

Continue















## Can you have cameras in classrooms

The Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors’ FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors’ FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.Discover The CollectionCurated, compelling, and worth your time. Explore our latest gallery of Editors’ Picks.Browse Editors’ FavoritesExperience AI-Powered CreativityThe Motorsport Images Collections captures events from 1895 to today’s most recent coverage.

regulations. These regulations are designed to ensure the proper implementation of video surveillance equipment inside schools, safeguarding the privacy rights of both teachers and students. Where privacy rights are respected and visibility of security cameras is ensured, their installation is typically legal with appropriate consent from administrators, teachers, parents, and students alike. Moreover, the usage, storage, and accessibility of any video footage captured within these learning spaces must be strictly managed through rigorous protocols. Is It Illegal To Install Cameras In Classrooms? If you’ve been pondering the legality of camera installations in classrooms, it’s crucial to understand that the covert placement of hidden security cameras or unauthorized, continuous video recording in active classrooms is deemed as illegal in certain states and regions. The rationale behind this law is to maintain the privacy expectations of students, teachers, and staff whilst engaged in the process of learning or teaching. Both students and teachers, present in instructional spaces, possess sound rights to privacy, thereby prohibiting any form of unauthorized video surveillance without their explicit knowledge or consent. Additionally, there are stringent laws designed to preserve the rights and expected privacy of minor students within school premises. The query, ‘Are cameras permitted in classrooms?’, has specified legal provisions determining how video surveillance or recordings of underage children can be lawfully accessed, stored, and utilized. State laws and school board policies differ across regions when it comes to legally installing and using video surveillance cameras in school classrooms. The intent is to strike a balance between ensuring student safety and preserving individual privacy rights, with exact regulations varying based on state and local jurisdictions. 1. Texas: Understanding Classroom Surveillance Laws Thinking about the legality of security cameras in Texas classrooms? Here, state and federal wiretapping laws discourage video or audio recording in places deemed to have a “reasonable expectation of privacy”, generally including active school classrooms. According to the Texas Education Code, school districts may formulate policies for camera installations in self-contained special education classrooms, given parent notifications and written consent have been obtained. 2. Florida: Emphasizing Security and Privacy In Florida’s classrooms, surveillance equipment installation is legal and aims at improving student safety and security. But, Florida’s state statutes impose restrictions on using recorded audio surveillance inside classrooms without the consent of all involved parties. 3. California: Prioritizing Privacy Expectations For California, general state law disallows surveillance cameras and electronic monitoring in private spaces like bathrooms, locker rooms, private school offices, or nurse examination rooms. Occupied, active classrooms may also necessitate similar privacy protection. However, classroom camera installation exceptions exist, provided there’s prior consent from the administration and the concerned teacher. 4. Michigan: Policy-Driven Classroom Surveillance Michigan mandates local school boards to adopt written policies for implementing video surveillance equipment inside school buildings. The details, such as the locations the cameras will be installed in, as well as the capabilities of those cameras, would need to be outlined in these policies. However, the general rule leans towards the illegality of classroom cameras in Michigan. 5. Illinois: In Favor of Monitoring With a focus on promoting safety and deterring or documenting severe student misconduct, Illinois law endorses electronic visual monitoring and authorized audio recordings inside school buildings and on vehicles. The Advantages of Classroom Cameras in Schools Classroom cameras deployed by school districts, in line with state laws and consent policies, come with multiple compelling benefits when utilizations are executed legally and ethically. Increasing School Safety: Cameras visibly installed in classrooms significantly enhance school safety and security by dissuading threatening behavior such as unauthorized entry or acts of violence within the learning spaces. The mere presence of surveillance tools can deter premeditated offenses. Facilitating Incident Prevention and Resolution: Footage garnered from classroom cameras serve as invaluable visual evidence, helping to determine and comprehend the root causes of disputes between individual students or groups. On the strength of this undeniable documentation, school officials can undertake the necessary mediation or disciplinary actions with the parties involved. Supporting Day-To-Day Monitoring: Legitimate school personnel can leverage live classroom camera feeds for non-intrusive monitoring of students’ general behavior and compliance with codes of conduct during teaching time. This enables staff to confirm everyday classroom procedures and