

or because they are in structures which should be abandoned. Information on these rooms is summarized in the lower part of table

Table 11 presents information on the numbers of students adversely affected by certain definitive shortcomings in public school buildings. Each category is accompanied by an estimate of the number of classrooms required to overcome the deficiency, but it should be noted that these estimates are not additive, because the categories are not exclusive.

TABLE 11.—Classroom conditions in the public schools, 1965¹

Problem	Number of pupils adversely affected	Number of classrooms needed
Overcrowded classrooms (30 or more pupils per room).....	12,645,000	57,000
Overcrowded classrooms (over national average, 27 pupils per room).....	19,187,000	107,000
Deficient physical service.....	64,000	2,000
Converted into building.....	185,000	9,000
Damage from World War I.....	2,036,000	84,000
Damage from World War II.....	5,131,000	200,000
Emergency makeshift or offsite classrooms.....	2,135,000	78,000
Structural deterioration.....	1,308,000	52,000
Using outdoor privies.....	518,000	19,000

¹ 50 States, District of Columbia, plus 4 outlying areas.

NOTE.—The above figures are related to 1964-65 enrollments. They do not reflect the need for additional classrooms to accommodate new public school enrollments which will increase from 42,800,000 in 1965 to 47,000,000 in 1970.

2. EXISTING CAPITAL PLANT IN THE UNITED STATES

(a) By mid-1965, there were 1,550,000 classrooms in public schools. In addition to the classrooms, the general-use facilities numbered approximately 213,800.

... —Estimated number of general use facilities for the United States, 1965

General facilities.....	Number
.....	213,800
1 school libraries.....	52,300
Assemblies.....	24,100
or lunchrooms.....	46,000
Restrooms.....	27,700
Other facilities.....	42,500
Auditoriums.....	(40,200)
Cafeterias.....	(21,100)
Gymnasiums.....	(30,500)
Multi-purpose rooms.....	21,200
Buildings with no general facilities.....	16,000

Based on national inventory of school facilities and personnel, 1962, table 18.

Distribution of Facilities by State

The distribution of school plants, buildings, rooms and pupils among the States and outlying areas is reported in table 13.

Distribution by Population Size

The Office of Statistical Standards of the Bureau of the Budget has defined 219 standard metropolitan statistical areas (SMSA's). An SMSA is a county or a group of contiguous counties which contain at least one city of 50,000 or more inhabitants, or "twin" cities with a combined population of at least 50,000.