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# NEW SCHOOLS FOR NEW JERSEY CHILDREN

A report on Phase II of the New Jersey School Facilities Survey  
presenting an estimate of school housing needs and costs to 1959-60  
This survey was conducted during 1953-54 by the New Jersey  
State Department of Education

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# BASIC DATA

The data basic to Phase II of the School Facilities Survey includes population in New Jersey, enrollment statistics and projections, live births, status of public schools as of February 1953, and age of school buildings

## POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY <sup>(1)</sup>

COUNTY	1920		1930		1940		1950		1960 <sup>(2)</sup>	
	Population	% inc	Population	% inc	Population	% inc	Population	% inc	Population	% inc
Atlantic	83,914	16 7	124,823	48 8	124,066	-0 6	132,399	6 7	147,813	10 7
Bergen	210,703	52 7	364,977	73 2	409,646	12 2	539,129	31 6	677,559	24 7
Burlington	81,770	22 8	93,541	14 4	97,013	3 7	135,910	40 1	221,438	61 8
Camden	190,508	34 1	252,312	32 4	255,727	1 4	300,743	17 6	396,883	31 0
Cape May	19,460	-1 4	29,486	51 5	28,919	-1 9	37,131	28 4	46,212	23 2
Cumberland	61,348	11.2	69,895	13 9	73,184	4 7	88,597	21 1	112,352	26 0
Essex	652,089	27 1	833,513	27 8	837,340	0 5	905,949	8 2	992,812	8 7
Gloucester	48,224	29 1	70,802	46 8	72,219	2 0	91,727	27 0	133,002	43 7
Hudson	629,154	17 1	690,730	9 8	652,040	-5 6	647,437	-0 7	645,590	-1 0
Hunterdon	32,885	-2 0	34,728	5 6	36,766	5 9	42,736	16 2	49,485	15 4
Mercer	159,881	27 2	187,143	17 1	197,318	5 4	229,781	16 5	305,720	32 1
Middlesex	162,334	41 9	212,208	30 7	217,077	2.3	264,872	22 0	347,090	30 0
Monmouth	104,925	10 8	147,209	40 3	166,238	9 5	225,327	39 7	317,912	40 0
Morris	82,684	10 7	110,445	33 6	125,732	13 8	164,371	30 7	206,152	24 5
Ocean	22,155	3 9	33,069	49.3	37,706	14.0	56,622	50 2	89,738	57 4
Passaic	259,174	20 0	302,129	16.6	309,353	2.4	337,093	9 0	375,325	10 5
Salem	36,572	35 5	36,834	0 7	42,274	14 8	49,508	17 1	66,321	33 5
Somerset	47,991	23 6	65,132	35 7	74,390	14 2	99,052	33 2	139,515	39 7
Sussex	24,905	-7 0	27,830	11 7	29,632	6 5	34,423	16 2	40,144	16 1
Union	200,157	42 8	305,209	52 5	328,344	7 6	398,138	21 3	487,978	21 7
Warren	45,057	4 3	49,319	9 5	50,181	1 7	54,374	8 4	58,453	7 1
NEW JERSEY	3,155,900	24 4	4,041,334	28 1	4,160,165	2 9	4,835,329	16 2	5,857,000	20 2

(1) From the United States Census

(2) From Projection of Population in New Jersey By Counties 1960, N J Department of Conservation and Economic Development

# OVER 1,000,000 CHILDREN

A 29 4% INCREASE IN SCHOOL POPULATION IS ANTICIPATED FROM 1953-54 TO 1959-60

- The anticipated elementary school enrollment increase is 131,748 pupils, or a 22 4% increase over the 1953-54 enrollment
- The anticipated secondary school enrollment increase is 99,731 pupils, or a 49% increase over the 1953-54 enrollment

THE TOTAL ENROLLMENT OF 790,900 PUPILS FOR 1953-54

- does not include pupils in day vocational schools or special classes,
- may be compared with the September 30, 1953 enrollment of 754,124
- The anticipated total enrollment of 1,022,379 in 1959-60 would represent 17 4% of the total state population as estimated for 1960 (see page 3)
- Seven of the counties anticipate secondary school enrollment increases that are almost as large, or larger, than the anticipated elementary school increases
- The percent increases in anticipated enrollments by counties range from 9% in Cape May to 46% in Morris

Note

The table on School Enrollments is taken from work sheets used by local school districts in estimating school needs based on the increases in school population. Enrollments for 1953-54 were recorded between December 1953 and June 1954. The total enrollment for the entire school year 1953-54, including all transient pupils and all types of classes, was 811,664.

# IN SCHOOL BY 1959-60

SCHOOL  
ENROLLMENTS  
IN NEW JERSEY

COUNTY	Elementary		Secondary		Total	
	1953-54	1959-60	1953-54	1959-60	1953-54	1959-60
Atlantic	16,291	18,896	4,524	6,110	20,815	25,006
Bergen	72,323	93,593	28,746	49,845	101,069	143,438
Burlington	17,394	23,940	5,856	9,113	23,250	33,053
Camden	35,528	43,152	15,904	21,690	51,432	64,842
Cape May	4,884	4,937	1,407	1,935	6,291	6,872
Cumberland	13,745	16,325	3,255	5,029	17,000	21,354
Essex	94,893	110,054	34,271	46,644	129,164	156,698
Gloucester	16,413	20,449	4,304	6,045	20,717	26,494
Hudson	51,929	56,983	16,908	20,060	68,837	77,043
Hunterdon	6,757	8,437	2,194	3,821	8,951	12,258
Mercer	25,111	30,642	8,054	10,692	33,165	41,334
Middlesex	36,648	49,528	11,481	19,513	48,129	69,041
Monmouth	33,015	43,141	9,483	17,311	42,498	60,452
Morris	26,804	35,919	7,992	14,821	34,796	50,740
Ocean	9,387	11,987	2,691	4,168	12,078	16,155
Passaic	39,795	45,361	13,758	19,400	53,553	64,761
Salem	9,217	10,694	3,029	3,686	12,246	14,380
Somerset	14,548	19,509	4,085	6,546	18,633	26,055
Sussex	6,614	7,977	2,066	3,315	8,680	11,292
Union	47,798	58,552	21,017	30,150	68,815	88,702
Warren	8,266	9,032	2,515	3,377	10,781	12,409
NEW JERSEY	587,360	719,108	203,540	303,271	790,900	1,022,379

