Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States of America

1. The major capital outlays for new YWCA buildings have been made in the last 10 years, when buildings erected 40 to 50 years before that time reached about the same stage of obsolescence. A few were built between 1946 and 1955. There have been two phases of the trend. One has been replacement of old or inadequate buildings and the other has been erection of smaller branch or center buildings in expanding metropolitan areas.

An estimate would be that upward of $25 to $30 million has been spent on new YWCA buildings, including cost of construction of structures but not investment in sites, furnishings, and equipment not attached to the buildings. This also does not cover purchase and major remodeling of existing structures, nor joint YMCA–YWCA buildings.

2. The source of capital outlays is virtually 100-percent private nonprofit organizations. In 1965 one YWCA undertook operation of a Women's Job Corps Center which involved capital outlay from Federal Government funds.

3. The primary sources of financing capital outlays are gifts, bequests, donations, and fund-raising drives.

Summary of Section C

The trend of annual capital outlays for facilities and structures over the 20-year period 1945–65 has generally been sharply upward. The Boy Scouts of America report a 40-percent increase in camp facilities during this period. The Boys' Clubs of America report an increase in the annual role of construction from an early low of $1.8 million to a high of $6 million in 1965. The Girl Scouts show an increase from $4 million in 1945–50 to $9 million in 1960–65. The other agencies reporting show a similar trend in capital expenditures. The reasons given are an increase of program acceptance by the public, growth in population, extension of services through branches, necessity to replace obsolete structures, and high construction costs.

All capital outlays were accounted for by nonprofit organizations, using funds derived from gifts, bequests, donations, and fund-raising drives. Some program expansion, however, has occurred in space made available by public housing authorities, schools, and parks and playgrounds.

D. Needs and Prospective Capital Outlays

1. In terms of the "Great Society," what are the capital requirements (in millions of dollars) for these facilities or structures during the decade 1966–75?

(a) Describe the factors taken into account in making this projection.

(b) If possible, show these estimated capital needs on a per year basis.

(c) To the extent feasible, indicate the proportions of these estimated needs that you would ascribe to communities of various sizes.

(d) To the extent feasible, indicate the proportions of these estimated capital oulays that you would expect to be expended by the ownership patterns indicated above.