response protocols are being adhered to. Enhancing Emergency Response: Classroom camera feeds prove to be of immense value during critical incidents like student health emergencies, fires, or external security threats necessitating lockdowns. These live video feeds offer school security officers, administrators, and first responders continual monitoring of the unfolding circumstances, enabling them to make informed decisions about necessary emergency countermeasures. Legal and Ethical Guidelines for Using Cameras in Classrooms For school districts intending to install video surveillance cameras in classroom environments, the following measures can guide legal compliance, privacy respect, and adherence to the highest ethical standards: Open Placement: Classroom cameras should not be concealed but openly mounted within clear sight of room occupants to prevent any potential privacy infringements. Additionally, signage near the cameras should indicate active video surveillance. Adhere to Privacy: Districts must devise customizable school board privacy protection strategies for classroom cameras to align with the respective state laws. Educate All Stakeholders: A thorough education protocol should be in place for all teachers, students, parents, and personnel within the district to understand the specific purposes of classroom cameras. This can be achieved through multiple written notices. Security of Camera Data: Rigorous control should be applied to which specific departments and personnel are granted access to live feeds and stored video data from the classrooms. Maintain Daily Oversight: Designate dedicated staff members to consistently monitor, audit, and enhance data access policies as a routine practice. Top Security Camera Suggestions for Classroom Environments When choosing overt security cameras for usage inside educational classrooms, officials should take into consideration models that feature exceptional video resolution to observe and record in-room activities in high detail. Some recommended cameras include: 1. Best Dual-lens Camera for Classroom Application: Zosi 1NC-298 Ideal for school settings, the Zosi 1NC-298 provides an unrivaled ceiling-mounted Wifi security camera solution. It offers crystal clear 4MP + 4MP QHD 2560×1440 video resolution captured through a wide-angle lens, ensuring an expansive record of all occupants and activities with sharp detail. Thanks to its integrated telephoto lens, this camera can zoom to provide both comprehensive views of the room and detailed focuses on specific subjects. 4MP+4MP Dual Lens Dual Lens Achieves Ultra-wide Field Of View AI Person Detection and Auto Tracking Starlight Color Night Vision Smart Motion Alerts Push Two-way Audio & Customize Voice Alerts SD Card Storage & Cloud Storage 2. Best Indoor Camera System for Classrooms: Zosi 8SN-225 The Zosi 8SN-225 camera system serves as an easy-to-initiate indoor PoE camera solution, tailor-made for regular classrooms requiring adaptable coverage. It records high-definition 4K 3840×2160 video resolution at a swift 20fps frame rate, ensuring reliable monitoring of classroom lectures, activities, and behaviors. 4K Ultra HD Smart Person/Vehicle Detection Customize Detection Zone Starlight Night Vision 24/7 Video & Audio Recording Access Remotely & Flexibly Two Way Audio The legality of placing cameras inside active school classrooms is dictated by governing laws, consent requirements, and privacy rights protections and differs from state to state and district to district. Final decisions are typically made by local educational authorities. 2. Can a parent attach a camera to their child in school? No, parents are not allowed to use their children to record classroom activities in public schools using cameras, microphones, or other recording devices without explicit permission from both the school district and the concerned teacher. 3. Are teachers permitted to video record students? It is usually against school policies for classroom teachers to video or photograph students during instructional time without prior official approval from school administrators, bolstered by parental consent documentation. Conclusion The implementation of video surveillance systems within actively occupied classrooms fosters a robust debate. On the one hand, it enhances safety measures and augments incident response capabilities in schools. On the other hand, it poses potential risks to students’ and teachers’ privacy rights due to continuous video monitoring. Thus, careful deliberation and legislation are integral to balancing these considerations. Page 2 State laws and school board policies differ across regions when it comes to legally installing and using video surveillance cameras in school classrooms. The intent is to strike a balance between ensuring student safety and preserving individual privacy rights, with exact regulations varying based on state and local jurisdictions. 1. Texas: Understanding Classroom Surveillance Laws Thinking about the legality of security cameras in Texas classrooms? Here, state and federal wiretapping laws discourage video or audio recording in places deemed to have a “reasonable expectation of privacy”, generally including active school classrooms. According to the Texas Education Code, school districts may formulate policies for camera installations in self-contained special education classrooms, given parent notifications and written consent have been obtained. 