LIVE BIRTHS  
IN  
NEW JERSEY (1)

1930 - 68,282
1931 - 64,078
1932 - 61,215
1933 - 56,072
1934 - 54,841
1935 - 55,059
1936 - 54,145
1937 - 55,197
1938 - 56,602
1939 - 56,859
1940 - 59,328
1941 - 67,104
1942 - 80,812
1943 - 82,356
1944 - 75,652
1945 - 76,995
1946 - 95,044
1947 - 106,086
1948 - 97,278
1949 - 97,414
1950 - 97,734
1951 - 105,218
1952 - 110,215
1953 - 112,522
1954 - 111,979 (2)

(1) N J Bureau of  
Vital Statistics

(2) Est from 102,648  
live births  
through Nov 1954

# HIGH BIRTH RATES AFFECT SCHOOL ENROLLMENTS

FOR NINE SUCCESSIVE YEARS LIVE BIRTHS IN NEW JERSEY  
HAVE EXCEEDED 95,000 PER YEAR

- Live births are reflected in school enrollments from five to eighteen years after the birth year. The school population for 1953-54 was affected by the number of live births in the years 1936 through 1947.
- By 1959 nine years of over 95,000 live births per year will be reflected in school enrollments.
- Among the factors preventing the direct translation of live births into public school enrollments are non-public school attendance, in and out of state migration, deaths and drop-outs.

Note

The cumulative effect of high births in school enrollments over successive years suggests that a conservative estimate of future school enrollment increases may be based on the actual increase of 40,617 for 1953-54 over 1952-53.

A yearly increase of 40,000 pupils for the six-year period, 1954-59, would result in a net increase of 240,000 pupils by the school year 1959-60.

# RISING BIRTH RATES

■ Since 1935, our birth rate has more than doubled. In the rising trend, two peaks appear early in the war, and directly after the war's end. Otherwise, the increase has been gradual and steady.

In Figure A, two sections of this curve are shaded for emphasis, the years 1935-41 and 1947-53.

■ In Figure B, these two sections are enlarged and overlaid for comparison. This provides a simple estimate of the number of eighteen-year-olds and the number of six-year-olds, in each year from 1953 to 1959.

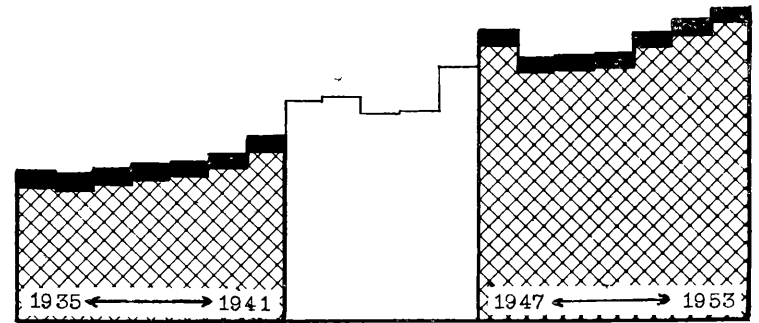


Figure A Annual birth rates since 1935

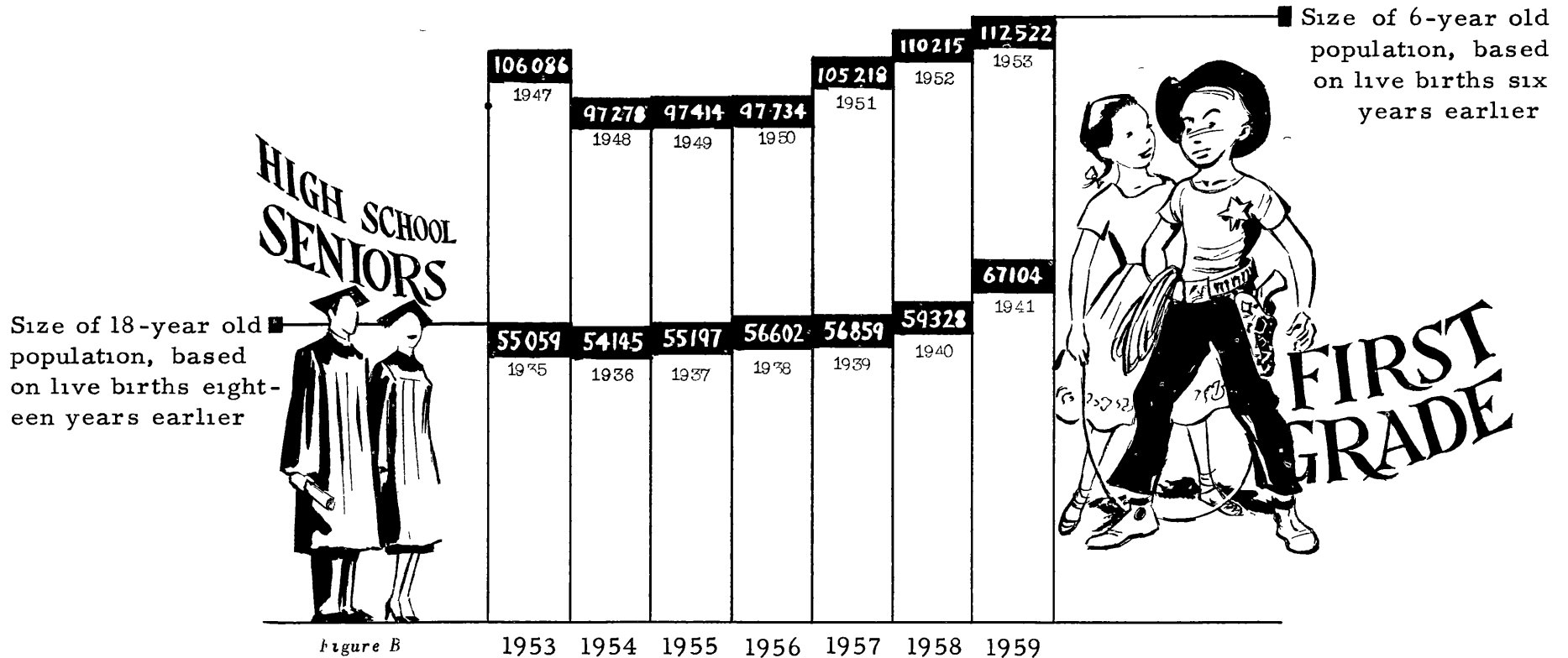


Figure B

# NEEDED - 12,000 CLASSROOMS

The total of pupils needing new school housing by 1959-60 may be conservatively estimated from two sources

