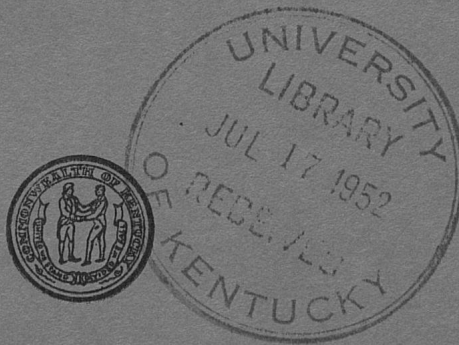


● Commonwealth of Kentucky ●

EDUCATIONAL BULLETIN

A LOOK AT KENTUCKY'S
SCHOOL BUILDINGS AND FACILITIES



Published by
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
WENDELL P. BUTLER
Superintendent of Public Instruction

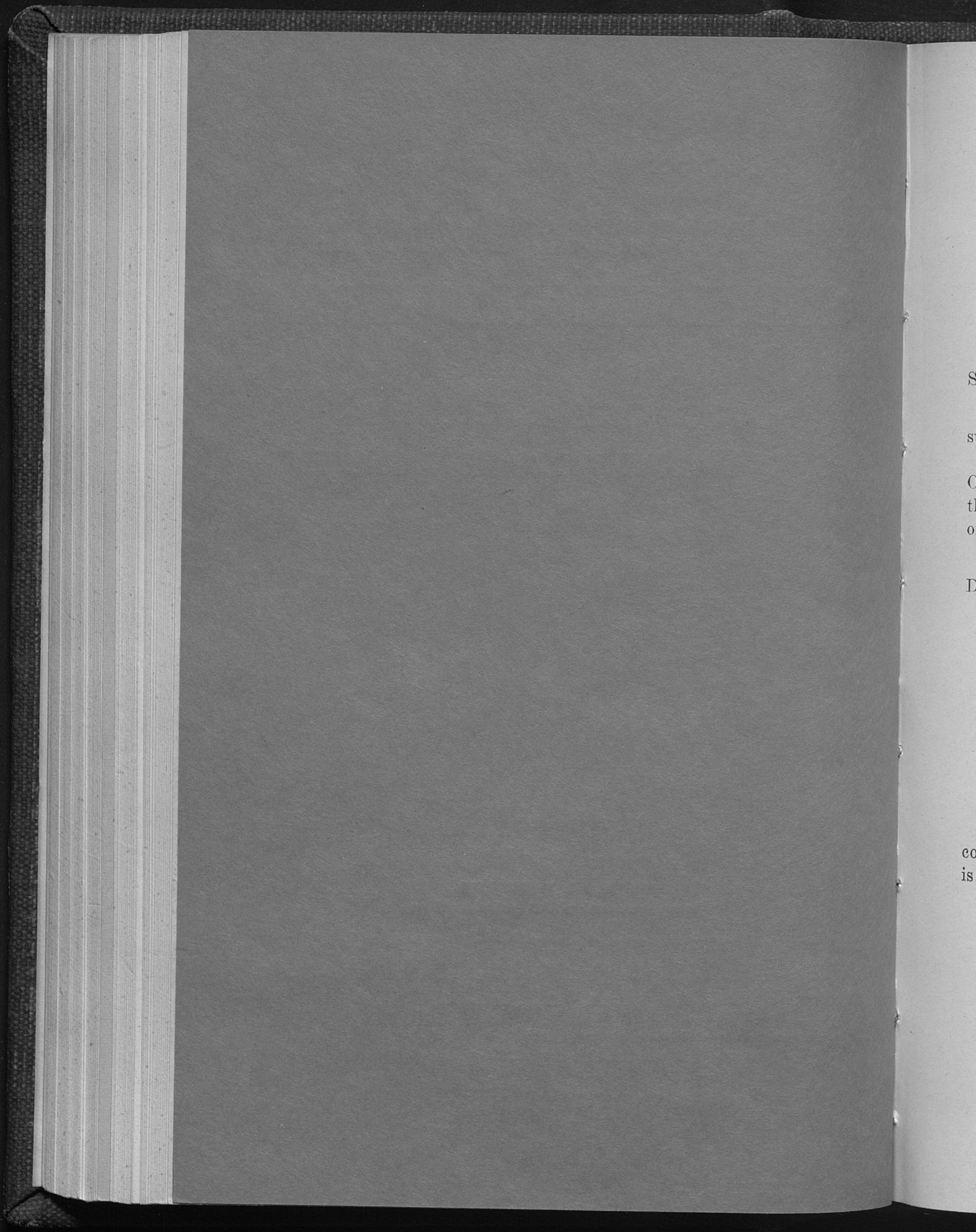
ISSUED MONTHLY

Entered as second-class matter March 21, 1933, at the post office at
Frankfort, Kentucky, under the Act of August 24, 1912.

