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ABSTRACT

In the fall of 1977 nearly three of every ten persons in the United States were directly involved in the educational process. This publication presents 197 tables and 15 figures breaking down statistical information on this educational activity. The subject matter includes such topics as enrollment patterns, teacher characteristics, school and school district information, retention rates, educational attainment levels, degrees earned, educational finance, educational achievement norms, adult and vocational education, federal programs, employment figures, international educational exchange, libraries, educational television, and research and development funding. Trends are analyzed briefly. (Author/PGD)

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Digest of Education Statistics 1977-78

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EA 010 709

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
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NATIONAL CENTER FOR EDUCATION STATISTICS

"The purpose of the Center shall be to collect and disseminate statistics and other data related to education in the United States and in other nations. The Center shall . . . collect, collate, and, from time to time, report full and complete statistics on the conditions of education in the United States, conduct and publish reports on specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics, . . . and review and report on education activities in foreign countries."--Section 406(b) of the General Education Provisions Act, as amended (20 U.S.C. 1221e-1).

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FOREWORD

The 1977 78 edition of the *Digest of Education Statistics* is the 16th in a series of annual publications initiated by this office in 1962. Its primary purpose is to provide an abstract of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the statistical surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects within the field of education statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, enrollments, teachers, graduates, educational attainment, finances, Federal funds for education, libraries, international education, and research and development.

The *Digest* is divided into six chapters. All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, College and University Education, Adult and Vocational Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, and Special Studies and Statistics Related to American Education. To qualify for inclusion in this publication, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. Series of data extending as far back as 1870 have been employed in many instances in order to give some historical perspective. The introduction supplements the tabular materials in chapters I through VI by providing a brief description of current trends in American education.

In addition to updating many of the statistics that have appeared in previous years, this edition of the *Digest* contains a number of innovations. Included among the new tables are the following. National Assessment of Educational Progress data concerning the social and political attitudes of 13- and 17-year-olds, the ages for compulsory school attendance in each State, trends in the verbal and mathematical scores on the Scholastic Aptitude Test, college dropout rates for the high school graduating class of 1972, trends in degrees conferred in the behavioral sciences, participation in and expenditures for the school lunch program, and the collections, personnel, and operating expenditures of public school libraries.

Numerous people have contributed in one way or another to the development of the *Digest*. In particular, the authors would like to acknowledge with gratitude the substantial contribution made by Leo Eiden and Rhonda Wiggins, who prepared and edited numerous materials for inclusion in this report. Albert R. Munse had the responsibility for the development of all materials for Chapter V, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities. Expert clerical assistance was provided by Yvette Rodgers, Imelda Hodge, and Melanie Bigelow.

In the past, the *Digest of Education Statistics* has proved useful to persons interested in the nature and scope of education in the United States and in particular to those individuals concerned with the formulation and conduct of educational policy. We trust that the readers of the 16th edition will find it just as valuable as its predecessors.

Mary A. Golladay, *Acting Director*
Division of Statistical Services

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INTRODUCTION

A STATISTICAL LOOK AT AMERICAN EDUCATION: 1977-78

In the fall of 1977, education was the primary activity of approximately 63.8 million Americans. Included in that total were an estimated 60.4 million students enrolled in our schools and colleges, 3.1 million teachers, and about 300,000 superintendents, principals, supervisors, and other instructional staff members. This means that in a Nation with 217 million people nearly 3 out of every 10 persons were directly involved in the educational process.

Total enrollment in elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities reached an all-time high of 61.3 million in the fall of 1975. For several years small decreases have occurred at the elementary school level, reflecting the fact that there are now fewer children 5 to 13 years of age than in the recent past. Enrollment in the high school grades peaked in the fall of 1976, but small increases at the college level are anticipated for several more years.

It is estimated that the following percentages of the school-age population were enrolled in school (excluding nursery school) in the fall of 1977. Of 5-year-olds (the usual kindergarten age), 90 percent, of 6- to 13-year-olds (grades 1 through 8), 99 percent, of 14- to 17-year-olds (grades 9 through 12), 94 percent, and of 18- to 24-year-olds (college age), 30 percent. These estimates are derived from data obtained in the annual fall surveys of the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, and reported in *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20.

Preliminary data that have just become available as the *Digest* goes to press indicate that nearly 11.4 million students were enrolled in colleges and universities in the fall of 1977. This is a new high for total enrollment in institutions of higher education. It represents an increase of about 3.2 percent over the 11.0 million college students enrolled the preceding fall.

Enrollment in the fall of 1977 in public and nonpublic schools at the secondary level (grades 9 through 12) is estimated at about 15.7 million. This is a decrease of less than 1 percent from the 15.8 million students enrolled a year earlier. All of the decrease is believed to have occurred in public schools, while enrollment in nonpublic schools is estimated at 1.4 million for both years.

Between the fall of 1976 and 1977, enrollment at the elementary school level (kindergarten through grade 8) declined by about 1.5 percent, from an estimated 33.8 to 33.3 million. Nonpublic school enrollment held steady at about 3.6 million, while public schools experienced a decrease estimated at 500,000 pupils.

School enrollment in the future will be significantly influenced by trends in the birth rate. Data from the National Center for Health Statistics, U.S. Public Health Service, show that the number of live births in this country attained an all-time high of 4.3 million in 1961. They then declined precipitously for more than a decade. From 1973 through 1976 the annual number of births was between 3.1 and 3.2 million, but the birth rate turned upward again in 1977. Based upon data for the first 7 months of the year, it appears that about 3.3 million children were born in 1977.

The latest projections of the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that there will be small annual reductions in elementary school enrollment for at least the next 5 years. These decreases are directly attributable to the expected decline during this period in the number of children aged 5 to 13. The small annual decreases in high school enrollment, which began in 1977, are expected to continue at least until the mid-1980's. Some further growth is anticipated for colleges and universities, with enrollment leveling off in the early 1980's. The college-age population (18- to 24-year-old age group) is expected to decline after 1981, and emerging trends in college attendance rates will determine what happens to higher education enrollment at that point. In recent years the increased attendance of women and part-time students has played a major role in the growth of college enrollment.

More than 2.4 million persons were employed as

classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools in the fall of 1977. This was quite similar to the number of persons teaching a year earlier. Only minimal changes occurred at the elementary and the secondary levels. The number of public school teachers in 1977 was estimated at 2,190,000, and about 250,000 were in nonpublic schools. Approximately 1,330,000 were teaching in elementary schools, and the remaining 1,110,000 were employed at the secondary level.

Overall, the trend in recent years has been for the number of public school teachers to grow at a faster rate than the number of pupils. The result is a continuing improvement in the pupil-teacher ratio. This fall there are about 20 pupils per teacher as compared with 23.7 pupils for each teacher 10 years ago. Moreover, a recent study by the National Education Association[1] indicates that public school teachers in the 1970's are better prepared academically than those who taught in previous decades. Only 1 percent of the teachers in 1976 did not have a bachelor's degree, as compared with 15 percent in 1961. In 1976 more than 37 percent of the teachers held a master's degree, compared with 23 percent 15 years earlier.

The average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools rose about 5.5 percent last year over the preceding year, bringing the average salary in 1976-77 to approximately $13,300. A further increase to about $14,100 is anticipated for the current school year. The average salary of the total professional instructional staff, including principals, supervisors, teachers, and other personnel, is somewhat larger the estimates for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are $13,850 and $14,650, respectively.

The number of instructional staff members in colleges and universities is continuing to grow, but at a slower rate than in the middle and late 1960's. The full-time and part time staff totaled about 680,000 in the fall of 1976, and the 1977 estimate is 700,000. The trend in recent years has been toward slightly larger classes (more students per teacher) at the higher education level.

The average salary of full time instructional faculty in institutions of higher education was about $17,500 for the 1976-77 academic year, an increase of 5.5 percent over the previous year. A further increase to about $18,500 is expected for the 1977-78 academic year.

[1] National Education Association, *Status of the American Public-School Teacher, 1975-76.*

More than 3.1 million persons a year graduated from high school in 1975, 1976, and 1977. An equally large number of students are expected to receive their high school diplomas in 1978. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate in the late 1950's and early 1960's as well as the tendency of most young Americans to remain in school at least until high school graduation. About 75 percent of the young people today finish high school, and about 45 percent (or about 60 percent of the high school graduates) can be expected to enter a degree-credit program in a college or university. If present trends continue, about 24 percent of the persons in their late teens today can be expected to earn a bachelor's degree, 7 percent, a master's degree, and more than 1 percent, a doctorate.

In a recent survey of the educational attainment of the population conducted in March of 1975[2], the Bureau of the Census found that the median number of school years completed by young people 20 and 21 years of age was 12.7 years. Persons 45 to 54 had completed 12.3 years, while senior citizens 75 years old and over had spent 8.6 years in school.

During the 1975-76 school year, the number of earned degrees conferred by colleges and universities was as follows. Bachelor's degrees, 926,000, first-professional degrees, 63,000, master's degrees, 312,000, and doctorates, 34,000. The number of degrees conferred at each level is expected to be somewhat higher in 1977-78. Overall, more degrees will be conferred in 1977-78 than in any previous year, and annual increases are anticipated through the early 1980's.

Expenditures for public and private education from kindergarten through graduate school are estimated at $131 billion for the 1976-77 school year, and preliminary estimates place the 1977-78 figure at about $142 billion. Elementary and secondary schools last year expended more than $85 billion, while institutions of higher education spent more than $45 billion. Public schools and colleges spent nearly $108 billion in 1976-77, compared to about $23 billion for nonpublic institutions.

Viewed in another context, the total expenditures for education during 1976-77 amounted to 7.7 percent of the gross national product (GNP). The percentage of the GNP spent for education has been rising during most of the past 30 years and now appears to have stabilized at a high level. The low point in modern times was reached in 1943-44, in the midst of World

[2] U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 295.

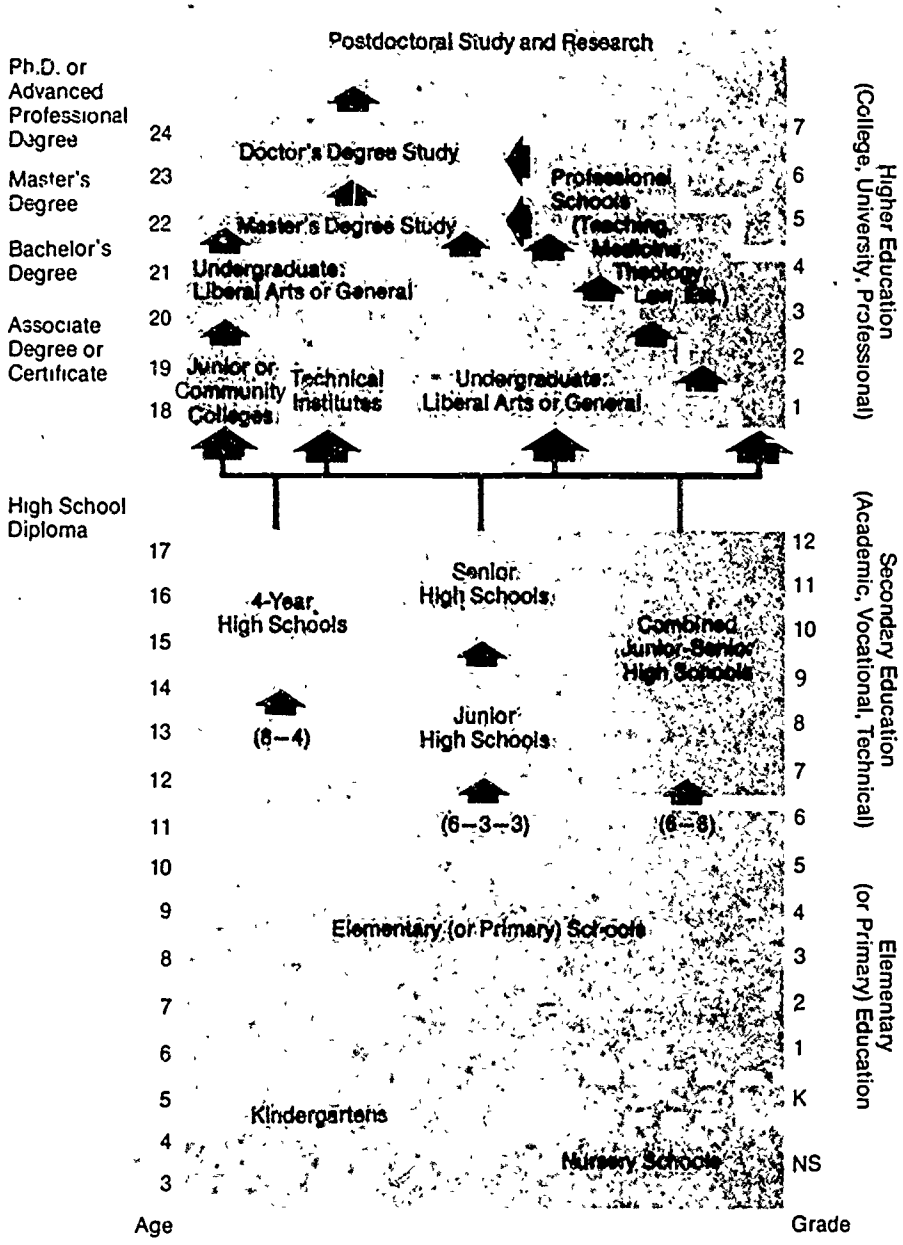
War II, when educational expenditures dropped to 1.8 percent of the GNP.

Nationally, the current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools was 2.8 times as large in 1975 76 as it was a decade earlier. The rise was from $537 per pupil in 1965-66 to $1,509 in 1975-76. The current expenditure per pupil in 1977-78 is expected to exceed $1,700. The largest item in the school budget is teachers' salaries, and expenditure increases in recent years reflect the efforts of local school systems to provide more adequate compensation for their instructional staff. The rise in expenditures would be much smaller, of course, if allowance were made for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

The role of the Federal Government in providing support to education at all levels has grown very substantially during the past decade. Whereas Federal grants amounted to $5.2 billion in fiscal year 1966, in 1976 they reached approximately $19.1 billion. Grants to elementary and secondary education increased from $2.0 billion to about $4.8 billion during the decade, while grants to higher education went from $2.3 billion to $9.6 billion. The largest percentage increase, however, was in grants for vocational-technical and continuing education, which rose from $923 million in 1966 to about $4.7 billion in 1976. This amounted to about a fivefold increase during the 10-year period. The increased support for vocational education reflects the widely held view that more students should be prepared for useful employment as part of their formal education.

In summary, there are a number of recent developments in American education that enable one to view the future with cautious optimism. Young people today spend more years in school than their parents and grandparents did. Most of them graduate from high school, and many go on to some form of postsecondary education. There is an increased emphasis upon education for a career. In public elementary and secondary schools, there are fewer pupils per teacher than in earlier years, and the teachers tend to be better paid than their predecessors. Efforts to support education (both in actual dollars and as a percentage of the gross national product) have reached new peaks. Thus it appears that some progress is being made.

Figure 1.—The structure of education in the United States



NOTE.—Adult education programs, while not separately delineated above, may provide instruction at the elementary, secondary, or higher education level.

CHAPTER I

ALL LEVELS OF EDUCATION

The purpose of this chapter is to provide a broad overview of education in the United States from prekindergarten through graduate school. It brings together materials from elementary, secondary, and higher education to present a composite picture of the American educational system. It contains tables which show the total number of persons enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total receipts and expenditures for education at all levels. Statistics on educational attainment, on illiteracy, and on school retention rates are also included. The final tables in this chapter were derived from the National Assessment of Educational Progress. They provide summary data on the achievements of 9-year olds, 13-year-olds, 17 year olds, and young adults in a variety of areas, including science, writing, citizenship, reading, literature, music, social studies, and mathematics.

Figure 1 provides a graphic presentation of the structure of education in the United States. The right side of the chart indicates the three levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher), the left gives the approximate age of persons at each level. As the chart indicates, pupils ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, followed by 4 to 6 years of high school. The entire 12 year program is normally completed at age 17 or 18 years.

High school graduates may enter a junior college, a technical institution, a 4-year college or university, or a professional school. A junior college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college program and a broad selection of terminal-vocational courses. Academic courses completed at a junior college are transferable for credit to 4-year colleges and universities. A technical institute offers postsecondary technical training not leading to a bachelor's or higher degree.

An associate degree requires at least 2 years of college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally can be earned in 4 years. At least 1 year beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires a minimum of 3 or 4 years beyond the baccalaureate.

Professional schools differ widely in requirements for admission and in length of programs. Medical students, for example, must complete at least 3 years of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Engineering students, on the other hand, can enter an engineering school immediately upon completion of a secondary school program.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the annual and biennial surveys of the National Center for Education Statistics. When necessary, these survey data have been supplemented by estimates prepared especially for this volume in order to make the tables as useful as possible. In addition, substantial contributions have been made by statistics received from other agencies, both governmental and nongovernmental, as indicated in the source notes in the appropriate tables. The data obtained from the Bureau of the Census surveys of educational attainment, governmental finances, and school enrollment by age, race, and sex are worthy of special mention for the valuable information they provide.

Table 1. Estimated enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, fall 1976 and fall 1977[1]

[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	60,647	60,360
Public	53,228	52,864
Nonpublic	7,419	7,496
Kindergarten-grade 12 (regular and other schools)[2]	49,635	49,000
Regular public schools	44,335	43,700
Regular nonpublic schools	5,000	5,000
Other public schools	240	240
Other nonpublic schools	60	60
Kindergarten-grade 8 (regular and other schools)[2]	33,812	33,300
Regular public schools	30,012	29,500
Regular nonpublic schools	3,600	3,600
Other public schools	175	175
Other nonpublic schools	25	25
Grades 9-12 (regular and other schools)[2]	15,823	15,700
Regular public schools	14,323	14,200
Regular nonpublic schools	1,400	1,400
Other public schools	65	65
Other nonpublic schools	35	35
Higher education (total degree-credit and non-degree-credit enrollment in universities, colleges, professional schools, teachers colleges, and junior colleges)	11,012	[3] 11,360
Public	8,653	[3] 8,924
Nonpublic	2,359	[3] 2,436

[1] The 1976 figures for regular nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools, and all 1977 figures, are estimates. The data are derived from changes in the school-age and college-age population combined with long-range trends in school enrollment rates. The estimates for public elementary and secondary schools are subject to less fluctuation than those for nonpublic elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education.

[2] "Regular" schools include schools which are a part of State and local schools systems and also most nonprofit-making nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, both church affiliated and nonsectarian. "Other" schools include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on military posts and other Federal installations.

[3] Preliminary estimate.

NOTE.—Fall enrollment is usually smaller than school-year enrollment, since the later is a cumulative figure that includes students who enroll at any time during the year.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976,* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 2. Enrollment in educational institutions, by type of control, level of instruction, and type of school: United States, fall 1975

Level of instruction and type of school	All schools	Publicly controlled schools	Privately controlled schools
1	2	3	4
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	59,816,660	52,451,001	7,365,659
Elementary and secondary	50,085,229	45,025,229	5,060,000
Kindergarten-grade 8	34,281,131	30,656,131	3,625,000
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	15,804,098	14,369,098	1,435,000
Higher education	9,731,431	7,425,772	2,305,659
Elementary and secondary education:			
Kindergarten	3,163,611	2,961,611	202,000
Regular[1]	3,144,757	2,944,757	[2] 200,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[2]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[2]	6,000	5,000	1,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	2,697	2,697	...
Federal schools on Federal installations	4,157	4,157	...
Grades 1-8	31,117,520	27,694,520	3,423,000
Regular[1]	30,941,830	27,541,830	[2] 3,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[2]	40,000	32,000	8,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[2]	83,000	68,000	15,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	29,437	29,437	---
Federal schools on Federal installations	23,253	23,253	---
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	15,804,098	14,369,098	1,435,000
Regular[1]	15,704,359	14,304,359	[2] 1,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education[2]	45,000	20,000	25,000
Residential schools for exceptional children[2]	41,000	31,000	10,000
Federal schools for Indians[3]	10,894	10,894	---
Federal schools on Federal installations	2,845	2,845	---
Higher education:			
Degree-credit enrollment	9,731,431	7,425,772	2,305,659
Undergraduate	7,178,985	5,570,234	1,608,751
First-professional	242,267	102,797	139,470
Graduate	1,263,137	905,679	357,458
Unclassified	1,047,042	847,062	199,980

[1] Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church-affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes pupils enrolled at any time during the school year 1975-76.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1975; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975;* and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education,* fiscal year 1976.

Table 3.--Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of school: United States, 1899-1900 to fall 1975

Level of instruction and type of school	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	Fall 1969	Fall 1975
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	17,198,841	19,999,148	24,061,778	29,652,377	29,751,203	31,319,271	45,227,620	58,565,766	59,816,660
Elementary and secondary	16,961,249	19,643,933	23,463,898	28,551,640	28,257,000	28,660,250	42,012,076	51,429,691	50,085,229
Kindergarten-grade 8	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	32,412,266	37,011,390	34,281,131
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	[1]4,418,301	15,804,098
Higher education	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	[2]9,731,431
Elementary and secondary:									
Kindergarten	225,394	346,189	510,949	786,463	660,909	1,175,312	2,293,492	2,821,213	3,163,611
Public[3]	131,657	[4]293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,922,712	2,601,242	2,944,757
Nonpublic[3]	93,737	[4]52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	[5]133,000	[5]354,000	[6]200,000	[6]200,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	[8]5,851	[6]6,000	[6]6,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	(7)	(7)	(7)	[9]5,164	5,777	[10]4,459	[6]4,800	[6]7,000	[6]6,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	3,400	3,144	3,650	3,987	4,871	2,697
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	2,142	[6]2,100	4,157
Grades 1-8	16,036,452	18,182,346	20,452,773	22,953,377	20,466,112	21,031,929	30,118,774	34,190,177	31,117,520
Public[3]	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	25,679,190	29,995,626	27,541,830
Nonpublic[3]	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	[5]2,574,777	[5]4,285,696	[6]4,000,000	[6]3,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	59,547	35,682	[8]50,903	[6]41,000	[6]40,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	37,062	71,307	[11]99,234	[9]124,153	55,954	[10]48,894	[6]59,400	[6]87,000	[6]83,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	18,644	17,222	19,973	24,522	33,851	29,437
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	19,063	[6]32,700	23,253
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	9,599,810	14,418,301	15,804,098
Public[3]	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	8,484,869	13,021,710	14,304,359
Nonpublic[3]	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	[5]672,362	[5]1,035,247	[6]1,300,000	[6]1,400,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	[8]43,209	[6]44,000	[6]45,000
Residential schools for exceptional children	3,500	4,005	[11]4,500	[9]4,388	9,727	[10]9,784	[6]23,800	[6]37,000	[6]41,000
Federal schools for Indians	(7)	(7)	(7)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,685	12,191	10,894
Federal schools on Federal installations	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	1,000	[6]3,400	2,845
Higher education:									
Resident degree-credit enrollment	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[1]3,215,544	7,136,075	[2]9,731,431
Publicly controlled	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	[1]1,831,782	5,111,837	[2]7,425,772
Privately controlled	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	[1]1,383,762	2,024,238	[2]2,305,659

[1] Data for first term of the academic year.
[2] Includes resident and extension students.
[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.
[4] Data for 1911-12.
[5] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[6] Estimated.
[7] Data not available.
[8] Data for 1957-58.
[9] Data for 1926-27.
[10] Data for 1945-46.
[11] Data for 1917-18.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* academic year and fall reports on enrollment in institutions of higher education; and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. (3) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education.*

Table 4.--Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school,[1] by race, sex, and age: United States, October 1976

Sex and age	All races	White	Black	Spanish origin[2]
1	2	3	4	5
BOTH SEXES				
Total, 3 to 34 years	53.1	52.3	57.9	51.8
3 and 4 years	31.3	30.4	34.5	22.2
5 and 6 years	95.5	95.8	94.0	95.0
7 to 9 years	99.2	99.1	99.3	97.5
10 to 13 years	99.2	99.2	98.8	99.1
14 and 15 years	98.2	98.1	99.0	95.4
16 and 17 years	89.1	89.1	89.0	81.3
18 and 19 years	46.2	45.4	50.4	45.2
20 and 21 years	32.0	32.5	28.2	24.0
22 to 24 years	17.1	17.0	16.4	14.8
25 to 29 years	10.0	10.0	9.4	7.9
30 to 34 years	6.0	5.7	8.1	4.0
MALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	55.1	54.2	61.1	55.0
3 and 4 years	30.9	29.9	36.3	22.1
5 and 6 years	95.6	95.8	94.4	94.6
7 to 9 years	98.9	98.8	99.5	97.4
10 to 13 years	99.1	99.1	98.8	98.5
14 and 15 years	98.6	98.5	99.5	97.3
16 and 17 years	90.5	90.6	90.9	85.5
18 and 19 years	48.2	46.9	54.9	46.3
20 and 21 years	33.6	34.2	28.0	27.1
22 to 24 years	20.7	20.4	18.7	18.6
25 to 29 years	13.0	12.9	11.0	11.4
30 to 34 years	6.8	6.5	8.8	3.6
FEMALE				
Total, 3 to 34 years	51.0	50.4	55.0	48.8
3 and 4 years	31.6	31.0	32.6	22.3
5 and 6 years	95.5	95.8	93.6	95.5
7 to 9 years	99.4	99.5	99.1	97.6
10 to 13 years	99.3	99.3	98.8	99.7
14 and 15 years	97.8	97.6	98.4	93.8
16 and 17 years	87.7	87.7	87.0	77.6
18 and 19 years	44.4	44.0	46.4	44.2
20 and 21 years	30.6	30.9	28.4	21.4
22 to 24 years	13.8	13.7	14.5	12.1
25 to 29 years	7.3	7.1	8.1	4.8
30 to 34 years	5.2	4.8	7.6	2.7

[1] Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private school in the regular school system. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. Enrollments in "special" schools, such as trade schools or business colleges, are not included.

[2] Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

NOTE.--Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 309.

Table 5.--Percent of the population 5 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age: United States, October 1947 to October 1976

Year	Total, 5 to 34 years	5 years[1]	6 years[1]	7 to 9 years	10 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1947	42.3	53.4	96.2	98.4	98.6	91.6	67.6	24.3	10.2	3.0	1.0
1948	43.1	55.0	96.2	98.3	98.0	92.7	71.2	26.9	9.7	2.6	.9
1949	43.9	55.1	96.2	98.5	98.7	93.5	69.5	25.3	9.2	3.8	1.1
1950	44.2	51.8	97.0	98.9	98.6	94.7	71.3	29.4	9.0	3.0	.9
1951	45.4	53.8	96.0	99.0	99.2	94.8	75.1	26.3	8.3	2.5	.7
1952	46.8	57.8	96.8	98.7	98.9	96.2	73.4	28.7	9.5	2.6	1.2
1953	48.8	58.4	97.7	99.4	99.4	96.5	74.7	31.2	11.1	2.9	1.7
1954	50.0	57.7	96.8	99.2	99.5	95.8	78.0	32.4	11.2	4.1	1.5
1955	50.8	58.1	98.2	99.2	99.2	95.9	77.4	31.5	11.1	4.2	1.6
1956	52.3	58.9	97.0	99.4	99.2	96.9	78.4	35.4	12.8	5.1	1.9
1957	53.6	60.2	97.4	99.5	99.5	97.1	80.5	34.9	14.0	5.5	1.8
1958	54.8	63.8	97.3	99.5	99.5	96.9	80.6	37.6	13.4	5.7	2.2
1959	55.5	62.9	97.5	99.4	99.4	97.5	82.9	36.8	12.7	5.1	2.2
1960	56.4	63.7	98.0	99.6	99.5	97.8	82.6	38.4	13.1	4.9	2.4
1961	55.8	66.3	97.4	99.4	99.3	97.6	83.6	38.0	13.7	4.4	2.0
1962	57.8	66.8	97.9	99.2	99.3	98.0	84.3	41.8	15.6	5.0	2.6
1963	58.5	67.8	97.4	99.4	99.3	98.4	87.1	40.9	17.3	4.9	2.5
1964	58.7	68.5	98.2	99.0	99.0	98.6	87.7	41.6	16.8	5.2	2.6
1965	59.7	70.1	98.7	99.3	99.4	98.9	87.4	46.3	19.0	6.1	3.2
1966	60.0	72.8	97.6	99.3	99.3	98.6	88.5	47.2	19.9	6.5	2.7
1967	60.2	75.0	98.4	99.4	99.1	98.2	88.8	47.6	22.0	6.6	4.0
1968	60.0	74.9	98.3	99.1	99.1	98.0	90.2	50.4	21.4	7.0	3.9
1969	60.0	76.2	98.2	99.3	99.1	98.1	89.7	50.2	23.0	7.9	4.8
1970	58.9	77.7	98.4	99.3	99.2	98.1	90.0	47.7	21.5	7.5	4.2
1971	58.5	82.5	98.4	99.1	99.2	98.6	90.2	49.2	21.9	8.0	4.9
1972	56.8	83.5	98.1	99.0	99.3	97.6	88.9	46.3	21.6	8.6	4.6
1973	55.4	84.1	98.5	99.1	99.2	97.5	88.3	42.9	20.8	8.5	4.5
1974	55.2	87.0	98.7	99.1	99.5	97.9	87.9	43.1	21.4	9.6	5.7
1975	55.0	87.2	99.0	99.3	99.3	98.2	89.0	46.9	22.4	10.1	6.6
1976	54.2	89.6	98.7	99.2	99.2	98.2	89.1	46.2	23.3	10.0	6.0

[1] Includes children enrolled in kindergarten, but excludes those enrolled in nursery schools.

NOTE.--Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20. (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Preprimary Enrollment*.

Table 6.—Percent of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age and by State: Spring 1970

State	Percent enrolled, by age									
	Total, 3 to 34 years	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States	54.3	12.5	72.4	97.3	95.9	89.3	56.6	30.7	14.6	6.1
Alabama	51.7	9.6	51.0	95.8	93.7	84.7	54.6	25.9	11.3	4.1
Alaska	46.9	13.9	77.2	96.9	95.3	86.0	39.0	9.7	6.8	5.2
Arizona	55.7	13.7	70.5	96.7	94.3	86.5	56.7	32.0	17.8	9.1
Arkansas	51.0	6.2	44.4	95.5	94.1	84.7	51.9	27.3	10.3	3.5
California	55.4	20.3	83.6	97.9	96.9	91.9	55.9	30.9	19.9	10.0
Colorado	55.6	16.1	78.0	97.9	97.3	91	60.3	33.5	16.8	7.6
Connecticut	57.3	19.0	87.3	98.4	98.0	92.7	65.0	37.3	15.5	6.5
Delaware	54.4	15.9	78.5	97.6	98.7	90.7	55.8	25.6	10.5	5.7
District of Columbia	50.8	25.7	81.5	96.9	95.4	87.3	59.9	34.6	18.7	9.3
Florida	54.1	19.1	73.3	97.0	94.4	86.4	54.0	27.0	13.3	6.0
Georgia	48.9	11.2	59.9	96.0	93.6	81.7	47.2	21.6	9.9	3.9
Hawaii	52.4	24.5	87.4	96.7	95.8	90.8	53.1	22.4	13.6	6.5
Idaho	55.6	5.3	56.7	96.7	95.3	91.6	63.5	32.0	16.1	5.7
Illinois	55.2	12.4	80.5	97.7	96.9	90.3	56.6	32.2	15.0	6.0
Indiana	54.0	8.6	70.5	97.6	96.8	88.2	55.3	30.9	13.4	5.2
Iowa	56.4	7.4	73.7	97.1	95.3	91.3	62.2	37.1	14.3	4.9
Kansas	55.7	11.3	74.1	97.5	96.3	90.7	60.8	34.2	16.3	6.3
Kentucky	49.5	5.9	52.3	95.6	93.2	79.7	44.9	23.5	11.3	4.2
Louisiana	53.3	11.0	65.7	96.1	93.3	85.3	50.9	25.8	11.4	4.3
Maine	54.8	8.0	74.1	96.5	94.4	90.6	60.5	31.1	10.5	3.5
Maryland	54.0	15.8	79.9	97.8	96.8	89.3	53.4	28.2	13.5	6.8
Massachusetts	56.7	14.0	77.5	98.3	97.5	91.7	63.9	39.9	17.9	7.5
Michigan	56.7	10.2	81.6	98.0	97.4	90.9	56.9	32.2	15.7	6.7
Minnesota	57.2	8.5	73.2	98.2	97.5	95.1	62.6	36.9	15.5	5.5
Mississippi	53.8	13.2	60.4	94.7	92.3	83.3	54.6	27.4	10.6	3.6
Missouri	54.3	10.1	74.1	97.1	95.6	87.6	54.2	31.0	14.1	5.8
Montana	57.1	5.6	59.4	97.5	96.8	92.4	63.7	36.7	17.9	5.8
Nebraska	57.3	10.1	77.4	97.4	95.8	92.5	64.0	38.8	17.2	5.8
Nevada	50.0	10.7	79.4	96.7	97.4	89.2	45.7	17.6	9.5	4.6
New Hampshire	52.8	8.0	68.1	96.5	95.3	87.2	60.3	34.6	12.2	4.4
New Jersey	55.5	14.2	81.1	98.1	97.1	92.1	58.0	30.8	13.1	5.8
New Mexico	56.0	10.2	63.1	96.6	94.9	88.8	56.8	27.5	5.8	7.5
New York	54.6	15.0	81.8	97.4	96.6	91.1	61.4	34.5	15.6	6.3
North Carolina	49.0	9.8	52.0	95.8	94.2	83.5	49.8	23.9	9.6	3.4
North Dakota	57.7	4.3	58.0	97.0	95.9	92.9	68.3	38.4	15.4	5.4
Ohio	54.8	9.5	73.4	97.8	97.0	91.6	57.0	31.1	13.6	4.9
Oklahoma	54.1	11.0	70.6	96.9	95.2	89.6	57.1	31.8	14.8	6.0
Oregon	56.2	11.3	66.5	97.7	97.2	92.8	61.7	37.0	19.3	7.9
Pennsylvania	55.4	10.7	78.7	97.6	96.7	91.4	55.3	31.7	12.8	5.1
Rhode Island	53.5	14.3	82.3	97.9	96.4	87.7	57.9	27.8	12.2	6.5
South Carolina	49.5	8.7	53.3	95.7	93.3	82.7	48.4	20.6	7.5	3.1
South Dakota	60.0	7.1	72.6	97.5	95.4	92.6	66.6	40.2	16.7	4.7
Tennessee	49.9	8.8	54.7	95.5	92.4	83.0	48.9	27.6	12.9	4.3
Texas	52.1	11.6	54.9	96.5	94.6	86.7	56.1	28.7	13.9	5.5
Utah	61.0	10.2	77.6	97.9	97.3	94.3	67.7	43.3	32.9	12.6
Vermont	54.6	8.9	69.0	96.7	94.9	90.1	64.4	40.9	12.8	3.9
Virginia	49.8	11.4	57.5	96.9	95.2	86.9	53.5	23.1	10.6	4.9
Washington	55.3	13.6	76.4	98.[illegible]	96.7	92.1	60.1	31.1	16.4	7.2
West Virginia	51.4	3.9	45.0	95.2	92.7	83.8	53.7	30.2	11.5	4.0
Wisconsin	57.5	9.1	76.8	98.3	97.1	94.0	61.6	36.3	15.9	5.5
Wyoming	55.6	5.9	67.1	97.2	95.7	91.4	61.1	33.4	15.8	6.3

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population. 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)–C1.

Table 7.--Number of teachers[1] in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members[2] in institutions of higher education, by sex: United States, 1929-30 to 1973-74

Level of institution, by type of school	1929-30		1939-40		1949-50		1959-60		1969-70		1973-74	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All levels	216,275	818,758	298,331	799,752	367,496	868,082	657,706	1,173,550	1,140,660	1,669,243	1,239,618	1,795,430
Elementary and secondary schools	154,983	795,178	212,084	769,182	221,635	823,590	430,436	1,119,314	715,660	1,548,243	792,118	1,643,930
Elementary schools (including kindergartens)[3]	68,705	633,819	70,187	569,860	58,407	607,258	124,566	828,865	191,024	1,080,443	215,123	1,131,857
Public	67,239	573,718	67,140	508,060	52,925	536,653	117,616	716,156	176,124	950,343	197,423	978,557
Nonpublic	[4]1,466	[4]60,101	3,047	61,800	[5]5,482	[5]70,605	[5]6,950	[5]112,709	[5]14,900	[5]130,100	[6]17,700	[6]153,300
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools)[3]	82,689	152,405	138,384	192,023	158,536	207,741	299,239	277,921	516,776	454,010	569,145	498,323
Public	74,532	138,774	126,837	173,440	142,043	182,050	275,054	246,132	480,076	416,710	525,445	454,023
Nonpublic	[6]8,157	[4]13,631	11,547	18,583	[5]16,493	[5]25,691	[5]24,185	[5]31,789	[5]36,700	[5]37,300	[6]43,700	[6]44,300
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:												
Subcollegiate departments of colleges	1,564	1,251	1,968	1,753	3,031	2,785	3,973	5,739	[5]3,000	[5]3,800	[5]3,000	[5]3,800
Publicly controlled	339	246	524	369	1,447	1,651	2,222	3,935	[5]1,700	[5]2,600	[5]1,700	[5]2,600
Privately controlled	1,225	1,005	1,444	1,384	1,584	1,134	1,751	1,804	[5]1,300	[5]1,200	[5]1,300	[5]1,200
Residential schools for exceptional children	[7]1,578	[7]6,571	[8]1,107	[8]4,599	[9]1,148	[9]4,771	[5]1,900	[5]5,600	[5]3,800	[5]8,400	[5]3,800	[5]8,400
Federal schools for Indians	447	1,132	438	947	[8]513	[8]1,035	[8]758	[8]1,189	[8]1,060	[8]1,590	[5]1,050	[5]1,550
Institutions of higher education[10]	61,292	23,580	86,247	30,570	145,861	44,492	227,270	54,236	[5]425,000	[5]121,000	[6]447,500	[6]151,500
Publicly controlled	25,401	12,904	35,702	14,311	66,462	21,245	116,836	27,705	[5]272,100	[5]79,900	[6]316,800	[6]110,200
Privately controlled	35,891	10,676	50,545	16,259	79,399	23,247	110,434	26,531	[5]152,900	[5]41,100	[6]130,700	[6]41,300

[1] Includes librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; excludes supervisors and principals.

[2] Includes faculty for resident instruction in degree-credit courses, excludes faculty engaged in administration, research, extension work, etc.

[3] Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

[4] Data for 1927-28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] This estimate has been revised since originally published.

[7] Data for 1926-27.

[8] Distribution by sex estimated.

[9] Data for 1945-46.

[10] Beginning in 1959-60, data are for the first term of the academic year.

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Statistics of State School Systems, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education*, and unpublished data.

Table 8.--Estimated number of classroom teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and total instructional staff for resident courses in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1976 and fall 1977[1]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1976	Fall 1977
1	2	3
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	3,140,000	3,140,000
Public	2,710,000	2,700,000
Nonpublic	430,000	440,000
Elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	2,460,000	2,440,000
Public	2,210,000	2,190,000
Nonpublic	250,000	250,000
Elementary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,340,000	1,330,000
Public	1,180,000	1,170,000
Nonpublic	160,000	160,000
Secondary classroom teachers in regular and other schools[2]	1,120,000	1,110,000
Public	1,030,000	1,020,000
Nonpublic	90,000	90,000
Higher education instructional staff for resident courses[3]	680,000	700,000
Public	500,000	510,000
Nonpublic	180,000	190,000

[1] The 1976 figures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools and for institutions of higher education, and all 1977 figures, are estimates. Data for nonpublic elementary and secondary schools are not as complete as those for public schools; consequently, the estimates for nonpublic schools are not as reliable as those for public schools or for higher education. The estimates are derived from expected enrollment changes combined with the long-range trend in pupil-teacher ratios.

[2] The figures include elementary and secondary classroom teachers in regular public and nonpublic schools and other schools, such as Federal schools for Indians, federally operated schools on posts, subcollegiate departments of colleges, and residential schools for exceptional children. For 1976 and 1977, the numbers of such teachers are estimated as 12,000 in public and 2,000 in nonpublic elementary schools; 4,000 in public and 3,000 in nonpublic secondary schools. Teachers are reported in terms of full-time equivalents.

[3] Includes full-time and part-time staff with rank of instructor or above and junior staff, such as graduate assistants, for instruction in resident courses.

SOURCES: Surveys and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 9.–Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools, by level and control and by State: 1975-76

State or other area	Public school systems					Nonpublic schools[1]		Institutions of higher education[2]	
	School districts	Schools with elementary grades only	Schools with secondary grades only[3]	Combined elementary-secondary schools	Special education schools for the handicapped	Elementary	Secondary	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	16,376	61,704	23,792	1,533	1,563	14,372	3,770	1,442	1,584
Alabama	126	511	301	519	---	197	76	34	22
Alaska	31	237	97	45	6	13	8	7	2
Arizona	245	637	214	1	10	100	28	17	5
Arkansas	385	725	460	---	2	58	14	16	13
California	1,045	5,515	1,529	5	332	1,234	333	131	116
Colorado	181	820	426	---	22	151	38	27	12
Connecticut	175	871	233	---	---	259	95	22	24
Delaware	26	137	52	---	12	43	15	6	4
District of Columbia	1	132	53	---	12	49	33	3	15
Florida	67	1,431	458	55	44	354	116	37	37
Georgia	188	1,290	434	46	---	94	49	33	33
Hawaii	1	161	51	8	5	60	14	9	3
Idaho	115	355	193	10	2	38	8	6	3
Illinois	1,034	3,232	1,274	7	108	1,053	172	60	87
Indiana	305	1,547	510	26	66	373	51	23	41
Iowa	450	1,166	709	---	28	254	46	24	39
Kansas	308	1,148	514	---	10	144	32	29	23
Kentucky	182	1,058	342	---	9	217	48	9	29
Louisiana	66	886	379	156	53	322	105	19	11
Maine	283	683	142	10	---	71	36	10	15
Maryland	24	991	317	20	18	266	95	30	22
Massachusetts	402	1,899	518	(4)	159	477	193	34	85
Michigan	587	2,860	1,100	21	81	700	170	45	48
Minnesota	440	1,123	620	8	---	401	61	31	35
Mississippi	150	639	430	---	---	166	123	27	18
Missouri	567	1,539	749	---	---	432	89	27	54
Montana	627	620	196	---	---	49	14	9	3
Nebraska	1,204	1,407	397	---	---	181	45	17	13
Nevada	17	158	80	16	9	16	3	5	1
New Hampshire	168	379	96	---	---	81	32	10	14
New Jersey	610	1,973	436	---	68	604	163	30	34
New Mexico	88	425	185	2	23	64	19	14	3
New York	757	3,062	1,161	117	88	1,476	420	84	201
North Carolina	148	1,445	476	106	28	142	53	72	42
North Dakota	361	458	307	---	---	46	12	11	4
Ohio	617	3,134	1,026	2	21	703	149	59	70
Oklahoma	630	1,173	714	---	2	45	12	29	15
Oregon	334	949	333	3	---	120	33	21	22
Pennsylvania	505	2,957	1,016	201	---	1,217	267	62	113
Rhode Island	40	279	64	1	11	108	30	3	10
South Carolina	92	794	342	---	29	128	30	31	24
South Dakota	231	600	225	---	2	75	18	7	10
Tennessee	147	1,261	307	56	86	118	38	23	44
Texas	1,127	3,213	2,070	---	44	475	126	90	55
Utah	40	376	159	---	23	23	5	9	5
Vermont	274	327	61	11	3	38	19	6	17
Virginia	141	1,245	458	50	33	206	80	39	34
Washington	304	1,090	529	20	50	191	53	33	14
West Virginia	55	907	347	---	46	43	15	16	12
Wisconsin	435	1,636	617	---	10	682	85	30	28
Wyoming	50	243	85	16	8	15	1	8	0
U.S Service Schools	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	8	0
Outlying areas:									
American Samoa	1	25	4	---	1	(4)	(4)	1	0
Canal Zone	1	15	5	---	---	(4)	(4)	1	0
Guam	1	27	9	---	1	(4)	(4)	1	0
Puerto Rico	1	1,333	293	4	254	(4)	(4)	7	17
Virgin Islands	1	26	5	2	---	(4)	(4)	1	0

[1] Data for 1970-71.

[2] In this tabulation, a branch campus is counted as a separate institution. If branch campuses were not counted as separate institutions but were considered to be a part of the parent institution, the U.S. totals would be as follows: public, 1,219, private, 1,546.

[3] Includes junior high schools, senior high schools, junior senior high schools, and vocational/technical high schools.

[4] Data not available.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976 Education Directory, 1975-76: Colleges and Universities,* and unpublished data from the survey of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970-71.

SCHOOL RETENTION RATES

The number of persons graduating from high school in the United States reached an all-time high of approximately 3,150,000 in 1976. The size of this graduating class reflects the high birth rate in the late 1950's, as well as the tendency for most young Americans to remain in school at least until high-school graduation. A new computation of school retention rates by the National Center for Education Statistics indicates that about three-fourths of the young people today are earning high-school diplomas. While this proportion has remained relatively constant over the past decade, the present graduation rate compares favorably with that in the early 1930s, when only about one-third of the pupils completed the 12th grade, and in the early 1950s, when slightly more than one-half graduated from high school.

As the accompanying chart indicates, about 98 percent of the 5th graders in the fall of 1968 reached the 9th grade, 87 percent got as far as the 11th grade, and 75 percent received a high-school diploma in 1976. Currently about 47 percent of young adults enter a program of study in a college or university leading toward a bachelor's degree, and 24 percent (or slightly over one-half of those who enter college) can be expected to complete a 4-year program and earn a bachelor's degree.

The National Center for Education Statistics bases its school retention rates on fifth-grade enrollment because the large number of children who spend more than 1 year in the same grade in the early elementary grades tends to inflate the enrollment figures for those grades. Thus, fifth-grade enrollment is regarded as a better measure of the number of new first-grade students 4 years earlier than is total first-grade enrollment for the same year. Compulsory-attendance laws keep virtually all children in school at least until the fifth grade.

Retention rates are based upon enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. The data on high-school graduates include all graduates of regular day-school programs but exclude persons granted high-school-equivalency certificates and those graduated from trade and vocational schools that are not a part of the regular school system. The computations include all college students, full time and part time, who are enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

Figure 2.--Estimated retention rates, fifth grade through college graduation: United States, 1968-1980

For every 10 pupils in the 5th grade in fall 1968

9.8 entered the 9th grade in fall 1972

8.7 entered the 11th grade in fall 1974

7.5 graduated from high school in 1976

4.7 entered college in fall 1976

2.4 are likely to earn bachelor's degrees in 1980

SOURCE: See table 10.