Pupils needing new school housing as of September 1953	120,000 *
School population increases, estimated at 40,000 yearly 1954-59	<u>240,000</u>
<u>Total Pupils Needing New School Housing by 1959-60</u>	360,000
<u>Indicated Classroom Needs Based on 30 Pupils Per Room</u>	12,000

The estimated need for new school housing as of September 1953 was reported by school districts to be

Pupils needing new housing to	(1) relieve overcrowding	42,210
	(2) house enrollment increases	24,330
	(3) replace obsolete buildings	<u>53,640</u>
	TOTAL	120,180*

Note Phase I of the School Facilities Survey presented an inventory of school facilities as of February 1953, and the Status of New Jersey's Public Schools is a summary of some of the findings. The table on Age of School Buildings (page 11) gives in detail another part of the inventory which has an important bearing on the estimation of school needs.

While the inventory findings indicated more pupils needing new housing because of inadequate facilities than districts estimated as needed in September 1953, we believe that the estimates given by the local school districts represent the most realistic appraisal of the needs at that time.

# STATUS OF NEW JERSEY'S PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(as of February 1953) <sup>(1)</sup>

## SCHOOL POPULATION

Elementary	501,558	(68 7%)
Secondary	157,984	(21 6%)
Combined*	<u>70,488</u>	( 9 7%)
Total	730,000	

## SCHOOL PLANTS

Elementary	1,461	(83 8%)	- average size 343
Secondary	186	(10 6%)	- average size 849
Combined*	<u>98</u>	( 5 6%)	- average size 719
Total	1,745		

## SPECIAL ROOMS IN SCHOOL PLANTS

		elem	sec	comb *
Kindergarten	1,065	68%	-	66%
Science Labs	219	-	83%	51%
Industrial Arts	620	25%	95%	87%
Homemaking	535	20%	90%	82%
Music	299	9%	67%	51%
Art	370	10%	85%	62%
Business Ed	208	-	83%	51%

## SCHOOL BUILDINGS

Elementary	1,521	(82%)
Secondary	222	(12%)
Combined†	<u>112</u>	( 6%)
Total	1,855	

## HEIGHT OF SCHOOL BUILDINGS

1 story	561	(30 2%)
2 stories	819	(44 2%)
3 or more	475	(25 6%)

## CONSTRUCTION

Fire-resistive	840	(45%)
Semi-fire-resistive	400	(22%)
Combustible	400	(22%)
Mixed	215	(11%)

## SCHOOL POPULATION HOUSED

In plants rated unsatisfactory <sup>(2)</sup>	125,875
In rented quarters	6,698
In school-owned barracks bldgs	940
In make-shift quarters	21,258
On multiple session (half of 23,303)	11,651

## AREA OF SITE OF SCHOOL PLANTS

Less than 1 acre	421	(24 1%)
1-3 acres	704	(40 3%)
3-5 acres	270	(15 5%)
5-7 acres	219	(12 4%)
10 acres or more	133	( 7 6%)

## GENERAL USE ROOMS IN SCHOOL PLANTS

Libraries	629	(36%)
Gymnasiums	636	(36%)
Auditoriums	753	(47%)
Cafeterias	696	(40%)
Medical	991	(57%)

(1) Refined from data in New Jersey School Facilities Survey, Phase I (published April 1954)

(2) 'Unsatisfactory' according to criteria established by the federal government in the survey

# MANY SCHOOLS WERE

During the two-year period, 1951-53, more school buildings were constructed, or were under construction, than were built during the entire decade from 1940-50

BUT

● By 1960

255 buildings will be more than 60 years old  
808 buildings will be more than 40 years old

● Needed School Construction Related to Number of School Centers (Table II-B, page 20) calls for the abandonment of 243 school centers by 1959-60. If all of these buildings fall in the groups constructed before 1920

There would still remain in use in the state 565 school buildings over 40 years old

These buildings over 40 years old would represent almost 30% of the total school centers in 1959-60

NOTE    Obsolescence of school buildings is not confined to any one section of the state or to any one type of school

● One metropolitan county, with high average enrollments, has more than 50% of its school buildings constructed before 1920

● One rural county, with lower average enrollments, has more than 66% of its school buildings constructed before 1920

# BUILT BEFORE 1920

AGE OF PUBLIC  
SCHOOL BUILDINGS

COUNTY	Prior	1900-	1920-	1930-	1940-	1945-	1951-	Not Re-	Total
	to 1900	1919	1929	1939	1944	1950	1953	ported	
Atlantic	4	27	27	5	-	-	4	2	69
Bergen	19	70	69	18	5	5	16	1	203
Burlington	9	25	20	5	2	2	5	1	69
Camden	15	49	46	6	2	2	6	8	134
Cape May	8	16	5	-	-	-	3	-	32
Cumberland	24	22	7	5	-	-	1	-	59
Essex	49	65	55	17	1	6	3	2	198
Gloucester	13	13	35	4	1	2	5	-	73
Hudson	11	45	29	6	1	1	-	-	93
Hunterdon	10	14	5	7	-	4	3	-	43
Mercer	4	22	27	9	-	2	6	-	70
Middlesex	9	34	43	9	-	11	7	-	113
Monmouth	16	23	32	21	2	2	4	-	100
Morris	11	21	30	14	-	7	7	-	90
Ocean	6	4	8	7	2	3	7	-	36
Passaic	14	21	27	10	3	2	7	4	88
Salem	5	9	10	1	1	1	3	-	30
Somerset	6	20	11	12	-	2	3	1	55
Sussex	9	7	7	5	2	-	1	-	31
Union	8	33	46	16	4	5	10	-	122
Warren	5	13	7	10	1	-	1	-	37
NEW JERSEY	255	553	545	187	27	57	102	19	1,745

# PHASE II

## ORGANIZATION - PROCEDURES

What school construction is necessary by 1959-60  
if we are to house our school children adequately?

What will be the cost of this construction?

-----

Phase II of the New Jersey Public School Facilities Survey presents the estimated answers to these questions. Phase II was started in December 1953, field work was completed by June 1954, and reports were prepared by October 1954.