2. Florida: Emphasizing Security and Privacy In Florida’s classrooms, surveillance equipment installation is legal and aims at improving student safety and security. But, Florida’s state statutes impose restrictions on using recorded audio surveillance inside classrooms without the consent of all involved parties. 3. California: Prioritizing Privacy Expectations For California, general state law disallows surveillance cameras and electronic monitoring in private spaces like bathrooms, locker rooms, private school offices, or nurse examination rooms. Occupied, active classrooms may also necessitate similar privacy protection. However, classroom camera installation exceptions exist, provided there’s prior consent from the administration and the concerned teacher. 4. Michigan: Policy-Driven Classroom Surveillance Michigan mandates local school boards to adopt written policies for implementing video surveillance equipment inside school buildings. The details, such as the locations the cameras will be installed in, as well as the capabilities of those cameras, would need to be outlined in these policies. However, the general rule leans towards the illegality of classroom cameras in Michigan. 5. Illinois: In Favor of Monitoring With a focus on promoting safety and deterring or documenting severe student misconduct, Illinois law endorses electronic visual monitoring and authorized audio recordings inside school buildings and on vehicles. The Advantages of Classroom Cameras in Schools Classroom cameras deployed by school districts, in line with state laws and consent policies, come with multiple compelling benefits when utilizations are executed legally and ethically. Increasing School Safety: Cameras visibly installed in classrooms significantly enhance school safety and security by dissuading threatening behavior such as unauthorized entry or acts of violence within the learning spaces. The mere presence of surveillance tools can deter premeditated offenses. Facilitating Incident Prevention and Resolution: Footage garnered from classroom cameras serve as invaluable visual evidence, helping to determine and comprehend the root causes of disputes between individual students or groups. On the strength of this undeniable documentation, school officials can undertake the necessary mediation or disciplinary actions with the parties involved. Supporting Day-To-Day Monitoring: Legitimate school personnel can leverage live classroom camera feeds for non-intrusive monitoring of students’ general behavior and compliance with codes of conduct during teaching time. This enables staff to confirm everyday classroom procedures and response protocols are being adhered to. Enhancing Emergency Response: Classroom camera feeds prove to be of immense value during critical incidents like student health emergencies, fires, or external security threats necessitating lockdowns. These live video feeds offer school security officers, administrators, and first responders continual monitoring of the unfolding circumstances, enabling them to make informed decisions about necessary emergency countermeasures. Legal and Ethical Guidelines for Using Cameras in Classrooms For school districts intending to install video surveillance systems within actively occupied classrooms fosters a robust debate. On the one hand, it enhances safety measures and augments incident response capabilities in schools. On the other hand, it poses potential risks to students’ and teachers’ privacy rights due to continuous video monitoring. Thus, careful deliberation and legislation are integral to balancing these considerations. Room designated for formal teaching “Lecture room” redirects here. For other uses, see Lecture room (disambiguation). For the iPadOS app, see Classroom (Apple). For the Bengali film, see Classroom (film). For the software developed by Google, see Google Classroom. An elementary classroom, Alaska, United StatesA classroom at the De La Salle University in Manila, Philippines A classroom designed for dialogue at Shimer College, Naperville, United StatesA lecture classroom at the University of Cape Town in South Africa. A classroom, schoolroom or lecture room is a learning space in which both children and adults learn. Classrooms are found in educational institutions of all kinds, ranging from preschools and primary schools to universities and higher education. Classrooms are also found in other places where education or training is provided, such as corporations and religious and humanitarian organizations. The classroom provides a space where learning can take place uninterrupted by outside distractions. This section does not cite any sources. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unourced material may be challenged and removed. (April 2024) (Learn how and when to remove this message) The examples and perspective in this section deal primarily with World Wide and do not represent a worldwide view of the subject. You may improve this section, discuss the issue on the talk page, or create a new section, as appropriate. (March 2021) (Learn how and when to remove this message) Children seated in a Finnish classroom at the school of Torvinen in Sodankylä, Finland, in the 1920sClassroom in Wuhan University, circa 1930sStudents seated in a racially integrated U.S. classroom, circa 1957 Digital carrel desk for computers in the classroom 3D sketch In elementary schools (from Kindergarten through 5th grade), classrooms can have a whole group of 18 to 30 students (in some cases these numbers may differ) and one, two, or even three teachers. When there are two teachers in a classroom, one is the lead teacher and the other one is the assistant