Table 10.-Estimated retention rates,[1] 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States, 1924-32 to 1968-76

School year pupils entered 5th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduation		First-time college students
	5th grade	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	Number	Year of graduation	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1924-25	1,000	911	798	741	612	470	384	344	302	1932	118
1926-27	1,000	919	824	754	677	552	453	400	333	1934	129
1928-29	1,000	939	847	805	736	624	498	432	378	1936	137
1930-31	1,000	943	872	824	770	652	529	463	417	1938	148
1932-33	1,000	935	889	831	786	664	570	510	455	1940	160
1934-35	1,000	953	892	842	803	711	610	512	467	1942	129
1936-37	1,000	954	895	849	839	704	554	425	393	1944	121
1938-39	1,000	955	908	853	796	655	532	444	419	1946	(2)
1940-41	1,000	968	910	836	781	697	566	507	481	1948	(2)
1942-43	1,000	954	909	847	807	713	604	539	505	1950	205
1944-46	1,000	952	929	858	848	748	650	549	522	1962	234
1946-47	1,000	954	945	919	872	775	641	583	553	1954	283
1948-49	1,000	984	956	929	863	795	706	619	581	1956	301
1950-51	1,000	981	968	921	886	809	709	632	582	1958	308
1952-53	1,000	974	965	936	904	835	746	667	621	1960	328
1954-55	1,000	980	979	948	915	855	759	684	642	1962	343
1956-57	1,000	985	984	948	930	871	790	728	676	1964	362
Fall 1958	1,000	983	979	961	946	908	842	761	732	1966	384
Fall 1960	1,000	980	973	967	952	913	858	787	749	1968	452
Fall 1962	1,000	987	977	967	959	928	860	790	750	1970	461
Fall 1964	1,000	888	985	976	975	942	865	791	748	1972	433
Fall 1966	1,000	989	986	985	985	959	871	783	744	1974	448
Fall 1968	1,000	992	992	991	983	958	869	786	749	1976	(2)

[1] Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first time college enrollment include full time and part time students enrolled in programs creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

[2] Data not available.

NOTE.—Beginning with the class in the 5th grade in 1958, data are based on fall enrollment and exclude ungraded pupils. The net effect of these changes is to increase high school graduation and college entrance rates slightly.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 11.-Level of school completed by persons age 25 and over and 25 to 29, by race. United States, 1910 to 1977

Race, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed	Race, age, and date	Percent, by level of school completed			Median school years completed
	Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college			Less than 5 years of elementary school	4 years of high school or more	4 or more years of college	
	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
All races									
25 and over:					25 to 29:				
1910[1]	23.8	13.5	2.7	8.1	1920[1]	12.9	22.0	4.5	8.5
1920[1]	22.0	16.4	3.3	8.2	April 1940	3.4	41.2	6.4	10.7
1930[1]	17.5	19.1	3.9	8.4	April 1950	3.2	55.2	8.1	12.2
April 1940	13.5	24.1	4.6	8.6	April 1960	2.2	63.7	11.8	12.3
April 1950	10.8	33.4	6.0	9.3	March 1970	.9	77.8	17.3	12.6
April 1960	8.3	41.1	7.7	10.5	March 1975	1.0	84.5	22.9	12.8
March 1970	5.3	55.2	11.0	12.2	March 1977	.8	86.8	25.3	12.9
March 1975	4.2	62.6	13.9	12.3	*Black and other races*				
March 1977	3.7	64.9	15.4	12.4					
25 to 29:					25 and over:				
April 1940	5.9	37.8	5.8	10.4	April 1940	41.8	7.7	1.3	5.7
April 1950	4.6	51.7	7.7	12.1	April 1950	31.4	13.4	2.2	6.9
April 1960	2.8	60.7	11.1	12.3	April 1960	23.5	21.7	3.5	8.2
March 1970	1.1	75.4	16.4	12.6	March 1970	14.7	36.1	6.1	10.1
March 1975	1.0	83.2	22.0	12.8	March 1975	11.8	46.4	9.1	11.4
March 1977	0.8	85.4	24.0	12.9	March 1977	9.6	48.5	9.7	11.8
White					25 to 29:				
25 and over:					1920[1]	44.6	6.3	1.2	5.4
April 1940	10.9	26.1	4.9	8.7	April 1940	26.7	12.1	1.6	7.1
April 1950	8.7	35.5	6.4	9.7	April 1950	15.4	23.4	2.8	8.7
April 1960	6.7	43.2	8.1	10.8	April 1960	7.2	38.6	5.4	10.8
March 1970	4.2	57.4	11.6	12.2	March 1970	2.2	58.4	10.0	12.2
March 1975	3.3	64.6	14.5	12.4	March 1975	0.7	73.8	15.2	12.6
March 1977	3.0	67.0	16.1	12.5	March 1977	1.0	76.0	15.5	12.6

[1] Estimates based on retrojection of 1940 census data on education by age

NOTE.—Prior to 1950, data exclude Alaska and Hawaii. Data for 1975 and 1977 are for the noninstitutional population.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *1960 Census of Population*, Vol. 1, Part 1; *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20; Series P-19, No. 4; and 1960 Census Monograph, *Education of the American Population*, by John K. Folger and Charles B. Nam.

Table 12.–Median school years completed by persons 25 years old and over, by sex, race, and State: 1970

State	Total population, 25 years old and over	Men				Women			
		Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage	Total	White	Black	Persons of Spanish heritage
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	12.1	12.1	12.1	9.4	9.9	12.1	12.1	10.0	9.4
Alabama	10.8	10.7	11.6	7.4	12.8	10.9	11.6	8.5	12.5
Alaska	12.4	12.5	12.6	12.3	12.6	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.5
Arizona	12.3	12.3	12.3	9.4	9.3	12.2	12.3	9.9	8.8
Arkansas	10.5	10.2	10.8	7.1	12.2	10.8	11.3	8.3	12.1
California	12.4	12.4	12.5	11.9	10.8	12.3	12.4	12.0	10.4
Colorado	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.2	10.0	12.4	12.4	12.2	9.8
Connecticut	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.5	10.4	12.2	12.2	11.0	9.8
Delaware	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.6	12.3	12.1	12.2	10.2	12.1
District of Columbia	12.2	12.2	15.1	11.1	13.4	12.2	12.8	11.5	12.4
Florida	12.1	12.1	12.2	8.3	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	10.4
Georgia	10.8	10.8	11.6	7.3	12.9	10.8	11.5	8.3	12.6
Hawaii	12.3	12.3	12.7	12.5	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.7	11.5
Idaho	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.1	8.8	12.3	12.3	12.0	9.0
Illinois	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.5	9.4	12.1	12.1	10.8	9.0
Indiana	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.2	10.6	12.1	12.1	10.8	10.5
Iowa	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.0	12.1
Kansas	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.7	11.2	12.3	12.3	11.0	10.7
Kentucky	9.9	9.5	9.6	8.9	12.7	10.3	10.3	9.7	12.6
Louisiana	10.8	10.7	12.0	7.4	12.2	10.8	11.9	8.3	12.0
Maine	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.9	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.5
Maryland	12.1	12.1	12.3	9.5	13.1	12.1	12.2	10.3	12.5
Massachusetts	12.2	12.2	12.2	11.6	12.1	12.2	12.3	11.7	11.4
Michigan	12.1	12.0	12.1	10.2	10.4	12.1	12.2	10.9	10.7
Minnesota	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.1	12.3	12.3	12.3	12.0	12.2
Mississippi	10.7	10.4	12.1	6.5	12.7	10.9	12.1	8.1	12.4
Missouri	11.8	11.7	12.0	9.7	12.3	11.8	12.0	10.3	12.1
Montana	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.4	12.3	12.4	12.2	12.0
Nebraska	12.2	12.2	12.2	10.8	10.8	12.3	12.2	11.4	11.3
Nevada	12.4	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.1	12.4	12.4	10.7	12.0
New Hampshire	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.7	12.2	12.2	12.5	12.4
New Jersey	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.2	8.4	12.1	12.1	10.7	8.0
New Mexico	12.2	12.2	12.3	11.2	9.8	12.1	12.2	10.6	9.6
New York	12.1	12.1	12.2	10.8	8.8	12.1	12.1	10.9	8.3
North Carolina	10.6	10.3	10.8	7.9	12.8	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.5
North Dakota	12.0	10.8	10.9	12.6	12.6	12.2	12.2	12.3	12.3
Ohio	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.3	11.3	12.1	12.1	10.8	11.2
Oklahoma	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.4	11.7
Oregon	12.3	12.3	12.3	10.8	12.1	12.3	12.3	11.4	12.0
Pennsylvania	12.0	11.9	12.0	10.1	8.2	12.0	12.1	10.6	7.6
Rhode Island	11.5	11.5	11.5	10.8	12.2	11.6	11.6	10.8	11.8
South Carolina	10.5	10.3	11.4	7.[illegible]	12.8	10.6	11.4	8.1	12.5
South Dakota	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.3	11.9	12.2	12.3	12.3	11.9
Tennessee	10.6	10.4	10.9	8.4	12.9	10.8	11.2	9.0	12.6
Texas	11.6	11.7	12.0	9.3	7.6	11.6	11.9	10.0	7.0
Utah	12.5	12.6	12.6	11.7	10.7	12.4	12.4	11.3	10.5
Vermont	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.6	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.6
Virginia	11.7	11.4	12.1	8.0	13.0	11.8	12.1	9.0	12.6
Washington	12.4	12.4	12.4	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.4	11.6	11.9
West Virginia	10.6	10.3	10.3	8.9	12.3	10.8	10.8	10.0	12.2
Wisconsin	12.1	12.1	12.1	10.0	10.2	12.2	12.2	10.7	10.7
Wyoming	12.4	12.3	12.3	11.3	9.0	12.4	12.4	11.0	9.5

SOURCE U S Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population. 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C1.

Table 13.--Years of school completed by persons 25 years old and over, by State: 1970

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed										
		Total	No school years completed	Elementary school				High school		College		
				1 to 4 years	5 or 6 years	7 years	8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	1 to 3 years	4 years	5 or more years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	109,899,359	100.0	1.6	3.8	5.7	4.4	12.8	19.4	31.1	10.6	6.1	4.6
Alabama	1,808,798	100.0	2.4	8.3	10.7	6.5	8.9	21.9	25.9	7.5	5.1	2.7
Alaska	134,948	100.0	2.5	3.4	3.1	2.3	7.1	14.9	37.7	14.9	7.8	6.4
Arizona	915,737	100.0	2.5	3.6	4.5	3.2	11.0	17.1	31.6	13.9	6.7	5.9
Arkansas	1,057,512	100.0	2.1	8.4	8.9	5.6	15.2	19.9	25.6	7.6	4.2	2.5
California	10,875,983	100.0	1.5	2.8	4.0	2.7	8.8	17.6	32.8	16.4	7.0	6.5
Colorado	1,141,138	100.0	1.0	2.2	3.1	2.7	11.1	16.1	34.4	14.6	8.5	6.4
Connecticut	1,685,598	100.0	1.8	2.5	4.8	4.1	12.9	17.9	31.7	10.7	7.8	5.9
Delaware	287,395	100.0	1.2	2.6	4.9	4.1	10.5	22.1	31.7	9.8	7.5	5.6
District of Columbia	423,051	100.0	1.2	4.1	6.3	4.6	7.7	20.9	26.2	11.2	8.1	9.7
Florida	3,967,881	100.0	1.6	4.3	6.4	4.1	11.4	19.6	30.7	11.6	6.3	4.0
Georgia	2,355,810	100.0	2.2	8.9	9.3	7.5	8.4	23.2	22.4	9.0	6.1	3.2
Hawaii	384,843	100.0	3.0	5.3	5.8	2.5	8.2	13.3	35.9	12.0	7.7	6.3
Idaho	368,912	100.0	.7	1.6	2.6	2.6	14.3	18.7	34.6	15.0	6.2	3.8
Illinois	6,089,328	100.0	1.2	2.9	4.6	3.7	16.2	18.8	31.9	10.4	6.0	4.3
Indiana	2,746,414	100.0	.9	2.3	4.1	3.9	15.4	20.5	36.1	8.5	4.5	3.9
Iowa	1,540,588	100.0	.6	1.3	2.7	3.0	18.5	15.0	38.7	11.1	5.5	3.6
Kansas	1,225,988	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.1	16.1	15.8	35.8	12.7	6.6	4.8
Kentucky	1,713,298	100.0	1.7	7.7	8.3	5.9	21.2	16.6	24.1	7.2	4.2	3.0
Louisiana	1,809,914	100.0	3.9	9.2	10.3	6.4	8.7	19.2	24.7	8.5	5.5	3.6
Maine	537,823	100.0	.9	1.9	4.0	3.6	15.0	19.8	35.1	11.2	5.5	2.9
Maryland	2,082,549	100.0	1.1	3.5	7.1	6.1	9.7	20.3	28.5	9.9	7.4	6.6
Massachusetts	3,142,463	100.0	1.9	2.3	4.8	3.8	9.9	18.9	34.9	11.0	6.8	5.7
Michigan	4,594,461	100.0	1.1	2.6	4.1	3.7	13.5	22.1	33.7	9.7	5.1	4.3
Minnesota	1,990,367	100.0	.7	1.7	3.2	3.5	19.4	14.0	34.5	12.0	6.6	4.5
Mississippi	1,111,789	100.0	2.7	9.7	9.3	5.3	11.7	20.3	23.9	9.0	5.4	2.7
Missouri	2,602,279	100.0	.9	3.4	4.9	4.6	20.0	17.4	30.6	9.3	5.2	3.8
Montana	364,508	100.0	.8	2.0	3.1	3.1	16.2	15.7	34.0	14.1	6.9	4.1
Nebraska	804,623	100.0	.7	1.7	2.8	2.8	17.3	15.4	37.2	12.4	5.7	3.9
Nevada	265,089	100.0	.6	1.5	2.5	1.9	8.7	19.6	38.9	15.5	6.3	4.5
New Hampshire	397,681	100.0	.9	1.4	3.5	3.4	15.3	17.8	34.4	12.3	6.9	3.9
New Jersey	4,056,606	100.0	1.6	3.1	5.8	4.4	13.1	19.5	31.8	8.8	7.0	4.9
New Mexico	489,623	100.0	3.3	5.6	5.6	3.7	9.4	17.1	30.0	12.5	6.8	6.0
New York	10,418,555	100.0	2.2	3.1	5.8	3.9	13.0	19.4	31.2	9.6	6.2	5.6
North Carolina	2,646,272	100.0	2.0	8.0	9.8	8.5	8.8	24.4	21.7	8.4	5.5	2.9
North Dakota	318,339	100.0	1.0	3.1	4.5	4.4	25.7	11.0	27.6	14.3	5.2	3.2
Ohio	5,700,317	100.0	1.0	2.5	4.6	3.7	13.4	21.5	35.3	8.7	5.3	4.0
Oklahoma	1,422,569	100.0	1.2	4.4	5.8	4.7	13.5	18.9	30.0	11.6	5.8	4.3
Oregon	1,156,024	100.0	.7	1.6	2.8	3.2	13.2	18.5	35.0	13.3	6.4	5.4
Pennsylvania	6,689,938	100.0	1.4	2.8	5.7	4.5	14.7	20.6	34.5	7.0	5.1	3.7
Rhode Island	524,082	100.0	2.2	3.2	5.3	5.6	12.9	23.5	29.0	8.0	5.4	4.0
South Carolina	1,283,837	100.0	2.6	9.5	10.0	7.3	8.7	24.1	20.6	8.3	6.2	2.7
South Dakota	349,497	100.0	.6	2.1	3.2	3.2	24.8	12.8	31.2	13.6	5.3	3.3
Tennessee	2,127,946	100.0	1.7	7.8	8.7	5.7	16.1	18.3	25.7	8.2	4.9	3.0
Texas	5,817,155	100.0	3.0	6.3	7.4	5.4	8.2	22.4	25.1	11.4	6.4	4.5
Utah	492,337	100.0	.9	1.1	2.0	2.0	7.6	19.2	35.9	17.4	7.6	6.4
Vermont	232,643	100.0	.8	1.5	3.3	3.2	17.6	16.7	33.0	12.6	7.0	4.5
Virginia	2,446,082	100.0	1.6	6.0	8.3	8.7	7.6	20.0	25.2	10.3	7.2	5.1
Washington	1,825,888	100.0	.7	1.5	2.6	2.8	11.4	17.6	36.2	14.5	6.7	6.1
West Virginia	969,436	100.0	1.6	5.8	8.8	5.6	19.1	17.6	27.6	7.3	4.0	2.8
Wisconsin	2,329,796	100.0	.9	2.3	4.0	3.7	18.9	15.7	34.8	9.9	5.8	4.0
Wyoming	175,649	100.0	.8	1.8	2.7	2.4	12.4	17.1	36.2	14.8	7.2	4.6

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population. 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C1.

Table 14.--Illiteracy of the population, by State: 1900 to 1970

State	Percent illiterate					
	1900	1920	1930	1950	1960	1970
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	11.3	6.5	4.8	3.3	2.4	1.2
Alabama	35.1	17.8	14.0	6.2	4.2	2.1
Alaska	40.6	24.6	20.5	6.3	3.0	1.5
Arizona	30.0	15.9	11.0	6.2	3.8	1.8
Arkansas	21.3	10.2	7.6	5.0	3.6	1.9
California	5.3	3.6	2.8	2.2	1.8	1.1
Colorado	4.5	3.6	3.1	2.0	1.3	0.7
Connecticut	6.5	6.9	5.1	3.1	2.2	1.1
Delaware	13.2	6.6	4.4	2.7	1.9	0.9
District of Columbia	9.4	3.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.1
Florida	23.4	10.2	7.7	3.9	2.6	1.3
Georgia	32.1	16.7	10.4	6.9	4.5	2.0
Hawaii	35.2	21.2	17.5	8.4	5.0	1.9
Idaho	5.1	1.7	1.2	1.3	0.8	0.6
Illinois	4.8	3.8	2.7	2.3	1.8	0.9
Indiana	5.2	2.5	1.8	1.7	1.2	0.7
Iowa	2.7	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.5
Kansas	3.3	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.6
Kentucky	18.1	9.4	7.3	4.3	3.3	1.6
Louisiana	39.6	23.4	15.1	9.8	6.3	2.8
Maine	5.5	3.6	3.0	2.0	1.3	0.7
Maryland	12.1	6.1	4.2	2.7	1.9	0.9
Massachusetts	6.5	5.3	4.0	2.8	2.2	1.1
Michigan	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.0	1.6	0.9
Minnesota	4.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.0	0.6
Mississippi	34.1	18.8	14.8	7.1	4.9	2.4
Missouri	7.0	3.4	2.5	2.1	1.7	0.8
Montana	6.6	2.5	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.6
Nebraska	2.6	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6
Nevada	13.8	6.4	4.8	2.2	1.1	0.5
New Hampshire	6.7	4.9	3.0	2.0	1.4	0.7
New Jersey	6.5	5.8	4.3	2.9	2.2	1.1
New Mexico	35.7	17.4	14.9	6.6	4.0	2.2
New York	6.1	5.6	4.1	3.5	2.9	1.4
North Carolina	30.1	15.0	11.5	5.5	4.0	1.8
North Dakota	6.1	2.6	1.7	2.3	1.4	0.8
Ohio	4.5	3.2	2.5	1.9	1.5	0.8
Oklahoma	11.7	4.1	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.1
Oregon	3.7	1.6	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.6
Pennsylvania	6.9	5.7	3.5	2.7	2.0	1.0
Rhode Island	9.2	7.2	5.5	3.1	2.4	1.3
South Carolina	37.4	20.9	16.7	7.9	5.5	2.3
South Dakota	5.8	1.9	1.4	1.5	0.9	0.5
Tennessee	21.9	11.3	8.0	4.7	3.5	1.7
Texas	15.6	8.9	7.3	5.4	4.1	2.2
Utah	3.6	2.2	1.4	1.4	0.9	0.6
Vermont	6.4	3.3	2.4	1.7	1.1	0.6
Virginia	24.3	12.2	9.7	4.9	3.4	1.4
Washington	3.4	1.9	1.1	1.3	0.9	0.6
West Virginia	12.6	7.2	5.5	3.5	2.7	1.4
Wisconsin	5.4	2.8	2.1	1.7	1.2	0.7
Wyoming	4.4	2.3	1.8	1.7	0.9	0.6

NOTE.—Data refer to the population 15 years old and over from 1900 to 1930, and to the population 14 years old and over from 1950 to 1970. From 1950 to 1970, data are estimated.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, 1975 edition.

Table 15.--Percent of draftees who failed to meet the mental requirements for induction into the armed services, by State: 1972

State or other area	Total	Failed mental requirements only			Failed mental and medical requirements
		Total	Failed mental tests	Trainability limited	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	9.9	6.7	3.5	3.2	3.2
Alabama	28.6	18.3	8.6	9.7	10.3
Alaska	9.8	3.8	1.9	1.9	6.0
Arizona	7.8	4.4	1.2	3.2	3.4
Arkansas	16.4	10.8	7.7	3.1	5.6
California	6.3	4.4	1.7	2.7	1.9
Colorado	4.5	3.0	1.6	1.4	1.5
Connecticut	4.4	2.1	1.2	0.9	2.3
Delaware	9.6	6.5	5.5	1.0	3.1
District of Columbia	20.4	12.5	11.1	1.4	7.9
Florida	11.3	8.0	5.5	2.5	3.3
Georgia	24.8	19.8	11.6	8.2	5.0
Hawaii	14.7	10.6	4.8	5.8	4.1
Idaho	3.6	2.3	1.4	0.9	1.3
Illinois	6.5	4.8	2.4	2.4	1.7
Indiana	6.5	4.6	1.9	2.7	1.9
Iowa	3.3	2.1	0.6	1.5	1.2
Kansas	2.5	1.7	0.6	1.1	0.8
Kentucky	17.5	10.0	5.7	4.3	7.5
Louisiana	23.7	17.2	12.3	4.9	6.5
Maine	4.9	2.9	1.0	1.9	2.0
Maryland	7.3	4.8	4.3	0.5	2.5
Massachusetts	4.0	2.4	1.0	1.4	1.6
Michigan	5.4	3.2	1.7	1.5	2.2
Minnesota	1.9	1.1	0.5	0.6	0.8
Mississippi	35.2	26.6	17.1	9.5	8.6
Missouri	3.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	1.7
Montana	2.0	1.2	0.3	0.9	0.8
Nebraska	2.5	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
Nevada	7.0	4.1	2.0	2.1	2.9
New Hampshire	4.3	2.0	0.6	1.4	2.3
New Jersey	7.8	5.8	2.8	3.0	2.0
New Mexico	12.1	8.6	3.4	5.2	3.5
New York	8.6	5.3	2.2	3.1	3.3
North Carolina	20.4	15.2	8.3	6.9	5.2
North Dakota	3.5	2.1	0.5	1.6	1.4
Ohio	6.8	4.2	1.5	2.7	2.6
Oklahoma	9.8	6.3	0.5	5.8	3.5
Oregon	2.7	2.0	0.0	2.0	0.7
Pennsylvania	5.7	3.7	2.0	1.7	2.0
Rhode Island	6.0	5.1	2.4	2.7	0.9
South Carolina	33.8	25.5	14.3	11.2	8.3
South Dakota	2.7	1.6	0.3	1.3	1.1
Tennessee	20.3	13.5	7.1	6.4	6.2
Texas	12.9	8.3	3.8	4.5	4.6
Utah	4.1	2.9	1.7	1.2	1.2
Vermont	4.3	2.1	0.3	1.5	2.2
Virginia	16.0	11.5	7.8	3.7	4.5
Washington	4.0	1.8	0.2	1.6	2.2
West Virginia	17.3	9.4	5.1	4.3	7.9
Wisconsin	4.9	3.2	1.3	1.9	1.7
Wyoming	2.4	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.6
Outlying areas:					
Guam and Mariana Islands	37.1	25.0	10.2	14.8	12.1
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands	76.3	59.6	48.9	10.7	16.7

SOURCE: U.S. Department of the Army, Office of the Surgeon General, *Summary of Registrant Examinations for Induction.*

Table 16.--Receipts of educational institutions, by level of instruction, type of control, and source: United States, 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and source of funds	All levels	Elementary and secondary education[1]			Higher education[2]		
		Total	Revenue	Non-revenue	Total[3]	Current funds revenues	Estimated capital outlay by source
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	$127,203,425	$82,691,072	$79,302,804	$3,388,268	$44,512,353	$39,703,166	$4,809,187
Publicly controlled	104,938,415	74,491,072	71,102,804	3,388,268	30,447,343	26,834,898	3,612,445
Government	93,334,116	74,391,072	71,002,804	3,388,268	18,943,044	17,463,985	1,479,059
Federal	10,718,219	6,510,343	6,510,343	---	4,207,876	4,001,121	206,755
State	44,142,047	31,065,354	31,065,354	---	13,076,693	11,963,337	1,113,356
Local (including county)	38,473,850	36,815,375	33,427,107	3,388,268	1,658,475	1,499,527	158,948
Student fees	11,604,299	100,000	100,000	---	11,504,299	3,477,566	2,133,386
Private gifts and grants				---		616,409	
All other sources				---		5,276,938	
Privately controlled	22,265,010	[4]8,200,000	[4]8,200,000	([5])	14,065,010	12,868,268	1,196,742
Government	2,978,381	---	---	---	2,978,381	2,891,054	87,327
Federal	2,543,878	---	---	---	2,543,878	2,476,058	67,820
State	316,576	---	---	---	316,576	297,548	19,028
Local (including County	117,927	---	---	---	117,927	117,448	479
Student fees	19,286,629	8,200,000	8,200,000	([5])	11,086,629	4,694,376	1,109,415
Private gifts and grants						1,300,627	
All other sources						3,982,211	

[1] Includes estimated income for "other" schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, and Federal schools on Federal installations. Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education are included under higher education.

[2] Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

[3] Includes estimates of revenue for plant expansion.

[4] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary and secondary schools.

[5] Included in column 4.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76, Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76,* and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 17.--Estimated expenditures for education, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1976-77 and 1977-78[1]

[In billions of dollars]

Level of instruction and type of control	1976-77 Total	1976-77 Current expenditures and interest[2]	1976-77 Capital outlay	1977-78 Total	1977-78 Current expenditures and interest[2]	1977-78 Capital outlay
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total elementary, secondary, and higher education	$131.0	$118.9	$12.1	$142.3	$129.7	$12.6
Public	107.6	97.5	10.1	116.9	106.4	10.5
Nonpublic	23.4	21.4	2.0	25.4	23.3	2.1
Elementary and secondary regular and other schools[3]	85.5	78.6	6.9	92.1	85.0	7.1
Public	76.8	70.6	6.2	82.7	76.3	6.4
Nonpublic	8.7	8.0	.7	9.4	8.7	.7
Higher education[4]	45.5	40.3	5.2	50.2	44.7	5.5
Public	30.8	26.9	3.9	34.2	30.1	4.1
Nonpublic	14.7	13.4	1.3	16.0	14.6	1.4

[1] These statistics are based on data shown in the National Center for Education Statistics publications *Statistics of State School Systems, Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, Statistics of Higher Education,* and *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes.* Expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools and all institutions of higher education for 1976-77 and 1977-78 are derived from enrollment changes combined with the trend in current expenditures per student. Capital outlay for all institutions of higher education is derived from the 1975-76 capital outlay. All estimates of expenditures for nonpublic and other elementary and secondary schools are based on the assumption that expenditures per teacher (including donated services) are the same as for the public schools.

[2] Includes estimates for interest, as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Elementary-secondary Public	Elementary-secondary Nonpublic	Higher education Public	Higher education Nonpublic
1976-77	$2.0	$0.4	$0.2	$0.2
1977-78	2.0	0.2	0.4	0.2

[3] Includes other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. Expenditures for these schools were estimated as follows:

[In billions of dollars]

	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1976-77	$0.4	$0.3	$0.1
1977-78	0.4	0.3	0.1

[4] Excludes an estimated expenditure of $65 million by public, and $40 million by nonpublic, subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. These amounts were included with other elementary and secondary school expenditures.

SOURCE: National Center for Education Statistics estimates.

Table 18.—Estimated expenditures of educational institutions, by source of funds: United States, 1969-70 to 1977-78

[Amounts in billions of dollars]

Source of funds by level of institution and type of control	1969-70		1971-72		1973-74		1975-76		1977-78	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All levels:										
Total public and nonpublic	$70.4	100.0	$83.0	100.0	$98.0	100.0	$121.8	100.0	$142.3	100.0
Federal	7.5	10.7	9.2	11.1	10.2	10.4	13.0	10.7	15.4	10.8
State	22.2	31.5	25.8	31.0	33.2	33.9	43.9	36.0	52.2	36.7
Local	22.6	32.1	26.7	32.2	29.9	30.5	35.1	28.8	39.7	27.9
All other	18.1	25.7	21.3	25.7	24.7	25.2	29.8	24.5	35.0	24.6
Total public	56.8	100.0	67.4	100.0	80.1	100.0	100.2	100.0	116.9	100.0
Federal	5.8	10.2	7.4	11.0	8.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	12.5	10.7
State	22.1	38.8	25.6	38.0	32.9	41.1	43.6	43.5	51.8	44.3
Local	22.5	39.6	26.6	39.4	29.8	37.2	35.0	34.9	39.6	33.9
All other	6.4	11.3	7.8	11.6	9.1	11.3	11.1	11.1	13.0	11.1
Total nonpublic	13.6	100.0	15.6	100.0	17.9	100.0	21.6	100.0	25.4	100.0
Federal	1.7	12.5	1.8	11.5	1.9	10.6	2.5	11.6	2.9	11.4
State	.1	.7	.2	1.3	.3	1.7	.3	1.4	.4	1.6
Local	.1	.7	.1	.7	.1	.6	.1	.4	.1	.4
All other	11.7	86.1	13.5	86.5	15.6	87.1	18.7	86.6	22.0	86.6
Elementary and secondary schools:[1]										
Total public and nonpublic	45.7	100.0	53.8	100.0	63.7	100.0	79.1	100.0	92.1	100.0
Federal	3.4	7.4	4.6	8.5	5.1	8.0	6.5	8.2	7.8	8.5
State	15.8	34.6	18.0	33.5	23.5	36.9	31.1	39.3	37.1	40.3
Local	21.7	47.5	25.6	47.6	28.5	44.7	33.4	42.2	37.7	40.9
All other	4.8	10.5	5.6	10.4	6.6	10.4	8.1	10.2	9.5	10.3
Total public	41.0	100.0	48.3	100.0	57.2	100.0	71.1	100.0	82.7	100.0
Federal	3.4	8.3	4.6	9.5	5.1	8.9	6.5	9.2	7.8	9.4
State	15.8	38.6	18.0	37.2	23.5	41.1	31.1	43.7	37.1	44.9
Local	21.7	52.9	25.6	53.1	28.5	49.8	33.4	47.0	37.7	45.6
All other	.1	.3	.1	.2	.1	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1
Total nonpublic	4.7	100.0	5.5	100.0	6.5	100.0	8.0	100.0	9.4	100.0
Federal	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
State	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Local	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
All other	4.7	100.0	5.5	100.0	6.5	100.0	8.0	100.0	9.4	100.0
Institutions of higher education:										
Total public and nonpublic	24.7	100.0	29.2	100.0	34.3	100.0	42.7	100.0	50.2	100.0
Federal	4.1	16.6	4.6	15.7	5.1	14.9	6.5	15.2	7.6	15.1
State	6.4	25.9	7.8	26.7	9.7	28.3	12.8	30.0	15.1	30.1
Local	.9	3.6	1.1	3.8	1.4	4.1	1.7	4.0	2.0	4.0
All other	13.3	53.9	15.7	53.8	18.1	52.7	21.7	50.8	25.5	50.8
Total public	15.8	100.0	19.1	100.0	22.9	100.0	29.1	100.0	34.2	100.0
Federal	2.4	14.9	2.8	14.7	3.2	14.1	4.0	13.8	4.7	13.8
State	6.3	39.7	7.6	39.7	9.4	41.1	12.5	43.0	14.7	43.0
Local	.8	5.1	1.0	5.4	1.3	5.5	1.6	5.4	1.9	5.4
All other	6.3	40.3	7.7	40.2	9.0	39.3	11.0	37.8	12.9	37.8
Total nonpublic	8.9	100.0	10.1	100.0	11.4	100.0	13.6	100.0	16.0	100.0
Federal	1.7	18.8	1.8	18.3	1.9	17.1	2.5	18.1	2.9	18.1
State	.1	1.6	.2	2.0	.3	2.5	.3	2.3	.4	2.3
Local	.1	.7	.1	.5	.1	.6	.1	.8	.1	.8
All other	7.0	78.9	8.0	79.2	9.1	79.8	10.7	78.8	12.6	78.8

[1] In addition to regular schools, these figures include other elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of colleges. See footnote 3 of preceding table.

NOTE.—Explanations of data are as follows:

Data sources

Data are based on statistics shown in U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, publications: *Statistics of State School Systems*, biennially 1963-64 through 1973-74, *Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1966-67 through 1975-76*, *Financial Statistics of Higher Education*, annually 1965-66 through 1975-76, and unpublished data in the National Center for Education Statistics.

Definitions

Total expenditures are defined as the expenditure of all money from both loans and grants and exclude only the funds used for reducing debt. Expenditures from Federal, State, and local sources are defined as institutional expenditures of all grants (but not loans) of funds received from those sources. Expenditures from all other sources include all funds received by the institutions that were not received as grants from Federal, State, and local governments. Loans from any source are included in this category. (It was estimated that in 1976 about $33 million in Federal loans to institutions of higher education were included in the "all other" category shown here.)

Since the foregoing definitions are aimed at showing sources of funds through the eyes of educational institutions, the Federal figures shown in this table are different from the ones shown in the chapter on Federal funds for education. The three main reasons for the difference are as follows:

(1) Different items are included. For example, the tables on Federal funds show grants and loans to individuals, which would show up in institutional accounts as receipts from tuition or auxiliary services, or they may be spent for board and room outside the institution and not be receipts of the institution from any source.

(2) The same items may be handled differently. For example, the tables on Federal funds show only basic research for institutions of higher education, while the institutions include some applied research grants from the Federal Government.

(3) The tables on Federal funds frequently show obligated funds, while the institutional figures show expenditures.

Method

The total expenditures shown here were estimated according to the methods shown in footnote 1 of the preceding table. The breakdown by source of funds was estimated by first adjusting receipts to equate them with expenditures, and then assuming a continuation of the trend in the amount of receipts from each source. Equating receipts to expenditures was accomplished mainly by including loans and excluding receipts that were used for reduction of debt.

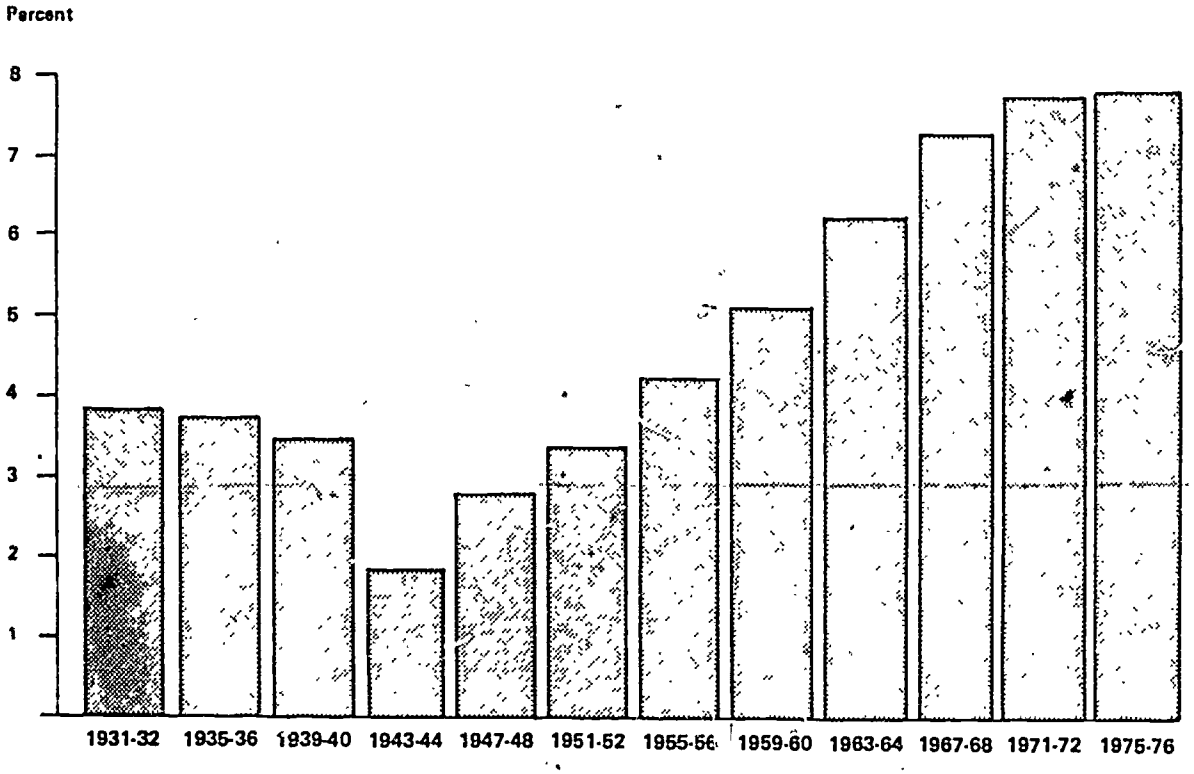
EDUCATIONAL EXPENDITURES AS A PERCENTAGE OF GNP

Expenditures for public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education from preprimary through graduate school amounted to approximately $122 billion during the 1975-76 school year. Total spending has risen rapidly in recent years, reflecting the growth of the population in the high school and college age groups as well as the increased efforts of the Nation to provide quality education for its young people. Expenditures during 1975-76 were more than twice the $57.2 billion expended in 1967-68 and nearly five times the $24.7 billion spent in 1959-60. These comparisons, of course, do not allow for the effects of inflationary pressures upon the purchasing power of the dollar through the years.

Figure 3 measures support for education since the early 1930's by comparing expenditures with the gross national product (GNP). The GNP, which is calculated by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce, represents the total national output of goods and services at market prices. It measures this output in terms of the expenditures by which the goods and services are acquired. The expenditures comprise purchases of goods and services by consumers and government, gross private domestic investment, and net exports of goods and services." It thus constitutes a convenient yardstick by means of which one may appraise the level of educational expenditures.

The percentage of the gross national product that went for education has varied widely over the past four decades. In the early and middle 1930's, about 4 percent of the GNP was spent for education. Subsequently, there was a decline extending into the mid-1940's. The low point (in modern times) of 1.8 percent was reached during the war year of 1943-44. Except for a brief period during the Korean conflict, there was a steady increase in the proportion of the GNP spent for education from the end of World War II until the early 1970's. Since 1971-72, educational expenditures appear to have stabilized at a high level—very near 8 percent of the GNP.

Figure 3.--Total expenditures for education as a percentage of the gross national product. United States, 1931-32 to 1975-76



SOURCE: See table 20.

Table 19.--Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States, 1969-70 and 1975-76

(In thousands of dollars)

Expenditures by level of instruction	1969-70			1975-76		
	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)[1]	$70,400,980	$56,750,989	$13,649,991	$121,832,613	$100,252,950	$21,579,663
Current expenditures (including interest)[2]	61,594,582	49,586,412	12,008,170	111,412,457	91,393,236	20,019,221
Capital outlay or plant expansion	8,806,398	7,164,577	1,641,821	10,420,156	8,859,714	1,560,442
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	45,431,675	40,796,938	[3]4,645,737	78,729,345	70,829,345	7,900,000
Current expenditures (including interest)	40,261,469	36,136,866	4,114,603	72,109,280	64,909,280	7,200,000
Capital outlay	5,190,206	[4]4,659,072	631,134	6,620,066	5,920,066	700,000
Kindergarten through 8th grade[5]	27,266,005	24,477,563	2,787,442	47,237,607	42,497,607	4,740,000
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate[5]	18,176,670	16,318,375	1,858,295	31,491,738	28,331,738	3,160,000
Other elementary and secondary schools	300,000	200,000	100,000	400,000	300,000	100,000
Higher education (excluding subcollegiate departments)	24,659,305	16,755,061	8,904,254	42,703,268	29,123,605	13,579,663
Current expenditures	21,043,113	13,249,546	7,793,567	38,903,177	26,183,956	12,719,221
Educational and general	15,788,699	10[illegible],[illegible]91	6,414,508	30,698,686	21,283,001	9,315,684
Auxiliary enterprises	2,769,276	1,624,398	1,144,878	4,476,841	2,828,116	1,648,725
Student-aid expenditures	984,594	456,977	527,617	(6)	(6)	(6)
Major service programs	1,500,544	793,980	706,564	3,827,651	2,072,839	1,754,812
Expenditures from plant funds[7]	3,616,192	2,505,505	1,110,687	3,800,091	2,939,649	860,442

[1] Includes an estimate for "other" elementary and secondary schools, such as residential schools for exceptional children, Federal schools for Indians, federally operated elementary and secondary schools on posts, and subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.
[2] Excludes expenditures for the "other" schools described in footnote 1.
[3] Estimated on the basis of expenditure per teacher in public elementary ans secondary schools.
[4] Includes capital outlay of $444,323,504 in 1969-70 by State and local schoolhousing authorities.
[5] Distribution between grade groups (kindergarten-grade 8, grades 9-12 and postgraduate) estimated on the assumption that the cost per pupil in grades 9-12 is 50 percent higher than in grades K-8.
[6] Current-fund expenditures for scholarships and fellowships are included in educational and general.
[7] Excludes expenditures for plant expansion directly from current funds.

NOTE.--Data for 1969-70 on public and private elementary and secondary schools have been revised since originally published. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, Expenditures and Revenues for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education,* and unpublished data available in the National Center for Education Statistics. (2) U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 20.--Gross national product related to total expenditures[1] for education: United States, 1929-30 to 1976-77

Calendar year	Gross national product (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education: Total (in thousands)	Expenditures for education: As a percent of gross national product	Calendar year	Gross national product (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education: Total (in thousands)	Expenditures for education: As a percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1929	$103,400	1929-30	$3,233,601	3.1	1953	$366,129	1953-54	$13,949,876	3.8
1931	76,100	1931-32	2,960,464	3.9	1955	399,266	1955-56	16,811,651	4.2
1933	65,800	1933-34	2,294,896	4.1	1957	442,755	1957-58	21,119,565	4.8
1935	72,500	1935-36	2,649,914	3.7	1959	486,465	1959-60	24,722,464	5.1
1937	90,700	1937-38	30,014,074	3.3	1961	523,292	1961-62	29,366,305	6.6
1939	90,800	1939-40	3,199,593	3.5	1963	594,738	1963-64	36,010,210	6.1
1941	124,900	1941-42	3,203,548	2.6	1965	688,110	1965-66	45,397,713	6.6
1943	192,000	1943-44	3,522,007	1.8	1967	796,312	1967-68	57,213,374	7.2
1945	212,300	1945-46	4,167,597	2.0	1969	935,541	1969-70	70,400,980	7.5
1947	232,757	1947-48	6,574,379	2.8	1971	1,063,436	1971-72	[2]82,999,062	7.8
1949	258,023	1949-50	8,795,636	3.4	1973	1,306,554	1973-74	[2]98,019,434	7.5
1951	330,183	1951-52	11,312,446	3.4	1975	1,528,822	1975-76	121,832,613	8.0
					1976	1,706,461	1976-77	[3]131,000,000	7.7

[1] Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher)
[2] Revised since originally published.
[3] Estimated.

NOTE.--Beginning with 1959-60 school year, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* January 1976, July 1977, and August 1977.

EXPENDITURES OF STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

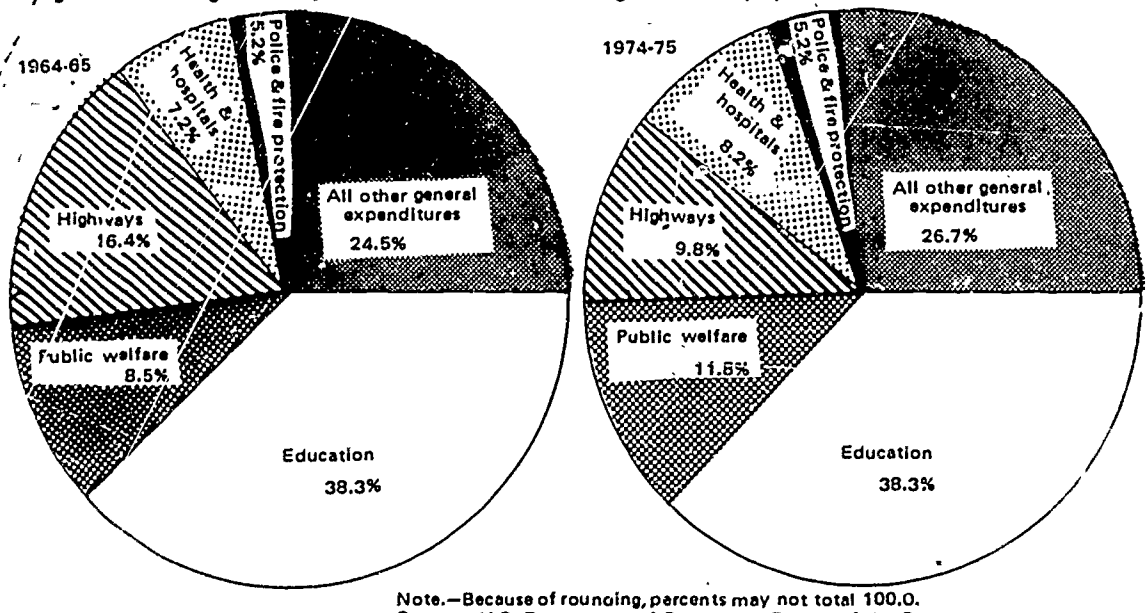
Expenditures for education continue to be the largest item in the budgets of State and local governments, according to a recent report from the Bureau of the Census. During fiscal 1974-75 (in most jurisdictions, the fiscal year ending in 1975), the spending of State and local governments amounted to $229.5 billion. Of this total, $87.9 billion went for educational purposes. Educational expenditures greatly exceeded those for public welfare ($27.2 billion), highways ($22.5 billion), health and hospitals ($18.8 billion), and police and fire protection ($11.8 billion).

During the decade from 1964-65 to 1974-75, the expenditures of State and local governments more than tripled, rising from $74.5 billion to $229.5 billion. Despite the increased total, however, the proportion spent for education remained at 38.3 percent in 1974-75, the same as it had been 10 years earlier. Expenditures for public welfare rose rapidly during the decade, from 8.5 to 11.8 percent of the total. There was a small increase in outlays for health and hospitals, from 7.2 to 8.2 percent, while the proportion spent for highways declined substantially, from 16.4 to 9.8 percent of the total. A graphic presentation of these and other trends may be found in the accompanying chart.

Although education's share of State and local spending remained unchanged over the past decade, changes are apparent *within* the education budget itself. Expenditures for higher education accounted for approximately one-fourth of the education budget in 1974-75 as compared with one-fifth in 1964-65. The increased emphasis upon higher education is understandable in view of the fact that enrollment in public institutions of higher education increased by 130 percent during this 10-year period. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, on the other hand, rose less than 9 percent between the fall of 1964 and the fall of 197[illegible] Another major trend during the decade was the [illegible] decline in capital outlay (expenditures for land, buildings, and equipment) and the corresponding increase in current operating budgets. Public elementary and secondary school classrooms were constructed at an unusually high level during the 1960's.