The State Department of Education delegated supervision of the project to the Business Division, with Eric Groezinger serving as director. An Advisory Committee, composed of representatives from interested citizen groups and professional organizations, acted in an advisory capacity.

### Advisory Committee on Guide for Schoolhouse

#### Planning and Construction

American Association of University Women  
American Legion, Department of New Jersey  
Department of Superintendents  
League of Women Voters of New Jersey  
New Jersey Association of School Business

#### Officials

New Jersey Congress of Parents and Teachers  
New Jersey Education Association

New Jersey Farm Bureau  
New Jersey Chamber of Commerce  
New Jersey CIO Council  
New Jersey State Grange  
New Jersey State League of Municipalities  
New Jersey Taxpayers Association  
State Federation of District Boards of Education

- Robert Micklewright  
- Mrs J Albert Prochazka  
- Edmund G Lyons  
- Arthur M Judd  
- Mrs A S Jensen  
  
- George Hankinson  
- Mrs Hale Kingsbury  
- William R Stover to June 1954  
  Mrs May C Smith since June 1954  
- Herbert W Voorhees  
- Jay C Van Nuys  
- Anthony Zuccarello  
- Franklin C Nixon  
- Mrs Madeline Frost  
- Charles T Sherwood  
- William Egel

# SCHOOL FACILITIES SURVEY

The staff of area field workers was assigned to the same areas of the state as in Phase I. Staff members were Earl J. Brown, Robert J. Barrall, Marshall W. Errickson, Charles D. Foye, and William W. Ramsey.

The field workers worked with local Boards of Education in estimating needs. The only changes made in local estimates were to prevent obvious overlapping among districts in providing secondary school facilities, and to correct inaccuracies in statistics. Needs as reported represent the judgments of professional people in each community, as reviewed and approved by the local Boards of Education.

When all estimates had been determined as accurately as possible the report was formally considered at a regular meeting of the Board of Education and certified as follows:

"This report was considered at a meeting of the Board of Education on \_\_\_\_\_ date. After discussion it was the opinion of the Board of Education that the school facilities reported represented the anticipated needs of this school district between now and the school year 1959-60 in so far as it is able to determine at the present time."

SIGNED \_\_\_\_\_

President or Secretary, Board of Education

Because of rapidly changing conditions many Boards of Education were reluctant to have the individual district estimates publicized until plans were ready for public discussion at a local level. The estimates in the survey, however, probably represent the most realistic estimates possible under any survey conditions, since the estimates were based on the information and judgment of persons closest to the school building situation.

Nearly a year has passed since the estimates were made, with the result that there will have been changes in the plans of many districts. Such changes will not alter the total picture to any great degree, since the basic purpose of the survey was to discover the school building needs of the state as a whole.

# SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION NEEDS

303,102 SCHOOL CHILDREN WILL BE IN NEED OF NEW SCHOOL HOUSING BY 1959-60

- Pupil needs are shown in column 1 of Table I To this estimate of 303,102 pupils who will be in need of new school housing by 1959-60, may be added 45,510 pupils for whom new school housing is now being built This total of 348,501 pupils needing new school housing may be compared with the estimate of 360,000 pupils needing new school housing, as estimated on page 8
- The relation of pupils needing new school housing (column 1) to total number of instruction rooms remains relatively consistent from county to county, with the pupil load per instruction room averaging 27 This average does not take into consideration the particular problems of secondary schools where efficient use of classrooms may be rated at only 85%

The range in average costs per county in terms of cost per pupil (\$740 to \$2,442), cost per sq ft (\$15.21 to \$28.00), and cost per classroom (\$22,820 to \$63,200) reflects local differences in desired educational program and related facilities, site costs, and construction costs (See Table I-A) Extremes of these ranges might be represented by these conditions

## School plant

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Includes auditorium, gymnasium, cafeteria, library, shops, laboratories | (b) Classrooms and essential facilities only |
|---|--|

## Construction

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| (a) Multiple stories building requiring extensive fire-proofing, considerable structural steel, expensive finishing | (b) One story building, requiring minimum of fire-proofing and structural steel, inexpensive finishing |
|---|--|

## Site

- |   |                            |
|---|----------------------------|
| (a) High property cost, existing buildings must be purchased and demolished | (b) Cost little or nothing |
|---|----------------------------|

## Labor

- |                          |                         |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|
| (a) High cost labor area | (b) Low cost labor area |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|

SCHOOL CONSTRUCTION BY 1959-60

COUNTY	1 Pupils	2 Nature of projects and estimated costs					3 Total estimated cost of project	4 Size of new construction	
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)		Number of instruc- tion rooms	Approx No Sq ft in building
		Complete new plant - no site cost	New building on existing site	Addition to existing building	Remodeling or rehabili- tation	New sites, additions, improvement			
Atlantic	6,206	\$ 3,618,000	\$ 850,000	\$ 2,037,500	\$ 162,000	\$ 57,000	\$ 6,724,500	227	359,480
Bergen	47,753	44,191,500	8,035,000	24,361,800	1,005,400	2,360,000	79,954,300	1,763	4,081,515
Burlington	12,827	9,183,900	2,376,380	5,149,500	56,500	400,600	17,166,880	461	932,819
Camden	18,973	14,028,000	1,563,000	5,504,000	896,000	491,000	22,482,000	634	1,297,039
Cape May	2,335	1,180,000	240,000	1,482,000	152,000	5,000	3,059,000	84	194,500
Cumberland	8,258	3,868,000	695,000	3,370,000	116,000	116,500	8,165,500	283	432,100
Essex	43,794	53,630,000	33,250,000	14,972,750	4,679,300	3,865,000	110,397,050	1,672	3,924,365
Gloucester	7,622	2,638,000	280,000	3,111,932	338,800	133,000	6,501,732	265	384,440
Hudson	10,530	16,715,600	3,431,200	1,983,000	314,100	1,304,000	23,747,900	397	998,440
Hunterdon	4,876	1,150,000	550,000	4,151,900	260,000	12,000	6,123,900	182	302,820
Mercer	10,899	8,646,000	2,280,000	5,408,000	770,000	292,000	17,396,000	383	965,290
Middlesex	20,947	22,444,000	-	7,701,118	1,346,050	730,000	32,221,168	758	1,830,588
Monmouth	22,735	18,069,000	625,000	13,169,000	1,370,000	295,000	33,528,000	793	1,705,900
Morris	17,081	10,768,000	2,726,000	12,897,116	260,000	446,337	27,097,453	592	1,452,427
Ocean	5,283	5,645,000	350,000	1,425,000	25,000	115,000	7,560,000	202	409,920
Passaic	18,030	25,396,433	2,000,000	6,318,754	1,610,000	784,567	36,109,754	739	1,674,754
Salem	4,906	2,877,100	-	1,970,000	-	145,000	4,992,100	173	300,860
Somerset	9,155	9,110,000	1,009,000	3,171,000	35,000	90,000	13,415,000	336	713,630
Sussex	5,847	5,137,000	330,000	2,136,280	2,000	101,000	7,706,280	212	371,630
Union	19,195	19,790,000	480,000	9,475,000	627,000	525,000	30,897,000	739	1,632,500
Warren	5,850	6,412,000	420,000	1,896,250	300,000	172,000	9,200,250	216	444,902
NEW JERSEY	303,102	\$284,497,533	\$61,490,580	\$131,691,900	\$14,325,150	\$12,440,604	\$504,445,767	11,111	24,410,089

