

TABLE 19.—*Capital outlay and tax-exempt bonds sold for public elementary and secondary school facilities for the United States: 1946-66*

[Dollar amounts in millions]

Fiscal year ending June 30	Classroom units con- structed	Expendi- tures	Expenditure by source				
			State	Public authority	Local school district	Federal grant Public Law 815	
Totals 1946-65...	1,089,674	\$44,794	\$5,421	\$2,956	\$35,373	\$991	
1946.....	(3,900)	111	(*)	(*)	(110)		302
1947.....	(7,000)	205	(*)	(*)	(200)		395
1948.....	(13,500)	412	(*)	(*)	(400)		476
1949.....	(21,000)	664	(*)	(*)	(650)		370
1950.....	(30,900)	1,014	43	(*)	(950)		854
1951.....	(38,900)	1,316	124	21	1,167	4	986
1952.....	(44,600)	1,563	194	66	1,260	43	957
1953.....	(55,100)	1,995	208	218	1,451	118	1,451
1954.....	(58,800)	2,200	180	204	1,711	105	1,667
1955.....	60,005	2,310	163	130	1,896	121	1,634
1956.....	63,283	2,607	196	211	2,111	89	1,804
1957.....	68,660	2,982	247	334	2,334	67	1,870
1958.....	72,070	3,062	327	242	2,424	69	
1959.....	69,453	2,539	324	(200)	1,941	74	
1960.....	69,400	2,823	370	161	2,226	66	
1961.....	72,214	2,864	(370)	(120)	2,315	59	2,357
1962.....	72,089	2,987	372	125	2,448	42	2,568
1963.....	65,300	2,700	(372)	240	2,035	53	2,274
1964.....	69,300	3,116	526	177	2,391	22	2,569
1965.....	(65,200)	(3,524)	(705)	(257)	(2,533)	29	2,823
1966.....	(69,000)	(3,800)	(700)	(250)	(2,820)	(30)	

NOTES

1. Includes only schools operated by local school districts.
2. Items are taken from various reports and publications in the Office of Education.
3. Items in parentheses are estimates.
4. Items not available are indicated by an asterisk.

D. NEEDS AND PROSPECTIVE CAPITAL OUTLAYS

(a) Capital outlay requirements for public elementary and secondary schools during the decade 1966-75 reflect three components:

(1) Replacement of dilapidated and obsolete facilities and construction of overcrowded classrooms.

(2) Accommodation of new enrollment, which is expected to increase by about 6 million students during the decade.

(3) Provision of arrangements to offer innovative services and supplementary programs which will broaden and deepen the range of educational experiences available to all and to insure that all feasible pupils from all races and walks of life attend school.

Although there is no universally accepted standard of adequate school facilities, the first two of these components can be expressed in terms of numbers of classrooms required. These should insure, at a minimum, that the most seriously outmoded and unsafe school buildings are replaced and that present and future pupils can be accommodated without serious overcrowding. With a rapidly increasing population, the total elimination of local—and temporary—overcrowding is probably not feasible. In general however, it is a reasonable assumption for purposes of these estimates, that no significant proportion of the pupil population should be housed in facilities more crowded than the present median, which is between 27 and 28 pupils per classroom. The average accommodation will, of course, be somewhat lower.