

A remaining shortage of needed academic facilities totaling about 32 million gross square feet, or about 5 square feet for each of the 7,038,000, full-time equivalent students expected to be enrolled at that time; or

Expressed another way, a shortage of space equal to adequate capacity for about 211,000 full-time students.

Assuming that funds are made available at the levels originally projected for fiscal years 1970 through 1973, the long-range effect of the fiscal year 1968 and 1969 reductions will be to change the estimated situation in the fall of 1973 to—

A remaining shortage of needed academic facilities totaling about 65 million gross square feet, or about 10 square feet per full-time equivalent student;

A shortage of space equal to adequate capacity for about 436,000 full-time students.

In other words, the estimated effect of the reductions will be construction of about 33 million square feet less of academic facilities, thus providing capacity for about 220,000 to 225,000 fewer full-time students. The projected effect of the program reductions, however, is placed in perspective by a comparison with the situation which existed when the Higher Education Facilities Act was first funded, and the situation which existed in the fall of 1967.

	Estimated deficiency in number of student places	Estimated deficiency in gross square feet	
		Per student	Total
Fall of 1964.....	599,000	22	90,000,000
Fall of 1967.....	1,073,000	30	161,000,000
Fall of 1973 after reductions.....	436,000	10	65,000,000
Fall of 1973 as originally projected.....	211,000	5	32,000,000

Actually, new construction commitments assisted by the Higher Education Facilities Act were highest in the years in which the academic facilities quantity gap was the greatest. However, because availability of completed facilities inevitably lags two or three years after the Federal commitments, the largest Federal (Higher Education Facilities Act) contribution toward reducing the gap is projected for the two fiscal years in which substantial funding reductions are indicated (1968 and 1969).

Figure I and Tables I, II, and III provide detailed information regarding the basis by which the impact of the Higher Education Facilities Act has been estimated, both according to earlier funding projections and with the reductions indicated for fiscal years 1968 and 1969.

Table I illustrates the estimated relationships among amounts of program funds committed, total cost of facilities for which new commitments are made, and the cost of facilities completed with Federal participation. Table II translates the dollar values of facilities completed into gross square feet constructed and impact of completed square footage on reducing the academic facilities quantity gap. Table III converts the square footage data into student enrollment capacity, as "places" for full-time students, on the basis of a generally accepted *overall* planning factor of 150 gross square feet of academic space per full-time equivalent student. (This is about the space-to-student ratio that existed in the Fall of 1958, before the massive enrollment growth experienced during the nineteen-sixties.)

The data presented are the best available. They have been carefully and systematically developed on the basis of a series of Office of Education surveys and experience to date in the Higher Education Facilities Act programs. They do, however, represent projections from a base inventory of college facilities which is about ten years old. (An adequate updated inventory should become available about one year from now.) Estimates of future square feet completed are based on a factor for modest annual increases in the development cost per square foot, but costs have been increasing at a faster rate in recent months.

The data obviously are subject to the limitations inherent in broad statistical averages and long-range projections. Many colleges are better off and