

and university affiliated facilities), health research facilities (usually located at universities or hospitals), and medical and other health schools (schools for dentistry, nursing, optometry, osteopathy, pharmacy, podiatry, and public health).

Under the heading *Recreational and Cultural Facilities* there are three chapters on outdoor recreational facilities, one dealing with State and Federal facilities, one with urban local outdoor facilities, and one with rural outdoor facilities. There is a chapter on neighborhood centers for recreation, health and social services (covering the activities of such groups as the Boy Scouts, Boys Clubs, Girl Scouts, "Y's," and other privately operated settlements and neighborhood centers). Other chapters deal with stadiums, arenas, and exhibition halls, theaters and community art centers (cultural centers), museums (including planetariums, zoos, botanical gardens) and public libraries.

Under the heading *Other Public Buildings* are such chapters as residential group care for children (detention homes, institutions for delinquent children, other child welfare facilities), armories, jails and prisons, fire stations,¹⁵ public office and court buildings, and industrial plants financed and owned by local governments.¹⁶

Owing to the programmatic viewpoint of some of the Federal agencies that prepared several of the chapters and the limited detail available on certain of the data, there are several chapters where the information presented overlaps, in part, material contained in other chapters. Thus, there is some overlap between the chapters on (a) highways, roads, and streets on the one hand and toll bridges, tunnels, and turnpikes on the other; (b) area vocational school facilities, on the one hand, and public elementary and secondary schools and academic facilities for higher education, on the other; (c) health research facilities, on the one hand, and hospitals and academic facilities for higher education, on the other; and (d) medical and other health schools and academic facilities for higher education. For the first two where the overlap is reported to be near 100 percent, appropriate adjustments are made in the summary compilations. For the latter two, the respective chapter writers advise that the overlap is minimal, and therefore the summary compilations have not been adjusted.

4. Chapter Content

Each of the chapters presented in the second part of this volume consists of four sections: (A) nature and composition of public work or facility (B) costs and user charges (C) trend of capital outlays, and (D) needs and prospective capital outlays. The first section is designed to describe the particular public facility in terms of physical characteristics, services rendered and standards of performance. It also provides an inventory of the existing capital plant in terms of number of facilities, location by State and size of city, age distribution, ownership pattern and estimated current value.

The second section is intended to show the current range of construction and operating costs for the particular facility. It also indicates the extent to which user charges are employed to pay for the use of the facilities and the relationship of user charges to capital and operating costs. Section (C) depicts the postwar trend of capital

¹⁵ A parallel chapter on police stations was envisaged, but the International Association of Chiefs of Police found that the available data did not permit the preparation of a useful chapter.

¹⁶ One may question whether a municipally owned industrial plant that is leased for private use is a "public facility." Because of the controversy on this subject, data are presented on municipally owned industrial plants, but excluded from the summary tabulations.