Vol. XX

JUNE, 1952

No. 4



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FOREWORD

Herewith is submitted a brief resume of the report of the School Facilities Survey.

The survey was inaugurated in February, 1951 under the supervision of Mr. Gordie Young and direction of Dr. Robert Mills.

Kentucky's report was completed and filed with the U. S. Office of Education in early January, 1952, and was included in the first twenty-five states covered by the First Progress Report of the Office of Education.

The second phase of the survey is being carried on by the Division of Research and Statistics:

Mr. Boswell B. Hodgkin, Director

Dr. Robert R. Martin, Assistant Director

Mr. Robert L. Greene, Educationist

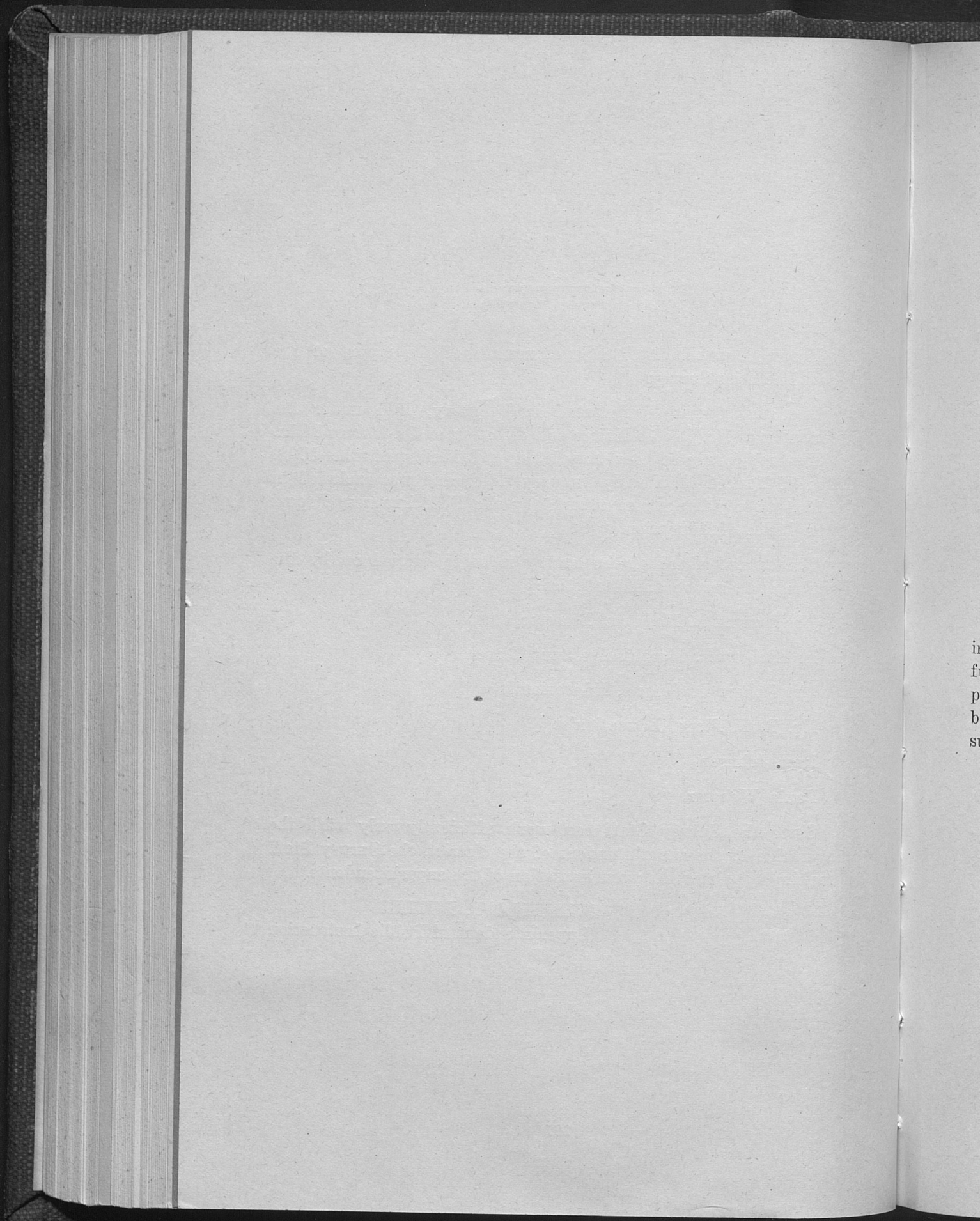
Mr. R. F. Flege, Educationist

Irma Johnson

Paula Webster

Since the Survey Staff can work efficiently only with the cooperation of the superintendent of the district, the Survey Staff is making appointments upon invitation of the superintendents.