Table I-A.

## COSTS OF NEW SCHOOL PLANTS <sup>(1)</sup>

COUNTY	No of Pupils	Total Cost New Schools	Instruction Rooms	Square Feet	Cost per Pupil	Cost per Sq Ft	Cost per Room
Atlantic	4,201	\$ 4,525,000	160	256,100	\$1,077	\$17 67	\$28,281
Bergen	31,857	53,938,000	1,194	2,732,390	1,693	19 74	45,174
Burlington	8,435	11,942,880	303	624,519	1,413	19 11	39,415
Camden	13,710	15,955,500	454	927,839	1,164	17 29	35,143
Cape May	1,041	1,420,000	39	78,500	1,364	18 09	36,410
Cumberland	4,869	4,679,500	166	257,200	962	18 25	28,220
Essex	37,080	90,710,000	1,436	3,244,174	2,442	28 00	63,200
Gloucester	4,040	2,996,000	132	197,750	740	15 21	22,820
Hudson	10,130	21,246,800	378	888,800	2,100	24 20	56,400
Hunterdon	1,380	1,710,000	58	93,300	1,238	18 33	29,500
Mercer	6,541	11,145,000	223	598,600	1,740	18 56	50,000
Middlesex	15,347	23,129,000	565	1,344,962	1,525	17 20	40,850
Monmouth	12,790	18,880,000	452	987,000	1,474	19 15	41,750
Morris	8,780	13,823,000	338	657,400	1,572	21 00	40,800
Ocean	3,977	6,110,000	161	325,500	1,537	18 77	37,950
Passaic	14,675	28,123,500	604	1,349,545	1,918	20 85	46,550
Salem	3,368	3,022,100	113	182,060	899	16 65	26,744
Somerset	6,840	10,204,000	257	538,500	1,465	18 85	38,400
Sussex	3,777	5,558,000	140	249,500	1,472	22 28	39,700
Union	12,045	20,695,800	487	1,102,500	1,715	18 65	42,500
Warren	4,525	7,004,000	169	348,840	1,549	20 50	41,400
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>209,408</b>	<b>\$356,818,080</b>	<b>7,829</b>	<b>16,984,979</b>	<b>\$1,704</b>	<b>\$21 01</b>	<b>\$45,590</b>

(1) Data taken from Table I, section 2, columns (a), (b), and the proper amount of column (c)

COSTS OF NEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOL PLANTS <sup>(1)</sup>

COUNTY	No of Pupils	Total Cost New Schools	Instruction Rooms	Square Feet	Cost per Pupil	Cost per Sq Ft	Cost per Room
Atlantic	2,783	\$ 1,990,000	93	116,100	\$ 719	\$17 14	\$21,400
Bergen	15,265	20,345,000	534	1,083,890	1,332	18 77	38,099
Burlington	4,868	5,167,880	160	292,519	1,058	17 63	32,299
Camden	8,929	7,505,500	286	515,339	852	14 56	26,243
Cape May	453	420,000	15	23,500	927	17 90	28,000
Cumberland	3,895	3,679,500	128	202,200	945	18 42	28,750
Essex	19,180	45,525,000	720	1,639,590	2,380	27 50	63,300
Gloucester	4,040	2,996,000	132	197,750	740	15 21	22,820
Hudson	6,730	13,646,800	236	558,800	2,014	24,45	57,800
Hunterdon	980	900,000	33	53,300	918	16 89	27,273
Mercer	4,516	6,630,000	152	398,600	1,475	16 62	43,650
Middlesex	10,212	12,119,000	344	823,962	1,187	14 60	35,200
Monmouth	9,990	12,744,000	347	737,000	1,275	17 30	36,750
Morris	6,080	7,683,000	210	392,400	1,262	19 50	36,600
Ocean	1,462	1,510,000	49	87,500	1,033	17 62	30,816
Passaic	6,842	11,550,500	256	524,775	1,689	22 00	45,200
Salem	3,368	3,022,100	113	182,060	899	16.65	26,744
Somerset	3,040	3,379,000	104	218,500	1,112	15 50	32,450
Sussex	1,730	1,823,000	59	88,500	1,053	20 59	30,900
Union	5,295	7,912,000	205	416,500	1,495	19 05	38,600
Warren	2,544	3,000,000	89	163,840	1,175	18 30	33,750
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<b>122,202</b>	<b>\$173,734,280</b>	<b>4,265</b>	<b>8,716,625</b>	<b>\$1,422</b>	<b>\$19.93</b>	<b>\$40,734</b>

(1) Data taken from Table I, section 2, columns (a), (b), and the proper amount of column (c)

Table I-A-2.