All of the expenditure figures cited above relate to "direct general" expenditures, that is, they exclude expenditures resulting from the operation of utilities, stores, and insurance and retirement systems by State and local governments. They are derived from annual publications of the Bureau of Census. The latest report in the series, *Governmental Finances in 1974-75*, may be purchased for $1.35 from the Subscribers Services Section (Publications), Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Figure 4.--Direct general expenditures of State and local governments, by function: 1964-65 and 1974-75



Note.—Because of rounding, percents may not total 100.0.
Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, reports on *Governmental Finances*

Table 21.–Direct expenditures of State and local governments for all functions and for education, by per capita amount and percent of per capita income: 1974-75

State	Per capita personal income, 1974	Direct general expenditures, 1974-75			
		All functions		Education	
		Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]	Amount per capita	Percent of per capita income[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$5,428	$1,076.73	19.8	$412.24	7.6
Alabama	4,233	827.11	19.5	327.48	7.7
Alaska	7,117	2,781.78	39.1	854.89	12.0
Arizona	5,123	1,029.09	20.1	447.05	8.7
Arkansas	4,273	727.55	17.0	289.01	6.8
California	6,016	1,260.51	21.0	456.49	7.6
Colorado	5,495	1,119.81	20.4	515.79	9.4
Connecticut	6,388	1,058.89	16.6	383.38	6.0
Delaware	6,072	1,187.02	19.5	548.41	9.0
District of Columbia	6,738	1,898.15	28.2	464.41	6.9
Florida	5,340	943.55	17.7	365.59	6.8
Georgia	4,748	924.68	19.5	332.43	7.0
Hawaii	6,138	1,560.14	25.4	442.54	7.2
Idaho	5,027	933.84	19.6	400.73	8.0
Illinois	6,214	1,065.52	17.1	440.30	7.1
Indiana	5,216	827.32	15.9	391.73	7.5
Iowa	5,329	997.81	18.7	433.80	8.1
Kansas	5,498	949.93	17.3	390.35	7.1
Kentucky	4,511	837.60	18.6	333.69	7.4
Louisiana	4,373	945.95	21.6	337.87	7.7
Maine	4,494	937.79	20.9	339.66	7.6
Maryland	5,909	1,243.83	21.0	489.90	8.3
Massachusetts	5,657	1,182.52	20.9	405.34	7.2
Michigan	5,668	1,190.90	21.0	484.55	8.5
Minnesota	5,421	1,199.03	22.1	494.17	9.1
Mississippi	3,783	832.68	22.0	309.77	8.2
Missouri	5,017	828.74	16.5	337.33	6.7
Montana	4,976	1,078.86	21.7	473.00	9.5
Nebraska	5,183	1,031.60	19.9	405.84	7.8
Nevada	5,067	1,296.04	21.4	395.55	6.5
New Hampshire	5,034	923.67	18.3	358.96	7.1
New Jersey	6,314	1,106.78	17.5	432.29	6.8
New Mexico	4,327	997.79	23.1	453.07	10.5
New York	6,087	1,611.14	26.5	494.63	8.1
North Carolina	4,621	825.63	17.9	380.20	8.2
North Dakota	5,888	1,044.01	17.7	426.37	7.2
Ohio	5,435	894.40	16.5	351.10	6.5
Oklahoma	4,822	873.00	18.1	331.78	6.9
Oregon	5,312	1,212.48	22.8	475.08	8.9
Pennsylvania	5,402	1,007.78	18.7	379.55	7.0
Rhode Island	5,283	1,043.87	19.8	397.17	7.5
South Carolina	4,397	872.68	19.8	362.57	8.2
South Dakota	4,755	1,001.61	21.1	392.68	8.3
Tennessee	4,523	858.56	19.0	325.12	7.2
Texas	5,047	838.04	16.6	362.86	7.2
Utah	4,462	961.61	21.6	490.40	11.0
Vermont	4,581	1,152.01	25.1	452.06	9.9
Virginia	5,347	974.19	18.2	388.4[illegible]	7.3
Washington	5,649	1,169.97	20.7	482.23	8.5
West Virginia	4,411	891.51	20.2	322.41	7.3
Wisconsin	5,179	1,091.17	21.1	460.63	8.9
Wyoming	5,652	1,371.17	24.3	589.26	10.4

[1] Percentages were computed by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1977. (2) *Bureau of the Census, Governmental Finances in 1974-75*, Series GF 75, No. 5.

Table 22.--National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 9, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969--73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median p[1]	63.2	28.3	64.1	70.4	43.9	58.8	72.2	36.7
Median delta p[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	−5.1	−3.1	−2.1	−5.9	−4.0	−2.8	−2.3	−5.6
West	−0.1	−1.5	0.0	−0.9	−0.5	−1.9	−2.4	0.0
Central	1.6	0.8	0.1	2.9	2.4	1.5	1.0	1.9
Northeast	2.3	3.5	1.9	2.1	0.6	3.2	2.9	2.9
Sex:								
Male	0.8	−4.0	0.1	−2.4	−0.7	−0.3	0.4	0.7
Female	−1.0	4.1	−0.2	2.3	0.6	0.3	−0.4	−0.7
Race:								
Black	−14.6	−12.6	−8.9	−16.3	−12.9	−7.9	−11.2	−12.9
White	3.1	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.1	2.0	2.5	2.9
Other	−10.4	−12.0	−8.9	−7.4	−8.6	−7.8	...	−6.4
Parental education:								
No high school	−7.2	−11.3	−5.5	−9.1	−7.3	−5.9	−6.6	−6.9
Some high school	−4.8	−5.5	−3.3	−4.8	−4.2	−4.6	−2.8	−3.5
Graduated high school	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.5	0.3
Post high school	5.8	6.1	3.9	6.8	5.8	5.0	5.5	5.8
Unknown	−4.6	−4.5	−5.3	−4.7	−4.5	−3.1	...	−3.1
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	−15.1	−14.2	−5.7	−14.3	−9.4	−8.8	−11.1	−10.8
Extreme rural	−6.3	−4.6	−3.3	−4.4	−3.6	−2.7	−2.8	−3.6
Small place	0.9	−0.6	0.0	−0.6	0.3	0.1	0.5	−0.5
Medium city	0.8	2.1	1.4	0.1	−1.2	0.5	0.2	0.8
Main big city	−2.7	−2.9	−0.3	1.4	−0.5	0.0	−0.2	−0.9
Urban fringe	2.6	2.4	0.4	2.1	2.4	0.3	0.6	2.4
High metropolitan	7.2	5.8	3.4	8.4	7.5	5.5	6.7	8.1

[1] The median delta p is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the p, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta p for the exercise. The median delta p for a group is the median of all delta p's for the group.

NOTE.--Data are for the following years.
1969–70. Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 23.–National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 13, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	58.3	55.4	63.1	68.1	53.4	48.9	66.2	51.3
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	−4.8	−5.1	−3.4	−4.8	−3.7	−2.2	−3.5	−5.0
West	−0.5	−0.6	−0.4	−0.3	1.2	−0.6	−1.2	−2.0
Central	1.9	1.6	1.1	2.3	0.8	1.5	1.5	2.5
Northeast	2.0	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.1	0.5	3.0	3.9
Sex								
Male	1.5	−3.4	0.3	−2.5	−1.6	−0.9	0.1	0.4
Female	−1.4	3.2	−0.4	2.3	1.6	0.9	1	−0.4
Race:								
Black	−15.1	−13.3	−7.1	−15.6	−12.4	−5.9	−13.3	−18.5
White	3.1	3.0	1.6	2.7	2.3	1.1	2.3	3.9
Other	−9.9	−12.6	−8.6	−4.0	−0.7	−4.1	...	−10.9
Parental education:								
No high school	−11.8	−9.3	−9.6	−11.9	−9.5	−5.1	−8.4	−11.9
Some high school	−6.2	−7.4	−6.3	−4.5	−3.7	−3.2	−5.5	−8.1
Graduated high school	−1.4	−2.0	−1.4	0.6	−0.3	−0.1	−0.4	−0.1
Post high school	5.1	5.5	3.9	6.7	5.9	3.3	6.4	8.3
Unknown	−7.7	−6.3	−6.3	−10.4	−9.9	−5.4	...	−11.7
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	−13.7	−10.5	−6.0	−8.1	−5.4	−4.5	−8.7	−14.9
Extreme rural	−6.2	−6.3	−4.3	−3.9	−3.1	−1.4	−2.6	−2.1
Small place	0.5	−0.7	−0.3	−0.5	−0.6	0.1	−0.5	−0.1
Medium city	1.9	1.8	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.5
Main big city	−3.9	−0.4	0.0	−1.3	−0.8	−1.0	−0.2	−1.0
Urban fringe	2.8	1.8	0.8	2.2	1.3	0.0	0.7	1.5
High metropolitan	6.2	7.5	4.3	5.6	5.5	3.4	7.3	10.2

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.–Data are for the following years.
1969–70. Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 24.--National Assessment of Educational Progress for age 17, by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969--73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median p[1]	47.0	62.5	61.8	77.5	61.3	49.2	73.8	57.1
Median delta p[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	−5.0	−7.8	−6.4	−4.9	−4.4	−1.6	−2.8	−5.2
West	1.6	4.1	2.4	−0.1	0.4	−0.8	−1.4	−0.4
Central	−0.1	2.2	1.0	1.8	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.3
Northeast	2.6	0.3	1.9	1.5	1.1	0.5	2.5	3.4
Sex:								
Male	2.8	−3.4	0.4	−2.0	−1.1	−0.9	0.6	2.3
Female	−2.4	3.0	−0.4	1.9	1.0	0.8	−0.6	−2.2
Race:								
Black	−11.9	−19.8	−9.8	−16.4	−13.9	−5.6	−13.3	−21.0
White	2.0	2.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.2	2.6	4.0
Other	−6.8	−8.2	−6.1	−3.5	−3.6	−7.2	...	−11.0
Parental education:								
No high school	−8.4	−10.8	−9.1	−11.1	−10.9	−7.6	−12.3	−14.4
Some high school	−7.7	−10.7	−8.6	−6.0	−6.5	−4.3	−6.1	−11.3
Graduated high school	0.1	1.2	0.3	−0.3	−0.6	−0.3	−0.5	−1.3
Post high school	5.0	6.4	5.0	5.6	6.9	3.6	5.6	8.8
Unknown	−9.1	−11.8	−11.0	−7.9	−9.4	−6.9	...	−14.2
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	−7.4	−10.4	−4.8	−7.7	−7.2	−3.3	−6.3	−14.0
Extreme rural	−3.6	−4.1	−4.8	−2.6	−2.4	−1.3	−2.1	−4.1
Small place	−1.5	0.0	−1.9	−1.4	−0.7	−0.5	−0.4	0.3
Medium city	1.2	1.6	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.9	1.8
Main big city	0.2	−0.6	0.3	1.3	−0.6	−0.4	−0.9	−2.4
Urban fringe	0.9	3.0	2.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	1.0	1.8
High metropolitan	5.1	6.6	5.3	5.6	5.3	3.5	6.5	9.9

[1] The median delta p is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the p, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta p for the exercise. The median delta p for a group is the median of all delta p's for the group.

NOTE.--Data are for the following years.
1969–70: Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

Table 25. National Assessment of Educational Progress for young adults (ages 26–35), by subject and by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Science	Writing	Citizenship	Reading	Literature	Music	Social studies	Mathematics
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
National median ρ[1]	51.2	58.4	60.4	83.5	64.0	41.5	72.4	59.3
Median delta ρ[1] (difference from national medians):								
Region:								
Southeast	−5.0	−8.1	−5.0	−8.1	−7.3	−3.9	−5.1	−3.4
West	2.4	1.4	1.7	2.2	2.3	0.1	1.9	1.3
Central	0.6	2.9	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.9	1.3	0.9
Northeast	0.6	1.9	0.9	1.0	2.4	1.8	0.7	0.4
Sex:								
Male	5.2	−2.3	1.4	0.2	0.0	−0.9	2.3	5.4
Female	−4.7	2.1	−1.3	−0.3	−0.1	0.9	−2.2	−5.0
Race:								
Black	−15.9	−18.9	−9.7	−18.7	−16.4	−9.0	−18.0	−24.5
White	2.6	3.2	1.5	2.4	2.1	1.7	2.9	3.9
Other	−10.9	−16.1	−7.7	−5.4	−3.9	−9.5	...	−12.4
Parental education:								
No high school	−8.0	−11.0	−6.5	−6.6	−8.7	−6.9	−9.3	−9.7
Some high school	−1.7	−1.9	−0.9	−0.4	−1.5	−2.1	−1.8	−4.8
Graduated high school	3.0	4.9	2.4	2.8	1.8	1.3	3.2	3.0
Post high school	9.0	12.5	7.5	7.9	10.1	9.0	9.4	12.2
Unknown	−16.8	−21.2	−14.2	−19.1	−14.5	−10.4	...	−22.4
Size and type of community:								
Low metropolitan	−10.2	−10.9	−6.0	...	...	−6.8	−12.7	−14.5
Extreme rural	−4.7	−6.5	−4.0	...	...	−4.4	−3.0	−2.3
Small place	−2.8	−3.2	−2.3	...	...	−0.7	0.6	0.1
Medium city	0.3	0.3	−1.1	...	...	0.4	0.4	0.8
Main big city	−2.9	−8.2	−2.2	...	...	−1.2	−2.2	−0.1
Urban fringe	0.7	1.1	0.3	...	...	0.5	1.6	0.4
High metropolitan	10.8	13.2	8.6	...	...	8.7	8.7	10.0

[1] The median delta ρ is a single number used in National Assessment to describe a group's performance. The percent correct, or the ρ, for an exercise (test item) can be expressed for the Nation as a whole or for any of the National Assessment groups. The difference between these percentages is the delta ρ for the exercise. The median delta ρ for a group is the median of all delta ρ's for the group.

NOTE.—Data are for the following years.
1969–70. Science, Writing, Citizenship
1970–71: Reading, Literature
1971–72: Music, Social Studies
1972–73: Mathematics

SOURCE: Taken from material available in the files of National Assessment of Educational Progress, 1860 Lincoln Street, Denver, Colorado 80203. September, 1975.

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Table 26. National Assessment of Educational Progress in science for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1969–70 and 1972–73

Selected characteristics of participants	Age 9			Age 13			Age 17[1]		
	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change
	1969-70	1972-73		1969-70	1972-73		1969-70	1972-73	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All participants	61.1	59.4	−1.7	60.2	58.3	−1.9	45.6	42.3	−3.2
Region:									
Northeast	63.4	61.3	−2.2	62.0	60.7	−1.3	47.9	44.4	−3.5
Southeast	55.8	55.4	−0.4	55.1	55.4	0.3	42.4	40.8	−1.6
Central	62.6	60.8	−1.8	62.6	59.9	−2.8	45.5	42.5	−3.0
West	61.4	60.0	−1.4	59.8	56.9	−2.9	45.6	41.1	−4.5
Sex:									
Male	62.2	60.5	−1.6	62.3	60.5	−1.9	48.8	45.3	−3.4
Female	60.0	58.4	−1.7	58.2	56.2	−2.0	42.6	39.6	−3.0
Race:									
Black	47.0	46.1	−0.9	44.9	41.7	−1.7	33.9	32.0	−1.9
White	64.1	62.6	−1.5	63.5	61.8	−3.2	47.2	44.5	−2.7
Parental education:									
No high school	52.8	53.3	0.5	48.8	49.4	0.7	37.4	35.0	−2.4
Some high school	55.6	55.9	0.4	53.1	52.2	−0.9	40.4	36.3	−4.1
Graduated high school	61.5	60.5	−1.0	58.5	58.1	−0.4	43.9	41.1	−2.7
Post high-school	67.0	65.1	−1.9	65.7	64.9	−0.9	49.5	46.7	−2.9
Unknown	56.8	55.6	−1.2	52.2	48.3	−3.8	38.7	34.0	−4.8
Size and type of community:									
Extreme rural	55.3	56.5	1.2	54.0	56.2	2.2	41.7	40.7	−1.0
Low metropolitan	46.2	46.0	−0.2	47.2	44.9	−2.3	38.6	34.2	−4.5
High metropolitan	69.2	66.5	−2.7	66.6	65.4	−1.2	50.9	46.9	−4.1
Main big city	59.0	58.0	−1.0	57.9	55.8	−2.0	44.9	39.6	−5.4
Urban-fringe	63.2	61.1	−2.1	63.2	59.1	−4.1	46.2	42.4	−3.9
Medium city	62.3	60.9	−1.3	61.6	59.5	−2.1	46.6	42.7	−3.9
Small place	62.3	60.2	−2.1	61.5	59.6	−1.9	46.1	43.5	−2.6

[1] All participants of this age were in school.

NOTE The mean change is equal to the difference in the mean correct for each year but may differ in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE Unpublished data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Denver, Colorado.

Table 27.--National Assessment of Educational Progress in reading for ages 9, 13, and 17, by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1970–71 and 1974–75

Selected characteristics of participants	Age 9			Age 13			Age 17[1]		
	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change	Mean % correct		Mean change
	1970-71	1974-75		1970-71	1974-75		1970-71	1974-75	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All participants	64.0	65.2	1.2	60.6	60.7	0.1	72.1	72.0	−0.1
Region:									
Northeast	65.8	66.8	1.0	63.2	62.1	−1.1	74.0	73.5	−0.5
Southeast	59.0	61.8	2.8	55.4	57.1	1.7	67.0	67.9	0.9
Central	66.6	67.5	0.9	63.2	63.4	0.3	74.4	74.4	(2)
West	63.3	64.1	0.7	59.9	59.8	−0.1	71.5	71.0	−0.5
Sex:									
Male	61.6	63.1	1.4	58.0	58.1	0.1	70.3	70.1	−0.1
Female	66.3	67.3	1.0	63.2	63.4	0.2	73.9	73.8	−0.1
Race:									
Black	49.7	54.5	4.8	45.6	46.4	0.8	55.2	55.4	0.2
White	66.4	67.7	1.2	63.3	63.5	0.3	74.4	74.8	0.4
Parental education:									
No high school	54.9	57.2	2.4	49.0	49.5	0.5	60.8	61.7	0.9
Some high school	59.0	58.9	−0.1	55.5	54.8	−0.7	65.9	65.1	−0.8
Graduated high school	64.7	66.1	1.4	61.2	60.2	−1.0	71.5	70.8	−0.7
Post high school	70.1	69.5	−0.5	67.3	67.3	(2)	77.8	77.1	−0.7
Size and type of community:									
Extreme rural	60.9	63.0	2.1	56.7	56.8	(2)	69.1	70.3	1.2
Low metropolitan	52.8	55.2	2.5	51.0	48.9	−2.1	63.9	62.8	−1.1
High metropolitan	71.6	71.2	−0.4	68.3	68.7	0.3	78.9	78.7	−0.2
Main big city	65.1	62.9	−2.2	62.2	60.1	−2.1	72.2	71.9	−0.3
Urban fringe	66.5	67.3	0.9	62.6	63.1	0.5	73.4	74.2	0.8
Medium city	64.0	65.5	1.6	60.0	59.6	−0.5	73.0	71.9	−1.0
Small place	63.4	65.8	2.3	60.0	61.5	1.4	71.4	72.7	1.3

[1] All participants of this age were in school.
[2] Less than .05.

NOTE —The mean change is equal to the difference in the mean correct for each year but may differ in this table due to rounding.

SOURCE: Unpublished data from the National Assessment of Educational Progress, Denver, Colorado, August 1976.

Table 28.--National Assessment of Educational Progress in citizenship for ages 13 and 17, by selected characteristics of participants: United States, 1975-76[1]

Selected characteristics of participants	All exercises		Social attitudes		Political attitudes		Political knowledge		Political education	
	Age 13	Age 17	Age 13	Age 17	Age 13	Age 17	Age 13	Age 17	Age 13	Age 17
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All participants	69.7	76.5	87.1	88.4	72.0	76.5	62.2	71.4	69.9	79.0
Region:										
Southeast	69.1	75.8	85.5	87.5	73.1	78.1	61.3	70.0	69.6	78.1
West	68.1	76.4	87.2	90.1	71.2	76.7	59.5	70.2	68.7	79.7
Central	70.5	77.1	87.1	88.0	71.9	76.3	63.7	72.5	70.4	79.8
Northeast	71.0	76.5	88.3	87.8	72.1	75.3	64.0	72.2	70.7	77.8
Sex:										
Male	69.7	76.8	84.3	85.0	72.2	76.0	63.8	73.6	67.6	78.2
Female	69.7	76.2	89.7	91.6	71.9	76.9	60.7	69.3	72.0	79.7
Race:										
Black	66.6	72.8	84.0	88.2	72.6	76.5	56.4	64.3	72.3	78.4
White	70.4	77.3	87.6	88.5	72.3	76.8	63.4	72.7	69.7	79.0
Parental education:										
No high school	65.2	71.9	83.2	86.0	68.4	72.8	56.8	64.5	66.9	79.1
Some high school	68.0	72.1	85.0	87.8	70.0	72.8	60.6	64.8	69.0	76.7
Graduated high school	68.9	75.4	87.2	88.3	71.0	74.8	61.1	70.0	69.0	78.5
Post high school	73.3	79.5	89.2	89.5	75.9	79.8	66.4	75.6	73.0	79.9
Size and type of community:										
Low metropolitan	67.0	74.3	86.8	87.8	71.3	74.0	57.2	68.2	69.7	79.0
Extreme rural	68.2	77.7	87.3	90.7	71.1	77.7	60.4	72.2	66.4	80.2
Small place	69.5	76.5	87.3	87.4	72.2	77.2	61.7	71.5	69.6	78.7
Medium city	69.8	75.9	86.2	89.1	70.9	75.1	62.9	70.8	71.0	77.4
Main big city	67.7	74.9	87.6	88.9	72.0	75.2	58.2	68.5	69.5	79.0
Urban fringe	69.6	76.2	85.7	88.5	71.0	74.0	63.2	71.0	68.4	82.1
High metropolitan	74.9	79.5	88.7	90.8	75.5	78.7	69.4	75.3	74.7	79.7

[1] Data shown refer to the mean percent of items answered correctly by the participants.

SOURCE. National Assessment of Educational Progress, *Education for Citizenship*, 1976.

CHAPTER II

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

The United States has gone a long way toward providing universal elementary and secondary education for its citizens. While regulations differ somewhat from one jurisdiction to another, it may be said in general that free public education is available to all and that school attendance is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 16. A school dropout before the age of 16 is becoming a rarity in this country, and the great majority of young people graduate from high school.

Elementary and secondary education is offered by some 63,200 public elementary schools, 25,300 public secondary schools, 14,000 nonpublic elementary schools, and 3,700 nonpublic secondary schools. Pupils in the regular public school system account for about 89 percent of the total enrollment in kindergarten through grade 8, and for 90 percent of the total in grades 9 through 12. Enrollment in nonpublic schools, which grew at a rapid pace in the 1950's and early 1960's, has tended to decline somewhat in recent years. Today about 1 pupil in 10 is enrolled in a nonpublic (church-related or nonsectarian) school.

The National Center for Education Statistics obtains statistics each fall from the State departments of education on the pupils, teachers, and estimated expenditures of public elementary and secondary day schools. These data are available within about 6 months after the beginning of the school year. More comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of public schools are collected biennially from the same sources. The data from the two surveys are published in *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools* and *Statistics of State School Systems*, respectively. In these two publications emphasis is placed upon State and national totals. To secure data on pupils, staff, and finances at the local level, the National Center for Education Statistics conducts a survey of *Statistics of Local Public School Systems*. Separate reports have been issued on the pupils and staff and on the finances of these systems.

In recent years the National Center for Education Statistics has expanded its coverage of nonpublic schools with the publication of *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools*. The latest report in this series covers the school year 1970-71. Valuable information on nonpublic schools has also been made available by State education agencies, the National Catholic Educational Association, and the Bureau of the Census.

Other recurring reports of the National Center for Education Statistics which have appeared at less frequent intervals are the studies of public secondary day schools, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, and special education for exceptional children. The most recent statistics from each of these surveys, supplemented by estimates where appropriate, are summarized in the tables which follow.

In editions of the *Digest* prior to 1975, the statistics on vocational education appeared in the chapter on elementary and secondary education. In 1975 and in subsequent editions, including the present one, they may be found in a new chapter entitled Adult and Vocational Education (chapter IV).

In general, the statistics in this chapter cover 48 States and the District of Columbia through 1957-58. Data for 1959-60 and subsequent years also include both Alaska and Hawaii. Any deviation from this rule is clearly indicated in the tabular presentation.

Table 29.--Enrollment in public elementary and secondary day schools, by level and by State: Fall 1976 and fall 1977

State or other area	Fall 1976			Fall 1977[1]		
	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	Total	Kindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9-12 and postgraduate
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	44,335,000	30,012,000	14,323,000	43,687,000	29,453,000	14,234,000
Alabama	752,507	513,140	239,367	741,000	503,000	238,000
Alaska	91,190	65,059	26,131	90,000	64,000	26,000
Arizona	[1]502,817	[1]354,281	[1]148,536	495,000	348,000	147,000
Arkansas	460,593	319,166	141,427	454,000	313,000	141,000
California	[1]4,380,300	[1]2,940,200	[1]1,440,100	4,316,000	2,886,000	1,431,000
Colorado	[1]570,000	[1]384,850	[1]185,150	562,000	378,000	184,000
Connecticut	635,000	434,403	200,597	626,000	426,000	200,000
Delaware	122,273	80,001	42,272	120,000	78,000	42,000
District of Columbia	125,848	89,925	35,923	124,000	88,000	36,000
Florida	1,537,336	1,042,342	494,994	1,515,000	1,023,000	492,000
Georgia	1,095,142	768,603	326,539	1,079,000	754,000	325,000
Hawaii	174,943	118,420	56,523	172,000	116,000	56,000
Idaho	200,005	135,816	64,189	197,000	133,000	64,000
Illinois	2,238,129	1,506,052	732,077	2,205,000	1,478,000	727,000
Indiana	1,163,179	784,235	378,944	1,146,000	770,000	376,000
Iowa	605,127	399,473	205,654	596,000	392,000	204,000
Kansas	436,526	289,969	146,557	430,000	285,000	145,000
Kentucky	[1]694,000	[1]476,329	[1]217,671	684,000	468,000	216,000
Louisiana	839,499	581,588	257,911	827,000	571,000	256,000
Maine	248,822	170,531	78,291	245,000	167,000	78,000
Maryland	860,929	587,384	273,545	848,000	576,000	272,000
Massachusetts	[1]1,168,837	[1]786,379	[1]382,458	1,152,000	772,000	380,000
Michigan	2,035,703	1,386,286	649,417	2,006,000	1,361,000	645,000
Minnesota	862,591	554,497	308,094	850,000	544,000	306,000
Mississippi	510,209	353,173	157,036	503,000	347,000	156,000
Missouri	950,142	630,956	319,186	936,000	619,000	317,000
Montana	170,552	112,930	57,622	168,000	111,000	57,000
Nebraska	312,024	206,422	105,602	307,000	202,000	105,000
Nevada	141,791	95,909	45,882	140,000	94,000	46,000
New Hampshire	175,496	120,399	55,097	173,000	118,000	55,000
New Jersey	[1]1,427,000	[1]961,080	[1]465,920	1,406,000	943,000	463,000
New Mexico	284,719	192,086	92,634	281,000	189,000	92,000
New York	[1]3,378,997	[1]2,237,042	[1]1,141,955	3,330,000	2,195,000	1,135,000
North Carolina	1,191,316	825,381	365,935	1,174,000	810,000	364,000
North Dakota	129,106	82,000	47,106	127,000	80,000	47,000
Ohio	2,249,440	1,504,071	745,369	2,217,000	1,476,000	741,000
Oklahoma	597,665	406,149	191,516	589,000	399,000	190,000
Oregon	474,707	316,521	158,186	468,000	311,000	157,000
Pennsylvania	2,193,673	1,441,357	752,316	2,162,000	1,414,000	748,000
Rhode Island	172,373	117,202	56,171	170,000	115,000	55,000
South Carolina	620,711	425,184	195,527	612,000	417,000	195,000
South Dakota	148,080	97,296	50,784	146,000	96,000	50,000
Tennessee	841,974	603,714	238,260	830,000	593,000	237,000
Texas	[1]2,822,754	[1]1,998,615	[1]824,139	2,781,000	1,962,000	819,000
Utah	314,471	216,106	98,365	310,000	212,000	98,000
Vermont	104,356	72,655	31,701	103,000	71,000	32,000
Virginia	1,100,723	752,495	348,228	1,085,000	739,000	346,000
Washington	780,730	523,501	267,229	769,000	514,000	255,000
West Virginia	404,771	284,994	119,777	399,000	280,000	119,000
Wisconsin	945,337	603,642	341,695	932,000	592,000	340,000
Wyoming	90,587	62,192	28,395	89,000	61,000	28,000
Outlying areas	762,157	585,673	176,484	751,000	575,000	176,000
American Samoa	9,950	7,746	2,204	10,000	8,000	2,000
Canal Zone	10,019	7,098	2,921	10,000	7,000	3,000
Guam	28,570	21,245	7,325	28,000	21,000	7,000
Puerto Rico	688,592	530,054	158,538	678,000	520,000	158,000
Virgin Islands	25,026	19,530	5,496	25,000	19,000	6,000

[1] Estimated.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976;* and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 30.–Enrollment by grade[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools. United States, 1965-66 to 1976-77

Grade	1965-66	1966-67[2]	1967-68[2]	1968-69[2]	1969-70[2]	1970-71[2]	1971-72[2]	1972-73[2]	1973-74[2]	1974-75[2]	1975-76[2]	1976-77[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
						Number, in thousands						
All grades	42,835	43,898	45,076	45,843	46,531	46,828	47,002	46,668	46,317	45,954	45,735	45 222
Kindergarten-grade 8	31,177	31,766	32,495	32,871	33,249	33,229	32,910	32,481	31,960	31,539	31 156	30 612
Kindergarten	2,328	2,411	2,432	2,577	2,653	2,610	2,533	2,552	2,692	2,917	3,119	3,060
1st grade	[3](4,097)	4,092	4,155	4,082	4,026	3,98[illegible]	3,737	3,529	3,407	3,354	3,432	3,529
2nd grade	3,766	[3](3,828)	3,885	3,918	3,876	3,817	3,755	3,551	3,359	3,256	3,213	3,268
3rd grade	3,741	3,743	[3](3,823)	3,844	3,883	3,827	3,781	3,714	3,508	3,323	3,227	3,166
4th grade	3,609	3,706	3,741	[3](3,777)	3,820	3,841	3,792	3,753	3,687	3,506	3,312	3,206
5th grade	3,504	3,581	3,723	3,716	[3](3,777)	3,798	3,833	3,785	3,722	3,678	3,483	3,304
6th grade	3,433	3,492	3,607	3,701	3,721	[3](3,761)	3,791	3,837	3,781	3,730	3,682	3,494
7th grade	3,406	3,528	3,614	3,656	3,825	3,827	[3](3,883)	3,913	3,936	3,889	3,835	3,790
8th grade	3,293	3,385	3,515	3,560	3,668	3,763	3 805	[3](3.847)	3,868	3.886	3.853	3.795
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	11,658	12,132	12,581	12,972	13,282	13,599	14,092	14,187	14,357	14,415	14.580	14.610
9th grade	3,307	3,412	3,546	3,647	3,708	3,810	3,969	3,956	[3](3,985)	4,011	4,049	3,997
10th grade	3,057	3,173	3,369	141	3,541	3,606	3,748	3,821	3,825	[3](3,845)	3.890	3,909
11th grade	2,778	2,898	3,012	3,106	3,171	3,261	3,360	96	3,480	3,455	[3](3,499)	3,531
12th grade	2,511	2,641	2,638	2,760	2,841	2,893	3,005	04	3,053	3,090	3,117	[3](3,149)
Postgraduate	5	7	16	18	21	29	10	10	14	14	24	24
						Percent						
All grades	100.0	100.0	100 0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Kindergarten-grade 8	72 8	72 4	72 1	71 7	71 5	71 0	70 0	69 6	69 0	68 6	68 1	67.7
Kindergarten	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.6	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.5	5.8	6.3	6.8	6.8
1st grade	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.7	8.5	8.0	7.6	7.4	7.3	7.5	7.8
2nd grade	8.8	8.7	8.6	8.5	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3	7.1	7.0	7.2
3rd grade	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.0
4th grade	8.4	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.1
5th grade	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.1	8.0	8.0	7.6	7.3
6th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.1	8.1	7.7
7th grade	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.4
8th grade	7.7	7 7	7.8	7.8	7 9	8.0	8.1	8 2	8 4	8 5	8 4	8.4
Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	27 2	27 6	27 9	28 3	28 5	29 0	30.0	30 4	31 0	31 4	31 9	32.3
9th grade	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9	8.8
10th grade	7.1	7.2	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6
11th grade	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.7	7.8
12th grade	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	7.0
Postgraduate	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	.1	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	.1	.1

[1] Enrollment in ungraded and special classes is not shown separately but is prorated among the grades.

[2] Estimated from fall data.

[3] Figures in parentheses, shown in normal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1965-66, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from first-grade enrollment.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1965-66.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 31.–Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States, 1869-70 to 1973-74

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Population, pupils, and instructional staff												
Total population[1] (thousands)	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512	121,770	130,880	148,665	179,323	203,212	209,843
Population aged 5-17 years, inclusive[1] (thousands)	12,055	15,066	18,543	21,673	24,009	27,556	31,417	30,150	30,168	43,881	52,490	51,485
Percent of total population aged 5-17	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	23.0	20.3	24.5	25.8	24.5
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands)	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578	25,678	25,434	25,111	36,087	[2]45,619	[2]45,409
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1-8 (thousands)	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378	21,279	18,833	19,387	27,602	[2]32,597	[2]31,333
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate (thousands)	[3]80	110	203	519	915	2,200	4,399	6,601	5,725	8,485	[2]13,022	[2]14,076
Percent of total population enrolled	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6	21.1	19.4	16.9	20.1	22.4	21.6
Percent of population aged 5-17 enrolled	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3	81.7	84.4	83.2	82.2	86.9	88.2
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9-12 and postgraduate)	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	26.0	22.7	23.5	28.5	31.0
High school graduates (thousands)	---	---	22	62	111	231	592	1,143	1,063	1,627	2,589	2,762
Average daily attendance (thousands)	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150	21,265	22,042	22,284	32,477	41,934	41,438
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands)	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161	3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,354	5,781,774	7,501,094	7,406,103
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	86.7	88.7	90.0	90.4	89.2
Average length of school term (in days)	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	178.9	178.7
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2	143.0	151.7	157.9	160.2	161.7	159.5
Total instructional staff (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	678	880	912	962	1,464	2,253	2,425
Supervisors (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	7	7	5	9	14	32	38
Principals (thousands)	---	---	---	---	---	14	31	32	39	64	91	100
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff[4] (thousands)	201	287	364	423	523	657	843	875	914	1,387	2,131	2,287
Men (thousands)	78	123	126	127	110	93	140	195	195	[5]402	[5]691	[5]766
Women (thousands)	123	164	238	296	413	565	703	681	719	[5]985	[5]1,440	[5]1,521
Percent men	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1	16.6	22.2	21.3	[5]29.0	[5]32.4	[5]33.5
Finance	Amounts in thousands of dollars (unadjusted)											
Total revenue receipts			$143,195	$219,766	$433,064	$970,120	$2,088,557	$2,260,527	$5,437,044	$14,746,618	$40,266,923	$58,230,892
Federal Government	---	---	---	---	---	2,475	7,334	39,810	155,848	651,639	3,219,557	4,930,351
State governments	---	---	---	---	---	160,085	353,670	684,354	2,165,689	5,768,047	16,062,776	24,113,409
Local sources, including intermediate	---	---	---	---	---	807,561	1,727,553	1,536,363	3,115,507	8,326,932	20,984,589	29,187,132
Percent of revenue receipts from:												
Federal Government	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	1.8	2.9	4.4	8.0	8.5
State governments	---	---	---	---	---	16.5	16.9	30.3	39.8	39.1	39.9	41.4
Local sources, including intermediate	---	---	---	---	---	83.2	82.7	68.0	57.3	56.5	52.1	50.1
Total expenditures for all schools	$63,397	$78,095	$140,507	$214,965	$426,250	$1,036,151	$2,316,790	$2,244,049	$5,8[illegible]7,643	$15,613,255	$40,683,429	$56,970,355
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	---	---	114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	[6]12,329,389	[6]34,217,773	[6]50,024,638
Capital outlay	---	---	26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	4,659,072	4,[illegible]78,976
Interest on school debt	---	---	---	---	---	18,212	92,536	13[illegible],909	100,578	489,514	1,170,782	1,513,534
Other expenditures[7]	---	---	---	---	---	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	132,567	635,802	[8]453,207
Percent of total expenditures devoted to:												
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools	---	---	81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	[6]79.0	[6]84.1	[6]87.8

Capital outlay	---	---	18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	11.5	8.7
Interest on school debt	---	---	---	---	---	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3.1	2.9	2.7
Other expenditures[7]	---	---	---	---	---	.3	.4	.6	.6	.8	1.6	0.8
	Data in unadjusted dollars											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]	$189	$195	$252	$325	$485	$871	$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$8,840	$11,185
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,634	1,356	3,400	5,413	8,750	9,794
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91	19.03	17.91	39.27	87.07	200.20	271.49
National income[1] per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	---	667	587	1,520	2,272	3,829	5,267
Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]	---	---	[12] 13.99	[12] 16.67	[12] 27.85	53.32	86.70	88.09	208.83	375.14	815.98	1,207.21
Total expenditure[13] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16	108.49	105.74	258.85	472.17	955.00	1,363.89
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,845	3,502	10,312	12,547	18,656	26,744
Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	[12] .10	[12] .12	[12] .18	.33	.50	.50	1.17	2.11	4.56	6.76
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	.12	.10	.13	14	21	.40	63	.60	1.46	2 65	5 34	7.63
	Data in adjusted dollars—1973-74 purchasing power											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff[9]	---	---	---	---	---	$2,130[8]	$ 3,869	$ 4,809	$ 5,928	$ 8,213	$10,917	$11,185
Personal income[1] per member of the labor force[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---	4,452	4,525	6,696	8,593	10,805	9,794
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	24.24	51.85	59.77	77.34	138.21	247.23	271.49
National income[1] per capita of total population	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,818	1,959	2,994	3,607	4,728	5,267
Current expenditure[10] per pupil in A.D.A.[11]	---	---	---	---	---	130.41	236.25	293.97	411.29	595.50	1,007.65	1,207.21
Total expenditure[13] for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	156.92	295.62	352.87	509.81	749.52	1,179.33	1,363.89
National income per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,447	11,687	20,309	19,917	23,038	26,744
Current expenditure per day[14] per pupil in A.D.A	---	---	---	---	---	.81	1.36	1.67	2.30	3.35	5.63	6.76
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.	---	---	---	---	---	.98	1.72	2.00	2.88	4.21	6.59	7.63

[1] Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income are from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.
[2] Fall enrollment.
[3] Data for 1870-71.
[4] Prior to 1919-20, data are for the number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.
[5] Distribution estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[6] Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1959-60 and later years are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.
[7] Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1959-60, also includes community services, formerly classified with current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."
[8] Excludes community colleges and adult education.
[9] Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.
[10] Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.
[11] "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.
[12] Includes interest on school debt.
[13] The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.
[14] Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

NOTE. Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems.*

TRENDS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

Dynamic changes have occurred in the nation's public elementary and secondary schools in the five-year period from 1971-72 to 1976-77. In the fall of 1971, enrollment increased for the 27th consecutive year, reaching an all-time high of 46.1 million. For the past five years, however, small annual decreases have, as of last fall brought enrollment down to 44.3 million pupils. All of the decreases have occurred at the elementary (K-8) level. Enrollment in grades 9 through 12 has continued to rise, reaching a peak of 14.3 million in the fall of 1976. The number of high-school graduates has likewise continued to grow.

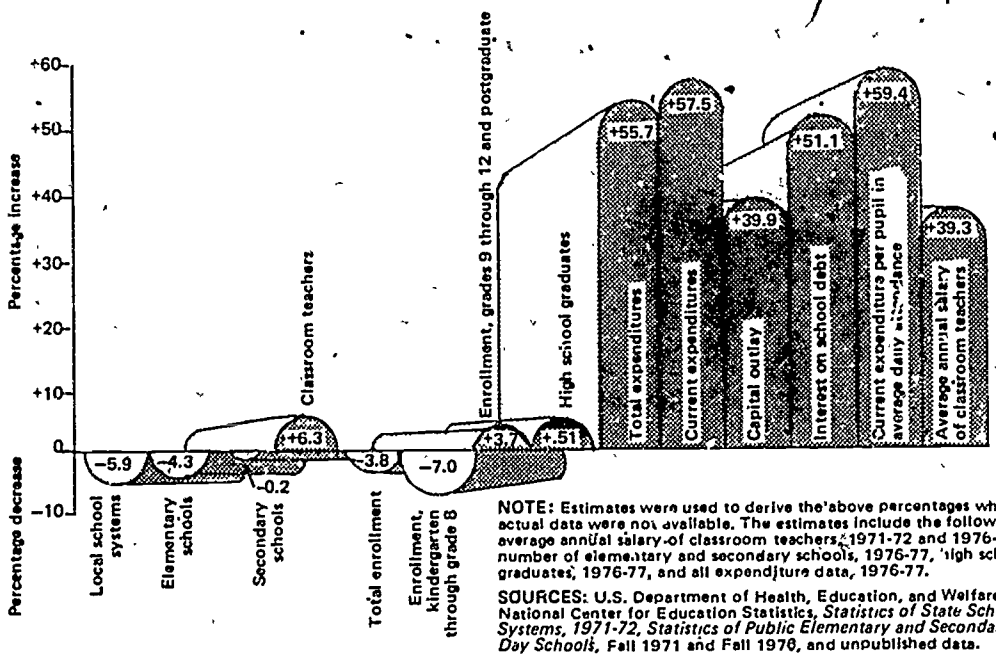
The downward trend in public school enrollment has not been accompanied by a decrease in the number of classroom teachers. Over the past five years the number of teachers increased by 130,000 and reached 2,193,000 in the fall of 1976. This has resulted in a more favorable pupil-teacher ratio. There were 20.2 pupils per teacher last fall as compared with 22.3 pupils for each classroom teacher five years earlier.

The trend toward the consolidation of public school systems and the elimination of some small elementary schools has continued during the 1970s. In 1976-77 there existed about 1,000 fewer school systems and nearly 3,000 fewer elementary schools than in 1971-72. There was virtually no change in the number of secondary schools during this same period.

Total expenditures for public schools increased from $48.1 billion in 1971-72 to an estimated $74.8 billion in 1976-77. At the same time the annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance rose from $990 to an estimated $1,578. In interpreting these changes in public-school expenditures, it is important to keep in mind that the cost of living, as measured by the Bureau of Labor Statistics' Consumer Price Index, rose by about 43 percent between school years 1971-72 and 1976-77. Thus the increase in educational expenditures only slightly exceeded the rise in the Consumer Price Index during the past five years.

The trends discussed above are portrayed graphically in the accompanying chart. For additional information the reader may wish to consult *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976*, a recent report of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Figure 5. Selected trends in public elementary and secondary schools. United States, 1971-72 to 1976-77



NOTE: Estimates were used to derive the above percentages where actual data were not available. The estimates include the following: average annual salary of classroom teachers, 1971-72 and 1976-77, number of elementary and secondary schools, 1976-77, high school graduates, 1976-77, and all expenditure data, 1976-77.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1971-72, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, Fall 1971 and Fall 1976, and unpublished data.

Table 32.—Selected statistics of local public school systems, by enrollment size. United States, 1970-71

Item	Total	Enrollment size of school system					
		25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	300 to 2,499	Under 300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of operating school systems[1]	16,581	184	559	1,112	2,025	7,794	4,907
Number of pupils enrolled[1]	46,023,137	13,429,466	8,554,510	8,034,214	7,134,799	8,305,460	564,687
Preprimary	2,509,155	797,653	471,401	412,016	373,224	432,093	22,767
Elementary	24,249,169	6,846,784	4,378,983	4,260,660	3,895,235	4,464,598	402,910
Secondary	18,534,823	5,524,136	3,572,942	3,249,113	2,761,566	3,291,319	135,748
Special education	729,990	260,893	131,185	112,425	104,775	117,451	3,262
Number of classroom teachers[1]	2,035,226	564,881	371,514	352,199	320,203	394,123	32,106
Preprimary	65,222	20,414	12,127	10,119	9,638	11,591	1,334
Elementary	1,017,519	274,922	179,810	177,794	166,045	198,134	20,804
Secondary	874,103	243,402	164,566	152,397	132,740	171,476	9,522
Special education	78,381	26,133	15,010	12,089	11,780	12,923	445
Average pupil-teacher ratio	23	24	23	23	22	21	18
Preprimary	38	39	39	41	39	37	17
Elementary	24	25	24	24	23	23	19
Secondary	21	23	22	21	21	19	14
Special education	9	10	9	9	9	9	7
	Thousands of dollars						
Revenue receipts, total	$42,423,838	$13,055,913	$7,617,692	$7,374,496	$6,358,499	$7,428,302	$588,935
From local sources	22,851,320	6,963,552	4,176,031	4,012,813	3,404,065	3,954,739	340,120
From intermediate sources	504,049	79,694	70,898	72,091	72,758	176,424	32,186
From State sources	15,783,663	4,701,231	2,881,876	2,800,272	2,427,629	2,799,576	173,077
From Federal sources	3,284,806	1,311,436	488,888	489,320	454,047	497,563	43,552
Current expenditures	37,414,340	11,651,561	6,657,054	6,507,802	5,610,129	6,505,390	482,[illegible]
Allocated to pupil costs	35,827,344	11,091,823	6,417,333	6,237,257	5,377,762	6,240,779	462,391
Other current expenditures	1,586,996	559,738	239,721	270,5[illegible]5	232,368	264,611	20,014
Average daily membership	44,984,209	13,248,376	8,112,340	7,951,034	6,943,643	8,158,562	570,252
Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership	796.44	837.22	791.06	784.46	774.49	764.94	810.85

[1] Data are for fall 1971.