WENDELL P. BUTLER
Superintendent of Public Instruction



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APPRECIATION

Governor Lawrence W. Wetherby is to be commended for his interest in the survey as evidenced by his willingness to allocate funds to match the Federal appropriation to carry out the first phase of the survey in 1951 and likewise for including in the biennium budget funds for carrying on the second phase of the survey.

THE FIRST PHASE OF THE SURVEY

The School Facilities Survey, the first phase of which was completed as of December 31, 1951, is being made under authorization of Public Law No. 815. The Survey in Kentucky is part of a nationwide attempt to obtain factual information on school facilities so that intelligent and sound plans of action can be provided on local, state, and national levels at one and the same time.

The President recognized the necessity for a study of school plant needs and in his 1950 budget message said:

"We know that a shortage of school buildings exists in many parts of the country as a result of wartime deferment of construction and the increase in the school-age population. We do not know the over-all extent of the shortage, the particular areas in which it exists, and whether State and local governments can alleviate it without special Federal aid for construction. In order to provide an adequate factual basis for further consideration of the problem, I ask the Congress to authorize a survey of educational building needs and the adequacy of State and local resources available to meet those needs."

A large part of the information for the first phase of the survey was obtained by means of forms delivered to superintendents or their representatives at area meetings arranged by the director of the survey. These forms giving the detailed information were completed by superintendents in the smaller districts and by principals or other designated persons in the larger districts.

In view of the complicated forms, the varying judgments, and different concepts of the several types of persons completing them, it is only natural that some inaccuracies and inconsistencies exist in the overall picture as given by the survey. Kentucky administrators are to be commended for their effort in presenting a true picture of their districts.

The data contained in the first phase of the report provided the Office of Education and the State Department of Education with: (1) Factual information on the date of construction of school plants along with their educational utility, capacity, safety, permanency, and cost, (2) Data relative to pupil transportation, (3) Determination of school facility needs in the State for the school year '52-'53, and (4) An investigation of the adequacy of local and State resources available to meet needed school facilities requirements.

The data reported represent totals derived from both local and State resources.

The survey report was in three parts.

A. An inventory of existing school facilities by attendance centers and local administrative units including:

1. Factual data on rooms, areas, capacity, date, and type of construction.
2. Evaluation as to educational adequacy, safety and permanency of facilities.
3. Data on pupil transportation.

B. The overall state-wide need for the construction of school facilities by capacity, space, and cost.

1. To relieve overcrowding and eliminate half-day, part-time, or staggered sessions.
2. To replace, remodel, or improve obsolete, improvised, and unsafe facilities.
3. To provide facilities made necessary by current or planned district reorganization.

C. The adequacy of state and local resources to meet school requirements:

1. The extent to which local school administrative units have used their present legal taxing and bonding capacities for school construction.
2. Present state laws relative to financing capital outlay for schools.
3. Present pattern and demands of state-aid for construction.
4. Feasibility of making available increased resources for school construction through legislative or executive action or both.

Laymen and educators alike have long known that during the past two decades schools have been caught between the upper and nether millstones of economic inflation and wartime conditions respectively with the result that not only were current stresses inadequately met but no provisions could be made for the future.

The completed first phase of the survey provides some startling facts about Kentucky's schools. These facts can well be used to provide background and information needed to establish proof of need of federal aid to education especially on a capital outlay basis.

DID YOU KNOW THAT:

5,013 school plants housed 532,133 pupils in 1950-51.

3,004 one-room schools are still in use.

872 two- and three-room schools are in use.

26% of Kentucky's children are in 1, 2, and 3 room schools.

134 combustible two story buildings house 32,889 children.

51 combustible three story buildings house 22,517 children.

205,326 children are housed in combustible buildings.

3,467 schools are on sites of less than one acre.

963 school sites have more than 100 pupils to the acre.

80% of the school buildings in Kentucky do not have central heat.

60% of all elementary children are housed in these buildings.

12% of Kentucky's children attend schools without artificial lighting.

25% of Kentucky's children are in schools with hand operated water facilities.

5% of Kentucky's children attend schools with no water on the grounds.

38% of Kentucky's children attend schools with outdoor toilet facilities.

2,425 children last year attended schools with no toilet facilities whatsoever.

122 school plants—only 122—are rated as satisfactory by U. S. Standards.

2,357 plants are rated unsatisfactory.

2,427 pupils in 4 districts have over \$40,000.00 assessed valuation per pupil.

98,829 pupils in 24 districts have less than \$5,000 assessed valuation per pupil.

Bus need estimates exceed the present value of buses by nearly a million and a half dollars.

• Only 99 secondary schools have libraries. (Rooms planned for the purpose)

Only 147 elementary schools have rooms either originally designed or suitably adapted for libraries.

