

With regard to distribution, the EDA program will result in a relative gain in total personal income of redevelopment areas as compared with other areas of the Nation.

(b) *On the placement or productivity of workers, or both, and on their earnings.*—The EDA program will result in placement of workers in the new jobs created through both the public facilities construction and the new industries financed by the program. The general productivity level of workers in redevelopment areas should trend upward as a result of the increased investment in capital—public facilities and new industrial plants and equipment.

(c) *On business and industrial organization and management; the stimulation of new business enterprises or expansion of existing enterprises; business location; and effect on competition, if any.*—This program's main goal is the stimulation of new or expanded business enterprises in redevelopment areas. It will tend to influence the location of more such establishments in redevelopment areas than would occur without the program. The EDA program will stimulate competition to some extent, but it will not cause unemployment elsewhere because of the restrictions in the Act forbidding the relocation of employment opportunities and forbidding assistance where the industry involved already has unused efficient capacity.

(d) *On stability, level, volume, or other aspects of employment costs, productions, sales, prices, or other phases of economic activity.*—The levels of employment, wages, production, and sales in redevelopment areas should be raised by the EDA program. No particular effects on price levels are anticipated.

(e) *Other benefits resulting from this program.*—The EDA program, in addition to increasing the level of economic activity in redevelopment areas, will also tend to restore the "livability" of these communities by generating comprehensive local and regional economic planning and action groups that will mount sustained, coordinated attacks on the problems of economic stagnation and community betterment. A reduction in the rate of out-migration of young people, improvements in each area's cultural and recreational resources, and restoration of public confidence in the economic future are some of the other benefits to be expected from the EDA program.

(f) *Pertinent geographic differentials.*—The impact of this program will be in the redevelopment of the Nation; geographic differentials in impact are thus the main objective of the program. Within designated redevelopment areas, Economic Development Districts and the Economic Development Centers within them will experience a greater than average impact. As for urban-rural differentials, this program will have greatest impact on the urbanized areas qualifying for assistance.

(g) *Measurable contribution to the magnitude or rate of growth of GNP.*—This program will obviously increase the magnitude of the GNP, and by accelerating the rate of capital formation, should have some upward influence on the rate of economic growth. The dimensions of these impacts are impossible to estimate at this time. When appropriations are made, the public works spending which will be generated under EDA will be predictable within fairly close limits, but the amount of GNP attributable to the industrial and commercial loan program, the regional assistance, and the technical