NOTE.—Because of independent weighting of components, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Fall 1971, Pupils and Staff;* and *Statistics of Local Public School Systems, Finances, 1970-71.*

Table 33. Enrollment, membership, attendance, and length of school term in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1973–74

State or other area	Enrollment[1]	Average daily membership (ADM)	Average daily attendance (ADA)	ADA as percent of enrollment	ADA as percent of ADM	Average length of term in days	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	46,441,189	[2] 44,557,047	41,438,054	89.2	93.0	178.7	159.5
Alabama	[3] 796,073	765,765	723,399	90.9	94.5	176.0	159.9
Alaska	89,732	83,414	77,866	86.8	93.3	176.3	153.0
Arizona	[4] 538,922	476,890	451,078	83.7	94.6	177.1	148.2
Arkansas	[3] 470,631	444,473	418,602	88.9	94.2	175.0	155.7
California	[4] 4,452,064	4,385,283	[5] 4,364,168	[5] 98.0	[5] 99.5	176.0	[5] 172.6
Colorado	602,350	564,871	532,248	88.4	94.2	176.5	160.0
Connecticut	[4] 667,088	666,797	615,443	92.3	92.3	180.0	166.1
Delaware	136,356	131,277	121,106	88.8	92.3	180.0	160.0
District of Columbia	[4] 136,133	133,877	125,953	92.5	94.1	181.0	167.5
Florida	1,653,041	1,525,405	1,401,774	84.8	91.9	179.4	152.2
Georgia	[3] 1,194,723	1,021,435	987,767	82.7	96.7	180.0	148.8
Hawaii	[4] 178,307	177,057	161,458	90.6	91.2	175.4	158.8
Idaho	192,489	([6])	173,795	90.3	([6])	178.8	161.4
Illinois	[4] 2,320,672	2,220,993	2,027,959	87.4	91.3	178.0	155.5
Indiana	[4] 1,226,211	1,145,216	1,078,959	88.0	94.2	180.9	159.2
Iowa	[4] 669,226	623,974	589,892	88.1	94.5	176.6	155.7
Kansas	[4] 459,059	457,268	428,388	93.3	93.7	180.0	168.0
Kentucky	730,835	699,770	652,364	89.3	93.2	174.7	155.9
Louisiana	[4] 870,468	831,481	761,593	87.5	91.6	179.8	157.3
Maine	245,717	243,407	228,360	92.9	93.8	169.0	157.1
Maryland	980,748	903,096	803,569	81.9	89.0	180.0	147.4
Massachusetts	[4] 1,212,254	1,210,647	1,066,005	87.9	88.1	181.0	159.2
Michigan	[4] 2,157,875	([6])	1,985,245	92.0	([6])	[7] 180.0	165.6
Minnesota	912,955	895,387	815,996	89.4	91.1	177.1	158.3
Mississippi	534,667	504,376	483,585	90.4	95.9	177.3	160.3
Missouri	1,069,940	([6])	891,564	83.3	([6])	174.0	145.0
Montana	[4] 172,045	170,168	160,870	93.5	94.5	180.7	169.0
Nebraska	[4] 323,521	320,386	303,198	93.7	94.6	177.4	166.2
Nevada	[4] 136,636	133,517	123,261	90.2	92.3	180.0	162.4
New Hampshire	176,432	167,734	156,518	88.7	93.3	177.2	157.2
New Jersey[8]	[4] 1,559,403	1,468,865	1,328,399	85.2	90.4	[9] 183.6	156.4
New Mexico	292,406	273,729	254,986	87.2	93.2	180.0	157.0
New York	[4] 3,453,332	3,398,953	2,978,886	86.3	87.6	180.0	155.3
North Carolina	[4] 1,173,415	1,159,042	1,108,630	94.5	95.7	180.0	170.1
North Dakota	[3] 145,731	138,075	133,231	91.4	96.5	180.7	165.2
Ohio	[4] 2,378,349	2,339,119	2,162,033	90.9	92.4	178.7	162.4
Oklahoma	630,417	591,911	559,132	88.7	94.5	175.4	155.6
Oregon	495,651	461,287	429,480	86.6	93.1	177.0	153.4
Pennsylvania	2,368,615	2,308,154	2,125,465	89.7	92.1	180.9	162.3
Rhode Island	190,980	181,955	164,812	86.3	90.6	180.0	155.3
South Carolina	626,916	608,445	568,491	90.7	93.4	180.0	163.2
South Dakota	165,065	156,895	149,097	90.3	95.0	176.9	159.8
Tennessee	914,867	869,537	817,902	89.4	94.1	176.1	157.5
Texas	2,910,802	2,713,467	2,512,739	86.3	92.6	179.8	155.2
Utah	316,625	304,417	276,787	87.4	90.9	180.0	157.4
Vermont	[4] 106,236	103,516	99,375	93.5	96.0	176.0	164.6
Virginia	1,123,426	1,074,809	995,524	88.6	92.6	180.2	159.7
Washington	[4] 788,324	781,198	730,605	92.7	93.5	180.0	166.8
West Virginia	[3] 421,046	401,930	374,226	88.9	93.1	178.9	159.0
Wisconsin	[4] 987,022	948,044	876,167	88.8	92.4	180.0	159.8
Wyoming	[4] 85,391	85,286	80,104	93.8	93.9	180.0	168.9
Outlying areas:							
Canal Zone	[4] 11,965	11,859	11,385	95.2	96.0	175.0	166.5
Guam	29,199	25,978	24,081	82.5	92.7	180.0	148.5
Virgin Islands	[4] 22,022	21,943	20,572	93.4	93.8	180.0	168.2

[1] Figure for a given State includes pupils enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils transferring to that State from another during the school year (except those with footnotes 3 and 4).
[2] Includes estimates for nonreporting States.
[3] Net enrollment for the school year.
[4] Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.
[5] Data not strictly comparable with those of other States because attendance figures include excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative.
[6] Data not available.
[7] Legal minimum.
[8] Data from published annual State report.
[9] Data for 1971-72 school year.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 34.--Age ranges for compulsory school attendance, by State: 1977

State	Compulsory attendance age range[1]	State	Compulsory attendance age range[1]
1	2	1	2
Alabama	between 7 and 16	New Jersey	between 6 and 16
Alaska	between 7 and 16	New Mexico	attained 6 and until attaining 17
Arizona	between 8 and 16	New York	from 6 to 16
Arkansas	between 7 and 15 (both inclusive)	North Carolina	between 7 and 16
California	between 6 and 16	North Dakota	of 7 to 16
Colorado	of 7 and under 16	Ohio	between 6 and 13
Connecticut	over 7 and under 16	Oklahoma	between 8 and 16
Delaware	between 6 and 16	Oregon	between 7 and 18
District of Columbia	between 7 and 16	Pennsylvania	not later than 8, until 17
Florida	attained 7 but not 16	Rhode Island	completed 7 years of life, not completed 16 years of life
Georgia	between 7th and 16th birthdays		
Hawaii	at least 6 and not 18	South Carolina	of 7 to 16
Idaho	of 7 but not 16	South Dakota	of 7 and not exceeding 16
Illinois	between 7 and 16	Tennessee	between 7 and 16
Indiana	not less than 7, not more than 16	Texas	as much as 7, not more than 17
		Utah	between 6 and 18
Iowa	over 7 and under 16		
Kansas	of 7 and under 16	Vermont	between 7 and 16
Kentucky	of 7 and under 16	Virginia	reached 6th birthday, not passed the 17th birthday
Louisiana	between 7 and 15		
Maine	between 7th and 15th anniversaries	Washington	child 8 and under 15
		West Virginia	begin with the 7th birthday, continue to the 16th birthday
Maryland	between 6 and 16		
Massachusetts[2]	between 6 and 16	Wisconsin	between 6 and 16
Michigan	between 6 and 16	Wyoming	between 7 and 16 inclusive
Minnesota	between 7 and 16		
Mississippi	from 7 to 13	Outlying areas:	
Missouri	between 7 and 16		
Montana	is 7, not yet reached 16th birthday	Puerto Rico	between 8 and 14
Nebraska	not less than 7 nor more than 16	Virgin Islands	school year nearest 5th birthday until expiration of the school year nearest 16th birthday
Nevada	between 7 and 17		
New Hampshire	between 6 and 16		

[1] Many States have special provisions for children who have completed a certain level of education (usually 8th grade or higher) and who are employed.

[2] Lower and upper levels established by the State Board of Education.

SOURCE: Identified by the National Center for Education Statistics from State laws.

Table 35. Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and current expenditures for transportation: United States, 1929-30 to 1975-76

School year	All public school pupils	Pupils transported at public expense		Expenditure of public funds	
		Number	Percent of total	Total, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929-30	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	$54,823	$28.81
1931-32	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933-34	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,908	19.29
1935-36	26,367,098	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937-38	25,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939-40	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941-42	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943-44	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945-46	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947-48	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949-50	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.83
1951-52	26,562,664	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953-54	25,643,871	8,411,719	32.8	307,437	36.55
1955-56	27,740,149	9,695,819	35.0	353,972	36.51
1957-58	29,722,275	10,861,689	36.5	416,491	38.34
1959-60	32,477,440	12,225,142	37.6	486,338	39.78
1961-62	34,882,340	13,222,667	38.1	576,361	43.59
1963-64	37,405,058	14,475,778	38.7	673,845	46.55
1965-66	39,154,497	15,536,567	39.7	787,358	50.68
1967-68	40,827,965	17,130,873	42.0	981,006	57.27
1969-70	41,934,376	18,198,577	43.4	1,218,557	66.96
1971-72	42,254,272	19,474,355	46.1	1,507,830	77.43
1973-74	41,438,054	21,347,039	51.5	1,858,141	87.04
1975-76	41,274,308	22,757,316	55.1	2,371,814	104.22

NOTE: Data on pupil transportation through 1951-52 are based upon enrollment, data for 1953-54 and subsequent years are based upon average daily attendance.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, and *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data). National Association, State Directors of Pupil Transportation Services, *1975-76 Statistics on Pupil Transportation.*

Table 36.--Selected statistics on public elementary and secondary schools in 20 large cities compared with the United States totals: 1976-77

City	Fall enrollment: Total	Fall enrollment: Kindergarten–grade 8[1]	Fall enrollment: Grades 9-12 and post-graduate	Classroom teachers	Pupils per teacher	Total expenditures[3] (in thousands)	Current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance[2]	Average annual salary[2] for: Other professional educational staff[3]	Average annual salary[2] for: Classroom teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	44,335,000	30,012,000	14,323,000	2,193,000	20.2	$74,806,266	$1,578	$15,199	$13,347
20 large cities, total	4,491,458	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	9,234,008	(4)	(4)	(4)
Baltimore, Md	159,038	113,088	45,950	8,240	19.3	264,334	1,756	14,841	13,489
Boston, Mass	91,973	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	276,926	(4)	(4)	(4)
Chicago, Ill	524,221	370,060	154,161	[2]23,081	[2]22.7	1,218,789	2,333	17,623	[5]17,302
Cleveland, Ohio	122,727	84,905	37,822	5,303	23.1	224,603	1,837	18,991	14,588
Dallas, Texas	141,407	98,249	43,158	6,668	21.2	213,823	1,451	16,000	13,600
Detroit, Mich	236,279	174,544	61,735	8,847	26.7	408,696	1,770	19,132	18,617
Houston, Tex	210,025	152,222	57,803	9,237	22.7	259,202	1,403	14,000	12,250
Indianapolis, Ind	82,102	56,832	25,270	3,524	23.3	130,095	1,578	18,638	12,930
Los Angeles, Calif	601,429	408,373	193,056	[2]28,700	[2]21.0	1,275,145	1,769	[6]20,100	17,399
Memphis, Tenn	120,322	83,849	36,473	5,675	21.2	132,100	1,124	13,324	12,060
Milwaukee, Wis	109,151	73,998	35,153	5,366	20.3	226,931	2,352	21,802	19,296
New Orleans, La	93,364	64,167	29,197	4,380	21.3	135,247	1,530	(4)	[7]11,399
New York, N.Y.	[2]1,097,445	[2]721,222	[2]376,223	[2]51,980	[2]21.1	2,615,700	2,607	[6]24,400	[6]19,000
Philadelphia, Pa	260,787	175,818	84,969	13,957	18.7	669,643	2,685	16,505	15,959
Phoenix, Ariz	[2]177,204	123,374	[2]53,830	7,969	[2]22.2	275,431	1,360	15,384	13,510
St. Louis, Mo	82,804	58,307	24,497	3,082	26.9	132,346	1,832	19,000	13,000
San Antonio, Tex	65,929	45,958	19,971	3,202	20.6	80,785	1,283	18,100	12,751
San Diego, Calif	120,667	83,052	37,615	[2]5,400	[2]22.3	234,848	1,554	[6]20,000	16,767
San Francisco, Calif.	68,736	44,086	24,650	[2]4,100	[2]16.8	2,13,311	2,377	[6]19,000	17,239
Washington, D.C.	125,84[illegible]	89,925	35,923	6,057	20.8	246,053	2,060	19,256	16,460

[1] Data include nursery schools and kindergartens operated as part of the regular public school system.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Includes salaries of curriculum specialists, counselors, librarian/media and remedial specialists only. Salaries of classroom teachers, supervisors, and principals are not included except as otherwise footnoted.
[4] Data not available.
[5] Includes salaries for assistant principals, counselors, psychologists, social workers, speech therapists, supervisors, and consultants.
[6] Salary data reported as median salary.
[7] Includes salaries of assistant principals, librarians, and counselors.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976.*

Table 37.--Number and percent of minority students attending public elementary and secondary schools, by level of isolation and minority group: United States,[1] fall 1970 and fall 1972

Minority group	Number	Percent	Level of isolation: 0–49.9 percent minority	50–100 percent minority	80–100 percent minority	90–100 percent minority	95–100 percent minority	99–100 percent minority	100 percent minority
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total enrollment, all students									
1970	44,910,403	100.0	..	.	...	..	..	.	..
1972	44,646,525	100.0	...	...	...	..	..	..	..
Black enrollment									
1970	6,712,769	14.9	33.1	66.9	49.4	43.3	38.2	28.0	14.0
1972	6,796,238	15.2	36.3	63.7	45.2	39.2	34.8	25.1	11.2
Spanish-surnamed enrollment									
1970	2,275,041	5.1	44.2	55.8	33.1	22.9	16.3	5.8	1.8
1972	2,414,179	5.4	43.5	56.5	32.9	23.4	16.0	5.2	1.0
American Indian enrollment									
1972	232,766	0.5	65.4	34.6	23.3	16.4	10.7	2.2	1.7
Oriental enrollment									
1972	233,190	0.5	70.6	29.4	11.2	6.7	3.8	1.0	0.1

[1] Excluding Hawaii.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office for Civil Rights, *Fall 1972 Racial and Ethnic Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 38.--Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children: United States, February 1963 and 1970-71

Area of exceptionality[1]	1963			1970-71[2]		
	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools	Total enrollment	Local public schools	Public and private residential schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,682,351	1,570,370	111,981	3,158,000	3,025,000	133,000
Visually handicapped	21,531	13,962	7,569	24,000	15,000	9,000
Deaf and hard of hearing	45,594	28,551	17,043	78,000	58,000	20,000
Speech impaired	802,197	802,197	(3)	1,237,000	1,237,000	...
Crippled and special health problems	64,842	64,842	(3)	269,000	269,000	...
Emotionally and socially maladjusted	79,587	30,871	[4]48,716	113,000	55,000	58,000
Mentally retarded	431,890	393,237	38,653	830,000	784,000	46,000
Other handicapping conditions	22,039	22,039	(3)	126,000	126,000	...
Gifted	214,671	214,671	(3)	481,000	481,000	...

[1] Pupils were reported according to the major type of exceptionality for which they received special education.
[2] Estimated on the basis of State reports to the Office of Education.
[3] Not included in survey of residential schools.
[4] Includes education programs in public hospitals for the mentally ill.

SOURCES U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, survey of *Special Education for Exceptional Children*, and *Annual Report of the U.S. Commissioner of Education, Fiscal Year 1971*.

Table 39 --Pupils with handicaps, pupils receiving special instruction or assistance, and professional staff for the handicapped in local public elementary and secondary schools: United States, spring 1970

Type of handicap	Handicapped pupils		Handicapped pupils served[1]		Professional staff for the handicapped			
	Number	Percent of total enrollment	Number	Percent of handicapped pupils	Total	Teachers of separate (special) classes	Regular teachers who provided special instruction in regular classes	Specialized professional personnel who provided individualized instruction
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total[2]	4,752,000	10.7	2,968,000	62.5	464,200	136,000	247,900	80,100
Speech impaired	1,793,000	4.0	1,224,000	68.3	96,700	35,100	31,400	30,200
Learning disabled	1,160,000	2.6	648,000	55.9	123,000	27,900	81,400	13,700
Mentally retarded	936,000	2.1	728,000	77.8	102,500	54,300	41,900	6,200
Emotionally disturbed	556,000	1.2	253,000	45.5	74,100	11,300	48,300	14,000
Hard of hearing	131,000	.3	41,000	31.7	21,200	2,000	12,500	6,700
Deaf	23,000	.1	21,000	90.5	6,200	2,300	3,000	800
Crippled	82,000	.2	30,000	36.6	13,400	1,800	8,200	3,400
Partially sighted	64,000	.1	17,000	26.7	20,200	800	16,100	3,300
Blind	6,000	(3)	6,000	94.0	6,900	500	4,600	1,800

[1] Includes pupils receiving instruction or assistance from one or more of the following: Separate (special) classes, special instruction from regular teachers in regular classes, and individualized instruction from specialized professional personnel.

[2] The totals may be somewhat less than the figures shown because some pupils and teachers may have been reported in more than one category.

[3] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--Data are based upon a sample survey and are subject to sampling variability. Percents were computed from unrounded data. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Number of Pupils with Handicaps in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970*; and *Professional Staff for the Handicapped in Local Public Schools, Spring 1970*.

Table 40.--Enrollment in grades 9-12 in public and nonpublic schools compared with population 14-17 years of age: United States, 1889-90 to fall 1976

School year	Enrollment, grades 9-12[1]			Population 14-17 years of age[2]	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14-17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889-90	359,949	[3]202,963	[3]94,931	5,354,653	6.7
1899-1900	699,403	[3]519,251	[3]110,797	6,152,231	11.4
1909-10	1,115,398	[3]915,061	[3]117,400	7,220,298	15.4
1919-20	2,500,176	[3]2,200,389	[3]213,920	7,735,841	32.3
1929-30	4,804,255	[3]4,399,422	[3,4]341,158	9,341,221	51.4
1939-40	7,123,009	6,635,337	487,672	9,720,419	73.3
1941-42	6,933,265	6,420,544	512,721	9,749,000	71.1
1943-44	6,030,617	5,584,656	445,961	9,449,000	63.8
1945-46	6,237,133	5,664,528	572,605	9,056,000	68.9
1947-48	6,305,168	5,675,937	629,231	8,841,000	71.3
1949-50	6,453,009	5,757,810	695,199	8,404,768	76.8
1951-52	6,596,351	5,917,384	678,967	8,516,000	77.5
1953-54	7,108,973	6,330,565	778,408	8,861,000	80.2
1955-56	7,774,975	6,917,790	857,185	9,207,000	84.4
1957-58	8,869,186	7,905,469	963,717	10,139,000	87.5
1959-60	9,599,810	8,531,454	1,068,356	11,154,879	86.1
1961-62	10,768,972	9,616,755	1,152,217	12,046,000	89.4
Fall 1963	12,255,496	10,935,536	1,319,960	13,492,000	90.8
Fall 1965	13,020,823	11,657,808	1,363,015	14,145,000	92.1
Fall 1969	14,418,301	13,084,301	[5]1,334,000	15,550,000	92.7
Fall 1971	15,226,000	13,886,000	[5]1,340,000	16,279,000	93.5
Fall 1973	15,476,526	14,141,526	[5]1,335,000	16,745,000	92.4
Fall 1975	15,804,098	14,369,098	[5]1,435,000	16,931,000	93.3
Fall 1976[6]	15,823,000	14,388,000	[5]1,435,000	16,896,000	93.6

[1] Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949-50, also includes Federal schools.

[2] Includes all persons residing in the United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data from the decennial censuses have been used when appropriate. Other figures are Bureau of the Census estimates as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

[3] Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

[4] Data for 1927-28.

[5] Estimated.

[6] Preliminary data.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* and unpublished data.

Table 41.--Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State: Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 12				Kindergarten				Grades 1 through 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
United States	50,715,251	44,983,052	4,499,857	1,232,342	3,024,388	2,544,409	139,600	340,389	33,210,219	29,375,178	3,371,239	463,802	14,480,634	13,063,465	989,[illegible]	438,151
Alabama	856,168	813,803	17,782	33,583	30,489	12,668	2,147	15,674	590,713	565,354	12,400	12,959	243,966	235,781	3,235	4,950
Alaska	83,990	81,518	1,079	1,393	8,606	8,333	37	236	57,900	56,651	652	687	19,394	18,534	390	470
Arizona	462,980	426,018	23,810	13,152	22,896	14,921	2,039	5,936	311,421	290,590	16,571	4,260	128,663	120,507	5,200	2,956
Arkansas	452,090	433,839	8,017	10,234	11,214	4,860	635	5,719	310,315	302,159	5,705	2,451	130,561	126,820	1,677	2,064
California	4,925,470	4,526,521	308,338	90,611	353,916	333,498	7,704	12,714	3,135,376	2,858,575	229,407	47,394	1,436,178	1,334,448	71,227	30,503
Colorado	574,037	533,554	31,096	9,387	39,638	37,142	548	1,948	369,576	342,428	23,546	3,602	164,823	153,984	7,002	3,837
Connecticut	765,632	666,676	83,789	25,167	57,193	54,267	1,692	1,234	491,412	421,199	62,164	8,049	217,027	181,210	19,933	15,884
Delaware	144,702	126,177	12,764	5,761	9,241	7,459	287	1,495	96,125	83,849	10,241	2,035	39,336	34,869	2,236	2,231
District of Columbia	162,893	144,305	10,453	8,135	10,219	9,121	302	796	111,497	100,050	7,420	4,027	41,177	35,134	2,731	3,312
Florida	1,552,537	1,405,486	77,179	69,872	85,823	50,179	6,358	29,286	1,029,887	947,887	55,558	26,442	436,827	407,420	15,263	14,144
Georgia	1,133,339	1,076,262	15,129	41,948	45,711	22,313	2,344	21,054	779,467	757,173	9,580	12,714	308,161	296,776	3,205	8,180
Hawaii	199,748	176,983	9,770	12,995	14,615	12,980	560	1,075	127,678	113,908	7,084	6,686	57,455	50,095	2,122	5,234
Idaho	190,183	180,695	4,735	4,753	7,919	3,996	240	3,681	122,840	118,831	3,533	476	59,424	57,866	962	596
Illinois	2,790,061	2,331,644	414,460	43,957	188,593	170,240	12,017	6,336	1,818,374	1,493,160	307,732	17,482	783,094	668,244	94,711	20,139
Indiana	1,329,368	1,204,626	108,136	16,606	88,430	80,969	2,157	5,304	869,209	779,037	85,176	4,996	371,729	344,620	20,803	6,306
Iowa	718,299	646,327	65,439	6,533	52,224	50,849	961	414	454,978	404,074	48,149	2,755	211,097	191,404	16,329	3,364
Kansas	560,294	510,894	33,805	5,795	35,962	34,813	700	449	348,942	321,383	25,275	2,284	165,390	154,498	7,830	3,062
Kentucky	765,203	698,743	59,626	16,834	18,441	10,026	1,006	7,409	532,061	483,303	45,283	3,475	214,701	195,414	13,337	5,950
Louisiana	985,160	837,682	100,819	46,659	43,894	25,772	6,340	11,782	677,917	581,759	72,522	23,536	263,349	230,151	21,857	11,341
Maine	252,340	237,368	11,067	3,885	18,179	17,606	346	227	162,664	152,550	9,104	1,010	71,497	67,232	1,617	2,648
Maryland	1,012,474	883,295	96,439	32,740	65,445	56,532	2,453	6,460	571,946	584,684	74,137	13,125	275,083	242,079	19,849	13,155
Massachusetts	1,381,151	1,148,438	178,995	53,718	85,194	63,628	4,522	17,044	898,132	753,666	130,605	13,861	397,825	331,144	43,868	22,813
Michigan	2,4[illegible]	2,122,968	268,622	25,668	175,056	168,627	4,580	1,848	1,542,776	1,333,380	197,731	11,665	697,427	620,961	54,311	12,155
Minnesota	1,026,870	906,388	109,904	10,378	70,140	66,833	1,975	1,332	652,543	561,493	87,592	3,458	303,987	278,062	20,337	5,588
Mississippi	594,610	552,064	10,718	31,828	23,800	14,878	1,792	7,130	412,702	387,696	7,130	17,876	158,108	149,490	1,796	6,822
Missouri	1,134,652	989,702	123,614	21,336	74,926	68,655	3,612	2,659	750,112	647,599	94,544	7,969	309,614	273,448	25,458	10,708
Montana	187,224	173,470	9,434	4,320	8,093	5,322	269	2,502	123,209	116,006	6,328	875	55,922	52,142	2,837	943
Nebraska	378,851	328,441	47,462	2,948	27,230	26,150	959	111	240,706	204,625	35,046	1,035	110,915	97,666	11,447	1,802
Nevada	122,328	117,964	3,517	847	8,545	8,370	70	105	81,045	78,228	2,527	290	32,738	31,366	920	452
New Hampshire	177,517	149,028	21,236	7,256	9,501	5,986	293	3,222	119,552	100,935	17,057	1,560	48,464	42,105	3,865	2,474
New Jersey	1,768,866	1,456,665	272,117	40,104	126,243	114,014	8,929	3,300	1,144,313	923,952	204,669	15,692	498,330	418,699	58,519	21,112
New Mexico	294,927	277,954	8,637	8,286	11,173	5,805	500	3,868	206,071	190,835	7,167	2,269	83,683	80,514	1,020	2,149
New York	4,280,362	3,498,933	662,258	119,141	295,980	264,880	21,423	9,677	2,754,382	2,209,351	493,403	51,628	1,230,000	1,024,732	147,432	57,836
North Carolina	1,327,202	1,176,681	12,991	37,530	39,557	17,667	3,123	18,767	831,569	811,216	8,183	11,770	356,076	347,308	1,685	6,993
North Dakota	165,940	152,675	10,780	2,485	6,801	5,130	162	1,509	108,062	99,723	7,873	466	51,077	47,822	2,745	510
Ohio	2,746,111	2,387,776	319,290	39,045	180,977	170,431	4,346	6,200	1,780,234	1,525,440	241,698	13,096	784,900	691,905	73,246	19,749
Oklahoma	615,149	597,564	9,549	8,036	34,362	31,251	396	2,715	398,441	389,002	6,772	2,667	182,346	177,311	2,281	2,654
Oregon	515,102	476,637	24,852	13,613	23,737	14,398	890	8,449	330,856	310,279	17,940	2,637	160,509	151,865	6,022	2,527
Pennsylvania	2,854,337	2,322,115	464,706	67,516	174,152	156,733	7,612	9,757	1,826,141	1,450,793	349,343	26,005	854,044	714,539	107,751	31,754
Rhode Island	220,742	178,765	34,750	7,227	14,608	12,477	790	1,419	145,199	115,153	27,496	2,550	60,857	51,135	6,464	3,258
South Carolina	673,072	638,993	9,290	24,789	23,575	19,934	1,847	10,794	460,341	444,905	5,635	9,801	189,156	183,154	1,808	4,194
South Dakota	183,072	171,415	9,698	1,959	11,375	11,022	126	227	115,683	107,451	7,258	974	56,014	52,942	2,314	758
Tennessee	919,183	869,714	18,722	30,747	33,542	19,328	1,519	12,695	624,640	601,662	12,716	10,262	261,001	248,724	4,487	7,790
Texas	2,820,732	2,643,322	90,659	86,751	125,009	63,470	11,995	49,544	1,920,220	1,836,913	62,799	21,508	775,503	743,939	15,865	15,699
Utah	309,565	303,271	4,341	1,943	21,334	20,884	276	174	194,035	190,456	2,894	685	94,186	91,931	1,171	1,084
Vermont	111,967	100,289	7,765	3,913	6,094	4,497	293	1,304	73,812	67,308	5,477	1,027	32,061	28,484	1,995	1,582
Virginia	1,134,726	1,057,063	29,602	48,061	48,501	28,785	2,578	17,218	776,013	733,961	21,628	20,404	310,132	294,297	5,396	10,439
Washington	866,429	812,564	38,867	13,978	57,574	54,022	548	3,004	562,068	513,993	39,447	5,628	256,787	241,569	8,872	6,346
West Virginia	402,[illegible]	364,429	11,127	6,730	8,218	4,484	232	3,502	273,782	264,669	7,921	1,192	120,286	115,276	2,974	2,036
Wisconsin	1,184,416	980,[illegible]	192,437	11,311	85,903	83,107	3,051	745	752,490	589,023	159,168	4,299	345,023	308,538	30,218	6,267
Wyoming	87,828	84,812	4,[illegible]	878	5,393	5,045	9	339	56,702	54,641	1,853	208	26,731	25,126	274	331

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)-C

Table 42.--Percentage distribution of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools, by control and by State. Spring 1970

State	Kindergarten through grade 8				Grades 9 through 12			
	Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		Total	Public schools	Nonpublic schools	
			Church-related	Non-church-related			Church-related	Non-church-related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	100.0	88.1	9.7	2.2	100.0	90.2	6.8	3.0
Alabama	100.0	93.0	2.3	4.6	100.0	96.6	1.3	2.0
Alaska	100.0	97.5	1.1	1.4	100.0	95.6	2.0	2.4
Arizona	100.0	91.4	5.6	3.0	100.0	93.7	4.0	2.3
Arkansas	100.0	95.5	2.0	2.5	100.0	97.1	1.3	1.6
California	100.0	91.5	6.8	1.7	100.0	92.9	5.0	2.1
Colorado	100.0	92.7	5.9	1.4	100.0	93.4	4.2	2.3
Connecticut	100.0	86.7	11.6	1.7	100.0	83.5	9.2	7.3
Delaware	100.0	86.7	10.0	3.4	100.0	88.6	5.7	5.7
District of Columbia	100.0	89.7	6.3	4.0	100.0	85.3	6.6	8.0
Florida	100.0	89.5	5.5	5.0	100.0	93.3	3.5	3.2
Georgia	100.0	94.5	1.4	4.1	100.0	96.3	1.0	2.7
Hawaii	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.5	100.0	87.2	3.7	9.1
Idaho	100.0	93.9	2.9	3.2	100.0	97.4	1.6	1.0
Illinois	100.0	82.9	15.9	1.2	100.0	85.3	12.1	2.6
Indiana	100.0	89.8	9.1	1.1	100.0	92.7	5.6	1.7
Iowa	100.0	89.7	9.7	.6	100.0	90.7	7.7	1.6
Kansas	100.0	92.5	6.7	.7	100.0	93.4	4.7	1.9
Kentucky	100.0	89.6	8.4	2.0	100.0	91.0	6.2	2.8
Louisiana	100.0	84.2	10.9	4.9	100.0	87.4	8.3	4.3
Maine	100.0	94.1	5.2	.7	100.0	94.0	2.3	3.7
Maryland	100.0	87.0	10.4	2.7	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
Massachusetts	100.0	83.1	13.7	3.1	100.0	83.2	11.0	5.7
Michigan	100.0	87.4	11.8	.8	100.0	89.0	9.2	1.7
Minnesota	100.0	86.9	12.4	.7	100.0	91.5	6.7	1.8
Mississippi	100.0	92.2	2.0	5.7	100.0	94.6	1.1	4.3
Missouri	100.0	86.8	11.9	1.3	100.0	88.3	8.2	3.5
Montana	100.0	92.4	5.0	2.6	100.0	93.2	5.1	1.7
Nebraska	100.0	86.1	13.4	.4	100.0	88.1	10.3	1.6
Nevada	100.0	96.7	2.9	.4	100.0	95.8	2.8	1.4
New Hampshire	100.0	82.9	13.4	3.7	100.0	86.9	8.0	5.1
New Jersey	100.0	81.7	16.8	1.5	100.0	84.0	11.7	4.2
New Mexico	100.0	93.5	3.6	2.9	100.0	95.2	1.2	2.6
New York	100.0	81.1	16.8	2.0	100.0	83.3	12.0	4.7
North Carolina	100.0	95.2	1.3	3.5	100.0	97.6	.5	2.0
North Dakota	100.0	91.3	7.0	1.7	100.0	93.6	5.4	1.0
Ohio	100.0	86.5	12.5	1.0	100.0	88.2	9.3	2.5
Oklahoma	100.0	97.1	1.7	1.2	100.0	97.2	1.3	1.5
Oregon	100.0	91.6	5.3	3.1	100.0	94.7	3.8	1.6
Pennsylvania	100.0	80.4	17.7	1.8	100.0	83.7	12.6	3.7
Rhode Island	100.0	79.8	17.7	2.5	100.0	84.0	10.6	5.4
South Carolina	100.0	94.2	1.5	4.3	100.0	96.8	1.0	2.2
South Dakota	100.0	93.2	5.8	.9	100.0	94.5	4.1	1.4
Tennessee	100.0	94.4	2.2	3.5	100.0	95.3	1.7	3.0
Texas	100.0	92.9	3.7	3.5	100.0	95.9	2.0	2.0
Utah	100.0	98.1	1.5	.4	100.0	97.6	1.2	1.2
Vermont	100.0	89.9	7.2	2.9	100.0	88.8	6.2	4.9
Virginia	100.0	92.5	2.9	4.6	100.0	94.9	1.7	3.4
Washington	100.0	93.7	4.9	1.4	100.0	94.4	3.5	2.1
West Virginia	100.0	95.4	2.9	1.7	100.0	95.8	2.5	1.7
Wisconsin	100.0	80.1	19.3	.6	100.0	89.4	8.8	1.8
Wyoming	100.0	96.1	3.0	.9	100.0	97.6	1.1	1.3

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Census of Population. 1970, General Social and Economic Characteristics*, Series PC(1)—C.

Table 43.--Nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, pupils, and teachers, by level and by church affiliation of school: United States, 1970-71

[Teachers in full-time equivalents]

Item	Total nonpublic	Roman Catholic	Nonaffiliated	Other affiliated and unknown
1	2	3	4	5
Schools				
Total	18,142	11,343	2,824	3,975
Elementary	14,372	9,362	1,754	3,256
Secondary	3,770	1,981	1,070	719
Pupils				
Total	5,369,794	4,363,074	457,907	548,813
Elementary	4,056,151	3,354,816	272,575	428,760
Secondary	1,313,643	1,008,258	185,332	120,053
Teachers				
Total	225,706	[1] 158,463	36,392	30,846
Elementary	150,559	[1] 109,994	19,211	21,354
Secondary	75,147	[1] 48,474	17,181	9,492

[1] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data from the survey *Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970-71.* (2) National Catholic Educational Association, *U.S. Catholic Schools, 1971-72.* (Copyright © 1972 by the National Catholic Educational Association.)

Table 44.--Summary statistics on Catholic elementary and secondary schools. United States, selected years, 1919-20 to 1976-77

School year	Number of schools		Enrollment		Instructional staff[1]	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20	6,551	1,552	1,795,673	129,848	41,592	7,924
1929-30	7,923	2,123	2,222,598	241,869	58,245	14,307
1939-40	7,944	2,105	2,035,182	361 123	60,081	20,976
1949-50	8,589	2,189	2,560,815	505,572	66,525	27,770
Fall 1960	10,501	2,392	4,373,422	880,369	108,169	43,733
Fall 1962	10,646	2,502	4,485,221	1,009,126	112,199	46,880
Fall 1964	10,832	2,417	4,533,771	1,066,746	117,854	53,344
1967-68	10,350	2,277	4,105,805	1,092,521	[2] 129,800	[2] 58,000
1968-69	10,113	2,192	3,859,709	1,080,891	[2] 131,200	[2] 59,400
1969-70	9,695	2,076	3,607,168	1,050,930	[2] 133,200	[2] 62,200
1970-71	9,370	1,930	3,355,478	1,008,088	112,750	53,458
1971-72	8,982	1,859	3,075,785	960,000	106,686	52,397
1972-73	8,766	1,790	2,874,000	927,000	105,384	50,580
1973-74	8,569	1,728	2,714,000	907,000	102,785	51,098
1974-75	8,437	1,690	2,602,000	902,000	100,011	50,168
1975-76	8,340	1,653	2,525,000	890,000	99,319	49,957
1976-77	8,280	1,622	2,481,000	883,000	100,026	50,645

[1] Beginning in 1970-71, includes full-time teaching staff only.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting schools.

NOTE - Data for some recent years have been revised since originally published.

SOURCES: National Catholic Educational Association, *A Statistical Report on Catholic Elementary and Secondary Schools for the Years 1967-68 to 1969-70,* as compiled from the *Official Catholic Directory.* (Copyright © 1970 by the National Catholic Educational Association. All rights reserved.) *Catholic Schools in America.* (1977 edition, copyright © 1977 by the Franklin Press. All rights reserved.)

Table 45.–Enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in preprimary programs, by age and by type of program: United States, October 1975 and October 1976

[Numbers in thousands]

Enrollment status and type of program	October 1975[1]				October 1976[2]			
	Total 3-5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old	Total 3-5 years old	3 years old	4 years old	5 years old
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Enrollment status								
Total population	10,185	3,177	3,499	3,509	9,727	3,019	3,220	3,488
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Enrolled	48.7	21.5	40.5	81.3	49.2	19.9	41.8	81.4
Not enrolled in these programs	51.3	78.5	59.5	18.7	50.8	80.1	58.2	18.6
Type of program								
Total enrolled	4,955	683	1,418	2,854	4,790	602	1,346	2,839
Prekindergarten	1,745	653	976	115	1,515	568	860	85
Public	570	179	332	59	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonpublic	1,174	474	644	57	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Kindergarten	3,211	30	442	2,739	3,275	34	486	2,754
Public	2,682	11	313	2,358	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Nonpublic	528	18	129	381	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)

[1] Excluded are 322,000 5-year-olds enrolled at the primary level, and 186,000 6-year-olds in preprimary programs

[2] Excluded are 371,000 5-year olds enrolled at the primary level, and 226,000 6-year-olds in preprimary programs.

[3] Data not available.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Preprimary Enrollment, October 1975*, and U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, unpublished data.

Table 46.–Number of students enrolled in various subject areas compared with total enrollment in grades 7-12 of public secondary schools: United States, 1948–49, 1960–61, and 1972–73

Subject area	1948-49		1960-61		1972-73	
	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total enrollment, grades 7-12	6,907,833	100.0	11,732,742	100.0	18,577,234	100.0
English language arts	7,098,770	102.8	12,972,236	110.6	24,079,059	129.6
Health and physical education[1]	7,794,671	112.8	12,081,639	103.0	21,517,330	115.8
Social sciences	6,981,980	101.1	11,802,499	100.6	18,898,794	101.7
Mathematics	4,457,987	64.5	8,596,396	73.3	13,240,326	71.3
Natural sciences	4,031,044	58.4	7,739,877	66.0	12,475,429	67.2
Music	2,484,201	36.0	4,954,347	42.2	6,111,223	32.9
Business education	3,186,207	46.1	4,667,570	39.8	6,376,633	34.3
Industrial arts	1,762,242	25.5	3,361,699	28.7	5,726,138	30.8
Home economics	1,693,825	24.5	2,915,997	24.9	4,651,535	25.0
Foreign languages	1,234,544	17.9	2,576,354	22.0	4,510,947	24.3
Art	1,219,693	17.7	2,383,703	20.3	5,115,981	27.5
Agriculture	373,395	5.4	507,992	4.3	374,622	2.0
Vocational trade and industrial education	369,794	5.4	344,704	2.9	484,484	2.6
Distributive education	(2)	(2)	38,363	.3	129,549	.7
Other	111,053	1.6	106,467	.9	[3]9,126	(4)

[1] Includes driver education and ROTC.

[2] Data not reported separately.

[3] Includes bilingual education only

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Percentages may exceed 100.0 because a pupil may be enrolled in more than one course within a subject area during the school year.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Summary of Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools, 1972-73.*

Table 47.–Enrollment in foreign languages compared with total enrollment in grades 9-12 of public secondary schools: United States, fall 1965, 1968, 1970, and 1974

[Numbers in thousands]

Language	Fall 1965	Fall 1968	Fall 1970	Fall 1974	Percent change, 1965 to 1970	Percent change, 1970 to 1974
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total enrollment, grades 9-12	11,610	12,718	13,332	14,125	14.8	5.9
All foreign languages:[1]						
Number	3,659	3,891	3,780	3,295	3.3	−12.6
Percent	31.5	30.6	28.3	23.3	---	---
Modern foreign languages:						
Number	3,068	3,518	3,514	3,127	14.6	−11.0
Percent	26.4	27.7	26.4	22.1	---	---
Spanish:						
Number	1,427	1,698	1,811	1,678	26.9	−7.3
Percent	12.3	13.4	13.6	11.9	---	---
French:						
Number	1,251	1,328	1,231	978	−1.7	−20.5
Percent	10.8	10.4	9.2	6.9	---	---
German:						
Number	328	423	410	393	25.1	−4.2
Percent	2.8	3.3	3.1	2.8	---	---
Russian:						
Number	27	24	20	15	−24.5	−24.9
Percent	.2	.2	.2	.1	---	---
Italian:						
Number	25	27	27	40	8.3	47.3
Percent	.2	.2	.2	.3	---	---
Other modern foreign languages:						
Number	9	18	15	23	56.5	56.1
Percent	.1	.1	.1	.2	---	---
Latin:						
Number	591	372	265	167	−55.1	−37.0
Percent	5.1	2.9	2.0	1.2	---	---

[1] Includes enrollment in ancient Greek (not shown separately). Fewer than 1,000 students were enrolled in this language in each of the 4 years.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals. Percentages were computed from unrounded data.

SOURCES: (1) Modern Language Association of America, *Foreign Language Offerings and Enrollments in Public Secondary Schools*, Fall 1970 and Fall 1974; (2) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*.

Table 48.–Number of full-time and part-time[1] classroom teachers in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools, by State: Fall 1976 and fall 1977

State or other area	Fall 1976			Fall 1977[2]		
	Total	Public	Nonpublic[3]	Total	Public	Nonpublic
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	2,440,000	[2]2,193,000	247,000	2,427,000	2,178,000	249,000
Alabama	40,029	[2]37,259	2,770	39,790	37,000	2,790
Alaska	4,545	4,475	70	4,510	4,440	70
Arizona	24,962	23,482	1,480	24,810	23,320	1,490
Arkansas	22,441	21,821	620	22,290	21,670	620
California	220,450	[2]204,000	16,450	219,190	202,610	16,580
Colorado	30,452	[2]28,452	2,000	30,280	28,260	2,020
Connecticut	42,379	36,299	6,080	42,180	36,050	6,130
Delaware	7,245	6,235	1,010	7,210	6,190	1,020
District of Columbia	7,467	6,057	1,410	7,440	6,020	1,420
Florida	79,375	73,505	5,870	78,920	73,000	5,920
Georgia	48,501	46,451	2,050	48,200	46,130	2,070
Hawaii	8,974	7,914	1,060	8,930	7,860	1,070
Idaho	9,577	9,277	300	9,510	9,210	300
Illinois	129,830	[2]110,500	19,330	129,230	109,740	19,490
Indiana	58,149	53,089	5,060	57,830	52,730	5,100
Iowa	36,984	33,334	3,650	36,790	33,110	3,680
Kansas	27,393	25,633	1,760	27,230	25,460	1,770
Kentucky	35,480	[2]32,300	3,180	35,290	32,080	3,210
Louisiana	46,848	40,428	6,420	46,620	40,150	6,470
Maine	14,470	13,230	1,210	14,390	13,140	1,250
Maryland	48,641	42,891	5,750	48,400	42,600	5,800
Massachusetts	([3])	([3])	10,520	([3])	([3])	10,600
Michigan	99,859	87,999	11,860	99,360	87,400	11,960
Minnesota	51,204	45,024	6,180	50,950	44,720	6,230
Mississippi	27,640	24,130	3,510	27,510	23,970	3,540
Missouri	53,503	48,563	4,940	53,210	48,230	4,980
Montana	10,170	9,580	590	10,110	9,510	600
Nebraska	20,142	17,852	2,290	20,040	17,730	2,310
Nevada	6,095	5,995	100	6,050	5,950	100
New Hampshire	11,234	9,624	1,610	11,180	9,560	1,620
New Jersey	91,770	[2]80,010	11,760	91,320	79,460	11,860
New Mexico	13,677	12,887	790	13,600	12,800	800
New York	212,490	[2]178,480	34,010	211,540	177,260	34,280
North Carolina	54,636	52,906	1,730	54,280	52,540	1,740
North Dakota	8,171	7,551	620	8,120	7,500	620
Ohio	119,418	105,588	13,830	118,810	104,870	13,940
Oklahoma	31,245	30,405	840	31,050	30,200	850
Oregon	25,302	23,942	1,360	25,150	23,780	1,370
Pennsylvania	135,881	[2]114,311	21,570	135,270	113,530	21,740
Rhode Island	11,012	9,162	1,850	10,960	9,100	1,860
South Carolina	32,767	30,917	1,850	32,570	30,710	1,860
South Dakota	8,873	8,163	710	8,830	8,110	720
Tennessee	42,385	40,135	2,250	42,130	39,860	2,270
Texas	49,410	[2]42,400	7,010	49,180	42,110	7,070
Utah	13,202	[2]12,952	250	13,110	12,860	2,50
Vermont	7,204	[2]6,314	890	7,170	6,270	900
Virginia	63,928	59,538	4,390	63,560	59,130	4,430
Washington	36,210	[2]33,690	2,520	36,000	33,460	2,540
West Virginia	20,795	20,175	620	20,670	20,040	630
Wisconsin	58,236	49,366	8,870	57,970	49,030	8,940
Wyoming	5,111	4,991	120	5,080	4,960	120
Outlying areas	7,467	6,057	1,410	7,440	6,020	1,420
American Samoa	418	378	40	410	370	40
Canal Zone	392	372	20	390	370	20
Guam	1,474	1,294	180	1,470	1,290	180
Puerto Rico	27,511	24,761	2,750	27,360	24,590	2,770
Virgin Islands	1,551	1,361	190	1,540	1,350	190

[1] Part-time teachers are included in totals in full-time equivalents.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Data not available.

SOURCES (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976.* (2) Estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 49. Classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, by level of instruction, sex, and State: 1973–74

[In full-time equivalents]

State or other area	Total elementary and secondary teachers[1]			Elementary teachers			Secondary teachers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	2,155,448	722,868	1,432,580	1,175,980	197,423	978,557	979,468	525,445	454,023
Alabama	34,818	8,147	26,671	16,994	1,073	15,921	17,824	7,074	10,750
Alaska	4,046	1,628	2,418	2,314	652	1,662	1,732	976	756
Arizona	21,042	7,733	13,309	14,860	3,963	10,897	6,182	3,770	2,412
Arkansas	20,285	5,205	15,080	10,272	705	9,567	10,013	4,500	5,513
California[2]	200,832	78,764	122,068	121,584	29,289	92,295	79,248	49,475	29,773
Colorado[3]	26,392	9,928	16,464	13,250	2,439	10,811	13,142	7,489	5,653
Connecticut[4]	36,573	13,577	22,996	22,224	5,556	16,668	14,349	8,021	6,328
Delaware	6,280	2,445	3,835	2,693	447	2,246	3,587	1,998	1,589
District of Columbia	7,195	1,434	5,761	4,131	322	3,809	3,064	1,112	1,952
Florida	67,516	19,705	47,811	34,619	4,149	30,470	32,897	15,556	17,341
Georgia	51,070	10,479	40,591	31,161	2,528	28,633	19,909	7,951	11,958
Hawaii	7,906	1,768	6,138	4,510	305	4,205	3,396	1,463	1,933
Idaho	8,279	3,116	5,163	3,862	564	3,298	4,417	2,552	1,865
Illinois	110,403	37,785	72,618	73,680	16,687	56,993	36,723	21,098	15,625
Indiana	49,873	18,494	31,379	24,609	3,923	20,686	25,264	14,571	10,693
Iowa	32,518	11,883	20,635	16,157	1,669	14,488	16,361	10,214	6,147
Kansas[5]	25,377	8,100	17,277	13,718	1,805	11,913	11,659	6,295	5,364
Kentucky	31,170	8,390	22,780	19,264	3,032	16,232	11,906	5,358	6,548
Louisiana	38,804	10,066	28,738	21,768	2,554	19,214	17,036	7,512	9,524
Maine	11,226	4,472	6,754	6,657	1,613	5,044	4,569	2,859	1,710
Maryland[5]	42,793	13,266	29,527	21,589	2,845	18,744	21,204	10,421	10,783
Massachusetts	61,943	23,328	38,615	28,131	4,409	23,722	33,812	18,919	14,893
Michigan	96,291	36,384	59,907	43,689	6,077	37,612	52,602	30,307	22,295
Minnesota	43,622	19,039	24,583	22,177	4,725	17,452	21,445	14,314	7,131
Mississippi	23,071	5,649	17,422	12,778	1,152	11,626	10,293	4,497	5,796
Missouri	48,001	13,758	34,243	24,875	2,447	22,428	23,126	11,311	11,815
Montana[5]	8,733	3,650	5,083	5,278	1,332	3,946	3,455	2,318	1,137
Nebraska	17,156	5,754	11,402	9,151	1,143	8,008	8,005	4,611	3,394
Nevada	5,629	2,152	3,477	2,969	556	2,413	2,660	1,596	1,064
New Hampshire[6]	7,512	2,730	4,782	4,192	794	3,398	3,320	1,936	1,384
New Jersey[7]	83,621	28,263	55,358	50,173	10,536	39,637	33,448	17,727	15,721
New Mexico[8]	12,057	4,110	7,947	6,137	963	5,174	5,920	3,147	2,773
New York[3,9]	188,572	70,254	118,318	91,232	17,073	74,259	97,240	53,181	44,059
North Carolina	50,864	10,916	39,948	33,1[illegible]	3,684	29,443	17,737	7,232	10,505
North Dakota	7,303	2,924	4,379	4,689	1,170	3,519	2,614	1,754	860
Ohio[5]	102,739	35,114	67,625	54,733	8,353	46,380	48,006	26,761	21,245
Oklahoma[4]	29,190	9,157	20,033	14,703	2,062	12,641	14,487	7,095	7,392
Oregon[7]	24,072	10,109	13,963	13,233	3,235	9,998	10,839	6,874	3,965
Pennsylvania	113,721	45,688	68,033	54,476	11,339	43,137	59,245	34,349	24,896
Rhode Island	9,422	3,382	6,040	5,441	1,031	4,410	3,981	2,351	1,630
South Carolina	28,725	5,203	23,522	17,508	1,389	16,119	11,217	3,814	7,403
South Dakota	8,257	2,850	5,407	5,251	930	4,321	3,006	1,920	1,086
Tennessee	38,107	9,470	28,637	23,100	2,949	20,151	15,007	6,521	8,486
Texas[3]	132,843	35,868	96,975	71,155	6,875	64,280	61,688	28,993	32,695
Utah	12,319	5,062	7,257	6,241	1,184	5,057	6,078	3,878	2,200
Vermont[5]	6,024	2,151	3,873	3,238	447	2,791	2,786	1,704	1,082
Virginia	54,893	12,980	41,913	29,867	3,112	26,755	25,026	9,868	15,158
Washington	32,651	13,602	19,049	18,014	4,620	13,394	14,637	8,982	5,655
West Virginia	18,553	5,242	13,311	10,042	1,293	8,749	8,511	3,949	4,562
Wisconsin	50,351	19,689	30,662	28,030	5,871	22,159	22,321	13,818	8,503
Wyoming[10]	4,808	2,005	2,803	2,334	552	1,782	2,474	1,453	1,021
Outlying areas:									
Canal Zone[5]	611	179	432	324	34	290	287	145	142
Guam	1,248	368	880	727	118	609	521	250	271
Virgin Islands[7]	1,214	384	830	654	98	556	560	286	274

[1] May include other nonsupervisory instructional staff when not reported separately.