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CLASSIFICATION OF DISTRICTS BY MEMBERSHIP

AS OF MARCH 1951

37	0— 499	with	11,899	pupils
46	500— 999	with	34,147	"
72	1,000— 1,999	with	112,727	"
27	2,000— 2,999	with	66,757	"
21	3,000— 3,999	with	70,277	"
8	4,000— 4,999	with	35,422	"
16	5,000— 5,999	with	100,541	"
2	10,000—14,999	with	26,517	"
2	15,000—24,999	with	34,536	"
1	25,000—49,999	with	39,490	"

NEW BUILDINGS & MAJOR ADDITIONS SINCE 1945

BUILDINGS

612

450

135

27

TOTAL
ELEMENTARY
COMBINED
SECONDARY

CLASSROOMS

1688

917

568

203

TOTAL
ELEMENTARY
COMBINED
SECONDARY

PUPILS HOUSED

52,173

28,927

17,620

5626

TOTAL
ELEMENTARY
COMBINED
SECONDARY

CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1945

28,927

17,620

5626

TOTAL
ELEMENTARY
COMBINED
SECONDARY

CONSTRUCTION SINCE 1945

(OCCUPIED PRIOR TO MARCH 1951)

368 BUILDINGS

47,263 PUPILS HOUSED

\$ 22,488,779 COST

215

ELEMENTARY

COMBINED

SECONDARY

316 BUILDINGS

46

6

25,090 PUPILS

18,932 PUPILS

3,241

\$ 8,402,035

\$ 8,483,553

\$ 5,603,191

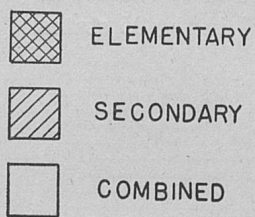
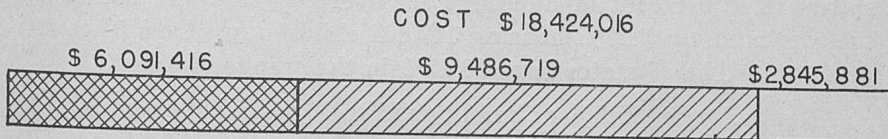
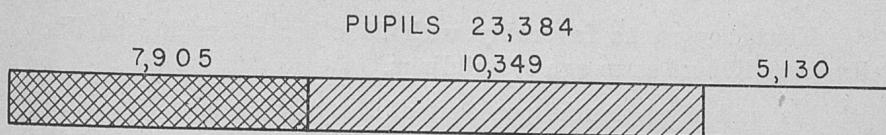
UNDER CONSTRUCTION MARCH 1951

As of March, 1951 eighty-three buildings were under construction with estimated costs of \$18,424,016.00. Estimated needs of 185 million were shown in Part III of the Survey.

Construction as of March, 1951 was approximately one-tenth of shown needs.

Construction costs on these buildings under construction were \$770.58 per child in elementary buildings, \$908.77 in secondary, and \$554.75 in combined.

UNDER CONSTRUCTION MARCH 1951



AGE OF BUILDINGS

Kentucky ranks favorably with 25 other states in the First Progress Report as to age of buildings.

Six and seven tenths per cent of Kentucky's school buildings are over 50 years old. They house 35,305 children. In the 25 states, 16.46 per cent of buildings are over 50 years old. Of Kentucky's buildings 31.7% housing 117,864 children are from 31 to 50 years old. The 25 states have 23.47% in that range of age.

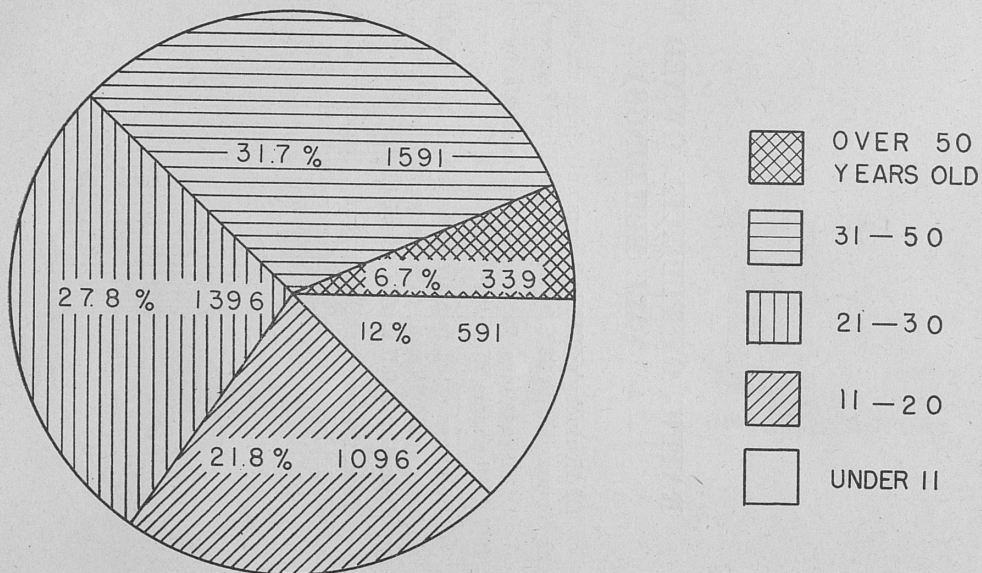
Kentucky has 27.8% of buildings 21 to 30 years old as compared to 26.24% in the 25 states. Of Kentucky's buildings 21.8% are 11 to 20 years old as compared to 19.15% in the same 25 states.

