

TABLE 9.—Number of general-use facilities needed to eliminate overcrowding, replace inadequate facilities and to improve programs for the United States

|                                   | Needed facilities |
|-----------------------------------|-------------------|
| Total, general-use.....           | 82,500            |
| Libraries.....                    | 24,100            |
| Cafeterias.....                   | 19,500            |
| Gyms.....                         | 21,000            |
| Auditoriums, little theaters..... | 17,900            |

NOTE.—This table shows current needs for special facilities and general-use areas. Cafeteria and auditorium needs are based on accommodating 200 pupils at the elementary level, 400 at the high school level. The need could be reduced if areas were used for dual purposes. Figures in the first column show the backlog, second column is present annual construction rate.

#### (d) Structural Standards of Performance

Since 1956 the Office of Education has collected and published evaluations of classrooms, but the significance of these data has occasionally been questioned, because the criteria for evaluation vary from place to place. In consequence, the survey, *Condition of Public School Plants 1964-65*,<sup>1</sup> included a number of definitive questions concerning important educational, fire safety, health, structural, and environmental conditions of buildings. Data obtained in response to these questions are summarized in table 10. More detail is given in appendix table A, which provides comprehensive State-by-State information on structural condition and educational adequacy of classrooms as reported by local school officials.

As table 10 shows, 88 percent of all classrooms are considered educationally adequate, and the majority of these are in buildings which are structurally sound and in good repair. A small minority of these adequate rooms, however, are in deteriorating buildings—21 percent of all rooms in buildings which need repairs, and 13 percent in buildings requiring modernization or major rehabilitation.

TABLE 10.—Number of rooms used for instructional purposes, by various degrees of adequacy of the buildings, and plans for improving the situation for the States, 1965

|                                                  | Number    | Percent |
|--------------------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
| Total number of rooms <sup>1</sup> .....         | 1,550,000 |         |
| Total adequate rooms.....                        | 1,361,300 |         |
| Adequate rooms in building requiring:            |           |         |
| No change.....                                   | 803,700   |         |
| Minor repairs.....                               | 325,400   |         |
| Modernization or rehabilitation.....             | 233,200   |         |
| Total inadequate rooms.....                      | 182,900   |         |
| Inadequate rooms in building requiring:          |           |         |
| No change.....                                   | 9,800     |         |
| Minor repairs.....                               | 12,300    |         |
| Modernization or rehabilitation.....             | 29,800    |         |
| Rooms in buildings that should be abandoned..... | 103,300   |         |
| Makeshift spaces not counted in above.....       | 27,700    |         |

<sup>1</sup> Because of rounding, items do not add to totals.

The remaining classrooms, comprising 13 percent of the total, should be replaced, either because they are inadequate for educational purposes or because they are structurally unsound.

<sup>1</sup> George J. Collins and William L. Stormer, *Condition of Public School Plants 1964-65*. Washington, D.C., Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. 1965.