COSTS OF NEW SECONDARY SCHOOL PLANTS <sup>(1)</sup>

COUNTY	No of Pupils	Total Cost New Schools	Instruction Rooms	Square Feet	Cost per Pupil	Cost per Sq Ft	Cost per Room
Atlantic	1,418	\$ 2,535,000	67	140,000	\$1,787	\$18 10	\$37,810
Bergen	16,592	33,593,000	660	1,648,500	2,024	20 38	50,899
Burlington	3,567	6,775,000	143	332,000	1,844	21 90	47,350
Camden	4,781	8,450,000	168	412,500	1,765	20 35	50,250
Cape May	588	1,000,000	24	55,000	1,700	18 18	41,700
Cumberland	974	1,000,000	38	55,000	1,047	18 20	26,350
Essex	17,900	45,185,000	716	1,604,584	2,552	28 20	63,200
Gloucester	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hudson	3,400	7,600,000	142	330,000	2,235	23 20	53,500
Hunterdon	400	810,000	25	40,000	2,025	20 25	32,400
Mercer	2,025	4,515,000	71	200,000	2,230	22 70	63,600
Middlesex	5,135	11,010,000	221	521,000	2,124	21 80	49,800
Monmouth	2,800	5,950,000	105	250,000	2,125	23 80	56,600
Morris	2,700	6,140,000	128	265,000	2,275	23 15	47,550
Ocean	2,515	4,600,000	112	238,000	1,833	19 30	41,071
Passaic	7,833	16,573,000	348	824,770	2,110	20 10	47,600
Salem	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Somerset	3,800	6,825,000	153	320,000	1,795	21 30	44,600
Sussex	2,047	3,735,000	81	161,000	1,825	23 19	46,111
Union	6,750	12,783,800	282	686,000	1,892	18 63	44,300
Warren	1,981	4,004,000	80	185,000	2,020	21.65	50,000
NEW JERSEY	87,206	\$183,083,000	3,564	8,268,354	\$2,099	\$22 14	\$51,370

(1) Data taken from Table I, section 2, columns (a), (b), and the proper amount of column (c).

## INSTRUCTION ROOMS

NUMBER OF INSTRUCTION ROOMS		Elem	Sec	Comb Elem	Total
1	Available in school plants now in use	18,022	6,520	1,836	26,378
2	Under construction plus number reported in 4(a) of Table I	7,214	5,267	147	12,628
3	That would be abandoned by beginning of 1959-60 under estimated needs	1,718	172	17	1,907
4	Showing new change that would result from remodeling or rehabilitation	2	109	-121	-10
5	That would be available for use in 1959-60 under estimated needs	23,520	11,724	1,845	37,089

## 37,089 INSTRUCTION ROOMS - TOTAL SCHOOL HOUSING NEED BY 1959-60

This number of rooms, used continuously throughout the school day to house 30 pupils per room, would provide school housing for 1,112,670 pupils

BUT

The particular problems of secondary school programming permit use of rooms at only 80 to 85% of the time Therefore

Elementary and combined elementary rooms at 30 pupils	760,950
Secondary rooms, 30 pupils, 85% use	<u>298,962</u>

TOTAL PUPIL CAPACITY OF 37,089 INSTRUCTION ROOMS	1,059,912
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12,628 NEW INSTRUCTION ROOMS NEEDED BY 1959-60

Elementary and combined rooms, 30 pupils	220,830
Secondary rooms, 30 pupils, 85% use	<u>134,309</u>

TOTAL PUPIL CAPACITY OF 12,628 <u>NEW</u> ROOMS	355,139
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# Table II-B.

## SCHOOL CENTERS <sup>(1)</sup>

NUMBER OF SCHOOL CENTERS		Elem	Sec	Comb Elem	Total
1	Now in use	1,465	197	67	1,729
2	Under construction plus number reported in column 2(a) of Table I	303	100	1	404
3	To be abandoned by beginning of school year 1959-60 under estimated needs	230	11	2	243
4	Showing net change due to conversion from one type of school center to another under estimated needs	0	4	-3	1
5	Available by 1959-60 under estimated needs	1,538	290	63	1,891

The addition of 162 school centers would represent a 9.4% increase from 1954 to 1959

The average size of school centers under type of educational organization by 1959-60, if new construction needs were satisfied, may be gained by relating Table II-B to Table II-A

Average number of instruction rooms in elementary schools	15
Average number of instruction rooms in secondary schools	40
Average number of instruction rooms in combined elementary	29

(1) A school center serves an attendance area, usually under the supervision of a principal. A school center may occupy more than one building on the same or separate sites.

Note In the minds of some observers the above figures represent an improvement over the existing situation and a highly desirable trend for the future. Both elementary and secondary schools, on the average, will be large enough to present a well-balanced offering to the pupils. Administrative units will be large enough to permit of economies.

## SCHOOL DISTRICTS

1	Number of existing local school districts in the state	
	a Operating elementary schools only	334
	b Operating secondary schools only	6
	c Operating both elementary and secondary schools	<u>183</u>
		(1)
	TOTAL	523
2	Number of local school districts by the beginning of the 1959-60 school year, if needs were satisfied	
	a Operating elementary schools only	327
	b Operating secondary schools only	37
	c Operating both elementary and secondary schools	<u>182</u>
		(1)
	TOTAL	546

The most noticeable change between items 1 and 2 is the growth of school districts operating secondary schools only (b). This registers the anticipated growth of regional secondary schools as an answer to the unwillingness, or inability, of receiving districts to continue the receiving relationship when added capital expenditures are involved.

Through regional school organization, many school districts can cooperate to provide secondary school facilities which they might be unable to finance under the more standard type of school district organization. The anticipated growth of regionals by 1959-60 indicates the desire of a number of school districts to use this cooperative method of financing and control as a means for securing a comprehensive secondary school program.

(1) Does not include number of school districts not operating schools

# Table III.

## ESTIMATED RESOURCES RELATED TO NEEDS

1	Total estimated cost of estimated needs (column 3, Table I)	\$504,445,767
2	Total capital outlay resources estimated to become available from all local school districts in the state by the close of the fiscal year 1958-59	<u>337,750,000</u>
3	Deficit (item 1 minus item 2)	\$166,695,767

- (a) School Debt Limit - The total legal capacity of a school district, based on assessed valuation of real property averaged for the past three years Limited to 4% for regional school districts, 6% for elementary school districts, and 8% for certified secondary school districts

Estimate of assessed valuation of New Jersey real property averaged for three years - 1956, 1957, 1958