Of buildings under 11 years old Kentucky has 12% as compared to 14.68% in the 25 states.

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AGE OF BUILDINGS

5013 BUILDINGS



RATING OF PUBLICLY OWNED PLANTS (ALL BUILDINGS)

Of Kentucky's 5013 buildings only 4.3% are rated satisfactory as compared with 23% in 25 states in First Progress Report.

Of all buildings 49.8% are rated unsatisfactory as compared to 40% in the same 25 states.

Buildings rated fair are those which by rehabilitating and remodeling could be made to serve ten to fifteen years. Of Kentucky's buildings 45.9% fall in this group.

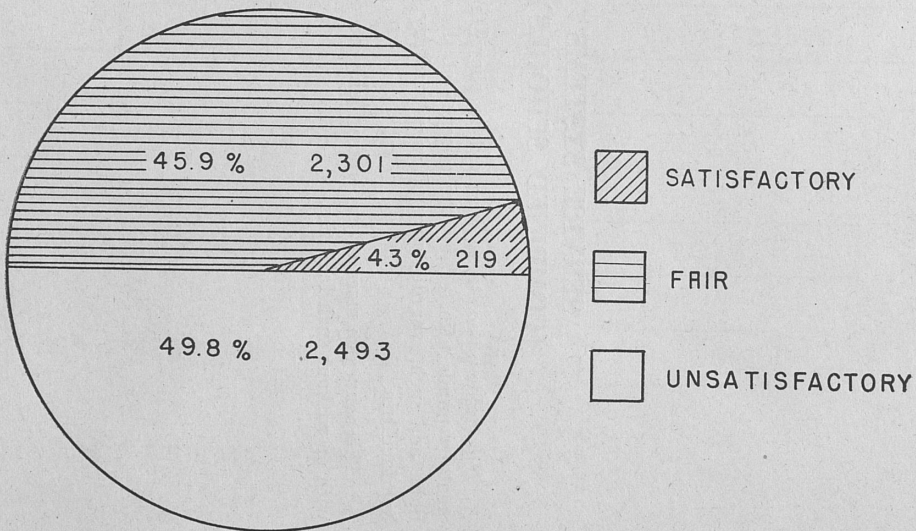
From the same table it is found that only 14.4% of Kentucky's school children were in satisfactory buildings.

RATING OF PUBLICLY OWNED PLANTS

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RATING OF PUBLICLY OWNED PLANTS (ALL BUILDINGS)



SERVICE SYSTEMS (COMBINED SCHOOLS)

The table opposite is designed to show the number of elementary pupils affected by the absence of the comforts of heat, light, and such everyday necessities as sanitary toilets, and washing facilities.

This conveys a more vivid picture than percentages of buildings with or without such facilities.

of ele-
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SERVICE SYSTEMS

(COMBINED SCHOOLS)

BUILDINGS

PUPILS

128	WITHOUT CENTRAL HEAT	33529
83	WITHOUT OUTDOOR TOILETS	21928
81	NO SEWAGE DISPOSAL	20792
63	NO FIXED WASHING FACILITIES	14799
5	NO TOILET FACILITIES WHATSOEVER	510
TOTAL 484		TOTAL 185834

SERVICE SYSTEMS

The table on the opposite page shows the number of combined (elementary and secondary) schools without certain facilities. The children in these buildings represent 34.9% of the school children covered by the survey—the enrollment as of March, 1951. Of the pupils in these schools, 11.7% have outdoor toilet facilities. Fourteen and .02% of the children in combined schools in 25 states have only outdoor facilities.

Eleven and two tenths per cent have no sewage disposal compared with 17.29% in 25 states.

Seven and nine tenths per cent have no fixed washing facilities compared to 14.94% in 25 states representing 11,293,744 pupils.

