The beneficial effects of education reach to the very roots of our society and civilization. Good education and good health together embrace opportunities for each individual to use his full capacities and thereby to realize a rich and varied life and to communicate effectively with the world around him. A universally educated and enlightened citizenry is essential to our democratic system of government and to modern culture. But the economic aspects of education also are important.

HEALTH CARE AND IMPROVEMENT

Federal Government health programs are the subject of a special crosscutting analysis in the Federal budget, similar to the one for education and training. The special budgetary analysis for health has now been compiled and published for several successive years, so that the increase in expenditures for these activities may be shown by comparable data for the fiscal years 1958 and 1963–67, as follows:

Fiscal year:	<i>Millions</i>
1958 ¹	\$2, 966
1963	4, 658
1964	5, 103
1965	5, 160
1966 estimate	6, 316
1967 estimate	10, 322

¹ The total for 1958 is from Senate Committee on Government Operations, Subcommittee on Reorganization and International Organizations, "Coordination of Federal Agencies Programs in Biomedical Research and in Other Scientific Areas: Health Activities of the Federal Government" (87th Cong., 1st sess., S. Rept. No. 142; Mar. 30, 1961), p. 112.

Table 8 is a reproduction of a summary table from the special analysis that accompanied the budget for fiscal year 1967.

The budget to be presented in January 1967 may carry revised totals for the fiscal years 1966 and 1967 and a summation for fiscal 1968.

³¹ Denison, "The Sources of Economic Growth," p. 73.