[2] Distribution by sex and level estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include full-time equivalents of part-time teachers.

[3] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include combined elementary and secondary teachers.

[4] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include vocational/technical teachers.

[5] Distribution by sex estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[6] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include music and art teachers.

[7] Distribution by sex and level estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

[8] Includes full-time personnel only.

[9] Data are for the number of full-time and part-time personnel.

[10] Partially estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics to include special education teachers.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 50.--Instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, by type of position and by State. 1973–74

[In full-time equivalents]

State or other area	Total instructional staff	Type of position: Principals and assistant principals	Consultants or supervisors of instruction	Classroom teachers	Librarians	Guidance and counseling personnel	Psychological personnel	Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	2,425,445	100,455	37,738	2,155,448	44,242	55,743	9,326	22,493
Alabama	36,542	1,458	266	34,818	---	([2])	---	---
Alaska	4,532	199	79	4,046	105	98	5	---
Arizona	23,652	849	491	21,042	511	538	99	122
Arkansas	22,157	967	94	20,285	423	388	---	---
California	221,020	9,565	1,971	200,832	1,752	5,558	1,342	---
Colorado	29,833	1,416	478	26,392	455	725	88	279
Connecticut	40,586	1,133	762	36,573	538	1,135	445	---
Delaware	7,160	295	111	6,280	148	179	38	109
District of Columbia	8,436	369	212	7,195	181	289	55	135
Florida	79,522	3,312	1,218	67,516	2,243	2,222	1,576	1,435
Georgia	56,623	2,298	325	51,070	1,889	1,041	---	---
Hawaii	8,781	378	---	7,906	231	266	---	---
Idaho	9,343	486	127	8,279	167	227	43	14
Illinois	125,119	4,998	2,691	110,403	2,628	3,230	549	620
Indiana	55,435	2,565	703	49,873	820	1,265	138	71
Iowa	36,308	1,683	113	32,518	845	1,029	49	71
Kansas	28,880	1,392	245	25,377	823	618	119	306
Kentucky	34,894	1,464	347	31,170	1,158	734	18	3
Louisiana	42,807	1,438	547	38,804	1,139	854	25	---
Maine	12,378	559	193	11,226	136	254	9	1
Maryland	48,322	2,354	561	42,793	1,127	1,211	185	91
Massachusetts	70,609	3,193	1,722	61,943	1,257	2,187	307	---
Michigan	108,514	4,781	1,354	96,291	1,978	3,007	308	795
Minnesota	48,376	1,800	531	43,622	1,131	1,018	148	126
Mississippi	26,249	1,268	378	23,071	662	528	20	322
Missouri	53,981	2,313	808	48,001	1,147	1,530	---	182
Montana	9,767	387	122	8,733	252	273	---	---
Nebraska	19,515	796	607	17,156	462	463	31	--
Nevada	6,279	282	55	5,629	128	158	27	---
New Hampshire	8,673	441	110	7,512	111	275	---	224
New Jersey[3]	93,667	3,133	1,059	83,621	---	---	---	[4]5,854
New Mexico	13,636	658	257	12,057	237	384	8	35
New York[3]	217,489	8,202	9,279	188,572	2,617	5,816	1,357	1,646
North Carolina	56,459	2,017	537	50,804	1,619	977	43	402
North Dakota	7,888	259	40	7,303	126	101	6	53
Ohio	115,726	5,002	844	102,739	2,077	3,031	492	1,541
Oklahoma	32,201	1,694	238	29,190	399	649	22	9
Oregon	27,700	1,219	612	24,072	697	828	27	245
Pennsylvania	126,748	3,770	1,828	113,721	2,139	3,283	437	1,570
Rhode Island	10,807	405	158	9,422	231	395	48	148
South Carolina	32,805	1,540	691	28,725	1,092	704	53	---
South Dakota	9,213	399	53	8,257	187	191	9	117
Tennessee	42,473	1,539	579	38,107	1,180	869	199	---
Texas	148,401	6,860	1,193	132,843	2,179	2,331	159	2,836
Utah	13,952	597	179	12,319	302	340	66	149
Vermont	7,063	388	77	6,024	162	231	5	176
Virginia	62,221	2,848	965	54,893	1,791	1,462	262	---
Washington	39,834	1,832	1,204	32,651	1,178	1,045	245	1,679
West Virginia	20,830	1,300	330	18,553	270	354	9	14
Wisconsin	56,639	2,121	356	50,351	1,221	1,338	233	1,019
Wyoming	5,400	233	38	4,808	91	114	22	94
Outlying areas:								
Canal Zone	666	20	13	611	4	18	---	---
Guam	1,425	74	14	1,248	34	52	3	---
Virgin Islands	1,365	59	10	1,214	26	56	---	---

[1] Includes audiovisual instructors, television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.
[2] Included with classroom teachers.
[3] Data from published annual State report.
[4] Includes librarians and guidance, psychological, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.
[5] Data are the number of full-time and part time positions.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1973-74.*

Table 51.--Selected characteristics of public school teachers, by level and by sex: United States, 1975-76

Item	All teachers	Elementary	Secondary	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6
Highest degree held:					
No 4-year degree ..... percent	0.9	0.7	1.0	1.5	0.5
Bachelor's degree ..... percent	61.6	69.8	53.8	46.9	68.9
Master's degree ..... percent	34.3	27.1	41.2	47.1	27.9
Education specialist or professional diploma based on 6 years of college study ..... percent	2.8	2.2	3.3	4.4	2.0
Doctor's degree ..... percent	.4	.1	.7	---	.7
Median years of teaching experience	8	8	8	9	8
Average length of required school day (including lunch) ..... hours	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
Average number of hours per week devoted to teaching duties	46.1	43.8	48.2	48.7	44.8
Average number of days of classroom teaching scheduled in school year 1975-76	180	180	180	181	180
Average annual salary as classroom teacher ..... dollars	12,005	11,803	12,196	12,838	11,578
Average age ..... years	36	37	36	36	37
Sex:					
Male ..... percent	32.9	12.8	52.2	---	---
Female ..... percent	67.1	87.2	47.8	---	---
Marital status:					
Single ..... percent	20.1	20.1	19.0	19.7	20.3
Married ..... percent	71.3	69.7	72.9	76.3	68.8
Widowed, divorced, or separated ..... percent	8.6	10.1	7.1	4.0	10.9

NOTE.--Data are based upon a sample survey of public school teachers. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0

SOURCE. National Education Association, *Status of the American Public School Teacher, 1975-76.* (Copyright © 1977 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 52.--Public secondary school teachers, by subject taught: United States, spring 1961 to spring 1976

[Percentage distribution]

Teaching field in which largest portion of time was spent	1961[1]	1966	1971	1976
1	2	3	4	5
All fields	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.6
Art	2.2	2.0	3.7	2.4
Business education	7.6	7.0	5.9	4.6
English	19.0	18.1	20.4	19.9
Foreign language	4.1	5.4	4.8	4.2
Health and physical education	8.2	6.7	8.3	7.9
Home economics	5.1	5.9	5.1	2.8
Industrial arts	5.5	5.1	6.2	3.9
Mathematics	11.4	13.9	14.4	18.2
Music	1.7	4.7	3.8	3.0
Science	11.7	10.8	10.6	13.1
Social studies	12.9	15.3	14.0	12.4
Special education	0.3	0.4	1.1	3.0
Other	1.0	1.9	1.0	4.0

[1] Data add to 93.3 percent. The remaining 6.7 percent reported teaching two or more subjects (each half time or less).

NOTE.--Data are based upon sample surveys of public school teachers. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. National Education Association, *Status of the American Public School Teacher, 1975-76.* (Copyright © 1977 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 53.--Estimated average annual salary of classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1955-56 to 1976-77

School year	Average salary (in dollars)			Average salary index (1955-56 = 100.0)		
	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1955-56	$4,055	$3,852	$4,409	100.0	100.0	100.0
1956-57	4,239	4,044	4,581	104.5	105.0	103.9
1957-58	4,571	4,373	4,894	112.7	113.5	111.0
1958-59	4,797	4,607	5,113	118.3	119.6	116.0
1959-60	4,995	4,815	5,276	123.2	125.0	119.7
1960-61	5,275	5,075	5,543	130.1	131.7	125.7
1961-62	5,515	5,340	5,775	136.0	138.6	131.0
1962-63	5,732	5,560	5,980	141.4	144.3	135.6
1963-64	5,995	5,805	6,266	147.8	150.7	142.1
1964-65	6,195	5,985	6,451	152.8	155.4	146.3
1965-66	6,485	6,279	6,761	159.9	163.0	153.3
1966-67	6,830	6,622	7,109	168.4	171.9	161.2
1967-68	7,423	7,208	7,692	183.1	187.1	174.5
1968-69	7,952	7,718	8,210	196.1	200.4	186.2
1969-70	8,635	8,412	8,891	212.9	218.4	201.7
1970-71	9,269	9,021	9,568	228.6	234.2	217.0
1971-72	9,705	9,424	10,031	239.3	244.7	227.5
1972-73	10,176	9,893	10,507	250.9	256.8	238.3
1973-74	10,778	10,507	11,077	265.8	272.8	251.2
1974-75	11,650	11,297	11,956	287.3	293.3	271.2
1975-76	12,600	12,301	12,950	310.7	319.3	293.7
1976-77	13,297	12,993	13,562	327.9	337.3	309.9

SOURCE National Education Association, annual *Estimates of School Statistics*. (Latest edition copyright ©1977 by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 54.--Average annual salary of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day schools, and average annual earnings of full-time employees in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and adjusted dollars: United States, 1929-30 to 1974-75

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars (1974-75 purchasing power)[1]	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary[2]
1	2	3	4	5
1929-30	$1,420	$1,386	$4,297	$4,194
1931-32	1,417	1,198	5,091	4,304
1933-34	1,227	1,070	4,798	4,184
1935-36	1,283	1,160	4,839	4,375
1937-38	1,374	1,244	4,973	4,503
1939-40	1,441	1,282	5,340	4,751
1941-42	1,507	1,576	5,010	5,240
1943-44	1,728	2,030	5,141	6,040
1945-46	1,995	2,272	5,668	6,455
1947-48	2,639	2,692	5,864	5,982
1949-50	3,010	2,930	6,583	6,408
1951-52	3,450	3,322	6,797	6,545
1953-54	3,825	3,628	7,396	7,015
1955-56	4,156	3,924	8,007	7,560
1957-58	4,702	4,276	8,520	7,749
1959-60	5,174	4,632	9,121	8,165
1961-62	5,700	4,928	9,818	8,488
1963-64	6,240	5,373	10,473	9,018
1965-66	6,935	5,838	11,249	9,469
1967-68	7,630	6,444	11,617	9,811
1969-70	8,840	7,334	12,123	10,058
1971-72	10,100	8,334	12,713	10,490
1973-74	[3]11,185	9,647	12,421	10,713
1974-75	[3]12,070	10,448	12,070	10,448

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
[2] Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the two appropriate calendar years in each case.
[3] Estimated.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Fall Statistics of Public Schools*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues through 1976, *U.S. Income and Output*; and *National Income*, 1954 edition.

Table 55.—Average annual salary of instructional staff[1] in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929-30 to 1974-75

State or other area	Unadjusted dollars						Adjusted dollars (1974-75 purchasing power)[2]				
	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1974-75[3]	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States[4]	$1,420	$1,441	$3,010	$5,174	$8,840	$12,070	$4,297	$5,340	$6,583	$9,121	$12,123
Alabama	792	744	2,111	4,002	6,954	9,503	2,397	2,757	4,617	7,055	9,537
Alaska	1,728	(5)	(5)	6,859	10,993	16,906	5,229	(5)	(5)	12,091	15,076
Arizona	1,637	1,544	3,556	5,590	8,975	11,168	4,954	5,722	7,777	9,854	12,308
Arkansas	673	584	1,801	3,295	6,445	6 9,021	2,036	2,164	3,939	5,808	8,839
California	2,123	2,351	(5)	7 6,600	9,980	14,915	6,424	8,713	(5)	7 11,634	13,687
Colorado	1,453	1,393	2,821	4,997	7,900	11,554	4,397	5,162	6,170	8,809	10,834
Connecticut	1,812	1,861	3,558	6,008	9,400	12,051	5,483	6,897	7,782	10,591	12,891
Delaware	1,570	1,684	3,273	7 5,800	9,300	12,110	4,751	6,241	7,158	7 10,224	12,754
District of Columbia	2,269	2,350	3,920	6,280	11,075	14,716	6,866	8,709	8,573	11,070	15,188
Florida	876	1,012	2,958	5,080	8,600	10,780	2,651	3,750	6,469	8,955	11,794
Georgia	684	770	1,963	8 3,904	7,372	10,641	2,070	2,854	4,293	8 6,882	10,110
Hawaii	1,812	(5)	(5)	5,390	9,829	13,665	5,483	(5)	(5)	9,501	13,479
Idaho	1,200	1,057	2,481	4,216	7,257	9,573	3,631	3,917	5,426	7,432	9,952
Illinois	1,630	1,700	3,458	9 5,814	9,950	13,469	4,932	6,300	7,563	9 10,249	13,645
Indiana	1,466	1,433	3,401	5,542	9,574	11,358	4,436	5,311	7,438	9,769	13,130
Iowa	1,094	1,017	2,420	7 4,030	8,200	10,598	3,310	3,769	5,293	7 7,104	11,245
Kansas	1,159	1,014	2,628	7 4,450	7,811	9,770	3,507	3,758	5,748	7 7,844	10,712
Kentucky	896	826	1,936	3,327	7,624	9,240	2,711	3,061	4,234	5,865	10,456
Louisiana	941	1,006	2,983	4,978	7,220	9,800	2,847	3,728	6,524	8,775	9,902
Maine	942	894	2,115	3,694	8,059	13,202	2,850	3,313	4,626	6,512	11,052
Maryland	1,518	1,642	3,594	5,557	9,885	13,282	4,593	6,085	7,860	9,796	13,556
Massachusetts	1,875	2,037	3,338	10 5,545	9,175	12,468	5,674	7,549	7,301	9 9,775	12,583
Michigan	1,534	1,576	3,420	5,654	10,125	14,224	4,642	5,841	7,480	9,967	13,885
Minnesota	1,251	1,276	3,013	5,275	9,957	12,852	3,786	4,729	6,590	9,299	13,655
Mississippi	620	559	1,416	3,314	6,012	8,338	1,876	2,072	3,097	5,842	8,245
Missouri	1,235	1,159	2,581	4,536	8,091	10,257	3,737	4,295	5,645	7,996	11,096
Montana	1,215	1,184	2,962	7 4,425	8,100	10,160	3,677	4,388	6,478	7 7,800	11,108
Nebraska	1,077	829	2,292	3,876	7,855	9,715	3,259	3,072	5,013	6,833	10,772
Nevada	1,483	1,557	3,209	5,693	9,689	12,854	4,488	5,770	7,018	10,036	13,287
New Hampshire	1,254	1,258	2,712	4,455	8,018	10,016	3,795	4,662	5,931	7,853	10,996
New Jersey	2,113	2,093	3,511	11 5,871	9,500	(5)	6,394	7,757	7,679	11 10,349	13,028
New Mexico	1,113	1,144	3,215	5,382	8,125	10,200	3,368	4,240	7,032	9,487	11,143
New York	2,493	2,604	3,706	6,537	10,200	12 15,000	7,544	9,650	8,105	11,523	13,988
North Carolina	873	946	2,688	4,178	7,744	11,275	2,642	3,506	5,879	7,365	10,620
North Dakota	900	745	2,324	3,695	6,900	9,176	2,723	2,761	5,083	6,514	9,463
Ohio	1,665	1,587	3,088	5,124	8,594	11,100	5,038	5,881	6,754	9,033	11,786
Oklahoma	1,070	1,014	2,736	4,659	7,139	9,208	3,238	3,758	5,984	8,213	9,970
Oregon	1,612	1,333	3,323	5,535	9,200	10,958	4,878	4,940	7,268	9,757	12,617
Pennsylvania	1,620	1,640	3,006	5,308	9,000	12,200	4,902	6,078	6,574	9,357	12,343
Rhode Island	1,437	1,309	3,294	11 5,499	8,900	12,885	4,348	6,704	7,204	11 9,694	12,205
South Carolina	788	743	1,891	3,450	7,000	9,770	2,384	2,754	4,136	6,082	9,600
South Dakota	956	807	2,064	3,725	6,700	8,860	2,893	2,991	4,514	6,566	9,188
Tennessee	902	862	2,302	3,929	7,290	9,878	2,729	3,195	5,035	6,926	9,998
Texas	924	1,079	3,122	4,708	7,503	10,136	2,796	3,999	6,828	8,299	10,290
Utah	1,330	1,394	3,103	5,096	8,049	10,150	4,025	5,166	6,787	8,983	11,038
Vermont	963	981	2,348	4,466	8,225	9,206	2,914	3,636	5,135	7,873	11,280
Virginia	861	899	2,328	4,312	8,200	11,279	2,605	3,332	5,092	7,601	11,245
Washington	1,556	1,706	3,487	11 5,643	9,500	12,528	4,708	6,322	7,626	11 9,947	13,028
West Virginia	1,023	1,170	2,425	3,952	7,850	9,124	3,096	4,336	5,304	6,967	10,765
Wisconsin	1,399	1,379	3,007	13 4,870	9,150	13,046	4,233	5,111	6,577	13 8,585	12,548
Wyoming	1,239	1,169	2,798	4,937	8,532	10,350	3,749	4,332	6,120	8,703	11,701
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	(5)	(5)	(5)	852	5,130	5,100	(5)	(5)	(5)	1,502	7,035
Canal Zone	(5)	(5)	(5)	6,034	10,400	16,190	(5)	(5)	(5)	10,637	14,263
Guam	(5)	(5)	(5)	4,107	7,800	17,980	(5)	(5)	(5)	7,240	10,697
Puerto Rico	(5)	(5)	(5)	6 2,360	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	4,161	(5)
Virgin Islands	(5)	(5)	(5)	3,407	(5)	11,154	(5)	(5)	(5)	6,006	(5)

[1] Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional staff.
[2] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
[3] Estimated.
[4] Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.
[5] Data not available
[6] Includes professional noninstructional administrative staff
[7] Partly estimated.
[8] Excludes kindergarten teachers
[9] Includes administrators.
[10] Includes clerical assistants to instructional personnel.
[11] Includes attendance personnel.
[12] Salary data reported as median salary.
[13] Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems* and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1974.*

Table 56. Selected statistics on schoolhousing in full time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1970-71 and fall 1971

State or other area	Number of pupils on curtailed sessions, fall 1971			Number of instruction rooms		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Completed during 1970-71	Abandoned during 1970-71	Available and in use, fall 1971
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	[1] 370,786	[1] 106,211	[1] 264,575	[2] 65,300	[1] 18,005	[2] 1,918,000
Alabama	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
Alaska	.....	.....	.....	102	16	3,246
Arizona	17,278	9,040	8,238	(3)	(3)	(3)
Arkansas	.....	.....	.....	105	493	19,187
California	66,742	50,544	16,198	(3)	(3)	(3)
Colorado	2,065	1,213	852	1,404	256	23,610
Connecticut	7,063	2,410	4,653	(3)	(3)	(3)
Delaware	102	.....	102	276	83	5,642
District of Columbia	.....	.....	.....	89	24	5,845
Florida	116,147	(4)	[4] 116,147	2,529	685	53,517
Georgia	4,544	3,359	1,185	1,802	941	45,799
Hawaii	.....	.....	.....	298	99	7,745
Idaho	.....	.....	.....	157	103	7,923
Illinois	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,900	300	101,800
Indiana	2,543	1,897	646	1,301	116	50,238
Iowa	(3)	(3)	(3)	425	310	29,381
Kansas	.....	.....	.....	717	360	25,958
Kentucky	.....	.....	.....	1,438	652	29,162
Louisiana	.....	.....	.....	(3)	907	36,166
Maine	4,880	2,977	1,903	271	214	10,463
Maryland	21,331	5,085	16,246	2,087	375	35,057
Massachusetts	20,179	430	19,749	3,236	383	47,659
Michigan	.....	.....	.....	1,808	806	93,085
Minnesota	3,485	.....	3,485	2,445	542	41,657
Mississippi	.....	.....	.....	1,381	1,297	22,356
Missouri	.....	.....	.....	950	967	40,182
Montana	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	.....	.....	.....	684	120	16,701
Nevada	(3)	(3)	(3)	238	10	5,243
New Hampshire	.....	.....	.....	241	133	7,059
New Jersey	32,521	20,591	11,930	2,621	775	62,734
New Mexico	3,018	.....	3,018	537	189	12,583
New York	35,919	7,554	28,365	5,110	1,226	143,743
North Carolina	.....	.....	.....	1,358	832	53,842
North Dakota	.....	.....	.....	232	240	7,971
Ohio	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Oklahoma	.....	.....	.....	823	294	27,198
Oregon	.....	.....	.....	675	60	22,479
Pennsylvania	29,432	1,111	28,321	2,985	1,010	93,364
Rhode Island	.....	.....	.....	454	176	7,827
South Carolina	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	28,834
South Dakota	.....	.....	.....	142	106	7,714
Tennessee	.....	.....	.....	900	432	34,521
Texas	.....	.....	.....	2,092	429	(3)
Utah	.....	.....	.....	95	30	11,548
Vermont	.....	.....	.....	441	61	5,914
Virginia	(3)	(3)	(3)	1,728	1,001	50,622
Washington	.....	.....	.....	927	(3)	35,915
West Virginia	174	.....	174	556	359	16,825
Wisconsin	3,363	.....	3,363	1,455	593	41,171
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	(3)
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	7,998	6,013	1,985	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone	.....	.....	.....	1	3	610
Guam	.....	.....	.....	186	.....	1,047
Puerto Rico	255,971	161,801	94,170	517	253	19,213
Virgin Islands	.....	.....	.....	(3)	(3)	840

[1] Incomplete, excludes States for which data are not available.
[2] Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Data for column 3 included in column 4.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall 1971 Statistics of Public Schools.*

NUMBER AND SIZE OF PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEMS

Since the end of World War II, the number of local public school systems in the United States has declined precipitously. When the war ended, there were still more than 101,000 school systems in the country The number has been steadily reduced until, in the 1975-76 school year, there were only about 16,300 systems remaining.

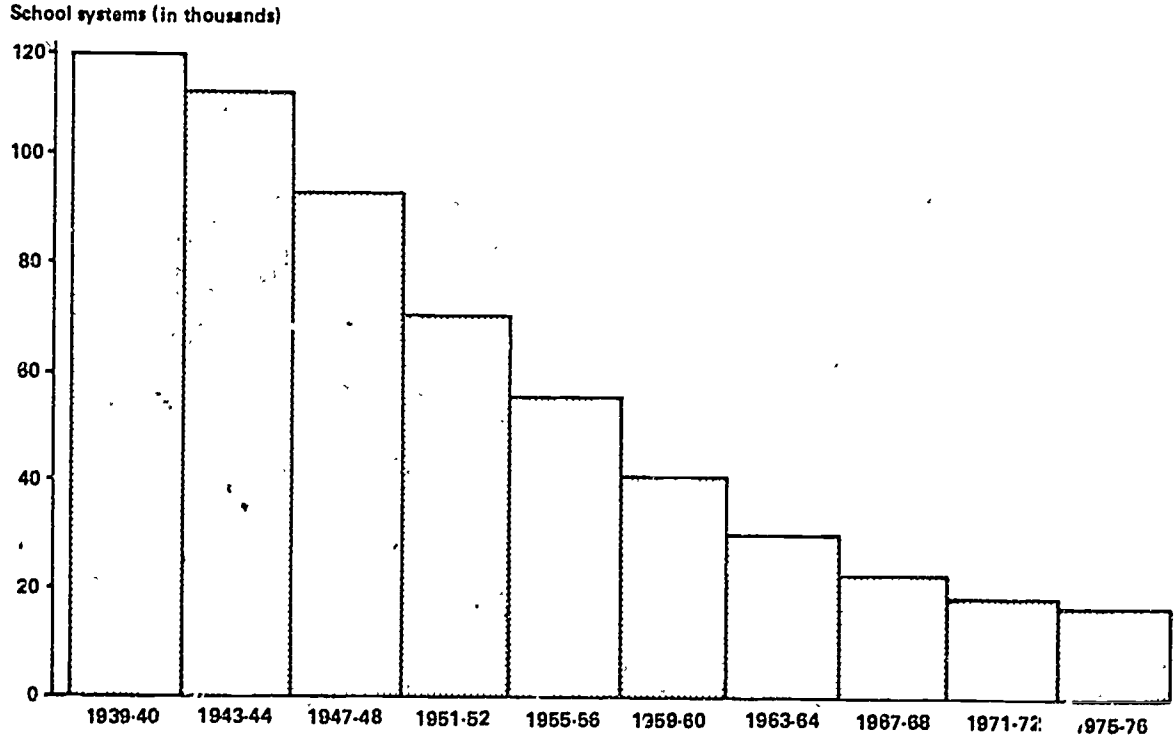
The most rapid reduction of school systems occurred in the late 1940's and 1950's. Between the school years 1947-48 and 1959-60, the number dropped from 94,900 to 40,500, or 57.3 percent. In the 1960's the number declined at the rate of more than 2,000 a year, so that only 19,200 remained by 1969-70. Nearly 3,000 more systems have been eliminated in the 1970's. The rate of decline is definitely slowing down however In the past 4 years there has been a reduction of fewer than 1,000 systems, as indicated in the chart below.

Table 58 shows the number of school systems in the fall of 1976 by size of enrollment. It will be observed that there was a concentration of pupils in the large and middle-sized systems. More than four-fifths of the pupils were in the 3,900 systems that enrolled 2,500 or more pupils. The average enrollment for all school systems in the country was about 2,700 pupils. There is a vast difference between the size of school systems today and 30 years ago. In 1945-46 the 101,000 school systems enrolled 23.3 million pupils. The enrollment per school system was thus approximately 230 pupils.

Four States still had more than 1,000 school systems each in 1975-76. The States with the largest number of systems (in descending order) were Nebraska, Texas, California, and Illinois. The States with the smallest number were Hawaii, with one State-wide system, and Nevada, with 17 systems.

The reduction of school systems during the past three decades has taken place as the result of laws authorizing or requiring reorganization, the consolidation of small systems, and the elimination of most nonoperating systems. More than 300 nonoperating systems remained in the fall of 1975. These systems either had no pupils within their boundaries or else sent them on a tuition basis to a nearby school system.

Figure 6.--Number of local public school systems: United States, 1939-40 to 1975-76



SOURCE: See table 59.

Table 57.--Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by State: Fall 1976

State or other area	School districts, fall 1976			Decrease in total number of districts since fall 1971 (+ denotes increase)
	Total	Operating	Non-operating	
1	2	3	4	5
United States	16,271	15,946	325	1,018
Alabama	127	127	---	+3
Alaska	52	52	---	+23
Arizona	251	249	2	46
Arkansas	385	383	2	2
California	1,042	1,042	---	18
Colorado	181	181	---	---
Connecticut	177	167	10	+8
Delaware	26	26	---	---
District of Columbia	1	1	---	---
Florida	67	67	---	---
Georgia	188	188	---	1
Hawaii	1	1	---	---
Idaho	115	115	---	---
Illinois	1,029	1,025	4	116
Indiana	305	304	1	12
Iowa	449	449	---	3
Kansas	307	307	---	4
Kentucky	181	181	---	9
Louisiana	66	66	---	---
Maine	279	222	57	14
Maryland	24	24	---	---
Massachusetts	410	366	44	---
Michigan	581	577	4	42
Minnesota	440	439	1	5
Mississippi	150	150	---	---
Missouri	562	559	3	68
Montana	614	579	35	127
Nebraska	1,167	1,120	47	359
Nevada	17	17	---	---
New Hampshire	168	157	11	+1
New Jersey	610	593	17	+13
New Mexico	88	88	---	1
New York	745	737	8	13
North Carolina	145	145	---	7
North Dakota	344	312	32	44
Ohio	617	617	---	8
Oklahoma	623	623	---	30
Oregon	334	332	2	7
Pennsylvania	505	504	1	7
Rhode Island	40	40	---	---
South Carolina	92	92	---	1
South Dakota	196	195	---	37
Tennessee	147	147	---	---
Texas	1,123	1,116	7	28
Utah	40	40	---	---
Vermont	274	246	28	---
Virginia	141	134	7	+1
Washington	303	301	2	17
West Virginia	55	55	---	---
Wisconsin	436	436	---	13
Wyoming	51	51	---	28
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	1	1	---	---
Canal Zone	1	1	---	---
Guam	1	1	---	---
Puerto Rico	1	1	---	---
Virgin Islands	1	1	---	---

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1971* and *Fall 1976*.

Table 58.--Number of public school systems and number of pupils enrolled, by size of system: United States, fall 1976

Enrollment size	School systems		Pupils enrolled	
	Number	Percent	Number (in thousands)[1]	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	16,194	100.0	44,027	100.0
25,000 or more	188	1.2	12,441	28.3
10,000 to 24,999	546	3.4	7,931	18.0
5,000 to 9,999	1,118	6.9	7,786	17.7
2,500 to 4,999	2,059	12.7	7,199	16.4
1,000 to 2,499	3,466	21.4	6,681	12.9
600 to 999	1,890	11.7	1,479	3.4
300 to 599	2,281	14.1	997	2.3
1 to 299	4,344	26.8	614	1.2
None[2]	303	1.9	0	0

[1] Enrollment data are not strictly comparable from State to State.
[2] Systems not operating schools.

NOTE.—The above data on school systems and enrollment differ slightly from those published in *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976.* Because of rounding, details in columns 3, 4, and 6 do not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Public School Systems, 1976-77.*

Table 59. Number of local basic administrative units (school districts) and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929-30 to 1975-76

School year	School districts[2]	Public school systems			Nonpublic schools[1]	
		Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929–30	(3)	238,306	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,258
1931–32	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933–34	(3)	236,236	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935–36	(3)	232,174	131,101	25,652	9,992	3,327
1937–38	119,001	221,660	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939–40	117,108	(3)	113,600	(3)	11,306	3,568
1941–42	115,493	183,112	107,692	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943–44	111,383	169,905	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945–46	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947–48	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949–50	8[illegible],718	128,225	59,652	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951–52	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,666	3,322
1953–54	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955–56	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,372	3,887
1957–58	47,594	95,446	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994
1959–60	40,520	91,853	20,213	25,784	13,574	4,061
1961–62	35,676	81,910	13,333	25,350	14,762	4,129
1963–64	31,705	77,584	9,895	26,431	(3)	4,451
1965–66	26,983	73,216	6,491	26,597	15,340	4,606
1967–68	22,010	70,879	4,146	27,011	[4]14,900	[4]4,300
1970–71	17,995	65,800	1,815	25,352	14,372	3,770
1973–74	16,730	65,070	1,365	25,906	[4]14,000	[4]3,700
1975-76	16,376	[5]63,242	1,166	[5]25,330	[4]14,000	[4]3,700

[1] Data for most years are partly estimated.
[2] Includes operating and nonoperating districts.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Estimated.
[5] Excludes special education schools for the handicapped (not reported by level).

NOTE.—Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems; Fall Statistics of Public Schools;* and *Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools.*

Table 60.--Number and percent of public secondary schools, by type of school: United States, selected years, 1919–20 to 1970–71

School year	Total	Type of school: Traditional[1]	Junior[2]	Senior[3]	Junior-senior[4]
1	2	3	4	5	6
1919-20:					
Number	14,326	13,421	55	22	828
Percent	100.0	93.7	0.4	0.2	5.8
1929-30:					
Number	22,237	16,460	1,842	648	3,287
Percent	100.0	74.0	8.3	2.9	14.8
1937-38:					
Number	25,057	15,523	2,372	959	6,203
Percent	100.0	62.0	9.5	3.8	24.8
1945-46:					
Number	24,122	13,797	2,653	1,312	6,360
Percent	100.0	57.2	11.0	5.4	26.4
1951-52:					
Number	23,746	10,168	3,227	1,760	8,591
Percent	100.0	42.8	13.6	7.4	36.2
1958-59:					
Number	24,190	6,024	4,996	3,040	10,130
Percent	100.0	24.9	20.7	12.6	41.9
1967-68:					
Number	[5] 26,531	6,433	7,437	4,318	8,343
Percent	100.0	24.2	28.0	16.3	31.4
1970-71:					
Number	[5] 24,682	6,618	7,750	4,647	5,667
Percent	100.0	26.8	31.4	18.8	23.0

[1] Includes regular 4-year high schools preceded by 8-year elementary schools, no reorganization has taken place.
[2] Includes 2- and 3-year junior high schools.
[3] Includes 3- and 4-year high schools preceded by junior high schools.
[4] Includes 5- and 6-year high schools. Beginning in 1967-68, also includes combined elementary-secondary schools.
[5] Excludes incomplete high schools and vocational or trade high schools (480 in 1967-68 and 670 in 1970-71).

NOTE.--Data through 1958-59 are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Statistics of Education in the United States*, 1958-59 Series, Number 1, *Public Secondary Schools, Statistics of State School Systems, 1967-68*, and *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1971.*

Table 61.--Number of high school graduates compared with population 17 years of age: United States, 1869-70 to 1975-76

School year	Population 17 years old[1]	High school graduates[2]: Total	Boys	Girls	Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
1	2	3	4	5	6
1869-70 ..	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0
1879-80 ..	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5
1889-90 ..	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5
1899-1900 .	1,489,146	94,883	38,075	56,808	6.4
1909-10 .	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8
1919-20 ..	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8
1929-30 ..	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0
1939-40 ..	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8
1941-42 ..	2,425,574	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	51.2
1943-44	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3
1945-46 .	2,254,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.5
1947-48 ..	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0
1949-50 ..	2,034,450	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0
1951-52 ..	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1953-54 ..	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1955-56 ..	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1957-58 .	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8
1959-60	2,862,005	1,864,000	898,000	966,000	65.1
1961-62 ..	2,768,000	1,925,000	941,000	984,000	69.5
1963-64 .	3,001,000	2,290,000	1,121,000	1,169,000	76.3
1965-66 .	3,515,000	2,632,000	1,308,000	1,324,000	74.9
1967-68	3,521,000	2,702,000	1,341,000	1,361,000	76.7
1969-70 .	3,825,343	2,896,000	1,433,000	1,463,000	75.7
1971-72	3,957,000	3,006,000	1,490,000	1,516,000	76.0
1973-74[3]	4,096,000	3,080,000	1,515,000	1,565,000	75.2
1975-76[4]	4,2[illegible]0	3,153,000	1,572,000	1,581,000	74.8

[1] Data from Bureau of the Census.
[2] Includes graduates of public and nonpublic schools.
[3] Revised since originally published.
[4] Preliminary data.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools;* and unpublished data.

TRENDS IN HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATION RATES

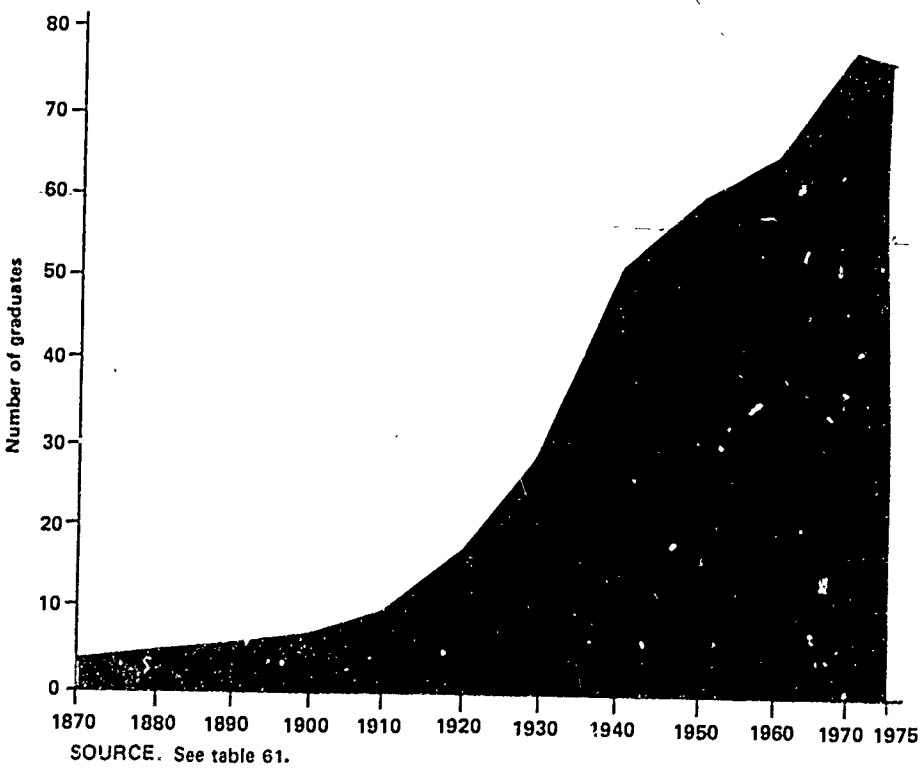
Data compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics indicate that about 3,140,000 young people graduated from American high schools during the school year that ended in June 1975. This was an all-time high and represented an increase of about 60,000 over the 3,080,000 persons who received high school diplomas in 1974. The size of these graduating classes reflects the high birth rate during the mid-1950's as well as the tendency of most students to remain in school at least until high school graduation.

During most of the years from 1870 to 1970, as the chart below indicates, the proportion of young people finishing high school steadily increased. During this period the number of high school graduates for each 100 persons in the population 17 years of age rose from 2 to 76. Very little change has occurred in the proportion graduating between 1970 and 1975. In 1975 nearly 75 percent of the persons in the appropriate age group completed high school.

In the class of 1975, as in each graduating class since 1870, there were more girls than boys. In recent years, however, boys have accounted for more than 49 percent of each class. This represents a substantial change in the distribution of the graduates since 1920, when girls made up 60 percent of the graduating class. Since girls constituted only about 49 percent of the 17-year-old population in 1975, their graduation rate was several percentage points higher than that for boys.

The figures cited above refer to the graduates of regular day school programs of public and nonpublic high schools. In 1975 more than 90 percent of the graduates received their diplomas from public schools, and nearly 10 percent graduated from nonpublic high schools. The data exclude persons granted high school equivalency certificates and graduates of programs other than the regular day school. In 1975 there were 36,000 graduates of other public school programs, such as evening programs, and an additional 226,000 persons were awarded high school equivalency certificates.

Figure 7.--Number of high school graduates for each 100 persons 17 years of age: United States, 1869–70 to 1974–75



SOURCE. See table 61.

Table 62.--Number of public and nonpublic high school graduates, by sex and by State: 1975-76

State or other area	Public high school graduates[1]			Nonpublic high school graduates[2]		
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	2,836,000	1,419,000	1,417,000	310,000	149,300	160,700
Alabama	46,695	22,417	24,278	4,000	1,900	2,100
Alaska	4,223	2,254	1,969	100	50	50
Arizona	26,019	12,900	13,119	2,000	1,000	1,000
Arkansas	27,029	13,746	13,283	900	400	500
California	[3]272,500	[3]133,200	[3]139,300	22,000	10,500	11,500
Colorado	35,555	17,775	17,780	2,000	1,000	1,000
Connecticut	40,612	19,198	21,414	8,000	4,200	3,800
Delaware	8,212	3,936	4,276	1,400	800	600
District of Columbia	5,106	2,214	2,892	1,400	800	600
Florida	[3]89,444	[3]44,276	[3]45,168	7,000	3,700	3,300
Georgia	61,059	29,476	31,583	4,000	2,200	1,800
Hawaii	11,284	5,657	5,627	2,000	1,100	900
Idaho	11,940	6,033	5,907	200	100	100
Illinois	146,612	73,452	73,160	24,000	11,000	13,000
Indiana	77,712	40,379	37,333	5,000	2,400	2,600
Iowa	[3]42,318	[3]21,100	[3]21,218	4,000	1,900	2,100
Kansas	[3]32,212	[3]16,019	[3]16,193	2,000	900	1,100
Kentucky	[3]41,761	[3]20,630	[3]21,131	4,000	2,000	2,000
Louisiana	47,446	22,479	24,967	9,000	4,200	4,800
Maine	[illegible].200	7,470	7,730	2,000	1,100	900
Maryland	56,063	26,838	29,225	7,000	3,300	3,700
Massachusetts	[4]81,311	[4]40,179	[4]41,132	15,000	7,000	8,000
Michigan	130,872	64,409	66,463	15,000	7,000	8,000
Minnesota	66,424	32,949	33,475	5,000	2,200	2,800
Mississippi	27,617	13,274	14,343	4,000	2,000	2,000
Missouri	63,942	31,571	32,371	8,000	4,100	3,900
Montana	12,136	6,076	6,060	500	200	300
Nebraska	22,237	11,042	11,195	3,000	1,500	1,500
Nevada	7,566	3,878	3,688	300	150	150
New Hampshire	10,663	5,279	5,384	3,000	1,700	1,300
New Jersey	[3]97,985	[3]65,765	[3]32,220	16,000	7,700	8,300
New Mexico	17,843	8,655	9,188	900	500	400
New York	[3]213,130	[3]107,965	[3]105,165	40,000	18,300	21,700
North Carolina	70,498	34,264	36,234	3,000	1,400	1,600
North Dakota	10,771	5,363	5,408	800	400	400
Ohio	157,583	78,332	79,251	18,000	8,500	9,500
Oklahoma	37,663	19,121	18,542	900	400	500
Oregon	30,561	15,290	15,271	2,000	900	1,100
Pennsylvania	163,683	81,913	81,770	29,000	14,000	15,000
Rhode Island	10,831	5,090	5,741	2,000	1,000	1,000
South Carolina	38,073	18,617	19,456	3,000	1,500	1,500
South Dakota	11,340	5,712	5,628	800	400	400
Tennessee	50,118	24,196	25,922	5,000	2,800	2,200
Texas	159,855	79,197	80,658	6,000	2,900	3,100
Utah	19,673	9,826	9,847	500	250	250
Vermont	6,559	3,257	3,302	1,400	700	700
Virginia	66,061	31,124	34,937	4,000	2,200	1,800
Washington	51,012	25,141	25,871	3,000	1,300	1,700
West Virginia	24,879	12,410	12,469	800	400	400
Wisconsin	70,355	34,819	35,536	7,000	3,300	3,700
Wyoming	5,757	2,837	2,920	100	50	50
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	394	199	195	40	30	10
Canal Zone	668	330	338	---	---	---
Guam	1,206	599	607	130	50	80
Puerto Rico	25,788	11,461	14,327	2,200	800	1,400
Virgin Islands	670	295	375	80	20	60

[1] Exclu[illegible] proximately 7,000 graduates of subcollegiate [illegible]rtments of institutions of higher education, Federal schools for Indians and on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children.

[2] These preliminary estimates are subject to revision when final data become available from the 1976-77 survey of nonpublic schools.

[3] Estimated by the reporting State.

[4] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976*, and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 63.–Percent of high school dropouts among persons 14 to 34 years old, by age, race, and sex: United States, October 1970 and October 1976

Race and sex	Total, 14 to 34 years	14 and 15 years	16 and 17 years	18 and 19 years	20 and 21 years	22 to 24 years	25 to 29 years	30 to 34 years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
October 1970								
All races:								
Total	17.0	1.8	8.0	16.2	16.6	18.7	22.5	26.5
Male	16.2	1.7	7.1	16.0	16.1	17.9	21.4	26.2
Female	17.7	1.9	8.9	16.3	16.9	19.4	23.6	26.8
White:								
Total	15.2	1.7	7.3	14.1	14.6	16.3	19.9	24.6
Male	14.4	1.7	6.3	13.3	14.1	15.3	19.0	24.2
Female	16.0	1.8	8.4	14.8	15.1	17.2	20.7	24.9
Black:								
Total	30.0	2.4	12.8	31.2	29.6	37.8	44.4	43.5
Male	30.4	2.0	13.3	36.4	29.6	39.5	43.1	45.9
Female	29.5	2.8	12.4	26.6	29.6	36.4	45.6	41.5
October 1976								
All races:								
Total	14.1	1.8	8.5	16.6	16.2	15.1	15.3	19.9
Male	13.7	1.4	7.7	17.3	16.9	14.9	14.3	19.4
Female	14.5	2.2	9.3	16.0	15.5	15.3	16.3	20.4
White:								
Total	13.2	1.9	8.4	16.3	14.7	13.6	14.1	18.6
Male	12.8	1.5	7.6	17.1	14.8	13.6	13.1	18.1
Female	13.7	2.3	9.1	15.4	14.6	13.7	15.2	19.1
Black:								
Total	20.8	1.0	9.5	20.0	26.5	25.9	25.3	31.9
Male	21.3	.5	8.1	19.3	32.3	27.0	28.6	33.8
Female	20.3	1.6	10.8	20.7	21.4	25.1	24.3	30.3

NOTE.–Dropouts are persons who are not enrolled in school and who are not high school graduates. Data are based upon sample surveys of the civilian noninstitutional population.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 222 and No. 309.