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SERVICE SYSTEMS (ELEMENTARY BUILDINGS ONLY)

294,247	PUPILS SERVED
165,337	WITHOUT CENTRAL HEAT
64,987	WITHOUT ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING
26,925	WITHOUT WATER ON GROUNDS
172,591	WITH OUTDOOR TOILET FACILITIES
1,915	WITHOUT TOILET FACILITIES
168,560	WITHOUT SEWAGE OR SEPTIC TANK
150,739	WITHOUT FIXED WASHING FACILITIES

FIRE RATINGS

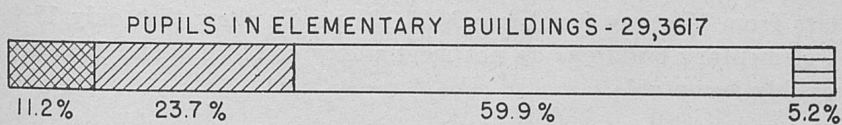
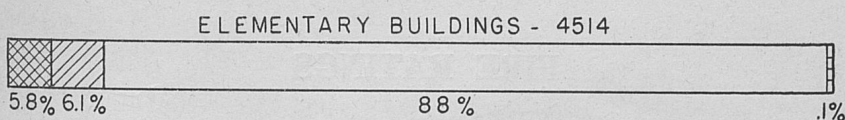
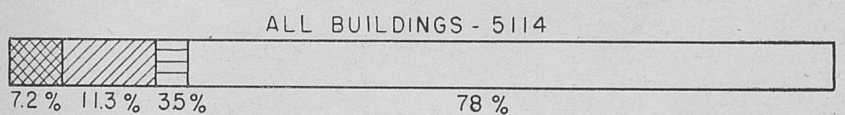
This chart shows how Kentucky's children are exposed to the hazards of fire.

Of all buildings 78% are combustible. Of all elementary buildings 88% are combustible.

Of Kentucky's elementary pupils 59.9% are housed in combustible buildings.

The First Progress Report shows that 63% of all buildings in 25 states are acceptable as to fire safety, 17% possibly acceptable and 20% not meeting fire safety conditions. Of all buildings in these states 69.67% are combustible.

FIRE RATING



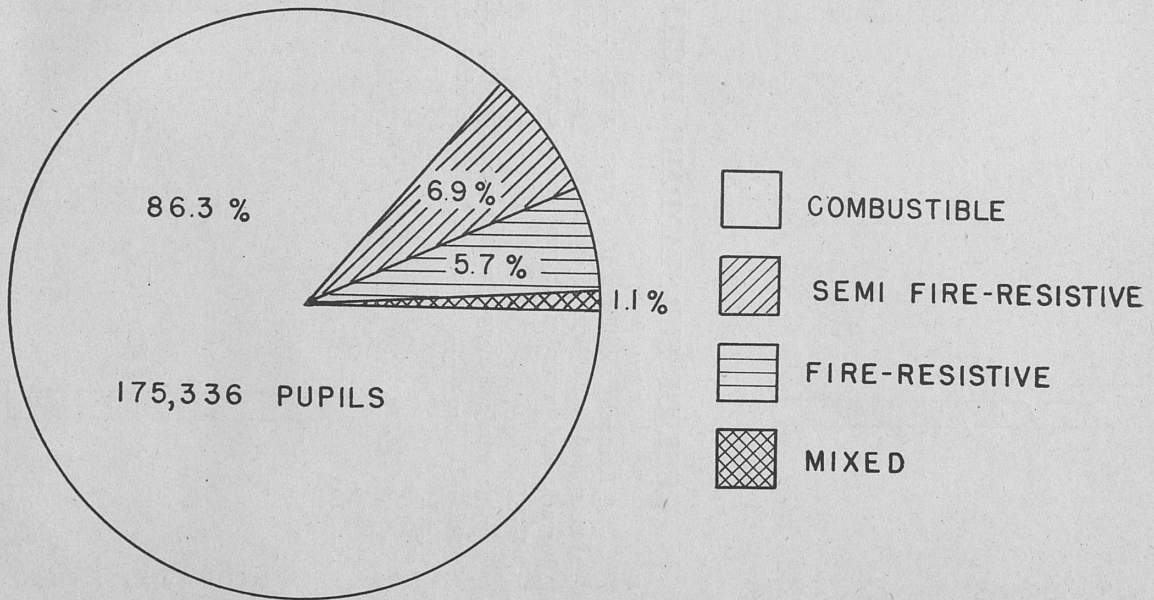
- FIRE RESISTIVE
- SEMI-FIRE RESISTIVE
- COMBUSTIBLE
- MIXED

FIRE RATINGS

The circle graph shows that 86.3% of Kentucky's elementary buildings are combustible and these buildings house 175,336 pupils. Data from 17 states involving 6,071,195 pupils show that only 17% of elementary buildings do not meet safety conditions and 15% are possibly acceptable.