\$6,650,000,000

Estimated % average borrowing capacity of school districts

7 5%

- (a) Estimated school debt limit for all districts by 1959

\$ 498,750,000

- (b) School Net Debt - The indebtedness of a school district at a given time

Debt of all school districts, June 30, 1953

\$ 251,000,000

Less debt retirement from 1953-54 to 1958-59 at \$15,000,000 per year

90,000,000

- (b) Estimated school net debt for all districts by 1959

\$ 161,000,000

- (c) Estimated total capital outlay resources of all school districts

(a) School debt limit

\$ 498,750,000

(b) School net debt

161,000,000

- (c) Estimated total capital outlay resources, 1959

\$ 337,750,000\*

*Estimate prepared by the Business Division, State Department of Education*

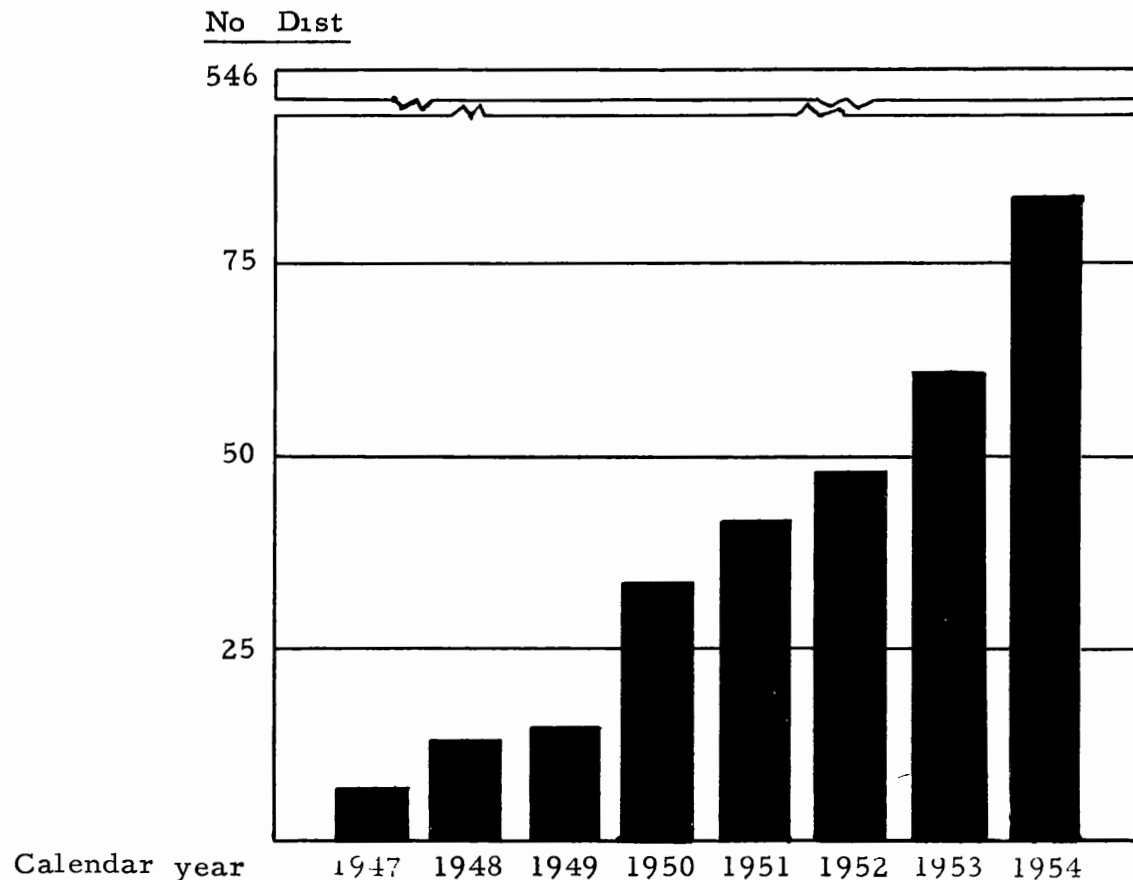
# INCREASE IN EXTENSION OF CREDIT

A local school district exceeds its borrowing capacity when it borrows beyond the school debt limit (see page 22), either by using the annual unused portion of the borrowing capacity of its municipality, or by being permitted to exceed the combined borrowing capacity of the school district and the municipality. The figures given on this page apply only to excess of credit beyond the combined borrowing capacity of the school district and the municipality. Permission for such credit extension is given only after the school district has presented its case to the Commissioner of Education and the Local Government Board, and has secured the approval of both.

TABLE III- A  
Extension of Credit

Calendar Year	No of Districts
1947	7
1948	13
1949	15
1950	34
1951	42
1952	48
1953	61
1954	83

CHART A Extension of Credit



# Table III-B

# EXTENSION OF CREDIT

## Amount of Extension of Credit

Calendar Year	Amount
1945	None
1946	None
1947	\$ 2,395,000
1948	4,319,000
1949	5,468,200
1950	7,272,000
1951	15,801,000
1952	22,647,500
1953	31,617,500
1954	57,089,700

## Total School Capital Funds Expended

School Year	Amount
1945-46	\$ 1,165,347
1946-47	3,157,941
1947-48	8,434,129
1948-49	19,338,046
1949-50	28,563,804
1950-51	30,726,194
1951-52	39,612,364
1952-53	46,659,871
1953-54	53,823,729
1954-55	Incomplete

