There is a growing body of research demonstrating that clean air, good light, and a small, quiet, comfortable, and safe learning environment are important for students’ academic achievement. Here are a few examples of the research results:

- Students who receive instruction in buildings with good environmental conditions can earn test scores that are 5–17 percent higher than scores for students in substandard buildings.¹
- There is a negative relationship between classroom noise higher than 40 decibels and student achievement.²
- Schools with better building conditions have up to 14 percent lower student suspension rates.³
- Improving a school’s “Overall Compliance Rating” to meet health and safety standards can lead to a 36-point increase in California Academic Performance Index scores.⁴
- Substandard physical environments are strongly associated with truancy and other behavior problems in students. Lower student attendance led to lower scores on standardized tests in English–language arts and math.⁵,⁶
- Students’ reading speed, comprehension, and mathematics performance are adversely affected by room temperatures above 74 degrees.⁷
- Student achievement scores tend to decrease as the school building ages—to as high as 9 percent, depending on maintenance factors.⁸
- Studies indicate that student performance is improved by an even distribution of daylight, an expansive view, and limited glare and thermal heat gain. One study found 20 percent faster student progress on math and 26 percent faster progress in reading compared with students in classrooms with less exposure to daylight.⁹,¹⁰

Notes

2. Ibid.
8. James Maurice Blincoe, “The Age and Condition of Texas High Schools as Related to Student Academic Achievement” (doctoral diss., The University of Texas at Austin, 2008).