Elementary
16 pupils.
only 17%
15% are

FIRE RATINGS (ELEMENTARY BUILDINGS)



USE OF SUB-STANDARD FACILITIES

Of Kentucky's children 1.3% attend school in rented quarters as compared to 2.3% in 25 states. Two per cent attend school in barracks and/or makeshift quarters as compared to 3.5% in 25 states.

One hundred sixty five thousand five hundred thirty three pupils—31.1%—attend school in buildings which should be abandoned.

USE OF SUB-STANDARD FACILITIES

RENTED QUARTERS

45 SCHOOLS

AFFECTING

7,263 PUPILS

BARRACKS OR BUILDINGS
NOT DESIGNED FOR
SCHOOL USE

26 SCHOOLS

AFFECTING

4,276 PUPILS

MAKESHIFT QUARTERS

63 SCHOOLS

AFFECTING

6,954 PUPILS

PLANTS WHICH SHOULD
BE ABANDONED

2,493 SCHOOLS

AFFECTING

165,533 PUPILS

SCHOOL SITES – ELEMENTARY

Ninety three and three tenths per cent of the elementary school sites in Kentucky have less than 2.9 acres. On these small sites are 226,556 of Kentucky's elementary pupils. Five acres is considered by many a minimum site. Seventy seven and one tenth per cent of elementary pupils are on school sites less than three acres. Secondary pupils fare considerably better as 32.8% of secondary pupils are on sites of the range below 3 acres.

There are 191 schools in Kentucky with over 250 pupils to the acre, and 435 with between 100 and 250 pupils to the acre of school site.

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ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SITES

76.3 %	3411	LESS THAN 1 ACRE
--------	------	------------------

17%	761
-----	-----

1 TO 2 ACRES

4.43 %	198
--------	-----

3 TO 4.5 ACRES

1.9 %	86
-------	----

5 TO 9.9 ACRES

.27 %	12
-------	----

10 TO 14.9 ACRES

TRANSPORTATION AND AGE OF SCHOOL BUSES

Nearly one third (32.49%) of the 11,293,744 pupils in 25 states are transported to and from school in buses.

Of Kentucky's school children 37.6% are transported by bus.

As to age of school buses, Kentucky ranks about average with the 25 states included in the First Progress Report. Of Kentucky's buses 59.6% are under five years old and 59.4% of buses in the 25 states are under five years old.

TRANSPORTATION

200,101

Pupils transported

57,961

In privately owned or common carrier

135,226

In school owned buses

BUSES IN USE

1,605

			% Ky.	% 25 States
No. 285	1 year old		17.76	17.76
No. 246	1-2 years old		15.3	13.96
No. 207	2-3 years old		12.89	14.14
No. 220	3-4 years old		13.7	13.5
No. 274	4-5 years old		17.07	14.7
No. 151	5-6 years old		9.4	6.39
No. 127	6-10 years old		7.9	16.8
No. 95	over 10 years old		5.9	7.15

Value of buses \$3,379,036

SCHOOL BUSES NEEDED

1,164

393	To replace obsolete buses
195	To improve and extend service
113	To accommodate new consolidations
394	To convert from private to publicly owned
78	To accommodate increased enrollments
\$4,724,337	Estimated cost of needed buses

