Table 14 gives a breakdown of the public bonds issued in 1964 according to type of issue. General obligation bonds accounted for 64 percent and revenue bonds for 36 percent of the total value.

Investor-owned utilities, which comprise 29 percent of the total number of utilities and serve 15 percent of the total population served, obtain capital from various sources—loans, bonds, and common and preferred stock—in proportion to debt ratios prescribed by State public service commissions and in accordance with policies that will assure satisfactory credit rating and low money costs. In its estimates of total waterworks construction in table 11, the Business and Defense Services Administration has assumed that investor-owned utilities account for about 20 percent of the total annual investment in facilities.

TABLE 13.—*Water and sewer bond sales in 1964* [1]

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of issuing authority	Number of issues	Amount	Percent of total
State	3	$250,000	32.5
County	9	12,849	1.7
Municipality	381	305,798	39.8
Township	21	5,653	.7
Special district	157	102,805	13.3
Statutory authority	36	92,202	12.0
Total	607	769,307	100.0

[1] Water and Sewer Bond Sales in the United States, 1964. U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. (1965).

TABLE 14.—*Types of water and sewage bonds sold in 1964* [1]

[Dollar amounts in thousands]

Type of issue	Number of issues	Value
GENERAL OBLIGATION BONDS		
Unlimited tax	374	$467,914
Unlimited tax secured by utility revenue	9	6,610
Unlimited tax secured by special assessment	22	3,654
Limited tax	12	11,090
Limited tax secured by utility revenue	1	522
Limited tax secured by special assessments	4	695
REVENUE BONDS		
Utility revenue	179	271,043
Special tax revenue	1	122
Rental revenue	5	7,657
Total	607	769,307

[1] Water and Sewage Bond Sales in the United States. U.S. Public Health Service, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Washington, D.C. (1965).