IN 1953 THE AMOUNT OF EXTENSION OF CREDIT WAS 59% OF THE TOTAL SCHOOL CAPITAL FUNDS EXPENDED

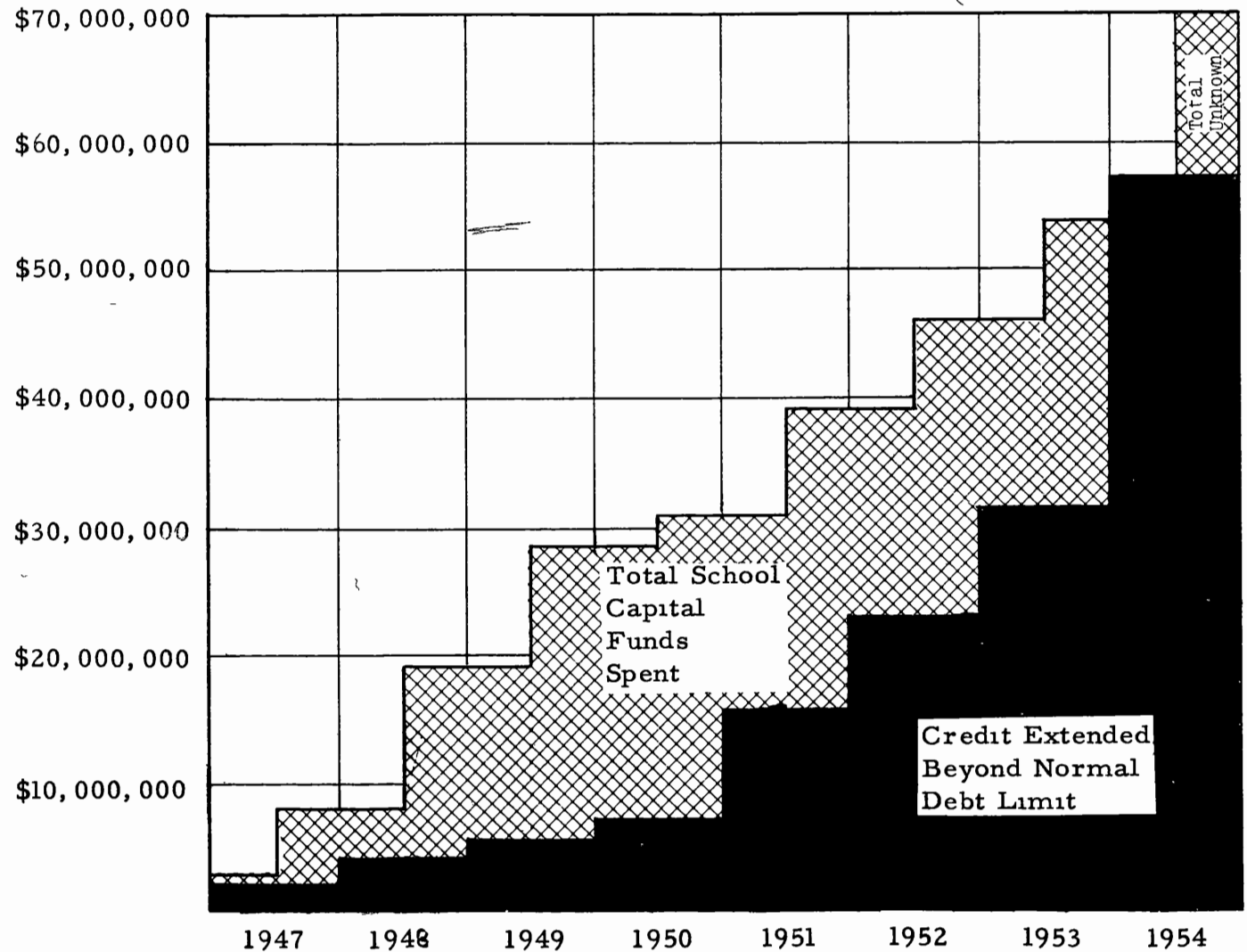
The percentage relationships of extension of credit to school capital funds expended from 1947 to 1953 was

1947 to school year 1947-48	28 4%
1948 to school year 1948-49	22 3%
1949 to school year 1949-50	19 1%
1950 to school year 1950-51	23 7%
1951 to school year 1951-52	39 9%
1952 to school year 1952-53	48 5%
1953 to school year 1953-54	58 6%

Note Approvals for extension of credit granted between January 1, 1947 and December 31, 1947 are related to capital expenditures from July 1, 1947 to June 30, 1948. Although there may be overlapping because of calendar differences, length of time for building, etc., the relationship will remain approximately the same.

# SCHOOL FUNDS EXPENDED

**CHART B**  
 Extension of Credit  
 Related to School  
 Capital Funds Expended



# SUMMARY

## PHASE II,

Considering the probability of error in prediction which is possible when over 500 school districts compile their individual estimates of needs, the Phase II report shows a high degree of consistency. This is illustrated by such relationships as the following:

- Phase I of the survey showed 120,000 children in immediate need of new facilities, to which may be added a growth of 40,000 pupils per year to reach the combined total of 360,000 pupils needing new school housing by 1959-60. Page 14 shows that the districts in Phase II estimated a need for new school housing for 303,103 pupils, in addition to 45,510 pupils for whom new school housing was in construction, or a total of 348,501 pupils. Page 19 indicates that new buildings to meet needs by districts would provide for a total pupil capacity of 355,139 by 1959-60.
- As shown by Table II-A on page 19, districts need to provide facilities for 1,059,912 pupils, assuming the basis of 30 pupils per room in elementary grades and 85% use of rooms with 30 pupils per room in secondary grades. This corresponds closely to the districts' estimated enrollment of 1,022,379, particularly when it is realized that not all present rooms would accommodate 30 pupils per class, and that many secondary schools would utilize their capacities to only 80% in order to conform with the accreditation standards of secondary school associations.
- The gross ratio of classrooms available to pupils of all grades enrolled in 1953 was one room per 27 pupils. The gross ratio of classrooms needed by 1959-60 to the predicted pupil enrollment for the same year is 1 to 27.

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The enrollment estimates were in line with another type of estimate. The Division of Higher Education, in the State Department of Education, has utilized a different method of prediction for some years, based on New Jersey birth rates and persistency of enrollment from grade to grade. By this method the enrollments predicted for 1959-60 are approximately 1,028,000 pupils, a figure almost exactly that of the combined total of local district estimates (1,022,379).

# SCHOOL FACILITIES SURVEY

However, the data on birth rates (shown on page 6) indicates that a further increase in elementary enrollment is to be expected, perhaps much greater than local districts assumed in their calculations. Furthermore, such studies as that of the Regional Plan Association for the New York metropolitan region indicate that in the first four years of this decade there was a greater increase of population from net migration increase in the 10 northern counties than from the natural increase in population (births minus deaths). Such developments as super highways, the Delaware Valley development, and the increasing migration into the New York metropolitan area may result in much larger school population by 1959-60 than the survey shows

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The estimates of need presented by local districts do not meet the problem of obsolescence reported on page 11. In 1959-60 there would still remain in use many school buildings in New Jersey which would be considered inadequate, if not unsatisfactory, by any reasonable standard

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The financial capacity required by school districts to build needed facilities cannot be anticipated accurately because of the obvious inability to project the increase in rates in the various districts. However, the increase in the proportion of all capital expenditure to expenditure authorized by extension of credit beyond the combined borrowing capacity of the school district and the municipality is graphically indicated in some of the preceding pages. In the school year 1950-51 such extensions represented about one-fifth of the capital program, in 1953-54 they represented three-fifths of the capital program. If this trend should continue, by 1959-60 the school building program in New Jersey might be accomplished almost entirely through the medium of extension of credit beyond normal borrowing capacities. Whether or not the credit of local municipalities would be sufficient for this program, without some guarantee other than that of the faith and credit of the local municipality, is an unanswered question