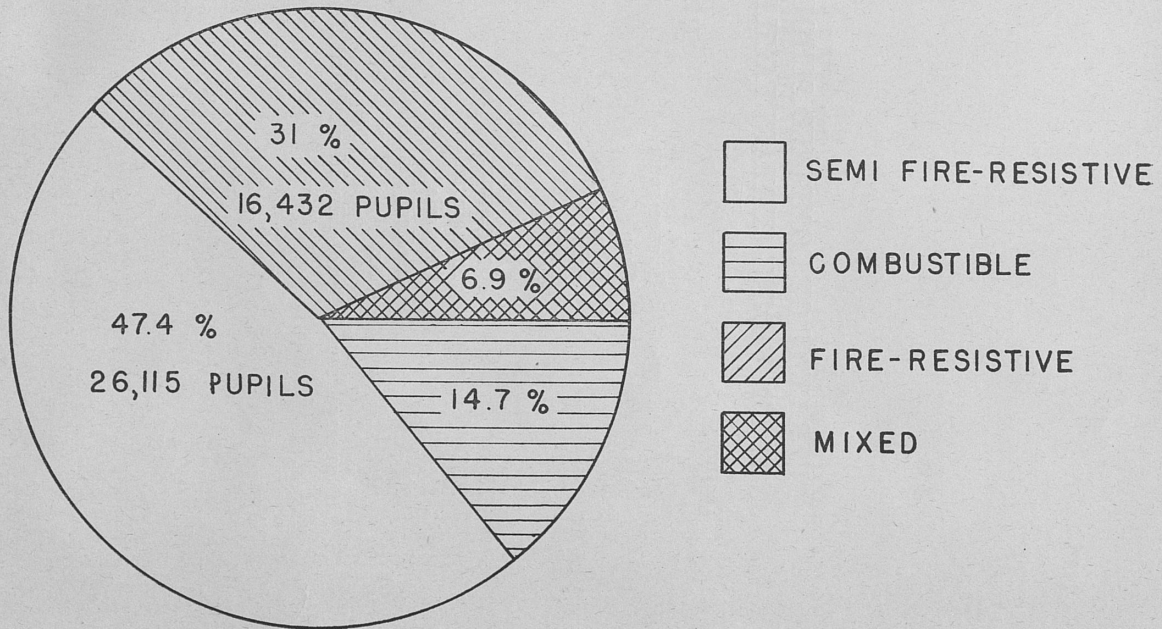
SECONDARY BUILDINGS

The accompanying graph shows that 14.7% of Kentucky's secondary buildings are combustible and 47.4% semi-fire resistive. Data from 17 states involving 6,071,195 pupils show that 25% of buildings housing secondary pupils are combustible.

Kentucky's secondary buildings are considerably above the secondary average of 17 states while her elementary buildings are much below the average of the same 17 states.

Kentucky's
resistive:
25% of
above the
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FIRE RATINGS (SECONDARY BUILDINGS)



**PER CENT OF COMBINED SCHOOLS
NOT PROVIDING CERTAIN FACILITIES**

Kentucky

Avg. 25 States
11,293,744 pupils

66%	Science room	49%
54%	Shop	47%
33%	Library	43%
43%	Home Ec.	40%
71%	Music	70%
60%	Bus. Education	54%
73%	Gymnasium	41%
79%	Auditorium	34%
28%	Cafeteria	35%
93%	Medical Suite	85%
94%	Art	94%

25 State average from Office of Education's "First Progress Report"

PER CENT OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS NOT PROVIDING CERTAIN FACILITIES

Kentucky		Avg. 25 States 11,293,744 pupils
27%	Science room	21%
26%	Shop	14%
9%	Library	20%
9%	Home Ec.	14%
36%	Music	39%
30%	Bus. Education	26%
46%	Gymnasium	20%
57%	Auditorium	26%
27%	Cafeteria	37%
81%	Medical Suite	70%
64%	Art	69%

25 State average from Office of Education's "First Progress Report"

NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDED

Table 18 is based on estimates made by the districts in Part III of the Survey forms. Needs have been listed in three categories.

1. To relieve overcrowding
2. To house increases
3. To replace obsolete buildings

It will be seen that 401 units with 7,511 classrooms to house 224,532 pupils are needed. The cost of these needs is estimated at \$157,844,316.00.

Comparative data from the 25 states in the First Progress Report was not available. The pupils affected in these three categories represent 42% of the March, 1951 enrollment and 32.9% of the 1951 census.

NEW CONSTRUCTION NEEDED

To relieve overcrowding

	Units	Rooms	Pupils	Cost
Elementary	60	510	16,543	\$ 7,844,150
Secondary	31	264	7,555	5,274,500
Combined	59	364	11,030	5,940,000

To house increases

Elementary	44	353	11,758	7,811,360
Secondary	19	311	8,595	7,505,000
Combined	29	131	3,518	2,042,095

To replace obsolete buildings

Elementary	85	3,591	107,737	72,766,467
Secondary	28	447	11,596	11,769,648
Combined	46	1,540	46,200	36,891,096

Totals	401	7,511	224,532	\$157,844,316
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DEFICITS

Table 19 shows the number of districts by number grouping, the deficits by groups, and the deficit per pupil in each group. Louisville is not shown because her building indebtedness is handled through the city's sinking fund.

The word "deficit" as used here conforms with the term as used in the forms from the Office of Education. It means "the difference between the estimated needs and the district's ability to meet those needs based on present listing of property and the 2% bonding limit."

It is interesting to note that while the **debt** per pupil in districts 0-499 is approximately one-third of the average debt per pupil in districts of the first five groups, the **deficit** per pupil in the districts of 0-499 is 22.8% greater than the average of **all** districts under 4,000 pupils.

DEFICITS

(Needs less ability to pay)

Districts	Pupils	Deficits	Per Pupil
37	11,899	\$ 3,923,193	\$329.71
46	34,147	8,075,875	236.50
72	112,727	33,588,010	297.95
27	66,757	19,603,036	293.64
21	70,277	17,238,823	245.29
8	35,422	12,455,098	351.62
16	100,541	19,885,504	197.78
2	26,517	10,807,750	407.57
2	34,356	17,427,371	507.26
		Total deficits \$143,004,660	

