

Total estimated needs for the decade are summarized below:

- (a) Replacement and renovation of dilapidated and obsolete facilities ¹.....
- (b) Elimination of present overcrowding.....
- (c) Accommodation of added enrollment, including allowance for migration.....

Total.....

¹ This estimate assumes that all makeshift, nonpermanent, combustible, and off-site room the remaining rooms built prior to 1920 would be replaced. It also assumes that of the 171,000 e which would remain in use, 34,000 would be completely renovated. The new classroom equi renovated facilities is estimated as 8,500 rooms.

The outlay required for these facilities at current estimated costs for nonpublic schools—about \$40,000 per classroom—would approximately \$6 billion.

No confident predictions can be made about actual future c tion of nonpublic classrooms. During the decade 1956 through under extraordinary enrollment pressures, construction averag 6,600 rooms per year. However, resources of the schools are to be severely strained, and it is unlikely that they will be able continue building at this rate. Without assistance from new of funds, it appears likely that average annual construction exceed 6,000 rooms.

If construction in 1966-75 approximates 6,000 classrooms a total outlay during the decade, assuming a cost increase of 3 per year, would be about \$2.8 billion.¹ The backlog of unmet remaining at the end of the decade (on the basis from which needs have been estimated here) would be about 89,000 rooms, costs projected to 1975—between \$4.5 and \$5 billion.

2. DISTRIBUTION BY POPULATION SIZE OF COMMUNITY

It is impossible to estimate closely the future distribution c outlay by size of community. Nonpublic school students, at are very heavily concentrated in urban areas. Hence, a aimed primarily at replacing obsolete buildings and reducing overcrowding would require the bulk of the construction in tl However, enrollment increases, as in the public schools, are exp be mainly in the suburbs and the needs of these new pupils are to receive priority in allocation of limited funds. The dist below is presented with the proviso that any estimate represe more than a guess:

SMSA's—Urban.....
 SMSA's—Urban fringe.....
 Outside SMSA's.....
 Total.....

3. SPENDING AGENCIES FOR CAPITAL OUTLAYS

Barring some unforeseen development in the pattern of organization, the overwhelming majority (i.e., 98 percent or more) expenditures for capital outlay will be by private nonprofit c tion.

¹ This reflects an estimated average cost over the decade of nearly \$47,000 per classroom. See for a discussion of construction cost differences between public and nonpublic schools.