teacher. Or the second teacher might be a special education teacher. There may be a third teacher in the back watching and taking notes. In lower elementary the classrooms are set up slightly different from upper elementary. In these classrooms there are tables instead of desks, a rug with a (Smart Board) for whole group learning, a library, computers, and centers. The rug is the focal point of the classroom and everything else is strategically placed around it. The teacher must be able to move swiftly through the classroom. To determine if the classroom is meeting the highest level of quality there is a grading scale called ECERS (Early Childhood Environment Rating Scale). There are 43 items on this checklist and it is divided into seven categories and they are as follows: Space and Furnishings, Personal Care Routines, Language-Reasoning, Activities, Interactions, Program Structure, and Parents and Staff.[1] In an upper elementary classroom students are seated at desks, there is no rug for whole group learning and there is a Smart Board and computers. Staged and scripted lessons are given to the students. In a self-contained classroom there are 7 or fewer students. Self-contained classrooms are designed for children that need more one-on-one time. Teachers get to solely focus on their small group of students and create individualized lessons for each child. An integrated or inclusion classroom can be thought of as a mix between a traditional classroom and a self-contained classroom. In this style of classroom, there is a mix of general students and students that need services. There are two teachers in this style of classroom, a general education teacher and special education teacher. They both teach and serve the students in the classroom, but during certain parts of the day the special education teacher may pull the students that have services to give them additional support. This allows students with accommodations or an Individual Education Program (IEP), to still get to be in a general classroom but also get the individualized instruction they need. Middle school and high school classrooms are set up quite similar. There is one teacher and students transition from one classroom to the next. They do not stay in one classroom all day. These classrooms can have around 20 students. Students may not exactly have the same group of students in each class depending on the students' schedules. High school students in a modern classroom at Thomas Jefferson High School in Denver, Colorado, United States, circa 2023 Then college classrooms are set up in a lecture hall or auditorium with one teacher, also called a professor. Typically this teacher has a Teacher Assistant (TA), which is a grad student. This person may help administer or grade tests. They can also hold review sessions for college students to come to once or twice a week. Some other types of classrooms that a middle/high school or college might have include computer labs for IT lessons, gymnasiums for sports, and science laboratories for biology, chemistry and physics. A classroom at Jakarta Cathedral, Indonesia for religious education/purposes used by catechumensA classroom at Hainan Medical College, Haikou City, Hainan, China. The layout, design and decor of the classroom is a significant effect on the quality of the educational experience.[2] Attention to the acoustics and colour scheme may reduce distractions and aid concentration. The lighting and furniture likewise influence factors such as student attention span.[3] Historically, relatively few pupil-centric design principles were used in the construction of classrooms. In 19th century Britain, one of the few common considerations was to try and orient new buildings so the class windows faced north as much as possible, while avoiding west or southern facing windows, as in Britain northern light causes less glare.[4] Desks were often arranged in columns and rows, with a teacher's desk at the front, where she/he would stand and lecture the class. Little clocks were used to avoid distracting the children. In the 1950s and 60s, cheap and harsh fluorescent lights were sometimes used, which could cause eyestrain. Research has suggested that optimal use of daylight, acoustics, color selection and even the arrangement of the furniture in the classroom can affect pupils' academic success.[5] Georgetown University found that test scores increased by 1% through the improvement of a classroom's physical environment.[6] In the design of a classroom, desk arrangements are essential to the decor and design of the classroom followed by seating arrangements for the students. Usually classroom desks are arranged in rows or columns, but there are many more ways to arrange the desks. For example, a circle can be made with the desks so that it is more of a group discussion. The desks can also be in a "U" shape for group discussions and easy access for the teacher. Another common principle is arrangement in "clusters" or small groups, which usually improves interaction and participation in (small) group-processes. Color is also a big asset to the classroom by relating the colors to the subjects learned in the classroom to help the students learn. Color also helps the atmosphere be fun and exciting, and helps visual stimulation for the students. A classroom in Ŭskŭdar University, Istanbul, Turkey The acoustics of the classroom are very often overlooked, but are an important part of the success of a child. Choosing only materials that cause sound to reverberate, such as tile floors and hard wall surfaces, greatly increases noise levels and can prove detrimental to learning. One study of hyperactive versus control groups of children found that white noise has no impact on either group, but that auditory stimulation such as distant conversations or music has a negative effect on both groups of students. Children with attention deficit disorder scored higher on tests when white noise was being pumped into the classroom than when music was played. The control group of children as well as the hyperactive group of children averaged the same test scores when there was no sound as when white noise was being played.