Table 64.–Scholastic Aptitude Test score averages for college-bound high school seniors, by sex: United States, 1966-67 to 1976-77

School year	Verbal score			Mathematical score		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1966-67	466	463	468	492	514	467
1967-68	466	464	466	492	512	470
1968-69	463	459	465	493	513	470
1969-70	460	459	461	488	509	465
1970-71	455	454	457	488	507	466
1971-72	453	454	452	484	505	461
1972-73	445	446	443	481	502	460
1973-74	444	447	442	480	501	459
1974-75	434	437	431	472	496	449
1975-76	431	433	430	472	497	446
1976-77	429	431	427	470	497	445

NOTE.–Data for the years 1966-67 through 1970-71 are estimates derived from the test scores of all participants.

SOURCE: College Entrance Examination Board, *National Report on College-Bound Seniors, 1977.* (Copyright © 1977 by the College Entrance Examination Board. All rights reserved.)

Table 65. Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors. United States, spring 1972

Item	Percent of seniors
1	2
Type of high school program:	
General	32
Academic or college preparatory	44
Vocational-technical	24
Choice of program strongly influenced by:	
Parents	29
Friends of same age	15
Guidance counselors	15
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Relatives other than parents	6
Principals or assistant principals	3
Clergymen	2
Other adults	7
Grading system:	
Numerical grade-point average	57
Average letter grade	27
Average percentage grade	14
Other	2
High school grade average of "B" or better:	
Boys	41
Girls	60
Five or more hours per week spent on homework:	
Boys	26
Girls	44
Major factors interfering "somewhat" or "a great deal" with education:	
Poor study habits	57
School doesn't offer the courses I want to take	51
Poor teaching	50
Teachers don't help me enough	49
Courses are too hard	42
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life:	
Being successful in my line of work	84
Finding the right person to marry and having a happy family life	82
Major factors considered "very important" in personal life (continued):	
Having strong friendships	79
Being able to find steady work	78
Being able to give my children better opportunities than I've had	67
Major factors considered "very important" in selecting a job or career:	
Opportunities to be helpful to others or useful to society	53
Opportunities to work with people rather than things	49
Opportunities to be original and creative	39
Living and working in the world of ideas	35
Opportunities for moderate but steady progress rather than the chance of extreme success or failure	34
Major strengths of high school attended (percent of seniors rating school excellent or good):	
Reputation in the community	74
Condition of buildings and classrooms	68
Quality of academic instruction	66
Student guidance and counseling	65
Library facilities	64
Major weaknesses of high school attended (percent agreeing with the following statements):	
School should have provided more help for students who were having trouble with subjects like math and reading	89

Table 65. Summary statistics on the educational experience and personal aspirations of high school seniors. United States, spring 1972—(Continued)

Item	Percent of seniors
1	2
Major weaknesses of high school attended (continued)	
School should help students find jobs when they leave school	77
School should have placed more emphasis on vocational and technical programs	71
School did not offer enough practical work experience	68
School should have used teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction more extensively	52
Teaching techniques employed fairly often or frequently in senior year courses:	
Listening to the teacher's lecture	83
Writing essays, themes, poetry, or stories	64
Participating in student-centered discussions	60
Working on a project or in a laboratory	48
Having individualized instruction (small groups or one-to-one sessions with a teacher)	24
Using teaching machines or computer-assisted instruction	12
Going on field trips	11
Watching television lectures	6
Plans for first year after high school:	
Attend college	50
Full-time work	26
Attend trade or business school	9
Military service or service academy	3
Full-time homemaker	3
Apprentice or on-the-job training program	3
Plans for first year after high school:—(*Continued*)	
Part-time work without school or college attendance	2
Travel, take a break, or no plans	4
Persons having "a great deal of influence" on post-high school plans:	
Self	91
Parents	43
Friends of same age	25
Relatives other than parents	14
Teachers (other than guidance counselors)	10
Guidance counselors	9
Clergymen	3
Principals or assistant principals	1
State employment service officers	1
Other adults	17
Planned use of financial support for further study beyond high school:	
Parents or self only	41
Bank loan	22
College or university scholarship or loan	21
State or local scholarship or loan	20
College work-study program	17
Private scholarship	10
Major reasons for not continuing their education given by those planning to work full time:	
My future plans do not require further schooling	48
Want to take a break, may attend school later	44
Plan to be married:	
Boys	2[illegible]
Girls	48
Need to earn money before I can pay for further schooling	34
School is not for me; I don't like it	29

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of almost 18,000 high school seniors and about 1,800 staff members who counseled 12th-grade students.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972.*

Table 66.–Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, and local sources, by State: 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total revenue receipts	Federal[1]		State		Local sources (including intermediate)[2]	
		Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total	Amount	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	$70,802,804	$6,210,343	8.8	$31,065,354	43.9	$33,527,107	47.4
Alabama	838,698	139,308	16.6	522,040	62.2	177,350	21.1
Alaska	254,493	54,515	21.4	157,649	61.9	42,329	16.6
Arizona	774,724	79,542	10.3	353,982	45.7	341,200	44.0
Arkansas	477,447	75,101	15.7	244,919	51.3	157,428	33.0
California	7,993,337	664,140	8.3	3,389,864	42.4	3,939,333	49.3
Colorado	923,810	68,060	7.4	375,982	40.7	479,767	51.9
Connecticut	1,122,257	50,824	4.5	364,050	32.4	707,383	63.0
Delaware	228,962	22,105	9.7	156,407	68.3	50,450	22.0
District of Columbia	253,555	[3]80,342	31.7	[3]173,213	68.3	---	---
Florida	2,232,158	225,945	10.1	1,163,497	52.1	842,715	37.8
Georgia	1,225,009	177,871	14.5	576,858	47.1	470,261	38.4
Hawaii	268,771	34,505	12.8	234,267	87.2	---	---
Idaho	239,468	21,730	9.1	115,454	48.2	102,284	42.7
Illinois	3,592,024	249,311	6.9	1,411,368	39.3	1,931,345	53.8
Indiana	1,568,402	99,989	6.4	760,512	48.5	707,901	45.1
Iowa	955,170	51,540	5.4	399,765	41.9	503,865	52.8
Kansas	683,241	55,025	8.1	266,204	39.0	362,011	53.0
Kentucky	783,255	114,731	14.6	434,768	55.5	233,756	29.8
Louisiana	1,055,453	153,858	14.6	604,591	57.3	297,004	28.1
Maine	296,164	29,101	9.8	127,763	43.1	139,299	47.0
Maryland	1,616,699	128,201	7.9	663,455	41.0	825,043	51.0
Massachusetts	2,285,009	96,212	4.2	823,771	36.1	1,365,025	59.7
Michigan	4,112,959	255,178	6.2	1,849,427	45.0	2,008,354	48.8
Minnesota	1,589,314	99,055	6.2	929,854	58.5	560,404	35.3
Mississippi	524,262	111,106	21.2	285,679	54.5	127,478	24.3
Missouri	1,181,540	109,784	9.3	439,024	37.2	632,731	53.6
Montana	276,226	25,859	9.4	140,663	50.9	109,704	39.7
Nebraska	422,900	34,705	8.2	80,359	19.0	307,836	72.8
Nevada	198,856	16,572	8.3	74,474	37.5	107,810	54.2
New Hampshire	228,787	13,323	5.8	21,630	9.5	193,833	84.7
New Jersey	2,827,110	174,953	6.2	807,203	28.6	1,844,954	65.3
New Mexico	371,020	85,381	23.0	220,552	59.4	65,087	17.5
New York	7,870,165	481,995	6.1	3,090,836	39.3	4,297,335	54.6
North Carolina	1,400,273	191,024	13.6	863,020	61.6	346,229	24.7
North Dakota	189,929	22,181	11.7	82,942	43.7	84,806	44.7
Ohio	3,041,211	213,246	7.0	1,201,588	39.5	1,626,377	53.5
Oklahoma	731,248	91,083	12.5	369,429	50.5	270,737	37.0
Oregon	843,706	65,649	7.8	219,888	26.1	558,169	66.2
Pennsylvania	3,936,278	339,587	8.6	1,856,382	47.2	1,740,309	44.2
Rhode Island	257,589	21,592	8.4	86,072	33.4	149,925	58.2
South Carolina	733,993	129,692	17.7	402,812	54.9	201,488	27.5
South Dakota	192,692	24,626	12.8	32,823	17.0	135,243	70.2
Tennessee	924,293	119,363	12.9	455,649	49.3	349,281	37.8
Texas	3,842,590	433,724	11.3	1,881,666	49.0	1,527,200	39.7
Utah	385,383	35,142	9.1	210,504	54.6	139,737	36.3
Vermont	157,761	11,165	7.1	45,177	28.6	101,419	64.3
Virginia	1,513,912	172,952	11.4	484,673	32.0	856,287	56.6
Washington	1,232,109	113,648	9.2	752,847	61.1	365,615	29.7
West Virginia	472,450	57,634	12.2	256,701	54.3	158,115	33.5
Wisconsin	1,515,878	76,710	5.1	553,505	36.5	885,663	58.4
Wyoming	160,260	11,456	7.1	49,594	30.9	99,210	61.9
Outlying areas:							
American Samoa	7,777	3,431	44.1	4,346	55.9	---	---
Canal Zone	19,272	19,272	100.0	---	---	---	---
Guam	47,214	12,872	27.3	34,342	72.7	---	---
Puerto Rico	417,189	115,454	27.7	301,735	72.3	---	---
Virgin Islands	34,197	4,657	13.6	29,540	86.4	---	---

[1] Includes value of commodities distributed under the School Lunch and Milk Program.

[2] Includes a relatively small amount from nongovernmental sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons). These sources accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68.

[3] Revenues from Federal sources for the District of Columbia include 17.6 percent of the revenues from local sources since that percent of the general revenues of the District of Columbia were reported received from the Federal Government in 1976.

NOTE –Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 67.–Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools from Federal, State, and local sources: United States, 1919-20 to 1975-76

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including intermediate)[1]	School year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including intermediate)[1]
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
	AMOUNT IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION			
1919-20	$970,120	$2,475	$160,085	$807,561	1919-20	100.0	0.3	16.5	83.2
1929-30	2,088,557	7,334	353,670	1,727,553	1929-30	100.0	.4	16.9	82.7
1939-40	2,260,527	39,810	684,354	1,536,363	1939-40	100.0	1.8	30.3	68.0
1941-42	2,416,580	34,305	759,993	1,622,281	1941-42	100.0	1.4	31.4	67.1
1943-44	2,604,322	35,886	859,183	1,709,253	1943-44	100.0	1.4	33.0	65.6
1945-46	3,059,845	41,378	1,062,057	1,955,409	1945-46	100.0	1.4	34.7	63.9
1947-48	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	2,514,902	1947-48	100.0	2.8	38.9	58.3
1949-50	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	3,115,507	1949-50	100.0	2.9	39.8	57.3
1951-52	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	3,717,507	1951-52	100.0	3.5	38.6	57.8
1953-54	7,866,852	355,237	2,944,103	4,567,512	1953-54	100.0	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955-56	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,886	5,416,350	1955-56	100.0	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957-58	12,181,513	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,661	1957-58	100.0	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932	1959-60	100.0	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542	1961-62	100.0	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213	1963-64	100.0	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965-66	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686	1965-66	100.0	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68	31,903,064	2,806,469	12,275,536	16,821,063	1967-68	100.0	8.8	38.5	52.7
1969-70	40,266,923	3,219,557	16,062,776	20,984,589	1969-70	100.0	8.0	39.9	52.1
1971-72	50,003,645	4,467,969	19,133,256	26,402,420	1971-72	100.0	8.9	38.3	52.8
19[illegible]-74	58,230,892	4,930,351	24,113,409	29,187,132	1973-74	100.0	8.5	41.4	50.1
1975-76	70,802,804	6,210,343	31,065,354	33,527,107	1975-76	100.0	8.8	43.9	47.4

[1] Includes a relatively small amount from nongovernmental sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons). These sources accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, and *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 68.–Results of public school bond elections: United States, 1957-58 to 1975-76

Fiscal year	Number of elections		Percent approved based on number	Par value of issues voted on (in millions)		Percent approved based on dollar value
	Total	Approved		Total	Approved	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1957-58	(1)	(1)	(1)	$1,542	$1,123	72.8
1958-59	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,801	1,433	79.6
1959-60	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,672	1,792	67.1
1960-61	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,605	1,218	75.9
1961-62	1,432	1,034	72.2	1,849	1,273	68.8
1962-63	2,048	1,482	72.4	2,659	1,851	69.6
1963-64	2,071	1,501	72.5	2,672	1,900	71.1
1964-65	2,041	1,525	74.7	3,129	2,485	79.4
1965-66	1,745	1,265	72.5	3,560	2,652	74.5
1966-67	1,625	1,082	66.6	3,063	2,119	69.2
1967-68	1,750	1,183	67.6	3,740	2,338	62.5
1968-69	1,341	762	56.8	3,913	1,707	43.6
1969-70	1,216	647	53.2	3,285	1,627	49.5
1970-71	1,086	507	46.7	3,337	1,381	41.4
1971-72	1,153	542	47.0	3,102	1,365	44.0
1972-73	1,273	719	56.5	3,988	2,256	56.6
1973-74	1,386	779	56.2	4,137	2,193	53.0
1974-75	929	430	46.3	2,552	1,174	46.0
1975-76	770	391	50.8	2,104	970	46.1

[1] Data not available.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, annual reports on *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes.*

Table 69.--Estimated expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1976-77

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures	Current expenditures			Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
		Total	Public elementary and secondary day schools[1]	Other programs[2]		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	$74,801,256	$66,483,446	$64,448,919	$2,034,527	$6,236,104	$2,081,716
Alabama	912,406	829,664	825,786	3,878	71,780	10,962
Alaska	308,629	256,629	252,129	4,500	42,000	10,000
Arizona	788,146	660,840	660,840	(3)	103,653	23,653
Arkansas	517,757	463,579	462,079	1,500	41,625	12,553
California	8,114,784	7,378,784	6,825,005	553,779	580,000	156,000
Colorado	970,500	820,500	820,000	500	120,000	30,000
Connecticut	1,189,762	1,134,762	1,124,762	10,000	25,000	30,000
Delaware	233,000	211,500	210,000	1,500	13,000	8,500
District of Columbia	246,053	245,219	234,719	10,500	834	---
Florida	2,341,173	2,079,173	2,067,173	12,000	220,000	42,000
Georgia	1,283,701	1,208,601	1,191,001	17,600	44,600	30,500
Hawaii	310,791	284,933	275,176	9,757	24,833	1,025
Idaho	288,974	219,464	219,231	233	62,400	7,110
Illinois	4,616,331	3,821,518	3,670,015	151,503	625,342	169,471
Indiana	1,676,000	1,391,000	1,365,000	26,000	230,000	55,000
Iowa	1,054,355	903,037	903,037	(4)	134,415	16,903
Kansas	707,883	655,345	626,060	29,285	40,727	11,811
Kentucky	810,140	737,140	733,940	3,200	45,000	28,000
Louisiana	1,063,700	955,700	950,000	5,700	80,000	28,000
Maine	338,300	310,300	300,000	10,300	18,000	10,000
Maryland	1,485,947	1,297,441	1,288,097	9,344	155,096	33,410
Massachusetts	2,313,296	2,116,050	2,099,755	16,295	124,216	73,030
Michigan	3,858,736	3,395,805	3,328,613	67,192	304,725	158,206
Minnesota	1,793,332	1,555,388	1,440,479	114,909	184,655	53,289
Mississippi	549,000	516,200	514,200	2,000	28,100	4,700
Missouri	1,246,624	1,126,624	1,106,624	20,000	93,000	27,000
Montana	301,400	275,800	272,100	3,700	22,000	3,600
Nebraska	476,850	454,051	451,713	2,338	9,928	12,871
Nevada	212,600	186,600	184,000	2,600	17,000	9,000
New Hampshire	223,232	204,207	203,373	834	13,451	5,574
New Jersey	2,957,000	2,747,000	2,714,000	33,000	130,000	80,000
New Mexico	448,908	372,759	366,298	6,461	70,210	5,939
New York	7,824,200	7,226,700	6,995,800	230,900	360,000	237,500
North Carolina	1,738,623	1,550,103	1,323,928	226,175	175,000	13,520
North Dakota	190,925	172,493	172,250	243	15,370	3,062
Ohio	3,363,000	2,993,000	2,903,000	90,000	300,000	70,000
Oklahoma	792,000	713,500	705,000	8,500	70,000	8,500
Oregon	792,000	681,000	680,000	1,000	95,000	16,000
Pennsylvania	4,526,300	4,002,000	3,779,400	222,600	330,000	194,300
Rhode Island	293,413	255,051	253,918	1,133	16,464	21,898
South Carolina	782,500	690,500	682,000	8,500	72,000	20,000
South Dakota	210,059	179,742	178,122	1,620	27,567	2,750
Tennessee	1,143,529	966,774	952,524	14,250	135,035	41,720
Texas	3,502,136	2,968,736	2,959,736	9,000	378,400	155,000
Utah	484,543	376,932	365,706	11,226	96,245	11,366
Vermont	165,707	148,969	144,326	4,643	11,500	5,238
Virginia	1,660,867	1,416,302	1,388,290	28,012	187,135	57,430
Washington	1,338,549	1,247,909	1,225,388	22,521	70,640	20,000
West Virginia	561,918	440,988	437,025	3,963	109,906	11,024
Wisconsin	1,601,287	1,491 734	1,472,701	19,033	70,252	39,301
Wyoming	190,400	145 400	144,600	800	40,000	5,000
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	3,746	3,746	3,746	(3)	---	---
Canal Zone	22,061	21,682	19,023	2,659	379	---
Guam	36,292	36,292	36,004	288	---	---
Puerto Rico	407,091	403,815	398,266	5,549	3,276	---
Virgin Islands	41,261	36,761	35,823	938	4,500	--

[1] Includes value of commodities donated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
[2] Includes expenditures for summer schools, adult education, and community services.
[3] Data not available.
[4] Data for column 5 included in column 4

[5] Excludes expenditures for operating cafeteria.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976.*

Table 70.–Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools								Other program[3]	Capital outlay[4]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Plant operation and maintenance	Fixed charges	Attendance and health services	Transportation services	Other pupil services[2]			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States	$70,829,345	$62,262,415	$3,185,558	$39,582,347	$6,605,537	$7,292,585	$525,062	$2,371,814	$2,699,512	$750,533	$5,920,065	$1,896,332
Alabama	859,982	809,511	40,849	477,870	55,047	112,620	15,103	25,129	82,893	3,720	40,786	5,965
Alaska	302,885	245,391	34,044	157,079	38,545	(5)	(5)	10,569	5,154	294	46,200	11,000
Arizona	807,602	654,069	29,473	440,388	80,297	66,507	(5)	16,376	20,428	---	138,562	14,971
Arkansas	495,728	429,388	24,346	262,437	38,987	46,145	5,551	20,643	31,279	659	53,487	12,194
California	7,958,141	6,876,203	317,097	4,758,560	591,02[illegible]	918,160	35,806	90,591	164,964	121,031	847,132	113,775
Colorado	847,906	768,191	51,885	479,819	95,377	79,482	7,928	24,628	29,072	1,517	44,484	33,714
Connecticut	1,005,794	952,160	61,964	695,851	112,821	(5)	13,651	40,062	27,811	482	13,980	39,172
Delaware	220,306	198,000	10,496	118,597	26,116	23,165	2,182	9,513	7,931	1,490	12,008	8,808
Dist. of Columbia	254,827	238,161	13,065	156,701	33,673	19,067	1,965	8,264	5,426	1,986	14,680	---
Florida	2,328,630	1,964,677	108,487	1,265,884	200,481	228,587	(5)	53,634	107,604	66,840	243,766	53,347
Georgia	1,321,366	1,160,338	45,118	734,593	118,013	109,488	4,865	51,602	96,659	---	139,399	21,629
Hawaii	305,813	263,293	14,769	169,335	21,529	31,787	4,218	5,862	15,793	9,796	31,983	741
Idaho	250,747	206,127	10,332	132,366	23,366	23,747	828	9,306	6,182	---	38,684	5,936
Illinois	3,750,490	3,196,264	154,127	2,123,944	391,189	213,118	45,844	112,669	155,373	12,748	400,902	140,576
Indiana	1,544,914	1,316,881	40,981	830,523	169,128	154,800	10,668	63,649	47,132	18,341	155,055	54,637
Iowa	959,573	871,238	39,651	555,177	112,780	79,970	5,658	40,825	37,177	2,889	66,257	19,194
Kansas	650,240	595,276	26,503	381,803	63,789	71,602	3,229	22,690	26,660	528	42,063	11,373
Kentucky	709,994	646,073	22,773	418,108	60,471	45,410	5,161	40,542	53,608	212	37,428	26,281
Louisiana	1,081,658	973,459	33,155	575,710	83,876	73,265	5,105	61,534	90,814	5,479	75,956	26,764
Maine	328,759	278,239	11,474	189,692	31,291	8,692	1,538	17,154	18,398	8,318	34,099	8 103
Maryland	1,591,838	1,337,384	45,986	856,553	173,166	140,124	13,077	57,169	42,309	15,693	202,478	36,283
Massachusetts	2,279,513	2,022,430	76,311	1,341,413	240,042	180,449	20,418	81,600	81,597	76,039	124,089	56,355
Michigan	3,616,548	3,195,858	123,602	2,005,835	392,057	400,271	15,099	122,440	77,154	4,924	287,294	128,472
Minnesota	1,601,993	1,358,052	57,118	861,304	139,326	159,593	11,073	78,[illegible]	51,489	29,447	163,688	50,806
Mississippi	515,801	478,708	17,919	303,884	37,84[illegible]	39,980	2,123	24,[illegible]	52,171	2,078	26,350	8,695
Missouri	1,202,173	1,082,498	41,659	734,796	119,909	79,662	8,223	53,358	44,831	---	93,159	26,516
Montana	273,048	248,144	13,105	160,614	25,766	26,440	1,784	10,909	9,526	---	21,298	3,606
Nebraska	439,803	419,300	27,588	2[illegible]2,763	49,445	46,577	2,443	[illegible]4,431	16,053	1,388	8,839	10,226
Nevada	207,144	173,497	6,452	[illegible]0,756	21,434	21,013	1,199	6,929	5,714	53	23,087	10,507
New Hampshire	239,582	206,083	16,818	128,235	21,827	17,678	2,253	9,602	9,665	949	25,267	7,283
New Jersey	2,810,747	2,556,948	107,059	1,589,135	290,042	325,045	41,464	91,936	112,267	30,123	139,408	84,266
New Mexico	390,477	329,724	14,769	208,970	35,047	33,787	2,449	15,923	18,779	2,984	52,342	5,427
New York	7,584,675	7,052,857	280,296	4,073,200	619,587	1,376,369	82,464	379,408	232,533	63,382	234,906	233,530
North Carolina	1,521,236	1,333,038	132,971	827,385	105,522	130,331	4,008	42,965	89,866	---	174,676	13,522
North Dakota	177,895	159,179	9,644	102,829	19,407	7,619	312	12,[illegible]78	7,190	103	15,702	2,911

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 70.–Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose and by State: 1975-76—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools								Other programs[3]	Capital outlay[4]	Interest on school debt
		Total	Administration[1]	Instruction	Plant operation and maintenance	Fixed charges	Attendance and health services	Transportation services	Other pupil services[2]			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Ohio	3,148,570	2,741,207	122,375	1,739,866	323,928	359,372	15,035	88,531	92,100	34,447	303,15	69,762
Oklahoma	729,863	643,223	31,079	396,962	72,251	79,462	3,190	25,535	34,749	16,334	61,842	8,459
Oregon	850,279	759,504	38,846	480,660	92,511	83,400	3,168	31,558	29,161	2,309	73,177	15,489
Pennsylvania	4,039,309	3,461,788	136,977	2,049,777	414,578	535,507	49,815	135,864	139,270	100,919	300,759	175,843
Rhode Island	272,884	255,047	12,264	168,787	25,639	23,389	2,012	9,053	13,903	542	1,703	15,592
South Carolina	727,852	628,257	25,197	398,493	57,673	72,503	4,540	17,772	52,079	5,842	76,561	17,192
South Dakota	204,414	185,261	10,243	118,605	18,588	17,770	565	9,503	9,987	---	16,450	2,703
Tennessee	1,059,901	863,647	25,758	547,168	62,505	106,466	4,789	36,987	79,974	56,672	129,026	10,556
Texas	3,803,156	3,247,805	475,266	2,012,298	328,467	146,780	33,571	64,679	186,744	12,359	387,522	155,470
Utah	419,825	320,181	11,487	202,497	35,582	51,860	1,583	9,214	13,958	10,367	74,454	8,823
Vermont	146,681	134,983	7,461	80,343	17,731	14,432	1,188	7,329	6,499	30	7,233	4,435
Virginia	1,514,750	1,333,891	39,825	886,489	152,567	126,183	9,428	58,421	60,978	---	130,329	50,530
Washington	1,222,965	1,118,119	51,423	781,007	145,247	52,566	6,067	53,402	28,407	5,536	76,207	23,107
West Virginia	511,030	449,485	16,539	275,625	44,553	54,956	3,073	29,958	24,181	4,132	50,854	6,559
Wisconsin	1,563,496	1,379,366	45,423	872,531	158,759	195,735	5,754	58,761	42,403	16,972	127,485	39,673
Wyoming	176,517	137,193	15,093	79,132	16,084	12,651	2,987	7,632	3,615	582	33,761	4,981
Outlying areas:												
American Samoa	7,677	7,677	235	6,387	56	---	---	152	847	---	---	---
Canal Zone	16,378	15,592	1,312	11,035	2,244	633	---	368	---	---	786	---
Guam	48,354	41,066	1,217	20,558	3,546	2,803	383	3,500	9,059	80	7,208	---
Puerto Rico	426,125	422,849	18,260	289,097	11,468	18,344	7,282	10,239	68,159	---	3,276	---
Virgin Islands	37,570	32,982	1,180	21,758	2,469	3,232	271	1,172	1,582	2,582	3,006	---

[1] Includes expenditures at all levels. State departments and State boards of education, intermediate administrative units, and local education agencies.

[2] Includes food services and pupil activities paid from tax revenues.

[3] Includes summer schools and community services.

[4] Includes capital outlays by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

[5] Not separately reported (included in other functions).

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 71. Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose. United States, 1919-20 to 1975-76

Purpose of expenditure	School year										
	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS										
Total expenditures, all schools	$1 036 151	$2 316 790	$2 344,049	$5.837.643	$1[illegible],613,255	$26,248,026	$32,977,182	$40,683,429	$48 050,283	$56,970.355	$70.829.345
Current expenditures, all schools	864,396	1,853 377	1,955 166	4,722.887	12,461,955	21,701,584	27,743,581	34.853 578	42 21 3 093	50 477 845	63 012 948
Public elementary and secondary schools	861 120	1 843,552	1 941 799	4 687,274	12,329,389	21[illegible]3,280	26,877,162	34,217 773	41,817 782	50.024 638	62 262 415
Administration	36,752	78,680	91 571	220,050	528,408	937,646	1,249,028	1,606,646	1,875,504	2,275,726	3,185,558
Instruction	632,556	1,317,727	1,403,285	3,112,340	8,350,738	14,445,484	18,375,762	23,270,158	28,148,306	32,508,652	39,582,347
Plant operation	115,707	216,072	194,365	427,587	1,085,036	1,762,745	2,074,638	2,537,257	3,145,231	3,815,224	5,605,537
Plant maintenance	30,432	78,810	73,321	214,164	422,586	623,581	789,760	974,941	1,179,540	1,476,349	
Fixed charges	9,286	50,270	50,116	261,469	909,323	1,700,965	2,388,286	3,266,920	4,096,404	5,626,662	7,292,585
Other school services[1]	36.387	101.993	129,141	451,663	1,033,297	1,582,858	1,999,689	2,561,856	3 372 790	4 222 025	5 596 388
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	13,263	70,310	105,894	106,481	90.554	93,829	35,104
Adult education[2]	3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	26,858	120,874	151,864	128,778	(3)	(3)	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	34,492	301,545	390,069	138,813	(3)	(3)	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	57,953	155,575	218,592	261,731	304,765	359,378	715,429
Capital outlay[4]	153,543	370.878	257,974	1,014,176	2,661,786	3,754,862	4,255,791	4,659,072	4,458,949	4,978,976	5,920,065
Interest on school debt	18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	489,514	791,580	977,810	1,170,782	1,378,236	1,513,534	1,896,332
	PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION										
Total expenditures, all schools	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100 0	100 0	100 0	100 0
Current expenditures, all schools	83.4	80.0	83 4	80 9	79 8	82 7	84 1	85 7	87 9	88 6	89 0
Public elementary and secondary schools	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	79 0	80.2	81 5	84 [illegible]	87 0	87 8	87.9
Administration	3.5	3.4	3 9	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.5
Instruction	61.0	56.9	59.9	53.3	53.5	55.0	55.7	57.2	58.6	57.[illegible]	55.9
Plant operation	11 2	9.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.2	6.5	6.7	9.3
Plant maintenance	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6	
Fixed charges	.9	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.8	6.5	7.2	8.0	8.5	9.9	10.3
Other school services[1]	3.5	4.4	5.5	7 7	6 6	6.0	6'1	6 3	7 0	7 4	7.9
Summer schools	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.1	.3	.3	.3	.2	.2	(5)
Adult education[2]	.3	.4	.6	.6	.2	.5	.5	.3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Community colleges	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	.2	1.1	1.2	.3	(3)	(3)	(3)
Community services	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	.4	.6	.7	.6	.6	.6	1.0
Capital outlay[4]	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	17.0	14.3	12.9	11.5	9.3	8.7	8.4
Interest on school debt	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	3 1	3.0	3 0	2.9	2 9	2 7	2.7

[1] Prior to 1959 60, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

[2] Prior to 1959 60, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges

[3] Data not available.

[4] Prior to 1965-66, excludes capital outlay by State and local schoolhousing authorities.

[5] Less than 5 of 1 percent.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES.–U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, and *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 72. Personal income, 1976, related to estimated expenditures for public schools, by State. 1976-77

State	Personal income		Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education[1]		Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income	Amount (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	$1,373,511	$6,399	$74,801,266	5.4	$64,448,919	4.7
Alabama	18,714	5,106	912,406	4.9	825,786	4.4
Alaska	3,979	10,415	308,629	7.8	252,129	6.3
Arizona	13,166	5,799	788,146	6.0	660,840	5.0
Arkansas	10,408	4,934	517,157	5.0	462,079	4.4
California	153,892	7,151	8,114,784	5.3	6,825,005	4.4
Colorado	16,633	6,440	970,500	5.8	820,000	4.9
Connecticut	22,929	7,356	1,189,762	5.2	1,124,762	4.9
Delaware	4,092	7,030	233,000	5.7	210,000	5.1
District of Columbia	5,662	8,067	246,053	4.3	234,719	4.1
Florida	50,690	6,020	2,341,173	4.6	2,067,173	4.1
Georgia	27,576	5,548	1,283,701	4.7	1,191,001	4.3
Hawaii	6,198	7,080	310,791	5.0	275,176	4.4
Idaho	4,684	5,640	288,974	6.2	219,231	4.7
Illinois	82,503	7,347	4,616,331	5.6	3,670,015	4.4
Indiana	32,990	6,222	1,676,000	5.1	1,365,000	4.1
Iowa	17,923	6,245	1,054,355	5.9	903,037	5.0
Kansas	14,945	6,469	707,883	4.7	626,060	4.2
Kentucky	18,439	5,379	810,149	4.4	733,940	4.0
Louisiana	20,762	5,405	1,063,700	5.1	950,000	4.6
Maine	5,741	5,366	338,300	5.9	300,000	5.2
Maryland	28,514	6,880	1,485,947	5.2	1,288,097	4.5
Massachusetts	38,272	6,588	2,313,296	6.0	2,099,755	5.5
Michigan	61,485	6,754	3,858,736	6.3	3,328,613	5.4
Minnesota	24,515	6,183	1,793,332	7.3	1,440,479	5.9
Mississippi	10,663	4,529	549,000	5.1	514,200	4.8
Missouri	28,494	5,963	1,246,624	4.4	1,106,624	3.9
Montana	4,283	5,689	301,400	7.0	272,100	6.4
Nebraska	9,450	6,086	476,850	5.0	451,713	4.8
Nevada	4,368	7,162	212,600	4.9	184,000	4.2
New Hampshire	4,942	6,010	223,232	4.5	203,373	4.1
New Jersey	54,152	7,381	2,957,000	5.5	2,714,000	5.0
New Mexico	6,217	5,322	448,908	7.2	366,298	5.9
New York	126,925	7,019	7,824,200	6.2	6,995,800	5.5
North Carolina	29,821	5,453	1,738,623	5.8	1,323,928	4.4
North Dakota	3,761	5,846	190,925	5.1	172,250	4.6
Ohio	68,541	6,412	3,363,000	4.9	2,903,000	4.2
Oklahoma	15,788	5,707	792,000	5.0	705,000	4.5
Oregon	14,580	6,261	792,000	5.4	680,000	4.7
Pennsylvania	76,385	6,439	4,526,100	5.9	3,779,400	4.9
Rhode Island	5,866	6,331	293,[illegible]3	5.0	253,918	4.3
South Carolina	14,662	5,147	782,500	5.3	682,000	4.7
South Dakota	3,512	5,120	210,059	6.0	178,122	5.1
Tennessee	22,606	5,364	1,143,529	5.1	952,524	4.2
Texas	77,436	5,201	3,502,136	4.5	2,959,736	3.8
Utah	6,570	5,350	484,543	7.4	365,706	5.6
Vermont	2,577	5,411	165,707	6.4	144,326	5.6
Virginia	31,008	6,341	1,660,867	5.2	1,388,290	4.4
Washington	24,569	6,802	1,338,549	5.4	1,225,388	5.0
West Virginia	9,941	5,460	561,918	5.7	437,025	4.4
Wisconsin	28,190	6,117	1,601,287	5.7	1,472,701	5.2
Wyoming	2,593	6,642	190,400	7.3	144,600	5.6

[1] Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest
[2] Includes expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community services.

NOTE.- Because of rounding, details may not add to totals

SOURCES (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1977.

Table 73.--Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1975-76

State or other area	Expenditure per pupil			
	Total[1]	Current[2]	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$1,699	$1,509	$143	$46
Alabama	1,195	1,130	57	8
Alaska	3,710	3,009	566	135
Arizona	1,753	1,420	301	32
Arkansas	1,161	1,007	125	29
California	1,721	1,510	186	25
Colorado	1,605	1,456	84	64
Connecticut	1,687	1,598	23	66
Delaware	1,871	1,693	103	75
District of Columbia	2,125	2,002	123	...
Florida	1,576	1,369	170	37
Georgia	1,323	1,162	140	22
Hawaii	1,817	1,616	196	5
Idaho	1,368	1,125	211	32
Illinois	1,848	1,581	198	69
Indiana	1,446	1,248	146	51
Iowa	1,653	1,505	114	33
Kansas	1,538	1,412	100	27
Kentucky	1,122	1,021	59	42
Louisiana	1,391	1,258	98	35
Maine	1,406	1,221	150	36
Maryland	2,054	1,743	264	47
Massachusetts	2,059	1,890	116	53
Michigan	1,902	1,683	151	68
Minnesota	1,911	1,651	198	61
Mississippi	1,072	999	55	18
Missouri	1,389	1,250	108	31
Montana	1,745	1,586	136	23
Nebraska	1,477	1,413	30	34
Nevada	1,617	1,354	180	82
New Hampshire	1,493	1,289	158	46
New Jersey	2,122	1,951	106	64
New Mexico	1,509	1,284	204	21
New York	2,580	2,419	81	80
North Carolina	1,394	1,221	160	12
North Dakota	1,408	1,261	124	23
Ohio	1,481	1,303	144	33
Oklahoma	1,278	1,152	111	15
Oregon	1,995	1,786	172	36
Pennsylvania	1,914	1,682	146	85
Rhode Island	1,722	1,613	11	99
South Carolina	1,278	1,112	135	30
South Dakota	1,445	1,310	116	19
Tennessee	1,214	1,045	156	13
Texas	1,487	1,274	152	61
Utah	1,471	1,172	267	32
Vermont	1,504	1,384	74	45
Virginia	1,488	1,310	128	50
Washington	1,684	1,546	105	32
West Virginia	1,382	1,225	139	18
Wisconsin	1,792	1,598	148	46
Wyoming	2,142	1,670	411	61
Outlying areas:				
American Samoa	897	897	-	-
Canal Zone	1,396	1,329	67	...
Guam	1,834	1,560	274	...
Puerto Rico	636	632	5	...
Virgin Islands	1,651	1,513	138	...

[1] Includes current expenditures for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt

[2] Includes expenditures for day schools only, excludes adult education, community colleges, and community services.

NOTE.—Because of rounding details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

Table 74.--Total and current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1929-30 to 1976-77

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Adjusted dollars 1976-77 purchasing power)[1]	
	Total[2]	Current[3]	Total[2]	Current[3]
1	2	3	4	5
1929-30	$108	$87	$370	$298
1931-32	97	81	395	330
1933-34	76	67	337	297
1935-36	88	74	376	316
1937-38	100	84	410	344
1939-40	106	88	445	370
1941-42	110	98	414	369
1943-44	125	117	421	394
1945-46	145	136	467	438
1947-48	203	179	511	451
1949-50	259	209	642	518
1951-52	313	244	699	545
1953-54	351	265	766	578
1955-56	388	294	847	642
1957-58	449	341	922	700
1959-60	472	375	943	749
1961-62	530	419	1,034	818
1963-64	559	460	1,063	875
1965-66	654	537	1,202	987
1967-68	786	658	1,356	1,135
1969-70	955	816	1,484	1,268
1971-72	1,128	990	1,609	1,412
1973-74	1,364	1,207	1,716	1,519
1975-76	1,699	1,509	1,798	1,597
1976-77[4]	1,782	1,578	1,782	1,578

[1] Based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

[2] Includes current expenditure for day schools, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

[3] Includes day school expenditures only, excludes current expenditures for other programs.

[4] Estimated.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems, Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, Fall 1976;* and *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1975-76* (preliminary data).

CHAPTER III

COLLEGE AND UNIVERSITY EDUCATION

In 1976-77 there were 3,046 colleges, universities, and branch campuses in the United States. The largest numbers of institutions were concentrated in the most populous States–New York with 287 and California with 252 ranked first and second, respectively. Sparsely populated States like Wyoming and Nevada had the smallest number (8 and 6, respectively).

Despite the growth in the number of publicly controlled institutions in recent years, more than one-half of the colleges and universities are still controlled by private organizations, including religious denominations, professional organizations, or groups of public-spirited persons The public colleges and universities tend to be much larger than their privately controlled counterparts About 79 percent of all college students attend public institutions.

A salient characteristic of higher education in this country is its diversity. American colleges and universities offer a wide range and great variety of programs. For example, a junior college usually offers only the first 2 years of training at the college level, but a university normally offers a full undergraduate course in the liberal arts, graduate work leading to the doctorate, and courses preparing for entrance into at least two or three of the learned professions. Between these two extremes are numerous colleges which reflect local needs and purposes.

Higher education has become increasingly accessible to all segments of the population. The growth of public junior colleges and other low-cost public institutions means that the expenses of the students attending these institutions can be held to a minimum. The Basic Educational Opportunity Grant Program, Guaranteed Student Loan Program, and other Government programs have also attracted many students who otherwise would have found it difficult to finance a college education.

A less optimistic sidelight to higher education is that most American colleges and universities, faced with rising costs, have found it necessary to increase their basic student charges over time. Thus the typical college student usually finds that his expenses for tuition, fees, room, and board are higher when he returns to school in the fall than they were the preceding year. How to [illegible] fees without losing students is a growing problem for college administrators.

The National Center for Education Statistics conducts an annual survey of fall enrollment in which it obtains statistics directly from the colleges and universities on total and first-time students. Preliminary data are usually available within 3 or 4 months after the beginning of the fall term. The report *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education* provides enrollment data by attendance status and sex of student and by type and control of institution. The data are presented by State and for each recognized institution of higher education in the country.

Other studies of institutions of higher education which have been conducted periodically by the Center include surveys of faculty and other professional staff, faculty salaries, earned degrees conferred, enrollment for advanced degrees, engineering enrollments and degrees, receipts, expenditures, and property, basic student charges, including tuition and fees and room and board rates, and statistics of land-grant institutions. The most recent data from each of these studies are summarized in the tables which follow.

Some of the tables in this chapter provide totals for the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Others also include those outlying areas–American Samoa, the Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands–which have within their borders one or more institutions of higher education. The coverage of each table is specified in its title and in the table stub.

