## CHAPTER 17

## Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary School Facilities\*

A. NATURE AND COMPOSITION OF NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS

## 1. DESCRIPTION OF FACILITIES

Physical Characteristics

The predominant type of school building used for nonpublic schools sistive (52 percent), multistory (56 percent), masonry exterior mt), with steel (34 percent) or masonry framing (27 percent). Nonpublic schools can be subdivided into church related, and the related or private. Church-related schools are pretly Roman Catholic. Roman Catholic schools are generally in the more populated areas of the Nation and the profile of characteristics described above is greatly influenced by the number of Roman Catholic schools. Some Roman Catholic, church-related schools, and private schools are located in the "preparatory" school setting of multiple building campuses large acreage. This is evident from the large number of acres the mean as compared to the median size of site for nonpublic (See table 1.)

1.—Number of acres in the median non-public-school site by organizational level for selected periods for the United States, 1965

					Elementary	Combined	Secondary
		».	379 T		 1	2	7
		 		  	 2 3	5 6	. 8 14
Media	n, all sites all sites			 	2	4	10
	all sites	 		 	 5	26	50

Source: Based on George J. Collins, "National Inventory of School Facilities and Personnel, Spring 1982."
U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, 1964.

## Services Rendered

Nonpublic schools serve the Nation in a free society by providing choices to parents in fulfilling the requirements of compulsory n outside of public education. For some, these choices may a school where religion is taught, or the quality of education for smaller class size and a greater emphasis on individual on, or a chance to live in a total school environment away home. In another sense, nonpublic schools serve the State in g schools which eliminate the necessity of providing additional schools. Nonpublic schools serve the population from ages 3 19 years with nursery, kindergarten, elementary, secondary, and ndary or preparatory educational programs (see table 2).

\*This chapter was prepared by Dr. George J. Collins, National Center for al Statistics, Office of Education, Department of Health, Education, re, with minor editing by committee staff.

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