[7] By utilizing soft surfaces, especially on the floor, the sounds within and outside of the classroom will be diminished, taking away from the distractions facing students and improving not just the test scores of hyperactive children, but those without attention deficit disorder as well. Although carpet is an obvious choice for sound absorption, it may not be suitable for high traffic areas like hallways. In such cases, other sound absorbing materials, such as cork, can be used. The use of sound absorbing ceiling tiles may also be a wise choice for areas where carpet cannot be used for practical purposes. A classroom in the University of Virginia's New Cabell Hall, featuring white, gray, yellow, and black as its dominant colors. Color theory refers to the effects color has on the human body. Red is said to increase both aggression and appetite, a poor combination for a school's interior. Yellow increases adrenaline levels and is also undesirable for a school setting. Blue, green, and brown create a relaxing and calming environment, which is a positive for the classroom.[8] However, blue also is associated with cold and sadness and elongates the sense of time, which would make a blue classroom tortuous for students (Vodvarka, 1999). Warm colors are often favored by students, making them more alert and increasing brain activity, which helps in increasing test scores. Cool colors had the opposite effect.[9] By balancing warm and cool colors, bright and subdued, a pleasing effect can be achieved that will reduce absenteeism in schools and keep the students focused on what the teacher is saying. Test scores go up when children are not in a stark white environment, which can feel sterile and cold.[10][11] Redesigned classroom with moveable furniture at Monterrey Institute of Technology and Higher Education, Mexico City, United States Classroom arrangement or the arrangement of furniture is an important aspect because students spend most of their time seated in the classroom. The furniture should be able to move and easy to arrange to allow students to sit in places that are best suited for their learning styles so they can focus on work.[12] Traditionally, classrooms have had one setup: straight rows of desks facing the front of the classroom. The row style allows teachers ample amount of space to walk around. This makes it easier for teachers to supervise the students work and catch any students that may be misbehaving, insuring that students stay focused. Studies have found that the row style also fosters less off topic talking causing the atmosphere to be more conducive to learning.[13] While the row style sounds ideal from a teacher's standpoint it can be damaging to the student's well-being. The row style of desk arrangement has been found to cause the students to withdraw.[14] An alternative to the traditional row style desk pavement is to arrange the desks in groups. Phil Beadle, a UK Secondary Teacher of the Year, believes that it is best to arrange the desks in groups of six desks if at all possible. This allows for the most use out of the desk arrangement as you have the ability to utilize groups of two, three, or six students without moving a single chair.[15] Beadle is not the only teacher to swear by group desk arrangement; studies have shown that the group desk placement setup produces a greater number of on task actions than any other form of desk placement.[14] The group setup does have one potentially serious negative side effect. Students sitting in group desk placements are more likely to misbehave when the teacher is not looking, like using iPads that are provided by the school, such as in the Cupertino Union School District. To avoid this the groups of desks should be arranged around the outside of the room giving the teacher plenty of room to walk around and supervise as well as providing room for kinesthetic activities that can be beneficial to the students learning.[15] The final popular desk arrangement is the circle/semicircle placement. This particular desk setup is growing in popularity due to the numerous positive outcomes it provides. The circle desk arrangement facilitates the flow of ideas by fostering positive group dynamics. When sitting in a circle it is easier for students to not only see who is talking, but to make eye contact with the speaker. Students sitting in a circle arrangement tend to feel more comfortable speaking up and asking questions.[13] This style of desk placement also makes it easier for teachers to control the class, preventing misbehaving and off task comments as it allows them to easily see all the students, and allows all the students to see the teacher.[16] Besides, the type of furniture may play an important role in the learning space. There is a relationship between the ergonomic characteristics of the educational furniture and the number of cognitive errors: the more ergonomic characteristics of the furniture, the less error. There is also an error percentage reduction using separated chair and desk.