Table 75.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, sex of student, attendance status, number of first-time students, and State: Fall 1977 (preliminary data)

State or other area	Total enrollment	Publicly controlled institutions					Privately controlled institutions				
		All students				First-time students	All students				First-time students
		Men		Women			Men		Women		
		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States	11,360,274	2,686,462	1,826,790	2,351,439	2,059,699	1,966,989	973,706	342,297	797,826	322,056	472,673
Alabama	160,377	50,420	21,950	45,892	21,293	33,657	9,056	963	9,354	1,443	5,375
Alaska	29,312	3,894	9,031	3,762	12,241	1,036	128	46	99	111	230
Arizona	181,440	46,383	44,464	37,015	48,586	47,517	3,486	312	871	323	1,399
Arkansas	71,071	23,101	7,493	20,537	9,982	14,877	4,673	511	4,260	514	3,022
California	1,790,808	341,218	449,718	296,060	520,798	338,477	73,941	36,079	51,558	21,436	22,813
Colorado	153,896	52,040	21,367	41,011	25,148	29,194	6,230	1,631	4,914	1,549	2,279
Connecticut	149,268	25,627	18,484	24,992	22,910	22,634	18,890	11,760	15,910	10,695	13,111
Delaware	30,894	8,485	4,208	9,314	4,236	6,035	1,201	752	1,629	1,069	1,782
District of Columbia	83,871	1,633	4,424	1,625	5,610	2,999	22,696	16,724	19,593	11,566	6,640
Florida	364,204	83,107	65,296	76,377	75,786	59,531	30,793	7,511	19,186	6,148	11,616
Georgia	173,819	50,061	23,962	42,955	25,206	24,522	13,934	1,674	13,948	2,079	7,693
Hawaii	47,038	14,984	7,481	13,720	7,061	7,924	721	1,979	550	542	577
Idaho	40,250	12,092	5,147	8,471	6,493	7,964	2,882	327	4,331	507	4,102
Illinois	658,665	123,172	122,732	110,271	152,905	116,541	55,982	24,317	44,059	25,217	27,387
Indiana	221,970	59,487	29,387	48,603	29,883	36,314	23,660	5,215	18,427	7,108	12,220
Iowa	126,094	38,136	9,010	29,684	9,783	23,744	17,483	2,897	15,066	4,035	10,120
Kansas	127,671	38,723	19,551	30,780	24,933	24,771	5,424	883	6,191	1,165	3,912
Kentucky	131,667	38,392	15,838	34,615	19,198	21,194	10,001	2,190	8,213	3,220	6,272
Louisiana	153,988	50,695	15,238	46,865	19,201	30,212	9,458	2,644	7,365	2,522	3,808
Maine	40,125	11,347	4,283	8,500	5,504	5,508	5,003	735	4,129	624	3,151
Maryland	218,012	47,044	41,711	47,012	52,194	37,231	9,326	5,174	9,500	6,051	4,486
Massachusetts	376,821	48,337	31,827	50,494	34,686	39,504	81,525	31,204	69,198	29,550	43,713
Michigan	481,436	124,070	90,563	107,803	98,092	88,473	25,054	8,843	19,341	7,670	12,830
Minnesota	188,871	51,097	23,778	43,293	30,236	29,099	18,170	1,820	18,302	2,175	9,646
Mississippi	98,397	33,799	9,183	33,644	10,777	25,594	3,891	1,319	3,976	1,808	2,609
Missouri	221,152	52,703	27,016	42,665	31,543	27,749	26,526	11,516	19,513	9,670	10,240
Montana	30,730	12,004	2,747	9,633	3,231	6,061	980	491	1,084	560	575
Nebraska	81,329	24,791	11,577	18,247	12,399	19,218	6,138	1,366	5,342	1,469	3,267
Nevada	31,412	6,989	10,474	4,824	8,927	2,977	75	22	58	43	37
New Hampshire	39,319	8,144	2,919	7,692	3,163	4,647	8,227	2,341	5,376	1,457	5,074
New Jersey	300,890	60,228	49,821	60,386	59,691	51,406	24,477	14,407	18,796	13,084	11,027
New Mexico	54,310	18,779	7,182	14,572	9,975	8,070	1,155	972	959	716	424
New York	944,832	174,193	88,829	171,843	106,353	127,872	146,307	67,641	118,463	72,203	62,869
North Carolina	255,956	70,136	34,547	64,815	32,287	56,568	25,578	2,333	23,510	2,750	14,498
North Dakota	32,241	14,106	2,277	11,259	2,556	6,598	803	86	1,041	113	594
Ohio	452,811	115,599	64,803	102,371	70,262	79,993	43,029	11,866	32,848	12,033	21,255
Oklahoma	149,994	46,702	21,407	36,309	23,876	27,538	8,544	3,023	7,556	2,577	4,201
Oregon	141,554	40,065	24,045	32,953	28,344	4[illegible],322	7,844	1,345	5,627	1,331	3,074
Pennsylvania	475,366	99,599	45,086	87,374	52,687	65,828	77,058	26,396	60,832	25,534	37,701
Rhode Island	63,721	8,709	5,954	9,481	9,436	10,764	13,744	4,511	8,974	2,912	7,442
South Carolina	123,779	37,808	15,310	29,882	15,042	29,421	10,660	1,734	11,627	1,716	7,218
South Dakota	30,982	9,943	2,653	7,378	2,433	4,886	4,202	486	3,194	693	[illegible],290
Tennessee	188,661	47,768	26,956	41,723	29,155	30,261	20,888	1,851	17,969	2,351	11,059
Texas	647,840	183,775	116,292	151,258	116,314	128,839	34,878	9,827	27,811	7,685	15,536
Utah	88,584	23,306	10,785	15,113	6,307	14,383	13,217	3,104	12,775	3,977	6,394
Vermont	29,413	5,957	2,077	6,000	3,347	3,672	5,185	571	5,482	794	3,125
Virginia	255,969	62,073	44,582	59,975	57,492	31,784	13,491	1,858	14,406	2,091	9,796
Washington	259,480	63,631	60,938	64,269	47,210	25,188	9,152	2,667	9,047	2,566	4,504
West Virginia	80,968	23,285	12,469	18,237	16,221	14,361	4,092	1,142	4,107	1,415	2,986
Wisconsin	241,164	74,730	36,751	63,642	35,128	60,099	13,041	3,231	11,459	3,182	6,694
Wyoming	19,706	6,732	3,111	5,290	4,573	6,305	0	0	0	0	0
U.S. Service Schools	18,156	17,353	45	753	5	4,527	0	0	0	0	0
Outlying areas[1]	127,693	20,562	6,441	25,669	8,113	12,815	23,981	5,475	30,818	6,634	25,413

[1] Includes American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific, and the Virgin Islands.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. National Center for Education Statistics, bulletin dated December 1977, *Opening Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities, 1977, Preliminary Estimates.*

Table 76.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, control of institution, and State: Fall 1976

State or other area	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States	11,012,137	6,717,058	4,295,079	5,810,828	5,201,309	8,653,477	2,358,660
Alabama	156,173	110,566	45,607	84,221	71,952	136,641	19,532
Alaska	18,500	4,373	14,127	8,221	10,279	18,017	483
Arizona	174,687	85,429	89,258	94,344	80,343	169,839	4,848
Arkansas	67,453	50,522	16,931	34,965	32,488	58,012	9,441
California	1,727,671	747,954	979,717	897,943	829,728	1,553,136	174,535
Colorado	149,455	103,292	46,163	82,372	67,083	135,817	13,638
Connecticut	145,136	85,960	59,176	74,805	70,331	89,267	55,869
Delaware	31,182	21,026	10,156	15,798	15,384	26,380	4,802
District of Columbia	80,344	46,793	33,551	43,546	36,798	13,895	66,449
Florida	345,743	204,880	140,863	185,430	160,313	284,352	61,391
Georgia	169,643	118,818	50,825	90,279	79,364	138,466	31,177
Hawaii	47,108	31,199	15,909	25,261	21,847	43,743	3,365
Idaho	38,439	26,788	11,651	20,039	18,400	30,757	7,682
Illinois	609,242	323,982	285,260	309,951	299,291	466,113	143,129
Indiana	220,228	151,501	68,727	120,215	100,013	165,997	54,231
Iowa	120,984	97,275	23,709	65,924	55,060	84,166	36,818
Kansas	122,143	79,915	42,228	64,536	57,607	108,553	13,590
Kentucky	128,866	90,016	38,850	66,934	61,932	106,784	22,082
Louisiana	154,386	111,933	42,453	80,232	74,154	132,602	21,784
Maine	39,489	29,262	10,227	21,479	18,010	29,229	10,260
Maryland	209,513	110,286	99,227	102,343	107,170	180,705	28,808
Massachusetts	360,874	241,031	119,843	189,232	171,642	164,124	196,750
Michigan	469,454	280,067	189,387	249,566	219,888	409,835	59,619
Minnesota	186,043	128,705	57,338	96,315	89,728	147,657	38,386
Mississippi	97,703	74,498	23,205	49,463	48,240	87,031	10,672
Missouri	221,927	143,515	78,412	120,475	101,452	155,040	66,887
Montana	29,713	23,756	5,957	16,043	13,670	26,664	3,049
Nebraska	77,204	53,393	23,811	42,413	34,791	63,463	13,741
Nevada	29,995	10,570	19,425	17,579	12,416	29,810	185
New Hampshire	39,373	30,639	8,734	22,114	17,259	22,967	16,406
New Jersey	290,603	161,377	129,226	146,934	143,669	220,309	70,294
New Mexico	54,435	36,133	18,302	29,078	25,357	50,166	4,269
New York	938,890	601,482	337,408	480,692	458,198	541,781	397,109
North Carolina	248,480	180,979	67,501	133,390	115,090	195,815	52,665
North Dakota	30,187	24,890	5,297	16,572	13,615	28,215	1,972
Ohio	444,913	293,492	151,421	239,026	205,887	345,682	99,231
Oklahoma	145,196	98,641	46,555	80,515	64,681	123,829	21,367
Oregon	146,068	86,363	59,705	76,237	69,831	130,301	15,767
Pennsylvania	473,571	323,247	150,324	252,780	220,791	287,698	185,873
Rhode Island	59,626	39,760	19,866	32,890	26,736	31,063	28,563
South Carolina	121,544	88,426	33,118	66,535	55,009	95,942	25,602
South Dakota	30,186	24,516	5,670	17,077	13,109	21,716	8,470
Tennessee	181,346	127,109	54,237	96,86	84,465	139,870	41,476
Texas	621,155	397,186	223,969	341,118	280,037	542,749	78,406
Utah	85,682	63,315	22,367	49,317	36,365	54,471	31,211
Vermont	29,351	22,990	6,361	14,175	15,176	17,463	11,888
Virginia	244,276	144,489	99,787	119,953	124,323	214,425	29,851
Washington	248,389	141,134	107,255	131,336	117,053	224,139	24,250
West Virginia	80,156	49,562	30,594	41,774	38,382	69,403	10,753
Wisconsin	232,729	164,578	68,151	125,198	107,531	202,695	30,034
Wyoming	19,183	11,945	7,238	10,239	8,944	19,183	0
U.S. Service Schools	17,500	17,500	0	17,073	427	17,500	0
Outlying areas	109,289	86,031	23,258	49,387	59,902	59,157	50,132
American Samoa	836	393	443	407	429	836	0
Canal Zone	1,333	433	900	685	648	1,333	0
Guam	3,710	2,002	1,708	1,883	1,827	3,710	0
Puerto Rico	100,885	82,366	18,519	45,345	55,540	50,753	50,132
Trust Territory of the Pacific	403	259	144	295	108	403	0
Virgin Islands	2,122	578	1,544	772	1,350	2,122	0

NOTE.—Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976.*

Table 77.–Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level of enrollment and by State: Fall 1976

State or other area	Level of enrollment					Status not reported
	Total	Undergraduate	Graduate	First-professional	Unclassified	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States	11,012,137	8,443,461	1,084,649	244,292	1,235,722	4,013
Alabama	156,173	131,363	16,099	2,915	5,796	0
Alaska	18,500	4,519	767	0	13,214	0
Arizona	174,687	140,870	13,697	1,098	19,022	0
Arkansas	67,453	56,546	5,454	1,464	3,989	0
California	1,727,671	1,347,059	117,963	29,698	231,239	1,712
Colorado	149,455	117,528	13,403	2,686	15,838	0
Connecticut	145,136	109,381	24,409	2,396	8,950	0
Delaware	31,182	24,801	1,402	0	4,979	0
District of Columbia	80,344	42,559	20,611	8,173	9,001	0
Florida	345,743	284,869	24,965	4,990	30,919	0
Georgia	169,643	132,938	21,347	4,462	10,896	0
Hawaii	47,108	38,868	3,679	480	4,081	0
Idaho	38,439	32,400	4,960	260	819	0
Illinois	609,242	462,039	58,328	16,622	72,078	175
Indiana	220,228	169,063	30,816	5,986	14,363	0
Iowa	120,984	97,666	10,945	5,770	6,603	0
Kansas	122,143	93,344	15,512	2,100	11,187	0
Kentucky	128,866	103,968	16,292	4,068	2,578	1,960
Louisiana	154,386	127,307	16,585	5,135	5,359	0
Maine	39,489	29,575	1,716	351	7,847	0
Maryland	209,513	161,730	21,388	3,738	22,657	0
Massachusetts	360,874	245,383	47,604	11,718	56,169	0
Michigan	469,454	389,746	49,602	11,400	13,706	0
Minnesota	186,043	147,387	19,054	6,034	13,568	0
Mississippi	97,703	80,482	8,304	2,032	6,215	166
Missouri	221,927	171,047	24,886	9,215	16,779	0
Montana	29,713	25,624	1,964	216	1,909	0
Nebraska	77,204	64,860	7,596	2,580	2,168	0
Nevada	29,995	19,019	1,505	0	9,471	0
New Hampshire	39,373	32,528	2,602	195	4,048	0
New Jersey	290,603	212,623	35,890	4,771	37,319	0
New Mexico	54,435	40,087	6,069	626	7,653	0
New York	938,890	655,204	118,345	21,072	144,268	0
North Carolina	248,480	204,269	19,141	4,439	20,631	0
North Dakota	30,187	25,828	1,799	458	2,102	0
Ohio	444,913	357,266	46,754	11,810	29,083	0
Oklahoma	145,196	120,322	14,842	3,101	6,931	0
Oregon	146,068	105,484	9,673	3,553	27,358	0
Pennsylvania	473,571	345,986	53,506	13,948	60,131	0
Rhode Island	59,626	42,063	5,675	251	11,637	0
South Carolina	121,544	102,291	12,459	1,891	4,903	0
South Dakota	30,186	24,592	1,754	510	3,330	0
Tennessee	181,346	146,863	15,508	4,994	13,981	0
Texas	621,155	509,125	64,732	12,967	34,331	0
Utah	86,682	76,170	6,028	1,247	2,237	0
Vermont	29,351	23,447	2,515	661	2,728	0
Virginia	244,276	151,856	18,544	4,129	69,747	0
Washington	248,389	136,116	13,029	3,566	95,678	0
West Virginia	80,156	58,349	10,933	1,080	9,794	0
Wisconsin	232,729	191,523	19,689	3,224	18,293	0
Wyoming	19,183	14,645	1,221	212	3,105	0
U.S. Service Schools	17,500	14,883	2,587	0	30	0
Outlying areas	109,289	96,142	4,641	1,621	6,885	0
American Samoa	836	705	0	0	131	0
Canal Zone	1,333	433	0	0	900	0
Guam	3,710	3,295	416	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	100,885	90,969	4,184	1,621	4,111	0
Trust Territory of the Pacific	403	162	0	0	241	0
Virgin Islands	2,122	578	42	0	1,502	0

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976.*

Table 78.--Selected statistics for the 60 college and university campuses enrolling the largest number of students: United States, fall 1976

Institution	Rank order[1]	Control[2]	Type[3]	Total enrollment[4]	Enrollment by sex: Men	Enrollment by sex: Women	Enrollment by attendance status: Full-time	Enrollment by attendance status: Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-Saint Paul	1	1	1	63,885	34,985	28,900	38,668	25,217
Ohio State University, Main Campus	2	1	1	49,982	28,619	21,363	44,028	5,954
University of California, Los Angeles	3	1	1	49,233	25,332	23,901	28,992	20,241
Michigan State University	4	1	1	47,796	24,859	22,937	36,495	11,301
University of Texas at Austin	5	1	1	41,387	23,479	17,908	36,609	4,778
Pennsylvania State University, Main Campus	6	1	1	38,691	22,081	16,610	29,847	8,844
Miami-Dade Community College (Florida)	7	1	3	38,005	18,336	19,669	17,820	20,185
University of Wisconsin, Madison	8	1	1	37,914	21,211	16,703	31,624	6,290
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	9	1	1	36,863	21,447	15,416	31,224	5,639
University of Maryland, College Park Campus	10	1	1	36,761	19,490	17,271	27,377	9,384
Temple University (Pennsylvania)	11	1	1	35,592	19,372	16,220	18,693	16,899
University of California, Berkeley	12	1	1	35,488	21,077	14,411	27,078	8,410
University of Washington	13	1	1	35,277	20,093	15,184	27,421	7,856
University of Illinois, Urbana Campus	14	1	1	34,996	21,073	13,923	30,340	4,656
Wayne State University (Michigan)	15	1	1	34,736	19,630	15,106	23,078	11,658
Arizona State University	16	1	1	34,366	18,933	15,433	22,369	11,997
University of Houston, Main Campus (Texas)	17	1	1	34,277	20,153	14,124	18,766	15,511
University of Cincinnati, Main Campus (Ohio)	18	1	1	33,959	19,882	14,077	20,337	13,622
California State University, Long Beach	19	1	2	33,316	17,175	16,141	17,065	16,251
Indiana University at Bloomington	20	1	1	32,921	17,959	14,962	27,440	5,481
Rutgers University, New Brunswick (New Jersey)	21	1	1	31,729	16,505	15,224	21,006	10,723
San Diego State University (California)	22	1	2	31,422	16,165	15,257	18,471	12,951
Long Beach City College (California)	23	1	3	31,065	14,723	16,342	6,953	24,112
Purdue University, Main Campus (Indiana)	24	1	1	30,422	18,912	11,510	26,725	3,697
San Jose State University (California)	25	1	2	30,012	15,229	14,783	15,323	14,689
New York University	26	2	1	29,840	15,503	14,337	14,433	15,407
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	27	1	1	29,711	16,552	13,159	22,693	7,018
University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus (Pennsylvania)	28	1	1	29,444	16,189	13,255	17,243	12,201
University of Arizona	29	1	1	28,841	15,838	13,003	20,941	7,900
California State University, Northridge	30	1	2	28,719	13,846	14,873	14,892	13,827
El Camino College (California)	31	1	3	28,454	14,153	14,301	6,987	21,467
University of Southern California	32	2	1	28,090	18,593	9,497	16,691	11,399
University of Florida	33	1	1	27,838	17,176	10,662	24,256	3,582
Brigham Young University, Main Campus (Utah)	34	2	1	27,732	14,080	13,652	21,858	5,874
Texas A&M University, Main Campus	35	1	1	27,547	18,774	8,773	24,084	3,463
Northern Virginia Community College	36	1	3	26,557	12,661	13,896	7,807	18,750
City College of San Francisco (California)	37	1	3	25,498	12,649	12,849	9,468	16,030
Louisiana State University and A&M College at Baton Rouge	38	1	1	25,263	14,073	11,190	20,082	5,181
Orange Coast College (California)	39	1	3	25,055	12,720	12,335	6,289	18,766
Northern Illinois University	40	1	1	25,001	12,245	12,756	15,834	9,167
California State University, Los Angeles	41	1	2	24,990	12,688	12,302	11,018	13,972
Boston University (Massachusetts)	42	2	1	24,977	12,381	12,596	16,748	8,229
University of Virginia, Main Campus	43	1	1	24,954	12,240	12,714	14,318	10,636
San Francisco State University (California)	44	1	2	24,836	11,236	13,600	12,789	12,047
University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee	45	1	2	24,686	12,918	11,768	14,552	10,134
University of Missouri, Columbia	46	1	1	23,857	13,672	10,185	20,312	3,545
University of South Carolina, Main Campus	47	1	1	23,854	12,746	11,108	16,134	7,720
University of Massachusetts, Amherst Campus	48	1	1	23,845	13,593	10,252	20,123	3,722
Triton College (Illinois)	49	1	3	23,679	10,683	12,996	5,281	18,398
Northeastern University (Massachusetts)	50	2	1	23,581	13,907	9,674	9,570	14,011
Los Angeles Pierce College (California)	51	1	3	23,110	11,633	11,477	6,919	16,191
University of Iowa	52	1	1	23,046	12,987	10,059	17,744	5,302
Western Michigan University	53	1	2	23,008	11,906	11,102	15,476	7,532
California State University, Fullerton	54	1	2	23,007	12,146	10,861	11,260	11,747
University of Kansas, Main Campus	55	1	1	22,947	12,515	10,432	17,187	5,760
University of New Mexico, Main Campus	56	1	1	22,905	11,987	10,918	15,292	7,613
Portland Community College (Oregon)	57	1	3	22,841	10,445	12,396	6,610	16,231
University of Kentucky	58	1	1	22,523	12,625	9,898	17,650	4,873
University of Georgia	59	1	1	22,454	12,243	10,211	18,295	4,159
City University of New York, Brooklyn College	60	1	2	22,320	10,071	12,249	14,342	7,978

[1] Institutions ranked by size of total enrollment.
[2] Publicly controlled institutions are identified by a "1", privately controlled, by a "2".
[3] The types of institutions are identified as follows. "1", universities; "2", other 4-year institutions, "3", 2-year institutions.
[4] Includes resident and extension students whose programs of study are creditable towards a bachelor's or higher degree, and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not chiefly creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976.*

RESIDENCE AND MIGRATION OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

A recent National Center for Education Statistics survey provides information on the proportion of college students who study outside home-state boundaries as against those who study within their home state. One's "home state" is defined here for statistical purposes as the location of the last institution attended.

Despite a trend toward greater mobility of the general population, the percentage of migratory college students over the past 12 years has decreased slightly. The 1975 data indicate that 85 percent of the American student population are in-state students. Earlier studies show a consistent increase in the proportion of college students studying within their home state, 80 percent in academic year 1949-50, 81 percent in the fall of 1963, and 83 percent in the fall of 1968.

The new data highlight a number of noteworthy facts regarding the percentage of students attending home state colleges:

☐ In-state students constituted 89 percent of the enrollment in public institutions and 66 percent of the enrollees in private colleges and universities.

☐ Students enrolled in two-year colleges were more likely to attend a home-state institution (90 percent) than those attending four-year colleges (83 percent) or universities (79 percent). Although this percentage of in-state two-year students is exceptionally high, it is a lower proportion than the 95 percent reported in a survey seven years earlier.

☐ A slightly higher proportion of women (36 percent) attended in-state schools than men (83 percent).

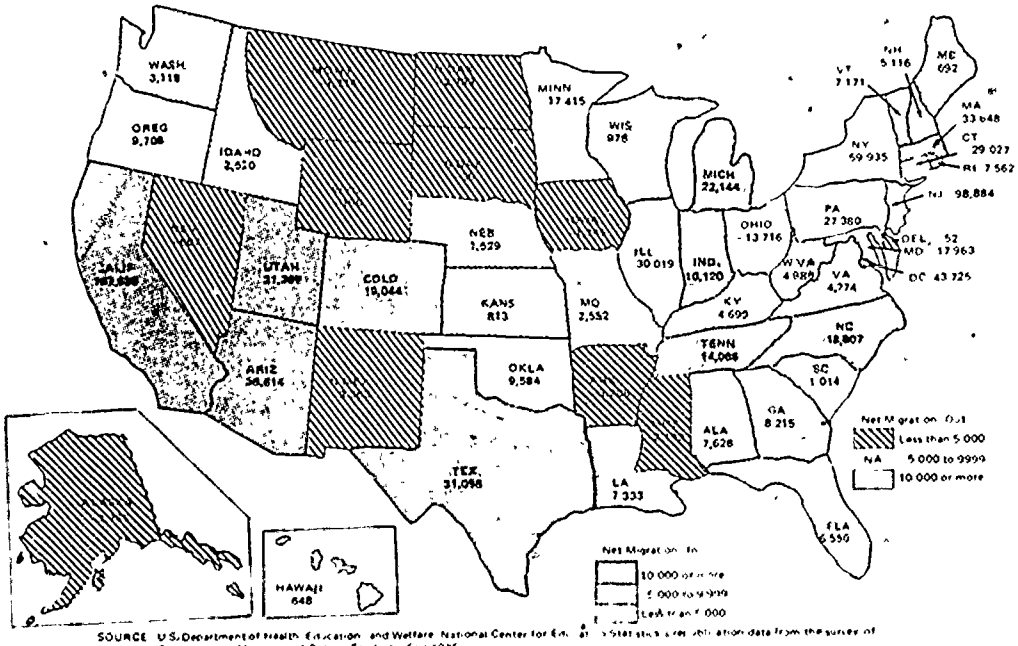
☐ Home-state attendance appears to be significantly affected by the students' level of study. The 1975 survey shows that in-state students make up 85 percent of the undergraduates, 80 percent of the graduate students, and only 67 percent of those persons enrolled for a first-professional degree.

There are a number of possible explanations for these developments. One is that two-year public college enrollment has increased overall by nearly 260 percent in the past decade (1965-1975). Complementing that growth is the continual expansion in the numbers of two-year community and junior colleges and institutions themselves. Moreover, tuition increases for nonresidents serve to encourage students to seek higher education within state boundaries, resulting in lower national migratory figures.

The accompanying map presents state figures for the net migration - in-state and out-of-state - of American college students. Data are for the 50 states and the District of Columbia. A preliminary release of these data is being prepared by the Center and should be available in the near future.

National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 8.--Residence and migration of college students: All institutions, fall 1975



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, preliminary data from the survey of *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975*

Table 79.—Residence and migration of college students, by State: Fall 1975

State or other area	Students enrolled[1]	Student residents[2]	Students remaining[3]	Ratio of students remaining to— Students enrolled	Ratio of students remaining to— Student residents	Migration of students: Out of	Migration of students: Into	Migration of students: Net (col. 8—col. 7)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	11,179,610	10,961,075	9,286,814	0.83	0.85	1,674,261	1,892,796	[4] 218,535
Alabama	164,526	156,900	137,000	.83	.87	19,900	27,526	7,626
Alaska	13,931	17,696	13,102	.94	.74	4,594	829	−3,765
Arizona	174,725	138,111	121,467	.70	.88	16,644	53,258	36,614
Arkansas	65,254	68,462	54,153	.83	.79	14,309	11,101	−3,208
California	1,789,179	1,621,546	1,542,077	.86	.95	79,469	247,102	167,633
Colorado	150,730	131,686	107,257	.71	.81	24,429	43,473	19,044
Connecticut	148,177	177,204	120,283	.81	.68	56,921	27,894	−29,027
Delaware	32,515	32,567	23,275	.72	.71	9,292	9,240	−52
District of Columbia	84,394	40,669	23,866	.28	.59	16,703	60,428	43,725
Florida	340,772	334,222	283,043	.83	.85	51,179	57,729	6,550
Georgia	173,537	165,322	136,266	.79	.82	29,056	37,271	8,215
Hawaii	47,128	46,480	35,551	.75	.76	10,929	11,577	648
Idaho	39,230	36,710	26,828	.68	.73	9,882	12,402	2,520
Illinois	584,122	614,141	513,759	.88	.84	100,382	70,363	−30,019
Indiana	213,755	203,635	165,319	.77	.81	38,316	48,436	10,120
Iowa	122,051	123,796	93,425	77	.75	30,371	28,626	−1,745
Kansas	119,963	119,150	98,086	.82	.82	21,064	21,877	813
Kentucky	125,364	120,668	102,394	.82	.85	18,271	22,970	4,696
Louisiana	152,307	144,971	128,062	.84	.88	16,912	24,245	7,336
Maine	40,885	40,193	29,768	.73	.74	10,425	11,117	692
Maryland	205,625	223,588	166,819	.81	.75	56,769	38,806	−17,963
Massachusetts	385,019	351,373	286,547	.74	.82	64,826	98,472	33,646
Michigan	496,415	492,775	450,588	.91	.91	42,187	45,827	3,640
Minnesota	182,417	181,326	150,533	.83	.83	30,793	31,827	−1,091
Mississippi	99,953	102,145	88,713	.89	.87	13,432	11,240	−2,192
Missouri	224,167	221,615	185,218	.83	.84	36,397	38,949	2,552
Montana	30,672	32,406	24,532	.80	.76	7,874	6,140	−1,734
Nebraska	74,694	73,165	59,568	.80	.81	13,597	15,126	1,529
Nevada	30,216	30,823	24,228	.80	.79	6,595	5,988	−607
New Hampshire	40,941	35,825	21,685	.53	.61	14,140	19,256	5,116
New Jersey	296,655	395,539	267,966	.90	.68	127,573	28,689	−98,884
New Mexico	52,979	55,056	40,778	.77	74	14,278	12,201	−2,077
New York	1,007,280	1,068,401	899,442	.89	.84	168,959	107,839	−61,121
North Carolina	254,781	235,093	207,734	.82	.89	26,359	47,047	20,688
North Dakota	29,766	31,031	24,030	.81	.77	7,001	5,736	−1,265
Ohio	437,644	451,601	376,055	.86	.83	75,546	61,589	−13,957
Oklahoma	147,168	140,759	122,189	.83	.87	18,570	24,979	6,409
Oregon	145,152	135,443	114,995	.79	.85	20,449	30,157	9,708
Pennsylvania	470,539	497,920	397,612	.85	80	100,308	72,927	−27,381
Rhode Island	64,612	57,049	45,132	.70	.79	11,917	19,480	7,563
South Carolina	135,382	134,369	115,828	.86	.86	18,541	19,554	1,013
South Dakota	31,215	31,253	23,553	.75	.75	7,700	7,662	−38
Tennessee	181,863	167,777	143,412	.79	.85	24,365	38,451	14,086
Texas	625,447	594,349	550,751	.88	.93	43,598	74,696	31,098
Utah	87,629	66,240	58,075	.66	.88	8,165	29,554	21,389
Vermont	29,269	22,098	14,836	.51	.67	7,262	14,433	7,171
Virginia	246,241	241,472	188,815	.77	.78	52,657	57,426	4,769
Washington	227,256	224,136	198,472	.87	.89	25,664	28,784	3,120
West Virginia	79,517	74,514	61,186	77	.82	13,328	18,331	5,003
Wisconsin	241,549	240,589	209,612	87	.87	30,977	31,937	960
Wyoming	18,027	18,216	12,829	.71	.70	5,387	5,198	−189
U.S. Service Schools[5]	16,975	...	...	...	...	...	16,975	16,975
Outlying areas	109,827	114,952	102,732	.94	.89	12,220	7,095	−5,125

[1] "Students enrolled" are students enrolled in the State (those remaining plus the inmigrants).

[2] Students attending school in the same State where their last educational institution was located.

[3] "Students remaining" are students studying in their home State.

[4] The inmigration exceeds the outmigration by the number of students enrolled from outside the United States.

[5] Enrollments in service schools are not included in the State totals in column 2, they are, however, included in the total for the United States. Students enrolled at the service schools are included in column 3 according to their State of residence.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Residence and Migration of College Students, Fall 1975.*

Table 80.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, sex, level of enrollment, and attendance status: United States, fall 1976

Level of enrollment and attendance status	All institutions			Public institutions			Private institutions		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All students	11,012,137	5,810,828	5,201,309	8,653,477	4,506,897	4,146,580	2,358,660	1,303,931	1,054,729
Full-time	6,717,058	3,703,625	3,013,433	4,994,979	2,736,865	2,258,114	1,722,079	966,760	755,319
Part-time	4,295,079	2,107,203	2,187,876	3,658,498	1,770,032	1,888,466	636,581	337,171	299,410
Undergraduate students	8,443,461	4,426,509	4,016,952	6,781,258	3,542,313	3,238,945	1,662,203	884,196	778,007
Full-time	5,880,223	3,159,135	2,721,088	4,460,949	2,401,009	2,059,940	1,419,274	758,126	661,148
Part-time	2,563,238	1,267,374	1,295,864	2,320,309	1,141,304	1,179,005	242,929	126,070	116,859
First-professional students	244,292	189,810	54,482	101,341	77,873	23,468	142,951	111,937	31,014
Full-time	220,124	171,967	48,157	96,696	74,562	22,134	123,428	97,405	26,023
Part-time	24,168	17,843	6,325	4,645	3,311	1,334	19,523	14,532	4,991
Graduate students	1,084,649	601,884	482,765	729,500	387,838	341,762	355,049	214,046	141,003
Full-time	431,418	269,269	162,149	285,016	176,313	108,703	146,402	92,956	53,446
Part-time	653,231	332,615	320,616	444,584	211,525	233,059	208,647	121,090	87,557
Unclassified students	1,235,722	589,872	645,850	1,039,566	497,911	541,655	196,156	91,961	104,195
Full-time	182,800	101,392	81,408	151,598	84,534	67,064	31,202	16,858	14,344
Part-time	1,052,922	488,480	564,442	887,968	413,377	474,591	164,954	75,103	89,851
Status not reported	4,013	2,753	1,260	1,712	962	750	2,301	1,791	510
Full-time	2,493	1,862	631	720	447	273	1,773	1,415	358
Part-time	1,520	891	629	992	515	477	528	376	152

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976.*

Table 81.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education; by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1972 to 1976

Type and control of institution	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Percent change 1972 to 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions	9,214,860	9,602,123	10,223,729	11,184,859	11,012,137	19.5
Universities	2,620,749	2,629,796	2,702,306	2,838,266	2,780,289	6.1
Other 4-year institutions	3,837,925	[1] 3,962,278	4,117,426	4,376,474	4,348,527	13.3
2-year institutions	2,756,186	[1] 3,010,049	3,403,994	3,970,119	3,883,321	40.9
Public institutions	7,070,635	7,419,516	7,988,500	8,834,508	8,653,477	22.4
Universities	1,941,040	1,950,653	2,006,723	2,124,221	2,079,929	7.2
Other 4-year institutions	2,488,656	2,579,242	2,696,295	2,873,921	2,821,762	13.4
2-year institutions	2,640,939	2,889,621	3,285,482	3,836,366	3,751,786	42.1
Private institutions	2,144,225	2,182,607	2,235,229	2,350,351	2,358,660	10.0
Universities	679,709	679,143	695,583	714,045	700,360	3.0
Other 4-year institutions	1,349,269	[1] 1,383,036	1,421,134	1,502,553	1,526,765	13.2
2-year institutions	115,247	[1] 120,428	118,512	133,753	131,535	14.1

[1] Revised slightly from originally published data.

NOTE.—In the above tabulation, students enrolled in a branch campus are classified according to the status of the branch rather than the parent institution: e.g., enrollment in a 2-year branch of a university is included in the 2-year category.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 82.--Total enrollment in institutions of higher education, by attendance status, sex of student, and control of institution: United States, fall 1963 to fall 1976

Year	Total enrollment	Attendance status		Sex of student		Control of institution	
		Full-time	Part-time	Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1963	4,765,867	(1)	(1)	2,955,217	1,810,650	3,065,848	1,700,019
1964	5,280,020	(1)	(1)	3,248,713	2,031,307	3,467,708	1,812,312
1965	5,920,864	(1)	(1)	3,630,020	2,290,844	3,969,596	1,951,268
1966	6,389,872	4,438,606	[2] 1,951,266	3,856,216	2,533,656	4,348,917	2,040,955
1967	6,911,748	4,793,128	[2] 2,118,620	4,132,800	2,778,948	4,816,028	2,095,720
1968 . . .	7,513,091	5,210,155	2,302,936	4,477,649	3,035,442	5,430,652	2,082,439
1969 . . .	8,004,660	5,498,883	2,505,777	4,746,201	3,258,459	5,896,868	2,107,792
1970	8,580,887	5,815,290	2,765,597	5,043,642	3,537,245	6,428,134	2,152,753
1971	8,948,644	6,077,232	2,871,412	5,207,004	3,741,640	6,804,309	2,144,335
1972	9,214,860	6,072,389	3,142,471	5,238,757	3,976,103	7,070,635	2,144,225
1973	9,602,123	6,189,493	3,412,630	5,371,052	4,231,071	7,419,516	2,182,607
1974	10,223,729	6,370,273	3,853,456	5,622,429	4,601,300	7,988,500	2,235,229
1975	11,184,859	6,841,334	4,343,525	6,148,997	5,035,862	8,834,508	2,350,351
1976	11,012,137	6,717,058	4,295,079	5,810,828	5,201,309	8,653,477	2,358,660

[1] Data not available.
[2] Includes part-time resident students and all extension students.

SOURCE: U S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

Table 83.--Degree-credit and non-degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, fall 1975

Type and control of institution	Total enrollment	Degree-credit enrollment	Non-degree-credit enrollment
1	2	3	4
All institutions	11,184,859	9,731,431	1,453,428
Public	8,834,508	7,425,772	1,408,736
Private	2,350,351	2,305,659	44,692
4-year institutions	7,313,567	7,223,037	90,530
Public	5,095,217	5,025,040	70,177
Private	2,218,350	2,197,997	20,353
Universities	3,413,631	3,370,631	43,000
Public	2,677,818	2,635,763	42,055
Private	735,813	734,868	945
Other 4-year institutions	3,899,936	3,852,406	47,530
Public	2,417,399	2,389,277	28,122
Private	1,482,537	1,463,129	19,408
2-year institutions	3,871,292	2,508,394	1,362,898
Public	3,739,291	2,400,732	1,338,559
Private	132,001	107,662	24,339

NOTE – In the above tabulation, students enrolled in a branch campus are counted as part of the parent institution; e.g., enrollment in a 2-year branch of a university is included in the university category.

SOURCE: U S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Table 84.--Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1976

Year	Total	Enrollment by sex		Enrollment by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6
1946	[1] 2,078,095	[1] 1,417,595	[1] 660,500	[2]	[2]
1947	2,338,226	1,659,249	678,977	1,152,377	1,185,849
1948	2,403,396	1,709,367	694,029	1,185,588	1,217,808
1949	2,44[illegible],000	1,721,572	723,328	1,207,151	1,237,749
1950	2,281,298	1,560,392	720,906	1,139,699	1,141,599
1951	2,101,962	1,390,740	711,222	1,037,938	1,064,024
1952	2,134,242	1,380,357	753,885	1,101,240	1,033,002
1953	2,231,054	1,422,598	808,456	1,185,876	1,045,178
1954	2,446,693	1,563,382	883,311	1,353,531	1,093,162
1955	2,653,034	1,733,184	919,850	1,476,282	1,176,752
1956	2,918,212	1,911,458	1,006,754	1,656,402	1,261,810
1957	3,036,938	1,985,088	1,051,850	1,752,669	1,284,269
1958	3,226,038	2,092,218	1,133,820	1,883,960	1,342,078
1959	3,364,861	2,153,565	1,211,296	1,972,457	1,392,404
1960	3,582,726	2,256,877	1,325,849	2,115,893	1,466,833
1961	3,860,643	2,408,601	1,452,042	2,328,912	1,531,731
1962	4,174,936	2,587,291	1,587,645	2,573,720	1,601,216
1963	4,494,626	2,772,562	1,722,064	2,848,454	1,646,172
1964	4,950,173	3,032,992	1,917,181	3,179,527	1,770,646
1965	5,526,325	3,374,603	2,151,722	3,624,442	1,901,883
1966[1]	5,928,000	3,577,000	2,351,000	3,940,000	1,988,000
1967[1]	6,406,000	3,822,000	2,584,000	4,360,000	2,046,000
1968	6,928,115	4,119,002	2,809,113	4,891,743	2,036,372
1969	7,484,073	4,419,147	3,064,926	5,414,934	2,069,139
1970	7,920,149	4,636,641	3,283,508	5,800,089	2,120,060
1971	8,116,103	4,717,098	3,399,005	6,013,934	2,102,169
1972	8,265,057	4,700,622	3,564,435	6,158,929	2,106,128
1973	8,518,150	4,770,789	3,747,361	6,388,619	2,129,531
1974	9,023,446	4,968,706	4,054,740	6,838,324	2,185,122
1975	9,731,431	5,320,975	4,410,456	7,425,772	2,305,659
1976[1]	9,582,000	5,056,000	4,526,000	7,270,000	2,312,000

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not available.

NOTE.--Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia, data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*, and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 85.--Degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education compared with population aged 18-24: United States, fall 1950 to fall 1976

Year	Population 18-24 years of age[1]	Enrollment	Number enrolled per 100 persons 18-24 years of age
1	2	3	4
1950	16,076,000	2,286,500	14.2
1951	15,781,000	2,107,109	13.4
1952	15,473,000	2,139,156	13.8
1953	15,356,000	2,235,977	14.5
1954	15,103,000	2,452,466	16.2
1955	14,968,000	2,660,429	17.8
1956	14,980,000	2,927,367	19.5
1957	15,095,000	3,047,373	20.2
1958	15,307,000	3,236,414	21.2
1959	15,677,000	3,377,273	21.5
1960	16,128,000	3,582,726	22.2
1961	17,004,000	3,860,643	22.7
1962	17,688,000	4,174,936	23.6
1963	18,268,000	4,494,626	24.6
1964	18,783,000	4,950,173	26.4
1965	20,293,000	5,526,325	27.2
1966	21,376,000	[2] 5,928,000	27.7
1967	22,327,000	[2] 6,406,000	28.7
1968	22,883,000	6,928,115	30.3
1969	23,723,000	7,484,073	31.5
1970	24,687,000	7,920,149	32.1
1971	25,779,000	8,116,103	31.5
1972	25,913,000	8,265,057	31.9
1973	26,397,000	8,518,150	32.3
1974	26,916,000	9,023,446	33.5
1975	27,604,000	9,731,431	35.3
1976	28,166,000	[2] 9,582,000	34.0

[1] These Bureau of the Census estimates are as of July 1 preceding the opening of the academic year. They include Armed Forces overseas.
[2] Estimated.

NOTE.--Data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*. (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 311, 519, and 614.

Table 86. Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18-21 and 18-24: United States, 1869-70 to fall 1972

Year	Population[1]			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			
							Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18-21
	Total[2]	Ages 18-21[3]	Ages 18-24[3]	Total	Undergraduate[4]	Graduate	Total population	Population 18-21	Population 18-24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Academic year:										
1869-70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	(5)	(5)	0.13	1.68	1.14	(5)
1879-80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	(5)	(5)	.23	2.72	1.63	(5)
1889-90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899-1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909-10	90,492,000	6,934,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919-20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929-30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939-40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,455	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941-42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	[6]1,318,547	[6]85,443	1.05	14.47	8.40	13.59
1943-44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	[6]1,096,041	[6]59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945-46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947-48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949-50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951-52	154,283,000	8,742,000	15,709,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.33	14.65	23.66
1953-54	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.58	29.79	16.52	26.51
1st term of academic year:										
November 1953	159,559,000	8,441,000	15,221,000	2,199,972	1,976,863	223,109	1.38	26.06	14.45	23.42
November 1955	165,276,000	8,508,000	14,966,000	2,597,670	2,347,656	250,014	1.57	30.53	17.36	27.59
1st term, 1957-58	171,278,000	8,844,000	15,118,000	2,899,565	2,621,919	277,646	1.69	32.79	19.18	29.65
1st term, 1959-60	177,830,000	9,190,000	15,677,000	3,215,544	2,873,724	341,820	1.81	34.99	20.51	31.27
1st term, 1961-62	183,691,000	10,290,000	17,004,000	3,726,114	3,328,288	397,826	2.03	36.21	21.91	32.34
Fall 1963	189,242,000	11,171,000	18,268,000	4,234,092	3,755,515	478,577	2.24	37.90	23.18	33.62
Fall 1968	200,706,000	14,529,000	22,883,000	6,659,203	5,851,279	807,924	3.32	45.83	29.10	40.27
Fall 1969	202,677,000	14,426,000	23,723,000	7,136,075	6,308,029	828,046	3.52	49.47	30.08	43.73
Fall 1970	204,878,000	14,707,000	24,687,000	7,545,340	6,645,308	900,032	3.68	51.30	30.56	45.18
Fall 1971	207,053,000	15,019,000	25,779,000	7,799,644	6,891,676	907,968	3.77	51.93	30.26	45.89
Fall 1972	208,846,000	15,437,000	25,913,000	7,950,526	7,007,168	943,358	3.81	51.50	30.68	45.39

[1] Armed Forces overseas are excluded from 1869-70 to 1929-30, they are included in 1939-40 and subsequent years.

[2] Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

[3] Data from 1869-70 to 1939-40 are estimates by the National Center for Education Statistics from figures for broad age groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census, data for later years are estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

[4] Includes students enrolled for first professional degrees. Also includes "unclassifed" students when not reported by level.

[5] Data not available.

[6] Distribution by level estimated.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, and comprehensive and fall surveys of enrollment in institutions of higher education.

Table 87.--First-time degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education, by sex and by control of institution: United States, fall 1946 to fall 1975

Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution		Year	Total	Enrollment, by sex		Enrollment, by control of institution	
		Men	Women	Public	Private			Men	Women	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	1	2	3	4	5	6
1946 . .	[1] 696,419	[1] 499,532	[1] 196,887	([2])	([2])	1961 . .	1,018,361	591,913	426,448	648,236	370,125
1947 . .	592,846	399,972	192,874	298,508	294,338	1962 . .	1,030,554	598,099	432,455	669,728	360,826
1948 . .	567,191	368,940	198,251	295,135	272,056	1963 . .	1,046,417	604,282	442,135	686,861	359,556
1949 . .	554 608	355,319	199,289	298,515	256,093	1964 . .	1,224,840	701,524	523,316	814,664	410,176
1950 . .	51 [illegible]27	317,163	195,264	281,911	230,516	1965 . .	1,441,822	829,215	612,607	990,021	451,801
1951 . .	467,999	278,092	189,907	259,560	208,439	1966[1] . .	1,378,000	787,000	591,000	947,000	431,000
1952 . .	532,310	321,310	211,000	304,518	227,792	1967[1] . .	1,439,000	814,000	625,000	1,024,000	415,000
1953 . .	565,969	341,761	224,208	331,656	234,313	1968 .	1,629,751	924,580	705,171	1,200,784	428,967
1954 . .	624,910	382,852	242,058	371,706	253,204	1969 . .	1,748,655	985,719	762,936	1,309,359	439,296
1955 . .	668,064	414,571	253,493	398,423	269,641	1970 . .	1,780,119	983,794	796,325	1,337,896	442,223
1956 . .	714,966	441,525	273,441	427,611	287,355	1971 . .	1,765,625	967,859	797,766	1,339,177	426,448
1957 . .	721,547	440,613	280,934	431,858	289,689	1972 . .	1,740,438	928,804	811,634	1,322,903	417,535
1958 . .	772,292	463,865	308,427	471,712	300,580	1973 . .	1,756,854	930,783	826,071	1,342,536	414,318
1959 . .	818 [illegible]	486,057	332,223	498,652	319,628	1974	1,854,442	972,707	881,735	1,435,981	418,461
1960 . .	92 [illegible]	539,512	383,557	577,744	345,325	1975 . .	1,910,125	991,914	918,211	1,474,517	435,608

[1] Estimated.
[2] Data not av[illegible]

NOTE.–Beginning in 1960, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia, for earlier years, for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Beginning in 1953, enrollment figures include extension students.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*, and estimates of the National Center for Education Statistics.

Table 88.--Percent of the high school senior class of 1972[1] participating in postsecondary education, by race, socioeconomic status, and ability level: United States, fall 1972 to fall 1976

Race, socioeconomic status[2], and ability level	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6
Race:					
White	55.6	46.8	40.2	37.7	24.6
Black	47.8	39.0	33.4	33.3	24.1
Hispanic	46.3	35.5	29.6	27.6	22.6
Other	43.8	39.4	35.2	32.3	24.9
Socioeconomic status:					
Low	34.6	26.4	22.0	19.8	15.9
Middle	51.3	42.3	34.9	32.0	21.3
High	79.6	70.7	65.0	63.3	40.1
Ability level:					
Low	30.6	21.9	16.6	15.5	12.4
Middle	53.5	43.6	36.6	33.0	23.1
High	79.7	72.0	66.4	63.3	39.4

[1] Excludes those students who could not be classified by race, socioeconomic status, or ability level.
[2] Socioeconomic status of students was derived from five components: father's education, mother's education, parents' income, father's occupation, and household items.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, unpublished data.

Table 89.--College dropout rate of the high school senior class of 1972, by ability level, socioeconomic status, and educational aspirations: United States, October 1974

Ability level, socioeconomic status[1], and educational aspirations	2-year college students[2]						4-year college students[2]					
	Receiving financial aid			Not receiving financial aid			Receiving financial aid			Not receiving financial aid		
	Academic dropout[3]	Non-academic dropout[3]	Graduate[4]	Academic dropout[3]	Non-academic dropout[3]	Graduate[4]	Academic dropout[3]	Non-academic dropout[3]	Graduate[5]	Academic dropout[3]	Non-academic dropout[3]	Graduate[5]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Academic ability:												
Low	12.5	40.6	11.0	8.5	54.8	4.1	10.5	26.5	---	8.5	44.9	---
Middle	5.6	33.7	21.3	6.9	40.9	11.7	6.4	19.6	---	7.4	27.7	---
High	3.5	15.1	31.3	5.5	37.7	16.2	3.3	11.1	---	4.4	17.2	---
Socioeconomic status:												
Low	8.0	38.7	15.8	8.0	56.3	6.4	8.0	22.8	---	9.6	43.0	---
Middle	5.2	29.3	25.0	8.5	46.6	10.4	5.9	16.7	---	7.3	30.2	---
High	7.7	17.3	22.6	5.3	33.3	13.8	3.5	10.0	0.1	5.8	16.4	---
Aspirations:												
High school or less	4.9	75.6	11.4	19.7	56.8	1.3	49.3	22.4	---	19.2	55.2	---
Vocational-technical	14.4	48.4	13.1	9.6	69.9	5.1	20.3	53.0	---	13.6	66.3	---
Two-year college	6.6	44.4	20.7	8.7	51.7	10.7	8.5	45.3	---	22.3	51.8	
Four-year college	5.2	29.3	24.2	6.3	35.5	11.3	5.9	19.9	---	5.7	25.2	---
Graduate school	5.6	16.0	22.7	5.2	30.8	15.7	4.0	10.9	---	5.2	15.0	---

[1] Socioeconomic status of students was derived from five components: father's education, mother's education, parents' income, father's occupation, and household items.

[2] Two-year college students are those students who were enrolled in two-year institutions in either 1972 or 1973. Four-year college students are those students who were enrolled in four-year institutions in either 1972 or 1973.

[3] Academic dropouts are persons who had a grade average below C, or dropped out for other scholastic reasons. Non-academic dropouts had a grade average of C or better and did not indicate their reasons for dropping out to be scholastic.

[4] Persons who have completed either a 2-year or a 4-year degree program.

[5] Persons who have completed a 4-year degree program.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study, unpublished data.

Table 90.--Selected characteristics of first-time students in institutions of higher education: United States, fall 1976

[Percentage distribution]

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Age by December 31, 1976:			
16 or younger	.1	.1	.1
17	3.8	2.9	4.9
18	74.1	71.5	77.0
19	16.6	19.2	13.7
20	2.1	2.6	1.5
21	.7	.9	.5
22-25	1.5	1.9	.9
26 or older	1.2	1.1	1.3
Racial background:[1]			
White, Caucasian	86.2	87.1	85.2
Black, Negro, Afro-American	8.4	7.3	9.6
American Indian	.9	1.0	.9
Oriental	2.0	2.2	1.9
Mexican-American, Chicano	1.7	1.6	1.7
Puerto Rican-American	.5	.6	.5
Other	1.8	1.9	1.7
Marital status:			
Married	1.8	1.6	1.9
Not presently married	98.2	98.4	98.0
Veteran status:			
No	97.9	96.7	99.1
Yes	2.1	3.3	.9
Father's education:			
Grammar school or less	7.5	7.0	8.0
Some high school	13.0	12.7	13.2
High school graduate	28.5	29.0	28.0
Postsecondary other than college	4.3	4.1	4.4
Some college	13.3	13.3	13.4
College degree	18.5	18.5	18.4
Some graduate school	2.3	2.3	2.3
Graduate degree	12.6	12.9	12.3
Mother's education:			
Grammar school or less	4.9	4.5	5.3
Some high school	11.2	10.7	11.7
High school graduate	42.2	43.7	40.6
Postsecondary other than college	6.8	6.2	7.3
Some college	13.8	13.3	14.2
College degree	14.5	14.7	14.4
Some graduate school	1.9	1.9	1.9
Graduate degree	4.8	4.9	4.7
Estimated parental income:			
Less than $4,000	6.3	5.5	7.3
$4,000 to $5,999	4.4	3.8	5.1
$6,000 to $7,999	4.8	4.5	5.3
$8,000 to $9,999	6.1	5.9	6.2
$10,000 to $12,499	11.1	10.7	11.5
$12,500 to $14,999	12.2	12.5	11.9
$15,000 to $19,999	17.2	18.1	16.1
$20,000 to $24,999	13.6	14.1	12.9
$25,000 to $29,999	7.5	7.9	7.1
$30,000 to $34,999	5.5	5.6	5.4
$35,000 to $39,999	3.3	3.3	3.3
$40,000 or more	8.0	8.0	8.0
Current religious preference:			
Protestant	44.7	42.7	46.6
Roman Catholic	35.5	35.6	35.3
Jewish	3.6	3.9	3.4
Other	6.2	6.3	6.3
None	10.0	11.7	8.3
Political orientation:			
Far left	2.2	2.6	1.8
Liberal	25.6	26.7	24.5
Middle-of-the-road	56.0	51.9	60.5
Conservative	15.2	17.6	12.6
Far right	1.0	1.3	.6
Year graduated from high school:			
1976	92.6	91.6	93.7
Did not graduate in 1976	7.4	8.4	6.3
Average grade in high school:			
A or A+	8.4	6.7	10.3
A−	11.3	9.0	13.8
B+	20.6	17.7	23.8
B	26.6	25.7	27.6
B−	13.2	15.6	10.6
C+	11.6	14.6	8.5
C	7.8	10.1	5.3
D	.4	.6	.2

Item	First-time students		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
High school program:			
College preparatory	85.8	86.4	85.2
Other	14.2	13.6	14.8
Standardized tests taken:[1]			
S.A.T.	71.8	72.6	70.9
A.C.T.	50.7	50.5	50.8
P.S.A.T. (11th grade)	73.2	72.0	74.4
Distance from home to college:			
5 miles or less	14.5	14.9	14.1
6 to 10 miles	15.1	15.3	14.8
11 to 50 miles	26.0	25.1	26.9
51 to 100 miles	13.0	12.6	13.4
101 to 500 miles	23.9	24.0	23.8
more than 500 miles	7.5	8.1	6.9
Highest degree planned anywhere:			
None	3.2	3.1	3.3
Associate (A.A. or equivalent)	8.1	6.7	9.7
Bachelor's (B.A., B.S.)	35.6	34.2	37.2
Master's (M.A., M.S.)	28.6	27.9	29.4
Ph.D. or Ed.D.	8.7	9.8	7.6
M.D., D.O., D.D.S., or D.V.M.	7.1	8.3	5.7
LL.B. or J.D. (law)	4.8	6.0	3.5
B.D. or M. Div. (divinity)	.6	.7	.4
Other	3.3	3.3	3.3
Probable major field of study:			
Agriculture (incl. forestry)	3.6	5.3	2.0
Biological sciences	6.2	6.7	5.7
Business	20.9	22.5	19.2
Education	9.3	4.5	14.3
Engineering	8.5	15.2	1.6
English	1.0	.6	1.4
Fine arts	6.1	6.0	6.2
Health professions	6.9	1.5	12.4
History, political science	3.1	3.7	2.4
Humanities (other)	2.2	1.8	2.5
Mathematics and statistics	1.0	1.1	.8
Physical sciences	2.7	3.9	1.4
Social sciences	5.6	3.2	8.2
Other technical fields	7.5	8.6	6.5
Other nontechnical fields	10.7	11.2	10.3
Undecided	4.7	4.3	5.1
Reasons noted as very important in selecting this college:[1]			
Relative wanted me to come here	6.8	5.9	7.8
Teacher advised me	4.2	4.4	4.0
Has a good academic reputation	43.1	40.0	46.5
Offered financial assistance	13.6	13.4	13.9
Not accepted anywhere else	2.9	3.5	2.3
Advice of someone who attended	14.4	13.6	15.4
Offers special education programs	25.3	21.2	29.8
Has low tuition	18.0	17.7	18.3
Advice of guidance counselor	7.5	7.7	7.4
Wanted to live at home	11.6	11.1	12.1
Friend suggested attending	7.2	6.7	7.7
College's representative recruited me	3.9	4.5	3.3
Major reasons for receiving financial aid:[1]			
Financial need	77.9	75.1	80.7
Academic talent	29.7	28.6	30.9
Athletic talent	7.5	12.5	2.1
Other special talent	6.5	7.4	5.5
Sources of financial support for college of $500 or more:[1]			
Parental or family aid	46.0	44.5	47.8
Basic Educational Opportunity Grant	14.3	13.7	15.1
Supplemental Educational Opportunity Grant	2.6	2.5	2.6
College work-study grant	4.8	4.5	5.2
State scholarship or grant	6.5	6.3	6.5
College grant	5.6	5.5	5.5
Private grant	2.6	2.6	2.7
Federal Guaranteed Student Loan	5.4	5.7	5.2
National Direct Student Loan	4.5	4.4	4.7
College loan	1.8	1.8	2.0
Other loan	2.8	2.7	2.8
Full-time employment	3.2	4.5	1.9
Part-time employment	18.0	21.8	13.7
Savings	13.1	14.8	11.1
Spouse	.5	.5	.6
Personal G.I. Benefits	.8	1.5	.2
Parent's G.I. Benefits	.7	.7	.5
Social Security Dependent's Benefits	2.9	2.8	3.0
Other sources	1.8	2.0	1.5

[1] Because some students gave multiple responses to this item, percents add to more than 100.0.