[17] Open air classroom for Maasai children in Tanzania Online learning technologies make it possible for learning to take place at any time, at any place, and at any pace that the learner desires. This is particularly important for adult students who may need to schedule their learning around work and parenting responsibilities.[18] According to the American Society for Training and Development, as of 2014, approximately 25% of employee training hours take place online rather than in a classroom.[19] However, critics argue that even the classroom space is full of distractions in the 21st century since even though access to the online world may be restricted by some institutions, students may find distractions in their physical vicinity and so tend to multitask and divide their attention without focusing on any one task at a time.[20] The traditional classroom has also been attacked by advocates of various forms of alternative education. Italian educator Maria Montessori wrote that "Stationary desks and chairs [are] proof that the principle of slavery still informs the school".[21] Low classroom air quality reduces learning.[22] Education portal Classroom pet Factory model school Learning environment ~ "Environment Rating Scales". Archived from the original on December 15, 2010. ~ Woolner, Pamela (2010). The Design of Learning Spaces. A&C Black, p. 35. ISBN 978-1855397743. ~ Mira, Ricardo García; Camaselle, José M; Martínez, José R (2003). Culture, Environmental Action, and Sustainability, p. 326. ISBN 978-1616762827. ~ DFE (1994). Passive Solar Schools - A Design Guide. HMSO, pp. 7–8. ISBN 978-0-11-270876-6 ~ "6 Benefits of School Furniture for Dynamic Learning Spaces". 2024-03-18. Retrieved 2024-04-01. ~ "The Value of Good Design" (PDF). Commission for Architecture and the Built Environment. 2002. B2. ~ Zentall, Sydney S.; Shaw, Jandra H. (December 1980). "Effects of classroom noise on performance and activity of second-grade hyperactive and control children". Journal of Educational Psychology, 72 (6): 830-840, doi:10.1037/0022-0663.72.6.830, PMID 7204739 ~ Dyck, James (2002). "The Built Environment's Effect on Learning: Applying Current Research", Montessori Life, 14 (1): 53 ~ Jago, Elizabeth; Tanner, Ken (April 1999). Influence of the School Facility on Student Achievement: Lighting; Color, archived from the original on 2012-07-16 ~ "Fielding, Randall (March 2006). "What They See Is What They Get: Ten Myths about Lighting and Color in Schools". Edutopia, 2 (2): 28-30 ~ Color Theory for Classrooms and Schools, National Institute of Building Sciences, archived from the original on 2017-05-27, retrieved 2013-05-07 ~ Rosenfeld, Lawrence (5 November 2009). "Setting the Stage for Learning". Theory into Practice. 16 (3): 167-173. doi:10.1080/00405847709542693. ~ a b Wannarka, Rachel; Ruhl, Kathy (May 2008). "Seating arrangements that promote positive academic and behavioural outcomes: a review of empirical research". Support for Learning. 23 (2): 89-93. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9604.2008.00375.x. SC2ID 11916658. ~ a b Rosenfield; Lambert; Black (1985). "Desk Arrangement Effects On Pupil Classroom Behavior". Journal of Educational Psychology. 77: 101-108. doi:10.1037/0022-0663.77.1.101. ~ a b Beadle, P. (2010). . How to Teach: The ultimate (and ultimately irreverent) look at what you should be doing in your classroom if you want to be the best teacher you can possibly be. Crown House Publishing. ~ Waters, Helena (2022-04-25). "12 Must-Have Teacher Desk Accessories Every Teacher Needs: Classroom Organization Tips". School Sparks. Retrieved 2022-05-14. ~ Jafari A, Arghami Sh, Kamali K, Zenozian S. Relationship Between Educational Furniture Design and Cognitive Error. In Congress of the International Ergonomics Association 2018 Aug 26 (pp. 649-656). Springer, Cham. ~ Chute, Eleanor (16 October 2007). Online courses increase in popularity, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, archived from the original on 30 June 2013, retrieved 7 May 2013 ~ Miller, Laurie (2014-11-08). "2014 State of the Industry Report: Spending on Employee Training Remains a Priority". Main. Retrieved 2015-01-17. ~ "Attention, and Other 21st-Century Social Media Literacies", er.educase.edu, Retrieved 2015-12-16. ~ Maria Montessori (1 September 2006). The Montessori Method, Cosmo, Inc., p. ix, ISBN 978-1-59605-943-6, retrieved 8 June 2013 ~ Sadrizadeh, Sasan; Yao, Runming; Yuan, Feng; Awbi, Bahm; Bahnlfeih, William; Bi, Yang; Cao, Guangyu; Croitoru, Cristiana; de Dear, Richard; Haghighat, Fariborz; Kumar, Prashant; Malayeri, Mojtaba; Nasiri, Fuzhan; Ruud, Mathilde; Sadeghian, Parastoo; Wargocki, Pawel; Xiong, Jing; Yu, Wei; Li, Baizhan (2022). "Indoor air quality and health in schools: A critical review for developing the roadmap for the future school environment" (PDF). Journal of Building Engineering. 57: 104908. doi:10.1016/j.jobe.2022.104908. Hutchison, David C. (2004). A Natural History of Place in Education. Teachers College Press. ISBN 9780807744697. Niemeyer, Daniel Charles (2003). Hard Facts on Smart Classroom Design: Ideas, Guidelines, and Layouts. Rowman & Littlefield. ISBN 9780810843592. Look up class room, classroom, schoolroom, or lecture room in Wiktionary, the free dictionary. Classroom Seating Psychology: How Classroom Benches Affect Learning [71] Media related to Classrooms at Wikimedia Commons ~ "3 Classroom Seating Psychology Solutions". 2024-03-06. Retrieved 2024-04-01. Retrieved from "