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of full-time freshmen enrolled in college for the first time. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: Cooperative Institutional Research Program. *The American Freshman, National Norms for Fall 1976.*

Table 91.–Enrollment for advanced degrees, by level of enrollment, sex of student, attendance status, and field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1976

Field of study	All students	First-year students[1]					Students beyond the first year[2]				
		Total	Men		Women		Total	Men		Women	
			Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees	1,030,007	623,508	140,054	186,082	99,331	198,041	406,499	128,392	123,885	64,622	89,600
Agriculture and natural resources	15.206	7,824	4,396	1,816	1,151	461	7,382	4,253	2,149	672	308
Architecture and environmental design	10,128	5,933	3,450	852	1,311	320	4,195	2,386	666	883	255
Area studies	4,091	2,135	666	411	564	494	1,956	685	389	521	361
Biological sciences	43.957	20,047	8,002	4,956	3,920	3,169	23,910	11,439	5,279	4,734	2,458
Business and management	149,976	97,055	26,672	51,512	6,872	11,999	52,921	15,951	27,987	3,674	5,309
Communications	3,791	5,864	1,760	1,260	1,368	1,476	2,927	771	914	491	751
Computer and information sciences	11,852	7,383	2,165	3,749	462	1,007	4,469	1,686	2,072	261	450
Education	324,475	213,724	18,326	50,282	29,005	116,111	110,751	14,520	32,218	15,422	48,591
Engineering	57,330	30,830	14,689	14,519	886	736	26,500	14,166	11,088	742	504
Fine and applied arts	30,222	18,472	5,237	3,155	5,286	4,794	11,750	3,669	2,166	3,346	2,569
Foreign languages	12,808	6,071	1,114	786	2,019	2,150	6,737	1,681	970	2,334	1,752
Health professions	38,101	24,802	4,787	2,719	9,684	7,612	13,299	4,098	1,963	4,153	3,085
Home economics	8,085	5,418	267	208	1,870	3,073	2,667	227	186	881	1,373
Law	3,586	2,314	988	947	202	177	1,272	179	921	53	119
Letters	43,982	23,618	4,909	4,580	5,639	8,490	20,364	5,829	4,582	4,695	5,258
Library sciences	13,307	9,675	920	880	3,318	4,557	3,632	423	456	977	1,776
Mathematics	14,926	8,069	2,714	2,501	1,018	1,836	6,857	3,557	1,712	863	725
Physical sciences	36,147	15,260	8,238	4,164	1,722	1,136	20,887	13,437	4,647	1,937	866
Psychology	35,363	17,565	4,855	3,976	4,363	4,371	17,798	6,112	3,734	4,677	3,275
Public affairs and services	53,032	35,717	8,179	11,462	9,330	6,746	17,315	4,551	4,819	5,506	2,439
Social sciences	67,128	34,923	11,003	11,169	5,981	6,770	32,205	12,405	9,635	5,710	4,455
Theology	16,791	7,505	3,557	2,033	1,096	819	9,286	4,533	3,184	977	592
Interdisciplinary studies	30,723	23,304	3,160	8,143	2,264	9,737	7,419	1,834	2,148	1,108	2,329
Enrollment for first-professional degrees	243,396	83,245	57,024	6,274	17,657	2,290	160,151	116,504	11,312	28,868	3,467
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	20,562	5,830	5,027	45	754	4	14,732	13,065	109	1,546	12
Medicine (M.D.)	56,201	15,419	11,443	192	3,735	49	40,782	31,832	335	8,575	40
Optometry (O.D.)	4,179	1,104	924	7	169	4	3,075	2,668	34	368	5
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	3,675	1,095	915	3	177	---	2,580	2,276	12	291	1
Pharmacy (D. Phar.)	1,369	573	313	44	203	13	796	486	27	275	8
Podiatry or podiatric medicine (Pod. D., D.P., or D.P.M.)	2,214	667	593	---	74	---	1,547	1,465	---	82	---
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	6,115	1,807	1,178	11	613	5	4,308	3,178	29	1,093	8
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M) degree	5,674	1,385	1,213	---	172	---	4,289	3,843	1	445	---
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	117,925	45,236	27,708	4,752	10,801	1,975	72,689	45,565	9,156	14,847	3,121
Theological professions, general (B.D., M. Div., Rabbi)	25,432	10,106	7,707	1,203	959	237	15,326	12,112	1,600	1,346	268
Other[3]	50	23	3	17	---	3	27	14	9	---	4

[1] Students with less than 1 full year of required study for an advanced degree or its equivalent in part time study.
[2] Students with 1 or more years of required study for an advanced degree.
[3] Includes only selected first-professional degrees within the ten professions listed above, other than those specifically named for those professions.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees, Fall 1976.*

Table 92.--Enrollment for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States and outlying areas, fall 1960 to fall 1976

Field of study	1960	1965	1970	1972	1974	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
All fields	314,349	535,332	816,207	856,580	965,000	1,053,769	1,030,007
Agriculture and natural resources	5,493	8,031	10,432	11,322	12,601	14,674	15,206
Architecture and environmental design	585	1,095	5,433	7,240	9,208	10,231	10,128
Area studies	669	[illegible]	2,262	4,016	4,198	4,165	4,091
Biological sciences	14,775	27,165	36,499	38,914	42,518	44,157	43,957
Business and management	25,342	50,920	87,487	98,762	123,387	144,953	149,976
Communications	868	1,190	2,503	6,153	8,108	9,315	8,791
Computer and information sciences	(1)	816	7,937	8,826	10,379	10,856	11,852
Education	94,993	150,300	257,605	275,053	327,113	349,087	324,475
Engineering	30,636	57,516	64,788	56,005	56,037	59,402	57,330
Fine and applied arts	6,287	12,539	19,858	24,890	28,016	30,708	30,222
Foreign languages	5,903	13,001	18,567	16,796	14,618	13,891	12,808
Health professions	5,842	8,909	14,242	23,692	30,378	35,463	38,101
Home economics	1,580	2,358	4,611	5,336	6,693	7,664	8,085
Law	1,651	2,465	2,533	2,870	3,493	3,604	3,586
Letters	18,228	35,214	51,167	49,382	48,132	46,464	43,982
Library science	1,360	8,567	12,416	13,554	14,395	14,731	13,307
Mathematics	11,770	20,198	22,672	19,238	16,739	16,168	14,926
Physical sciences	25,707	36,506	40,113	36,047	34,936	35,497	36,147
Psychology	10,677	15,551	25,342	29,157	32,794	35,318	35,363
Public affairs and services	8,235	13,465	19,67[illegible]	28,272	40,588	47,711	53,032
Social sciences	28,373	53,284	76,805	73,207	72,505	71,213	67,128
Theology	5,314	7,028	7,194	10,334	12,558	15,222	16,791
Interdisciplinary studies	4,061	7,804	26,070	19,513	15,606	33,275	30,723

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.--Data for 1960 exclude students enrolled for first-professional degrees, including some master's degrees in such fields as business and commerce, education, library science, and social work. Data for subsequent years include all students enrolled for master's and doctor's degrees.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Students Enrolled for Advanced Degrees.*

Table 93.--Engineering enrollment in institutions of higher education, by level: United States, fall 1949 to fall 1976

Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for-- First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree	Fall	Total engineering enrollment	Level of enrollment, for-- First engineering degree	Master's degree[1]	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	1	2	3	4	5
1949	219,311	201,526	15,242	2,543	1964	297,2[illegible]5	242,494	42,159	12,622
1950	179,991	161,321	15,869	2,801	1965	309,0[illegible]3	250,928	44,208	13,947
1951	164,577	144,937	16,765	2,875	1969	318,4[illegible]	251,584	47,045	19,870
1952	174,636	154,167	17,539	2,930	1970	315,7[illegible]	246,942	49,028	19,751
1953	192,244	170,635	18,607	3,001	1971	289,184	225,433	45,041	18,710
1954	212,759	192,037	17,441	3,281	1972	266,686	205,454	43,850	17,382
1955	241,657	219,715	18,779	3,163	1973	259,673	199,110	44,484	16,079
1956	275,061	249,130	22,529	3,402	1974	274,647	213,492	45,794	14,361
1957	294,877	268,561	24,136	4,180	1975	309,553	245,143	49,664	14,746
1958	287,164	245,263	28,138	4,763	1976	337,801	274,530	48,730	14,541
1959	276,815	241,459	29,713	5,643					
1960	270,265	232,621	31,199	6,445					
1961	270,902	230,229	32,804	7,869					
1962	273,452	228,853	35,359	9,240					
1963	279,431	229,980	38,457	10,994					

[1] Also includes enrollment for other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.--Includes full-time and part-time degree-credit students.

SOURCES. (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees (1964-65) and Enrollments (Fall 1965)*; (2) Engineering Manpower Commission of Engineers Joint Council, reports on *Engineering and Technology Enrollments.*

AGE STRUCTURE OF COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

A dramatic shift in the age distribution of college students occurred between October 1972 and October 1976, according to reports released by the Bureau of the Census, U.S. Department of Commerce. The data show that the number of persons under 25 years of age—traditionally the bulk of college enrollment—is decreasing as a percentage of total enrollment. Thus, there have been significant increases in the number of persons enrolled from older age groups.

As illustrated in the accompanying chart, the enrollment of persons under 25 decreased from 72.0 to 67.0 percent of the total college population. This decrease of five percentage points contrasts with an increase in the proportion of enrollment by older age groups as follows. Those from 25 through 29 years old went from 5.8 to 7.2 percent, and those 35 years old and over went from 8.6 to 10.7 percent.

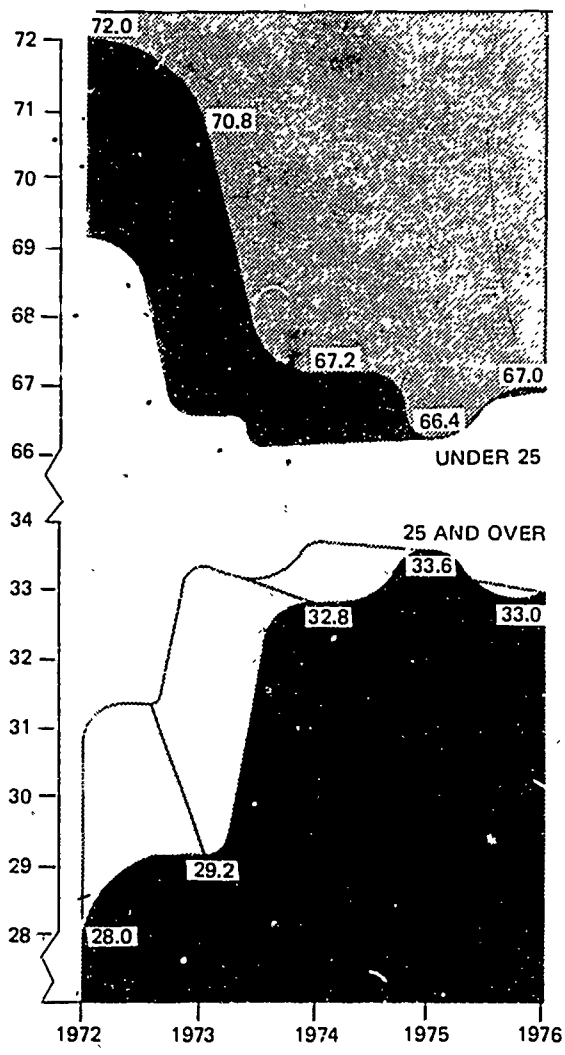
This larger increase for the 35 and over group can be attributed chiefly to the growing number of women within this age range enrolling in college. As a percentage of total enrollment, the female portion went from 4.6 percent in 1972 to 6.3 percent in 1976. During the same time, the percentage of males 35 and over increased only from 4.0 to 4.4 percent.

The actual number of females 35 and over enrolled in college jumped from 418,000 in 1972 to 700,000 in 1976—an increase of 67.5 percent. Their male counterparts numbered 365,000 and 489,000, respectively—an increase of only 34.0 percent. Hence the total increase of 51.9 percent for this entire 35-and over age group was the highest rate of growth of all the age ranges (37.2 percent increase for the 25-29 age group, 51.2 percent increase for the 30-34 group; and only a 13.9 percent increase for those persons under 25 years of age).

A comparison of this 13.9 percent enrollment increase for persons under 25 years of age with the overall growth in total enrollment (22.5 percent) demonstrates the increasing frequency with which older persons are enrolling in college. The trend is further evident in the enrollment figures for the 25-and-up group, which show an increase of 44.6 percent.

These data, derived from surveys of the population, are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of resp[illegible] and nonreporting. Direct comparisons should n[illegible] made with the enrollment figures reported by the National Center for Education Statistics since the NCES data are collected directly from institutions of higher education.

Figure 9.--Age structure of college enrollment. 1972 to 1976



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, numbers 260, 272, 286, 303, and 307.

Table 94.--Selected characteristics of college students 14 to 34 years of age: United States, October 1976

Characteristic	Number (in thousands)	Percent
1	2	3
All students	9,950	100.0
Age:		
14 and 15 years	6	0.1
16 and 17 years	275	2.8
18 and 19 years	2,937	29.5
20 and 21 years	2,398	24.1
22 to 24 years	1,846	18.6
25 to 29 years	1,686	16.9
30 to 34 years	803	8.1
Sex:		
Male	5,296	53.2
Female	4,654	46.8
Race:		
White	8,644	86.9
Black	1,062	10.7
Other	244	2.5
Marital status.		
Married, spouse present	2,248	22.6
Other	7,702	77.4
Residence:[1]		
Metropolitan area (in central cities)	3,326	33.4
Metropolitan area (outside central cities)	4,358	43.8
Nonmetropolitan area	2,266	22.8
Year of college:		
First	2,632	26.5
Second	2,535	25.5
Third	1,748	17.6
Fourth	1,356	13.6
Fifth	872	8.8
Sixth or higher	808	8.1

[1] Residence refers to the permanent home address of the student rather than to where he attends college.

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey of the civilian noninstitutional population. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P—20, No. 309, and unpublished data.

Table 95.--Total enrollment, fall 1975, and degrees conferred, 1974-75, in institutions attended predominantly by Black students[1]: United States.

Item	Total	4—year institutions[2]			2—year institutions		
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Number of institutions	113	91	37	54	22	13	9
Total enrollment	282,367	221,494	156,038	65,456	60,873	58,975	1,898
Men	137,663	108,407	76,749	31,658	29,256	28,093	1,163
Women	144,704	113,087	79,289	33,798	31,617	30,882	735
Full-time enrollment	206,040	172,171	112,395	59,776	33,869	32,068	1,801
Men	102,644	84,734	55,565	29,169	17,910	16,799	1,111
Women	103,396	87,437	56,830	30,607	15,959	15,269	690
Part-time enrollment	76,327	49,323	43,643	5,680	27,004	26,907	97
Men	35,019	23,673	21,184	2,489	11,346	11,294	52
Women	41,308	25,650	22,459	3,191	15,658	15,613	45
Earned degrees conferred:							
Bachelor's and first professional	27,759	27,759	17,861	9,898	----	----	----
Men	12,040	12,040	7,570	4,470	----	----	----
Women	15,719	15,719	10,291	5,428	----	----	----
Master's	6,335	6,335	4,990	1,345	----	----	----
Men	2,467	2,467	1,969	498	----	----	----
Women	3,868	3,868	3,021	847	----	----	----
Doctor's	46	46	----	46	----	----	----
Men	30	30	----	30	----	----	----
Women	16	16	----	16	----	----	----

[1] Institutions designated by the Federal Interagency Committee on Education, February 18, 1976

[2] Colleges and universities offering bachelor's and/or advanced degrees.

NOTE.—Total enrollment includes students whose programs of study are creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree and also undergraduate students in 1-, 2-, or 3-year occupational programs which are not creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975*, and *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1974-75*.

Table 96.--Minority students attending institutions of higher education, by ethnicity, alien status, sex, type and level of institution attended, and by attendance status: United States and outlying areas, fall 1976

Level of institution and enrollment status	Enrollment of ethnic minorities										Non-resident alien		Total enrollment (all students)	
	Total ethnic minority enrollment		Black non-Hispanic		Hispanic		Asian or Pacific Islander		American Indian/ Alaskan native					
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
All institutions	871,643	920,369	470,525	564,155	252,435	227,362	110,051	91,117	38,632	37,735	154,667	65,083	5,860,215	5,261,211
Full-time	546,343	564,732	304,047	355,550	152,110	136,637	67,341	52,170	22,845	20,375	118,911	41,980	3,742,049	3,061,040
Part time	325,300	355,637	166,478	208,605	104,325	90,725	42,710	38,947	15,787	17,360	35,256	23,103	2,118,166	2,200,171
Universities	145,065	149,477	67,614	82,603	39,297	36,952	31,084	24,104	7,070	5,818	68,485	23,134	1,581,628	1,222,877
Full-time	107,648	107,761	49,361	58,038	29,081	27,034	23,816	18,585	5,390	4,104	54,1[illegible]	16,121	1,210,384	869,555
Part-time	37,417	41 716	18,253	24,565	10,216	9,918	7,268	5,519	1,680	1,714	14,328	7,013	371,244	353,322
Other 4 year	333,863	371,162	201,630	253,540	85,386	76,527	35,603	30,017	11,244	11,078	60,010	25,696	2,284,235	2,116,073
Full-time	241,060	260,956	149,540	180,784	59,713	53,475	23,868	19,334	7,939	7,363	47,685	17,837	1,615,552	1,414,657
Part-time	92,803	110,206	52,090	72,756	25,673	23,052	11,735	10,683	3,305	3,715	12,325	7,859	668,683	701,416
2-year	392,715	399,730	201,281	228,012	127,752	113,883	43,364	36,996	20,318	20,839	26,172	16,253	1,994,352	1,922,261
Full-time	197,635	196,015	105,146	116,728	63,316	56,128	19,657	14,251	9,516	8,908	17,069	8,022	916,113	776,828
Part-time	195,080	203,715	96,135	111,284	64,436	57,755	23,707	22,745	10,802	11,931	9,103	8,231	1,078,239	1,145,433
Publicly controlled	708,281	749,209	376,033	456,833	206,883	180,978	91,040	77,966	34,325	33,432	102,387	43,492	4,533,771	4,178,863
Full-time	421,823	434,599	230,537	274,062	117,767	100,579	53,995	42,861	19,524	17,097	76,420	25,829	2,757,351	2,282,818
Part-time	286,458	314,610	145,496	182,771	89,116	80,399	37,045	35,105	14,801	16,335	25,967	17,663	1,776,420	1,896,045
Universities	104,503	112,464	46,651	58,257	30,366	31,019	21,705	18,376	5,781	4,812	44,330	14,544	1,169,556	934,589
Full-time	78,884	82,237	34,585	41,411	22,500	22,898	17,336	14,554	4,463	3,374	35,406	10,287	911,739	677,471
Part-time	25,619	30,227	12,066	16,846	7,866	8,121	4,369	3,822	1,318	1,438	8,924	4,257	257,817	257,118
Other 4-year	230,255	261,655	137,273	181,226	57,708	48,353	26,475	23,023	8,799	9,053	33,899	13,855	1,438,922	1,403,660
Full-time	161,244	177,182	98,400	124,808	39,456	32,148	17,386	14,372	6,002	5,854	25,730	8,547	982,247	894,732
Part-time	69,011	84,473	38,873	56,418	18,252	16,205	9,089	8,651	2,797	3,199	8,169	5,308	456,675	508,928
2-year	373,523	375,090	192,109	217,350	118,809	101,606	42,860	36,567	19,745	19,567	24,158	15,093	1,925,293	1,840,614
Full-time	181,695	175,180	97,552	107,843	55,811	45,533	19,273	13,935	9,059	7,869	15,284	6,995	863,365	710,615
Part-time	191,828	199,910	94,557	109,507	62,998	56,073	23,587	22,632	10,686	11,698	8,874	8,098	1,061,928	1,129,999
Privately controlled	163,362	171,160	94,492	107,322	45,552	46,384	19,011	13,151	4,307	4,303	52,280	21,591	1,326,444	1,082,348
Full-time	124,520	130,133	73,510	81,488	34,343	36,058	13,346	9,309	3,321	3,278	42,491	16,151	984,698	778,222
Part-time	38,842	41,027	20,982	25,834	11,209	10,326	5,665	3,842	986	1,025	9,789	5,440	341,746	304,126
Universities	40,562	37,013	20,963	24,346	8,931	5,933	9,379	5,728	1,289	1,006	24,155	8,590	412,072	288,288
Full-time	28,764	25,524	14,776	16,627	6,581	4,136	6,480	4,031	927	730	18,751	5,834	298,645	192,084
Part-time	11,798	11,489	6,187	7,719	2,350	1,797	2,899	1,697	362	276	5,404	2,756	113,427	96,204
Other 4-year	103,608	109,507	64,357	72,314	27,678	28,174	9,128	6,994	2,445	2,025	26,111	11,841	845,313	712,413
Full-time	79,816	83,774	51,140	55,976	20,257	21,327	6,482	4,962	1,937	1,509	21,955	9,290	633,305	519,925
Part-time	23,792	25,733	13,217	16,338	7,421	6,847	2,646	2,032	508	516	4,156	2,551	212,008	192,488
2-year	19,192	24,640	9,172	10,662	8,943	12,277	504	429	573	1,272	2,014	1,160	69,059	81,647
Full-time	15,940	20,835	7,594	8,885	7,505	10,595	384	316	457	1,039	1,785	1,027	52,748	66,213
Part-time	3,252	3,805	1,578	1,777	1,438	1,682	120	113	116	233	229	133	16,311	15,434

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1976.*

Table 97.–Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances in institutions of higher education: United States, 1869-70 to 1975-76

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
	Institutions (excluding branch campuses)											
Total	563	811	998	977	951	1,041	1,409	1,708	1,851	2,008	2,528	2,765
	Faculty[1]											
Total	[2]5,553	[2]11,522	[2]15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	380,554	[3]825,000	[3]881,665
Men	[2]4,887	[2]7,328	[2]12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	296,773	[3]619,000	[3]639,251
Women	[2]666	[2]4,194	[2]3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	83,781	[3]206,000	[3]242,414
	Resident degree-credit enrollment[4]											
Total	[2]52,286	[2]115,817	156 756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	[5]3,215,544	[6]7,484,073	[6]9,731,431
Men	[2]41,160	[2]77,972	[2]100,453	152,254	[2]214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	[5]2,079,788	[6]4,419,147	[6]5,320,975
Women	[2]11,126	[2]37,845	[2]56,303	85,338	[2]140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	[5]1,135,756	[6]3,064,926	[6]4 410,456
	Earned degrees conferred											
Bachelor's and first-professional[7]												
Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	392,440	827,234	988,395
Men	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	254,063	484,174	557,817
Women	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	138,377	343,060	430,578
Master's except first-professional[7]												
Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	74,435	208,291	311,771
Men	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	50,898	125,624	167,248
Women	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	23,537	82,667	144,523
Doctor's:												
Total	1	54	149	382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,420	9,829	29,866	34,064
Men	1	51	147	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,804	8,801	25,890	26,267
Women	0	3	2	23	44	93	353	429	616	1,028	3,976	7,797
	Finances (in thousands of dollars)											
Total current income	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	$76,883	$199,922	$554,511	$715,211	$2,374,645	$5,785,537	$21,515,242	$39,703,166
Educational and general income	([8])	([8])	$21,464	$35,084	67,917	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	16,486,177	([8])
Total current expenditures	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	507,142	674,688	2,245,661	5,601,376	21,043,113	38,903,177
Educational and general expenditures	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	([8])	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	15,788,699	30,598,685
Value of physical property	([8])	([8])	95,426	253,599	460,532	741,333	2,065,050	[9]2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	66,348,304
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds[10]	([8])	([8])	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	5,571,121	[11]10,853,816	[11]13,952,291

[1] Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent). Beginning in 1959-60, data are for the first term of the academic year.
[2] Estimated.
[3] Data for fall 1972.
[4] Unless otherwise indicated, includes students enrolled at any time during the academic year.
[5] Data for first term of the academic year.
[6] Fall enrollment (includes resident and extension students).
[7] Beginning in 1969-70, includes all master's degrees.
[8] Data not available.
[9] Includes unexpended plant funds.
[10] Book value.
[11] Endowment funds only.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, Comprehensive Report on Enrollment in Higher Education, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education; Earned Degrees Conferred; Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education;* and unpublished data.

Table 98.--Number of 2-year institutions of higher education, by control, and their enrollment, by control and by sex: United States, fall 1963 to fall 1976[1]

Year	Number of institutions by type of control			Total enrollment	Enrollment by type of control		Enrollment by sex	
	Total	Public	Private		Public	Private	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1963	634	375	259	844,512	735,029	109,483	532,823	311,689
1964	654	406	248	988,926	874,779	114,147	618,648	370,278
1965	679	420	259	1,172,952	1,041,264	131,688	733,639	439,313
1966	752	477	275	1,325,970	1,189,169	136,801	809,020	516,950
1967	793	518	275	1,512,762	1,372,053	140,709	914,836	597,926
1968	865	594	271	1,792,296	1,646,474	145,822	1,090,351	701,945
1969	888	636	252	1,976,658	1,846,724	129,934	1,190,711	785,947
1970	892	654	238	2,223,208	2,101,972	121,236	1,317,254	905,954
1971	934	697	237	2,485,911	2,365,867	120,044	1,449,15[illegible]	1,036,753
1972	1,104	866	238	2,756,186	2,640,939	115,247	1,543,6[illegible]	1,212,491
1973	1,140	891	249	3,010,049	2,889,621	120,428	1,650,[illegible]	1,359,498
1974	1,139	897	242	3,403,994	3,285,482	118,512	1,831,[illegible]	1,572,192
1975	1,128	897	231	3,970,119	3,836,366	133,753	2,165,[illegible]	1,804,775
1976	1,131	904	227	3,883,321	3,751,786	131,535	1,980,14[illegible]	1,903,177

[1] Data on the number of institutions and their enrollment are as reported in the survey of *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education.*

NOTE.–Beginning in 1972, 2-year branches of universities and other 4-year institutions and the enrollment in those branches are included.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Eudcation.*

Table 99.–Employees in institutions of higher education, by manpower resource category, sex, and employment status: United States and outlying areas, fall 1976

Employment status	Manpower resource category									
	Professionals									Total nonprofessional
	Total professional	Executive, administrative, managerial		Instruction/research		Instruction/research assistants		Specialists/support		
		Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All institutions:										
Full time and part time	1,084,419	75,447	26,929	466,377	175,055	106,578	53,723	88,40[illegible]	91,904	805,648
Full-time	718,934	72,839	25,264	331,529	109,162	18,625	9,542	77,05[illegible]	74,923	644,626
Part-time	365,485	2,608	1,665	134,848	65,893	87,953	44,181	11,356	16,981	161,022
Full time-equivalent	855,725	74,017	26,060	375,819	132,004	55,524	27,336	81,934	83,031	710,342
Publicly controlled:										
Full-time and part-time	780,278	47,920	13,839	328,755	127,517	85,045	43,089	66,263	67,850	573,856
Full-time	511,237	46,543	13,119	239,300	80,240	12,643	6,587	58,097	54,708	457,740
Part-time	269,041	1,377	720	89,455	47,277	72,402	36,502	8,166	13,142	116,116
Full-time equivalent	611,490	47,141	13,456	268,265	96,240	42,581	21,009	61,682	61,116	504,669
Privately controlled:										
Full-time and part-time	304,141	27,527	13,090	137,622	47,538	21,533	10,634	22,143	24,054	231,792
Full-time	207,697	26,296	12,145	92,229	28,922	5,982	2,955	18,953	20,215	186,886
Part-time	96,444	1,231	945	45,393	18,616	15,551	7,679	3,19[illegible]	[illegible]	44,906
Full-time-equivalent	244,235	26,876	12,604	107,554	35,764	12,943	6,327	20,25[illegible]		205,673

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Numbers* [illegible] *loyees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1976.*

Table 100. Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex. United States, 1972–73

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			4-year colleges			2-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Highest degree currently held:												
None, less than B.A.	1.3	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.7	3.3	3.6	2.3
Bachelor's	4.9	4.5	6.5	5.1	4.9	6.3	3.2	2.8	4.3	8.2	7.3	10.9
Master's	44.9	40.8	61.6	30.8	25.0	59.9	47.0	44.3	56.8	73.5	73.6	73.2
LL.B., J.D., other professional (except medical)	5.0	5.4	3.7	6.1	6.6	3.8	4.7	5.1	3.6	3.1	2.9	3.8
Doctorate (except medical, Ed.D., or Ph.D.)	1.5	1.6	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.0	1.1	0.9
Ed.D.	3.0	3.1	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	3.8	4.0	3.1	1.6	1.7	1.4
Medical (M.D. or D.D.S.)	1.1	1.2	0.5	2.3	2.5	1.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.2
Ph.D.	30.2	33.8	15.6	40.2	44.9	16.4	31.4	34.2	21.5	4.3	4.5	3.4
(No answer)	8.1	8.3	7.4	10.3	10.6	8.5	7.3	7.1	8.2	4.7	4.9	4.0
Year highest degree received:												
Before 1940	4.4	4.6	3.4	6.0	6.3	4.7	3.5	3.7	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.2
1940–1949	9.0	9.4	7.4	11.6	11.8	10.6	7.6	8.0	6.5	5.7	6.2	4.1
1950–1959	24.3	25.5	19.1	26.2	27.7	18.7	22.7	23.5	20.0	22.9	24.4	18.1
1960–1969	46.5	45.4	50.7	43.6	42.4	49.8	48.5	47.8	50.8	48.9	47.9	51.9
1970–present	10.5	9.8	12.9	8.5	7.8	11.6	12.5	12.1	13.8	10.9	10.1	13.5
No higher degree, or no answer	5.5	5.2	6.5	4.1	4.0	4.7	5.1	4.9	6.0	9.2	8.9	10.2
Major field of highest degree:												
Business	4.1	4.7	1.9	3.2	3.7	0.9	4.7	5.5	2.0	5.0	5.5	3.5
Education (including physical and health education)	14.8	12.6	23.4	11.3	9.1	21.9	16.3	13.9	24.8	19.8	18.8	22.9
Biological sciences (including agriculture)	6.8	7.4	4.3	9.2	10.1	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.1	5.4	4.1
Physical sciences (including mathematics/statistics, and computer sciences)	11.5	13.3	4.3	10.8	12.3	3.0	12.4	14.6	4.4	11.4	13.0	6.2
Engineering (including architecture/design)	6.3	7.8	0.4	8.9	10.5	0.8	4.6	5.8	0.3	4.0	5.3	0.0
Social sciences (including psychology and geography)	12.4	13.3	8.5	13.1	14.2	7.4	13.0	14.1	8.7	9.5	9.2	10.5
Fine arts	8.4	8.3	9.2	7.2	7.0	8.4	10.2	9.8	11.6	7.7	8.2	5.9
Humanities	17.6	16.8	20.6	14.3	14.0	15.7	21.2	20.5	23.9	17.7	16.2	22.3
Health sciences	4.6	3.2	10.2	8.2	6.6	16.4	1.5	0.5	5.1	3.0	0.6	10.1
Other professions (including social work, law, journalism, library science)	4.0	3.7	4.9	5.3	5.1	6.2	3.7	3.3	5.1	1.4	1.0	2.6
All other fields (including home economics, industrial arts, vocational-technical)	2.7	2.1	5.4	2.8	1.7	8.4	2.0	1.5	3.6	4.2	4.3	3.8
None, no higher degree (including no answer)	6.7	6.7	6.6	5.8	5.7	6.2	5.5	5.3	6.3	11.4	12.5	8.1
Principal activity of current position												
Administration	11.4	12.2	8.5	12.8	13.7	8.6	12.0	12.5	10.0	6.9	7.5	5.2
Teaching	82.2	81.2	86.5	75.8	74.2	83.5	85.4	84.9	87.2	90.6	90.8	89.8
Research	4.2	4.8	1.6	8.5	9.5	3.7	1.3	1.5	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.4
Other	2.2	1.9	3.4	2.9	2.6	4.2	1.4	1.[illegible]	2.2	2.2	1.5	4.6
Employment status for current academic year:												
Full time	95.3	96.1	91.3	93.9	94.8	89.2	95.4	96.5	91.4	98.2	98.8	96.3
Part time, more than half time	1.3	0.9	2.9	1.6	1.2	3.8	1.4	0.9	3.2	0.5	0.3	1.2
Half time	1.2	0.8	2.7	1.3	0.9	3.5	1.4	1.0	2.9	0.6	0.4	1.2
Less than half time	2.2	2.1	2.6	3.2	3.1	3.5	1.9	1.7	2.5	0.7	0.6	1.3

Table 100 Professional background and academic activity of college faculty members, by type of institution and by sex. United States, 1972–73—(Continued)

[Percentage distribution]

Item	All institutions			Universities			4-year colleges			2-year colleges		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Present rank:												
Professor	26.4	30.3	11.0	36.2	40.9	12.3	24.3	27.8	11.9	8.0	8.2	7.4
Associate professor	24.3	25.1	21.0	25.4	26.4	20.4	27.2	27.8	24.9	15.5	15.8	14.6
Assistant professor	25.3	23.8	31.2	24.4	22.3	35.1	32.2	30.8	37.1	12.9	12.5	13.9
Instructor	13.2	10.4	24.3	8.7	5.9	22.8	10.8	8.6	18.4	29.0	26.2	37.8
Lecturer	2.5	2.2	4.0	3.2	2.7	5.8	2.8	2.4	4.3	0.4	0.4	0.4
Do not hold rank designation	6.7	6.8	6.4	0.5	0.5	0.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	32.1	34.4	25.0
Other rank	1.6	1.4	2.1	1.7	1.4	3.2	1.1	1.0	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.0
Number of hours per week in scheduled teaching:												
None, or no answer	6.6	6.4	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.9	6.2	5.9	7.1	6.4	5.8	8.0
1 to 4 hours	11.8	12.5	9.0	17.8	18.8	12.9	9.0	9.2	8.6	3.7	3.7	3.5
5 to 8 hours	21.8	23.2	16.2	32.6	34.6	22.5	17.5	18.0	15.8	5.9	5.5	7.2
9 to 12 hours	28.3	28.3	28.1	25.2	24.5	28.7	39.6	40.5	36.6	11.4	11.5	11.1
13 to 16 hours	17.3	16.2	21.9	8.8	7.7	14.3	17.5	17.2	18.8	36.7	35.7	40.0
17 hours or more	14.1	13.3	17.1	8.4	7.3	13.6	10.1	9.3	13.1	35.9	37.7	30.2
Current base institutional salary:												
$6,500 or less	2.7	2.0	5.7	2.9	2.3	6.1	2.9	2.1	6.3	1.7	0.9	4.1
$6,600–$9,500	7.0	4.4	17.6	4.3	2.2	14.7	9.2	6.0	21.5	8.7	6.6	15.5
$9,600–$11,500	12.5	10.4	21.4	9.0	6.4	22.0	16.9	15.3	22.8	11.6	9.6	18.0
$11,600–$13,500	16.4	16.2	17.3	13.9	12.8	19.1	19.4	20.4	15.7	15.9	15.5	17.2
$13,600–$15,500	15.8	16.5	13.1	15.0	15.1	14.6	15.1	16.3	10.6	19.1	20.4	15.0
$15,600–$17,500	13.2	14.2	8.9	12.6	13.2	9.4	10.4	11.5	6.0	20.5	22.7	13.3
$17,600–$19,500	9.9	10.9	5.5	10.6	11.8	4.5	7.3	8.0	4.7	13.4	15.0	8.4
$19,600–$21,500	6.8	7.7	2.8	8.8	9.9	3.4	6.0	6.9	2.6	3.7	4.2	2.4
$21,600–$24,500	6.1	7.0	2.3	8.9	10.3	1.7	5.0	5.2	3.9	1.8	2.2	0.5
$24,600 or more	9.7	10.8	5.4	14.1	16.0	4.6	7.9	8.4	6.0	3.5	2.9	5.6
Salary basis:												
9/10 months	66.8	66.2	69.0	60.1	59.3	64.3	68.4	68.7	67.5	78.9	78.5	79.9
11/12 months	33.2	33.8	31.0	39.9	40.7	35.7	31.6	31.3	32.5	21.1	21.5	20.1

NOTE.—Data are based upon a sample survey. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. American Council on Education, Research Report Vol. 8, No. 2, *Teaching Faculty in Academe: 1972-73.*

Table 101.--Full-time and part-time resident instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank: United States, fall 1960 to fall 1977

[In thousands]

Fall of–	Total resident instructional staff	Instructor or above			Junior instructional staff		
		Total	Full-time	Part-time	Total	Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960[1]	276	236	154	82	40	8	32
1961	292	248	162	86	44	9	35
1962[1]	312	265	173	92	47	10	37
1963	331	281	184	97	50	10	40
1964[1]	367	307	212	95	60	12	48
1965[1]	412	340	248	92	72	14	58
1966	445	362	278	84	83	16	67
1967	484	390	299	91	94	13	81
1968[1]	523	428	332	96	95	15	80
1969[1]	546	450	350	100	97	15	82
1970	573	474	369	104	101	14	87
1971[1]	590	492	379	113	97	10	88
1972	590	500	380	120	90	6	84
1973[1]	634	527	389	138	107	13	94
1974[1]	695	567	406	161	128	17	111
1975[1]	781	628	440	188	153	22	131
1976	793	633	434	199	160	28	132
1977[1]	823	657	449	208	166	28	138

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Numbers and Characteristics of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1966* and *Fall 1967; Teaching and Research Staff by Academic Field, Fall 1968; Number of Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1972; Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, Fall 1976;* and unpublished data.

Table 102.--Number and average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9 - 10-month and 11 - 12-month contracts in institutions of higher education, by academic rank and by sex: United States and outlying areas, 1975-76 and 1976-77

Rank and sex	1975-76				1976-77			
	Full-time instructional faculty		Average salary		Full-time instructional faculty		Average salary	
	Number	Percent	9-10 month contracts	11-12 month contracts	Number	Percent	9-10 month contracts	11-12 month contracts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	377,157	100.0	$16,613	$19,926	386,878	100.0	$17,524	$21,100
Men	285,572	75.7	17,380	20,989	290,289	75.0	18,354	22,356
Women	91,585	24.3	14,259	16,512	96,589	25.0	15,056	17,159
Professors	87,188	100.0	22,604	26,899	89,710	100.0	23,773	28,764
Men	78,840	90.4	22,863	27,114	81,337	90.7	24,013	29,040
Women	8,348	9.6	20,233	24,426	8,373	9.3	21,503	25,584
Associate professors	88,286	100.0	17,027	21,567	91,436	100.0	17,884	22,686
Men	73,198	82.9	17,179	21,805	75,368	82.4	18,044	23,033
Women	15,088	17.1	16,297	20,373	16,068	17.6	17,138	21,025
Assistant professors	106,245	100.0	13,964	17,895	104,886	100.0	14,654	18,758
Men	75,644	71.2	14,157	18,311	73,241	69.8	14,849	19,036
Women	30,601	28.8	13,491	16,856	31,645	30.2	14,207	17,376
Instructors[1]	73,761	100.0	13,637	14,315	36,395	100.0	11,819	14,562
Men	43,835	59.4	14,404	14,902	18,551	51.0	12,077	15,148
Women	29,926	40.6	12,534	13,439	17,844	49.0	11,568	13,852
Lecturers	5,219	100.0	12,875	16,691	5,299	100.0	13,419	16,919
Men	3,060	58.6	13,571	17,427	3,036	58.2	14,131	17,617
Women	2,159	41.4	11,850	15,835	2,213	41.8	12,385	16,066
Undesignated rank[1]	16,458	100.0	15,180	14,526	59,152	100.0	16,606	15,660
Men	10,995	66.8	15,751	14,911	38,706	65.4	17,235	16,226
Women	5,463	33.2	14,068	13,666	20,446	34.6	15 428	14,563

[1] Data for 1975-76 and 1976-77 are not comparable. In 1975-76, if an institution reported all faculty as instructors, the data were tabulated in that rank. In 1976-77, if an institution reported all faculty as instructors, these individuals were tabulated as undesignated rank.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of Full-Time Instructional Faculty in Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76* (1976-77 publication in process).

SALARIES OF SELECTED COLLEGE ADMINISTRATORS

Recent preliminary data from the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) indicate that the average annual salaries paid to male administrators in institutions of higher education during the 1976-77 school year are generally larger than those paid to women in equivalent positions. The figures also show that salaries paid to administrators tend to be greater in public than in private colleges and universities.

When women's average (mean) salaries are taken as a percentage of men's, women exceed their male counterparts in only a few instances. In public institutions, examples of such instances are found in the positions of chief academic officer (102.1 percent), dean/director of nursing (108.3 percent), and dean/director of physical education (104.0 percent). In private institutions, only female deans of nursing averaged larger salaries ($22,842) than did men in this position ($18,094).

Although women occupy a larger percentage of the administrative positions in private than in public colleges and universities, it is in public institutions that their mean annual salaries are greater. For example, with over 90 percent of all institutions responding to this survey, some 2,491 reported incumbents for the position of president/chancellor. Of these, 3.3 percent were reported as women—18 (1.3 percent) in public and 64 (5.6 percent) in private colleges and universities. In terms of average annual salary, however, women in this position at public institutions received $35,977 as compared with $31,019 in private (men earned $36,947 and $32,893, respectively).

For both public and private institutions, the largest salaries for deans/directors examined were in the field of engineering. The average salary was $34,786 and, of the reported 215 incumbents, all were men.

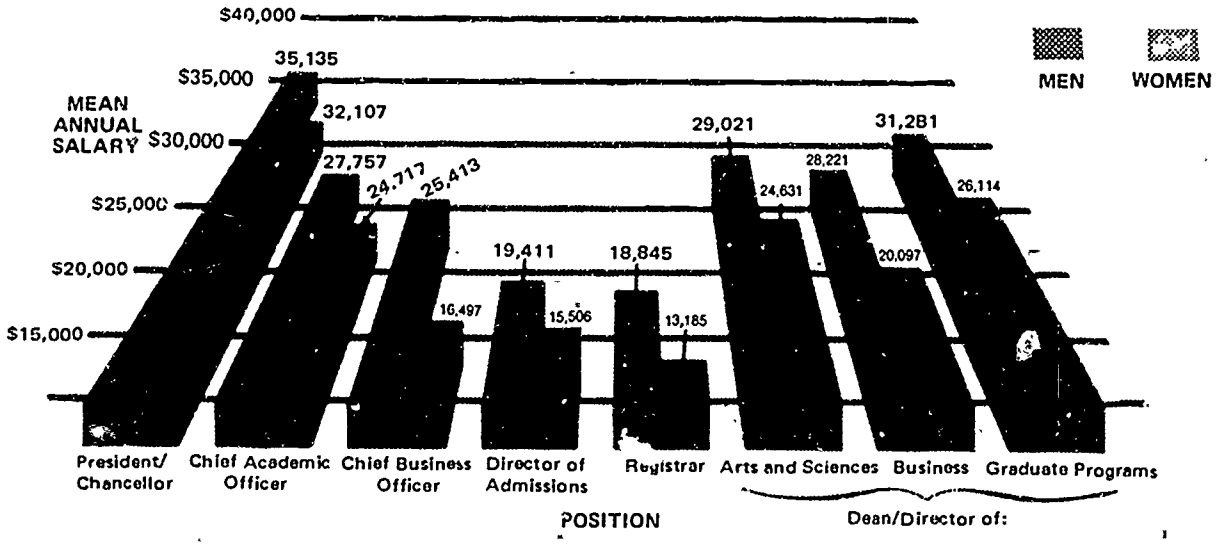
Of those fields where women were listed, the position of director of physical plant had the smallest percentage of women—0.8 percent in public institutions and 2.0 percent in privately run schools. The greatest difference, by sex, in mean salaries paid for equivalent positions in the private sector was for the position of chief business officer. A woman received 64.8 percent of the average salary paid to a man in this job. In public institutions, female directors of physical plants averaged 65.3 percent ($13,302) of a male's mean salary ($20,378).

It should be noted that this survey excludes the salaries of administrators contributing services or of those whose salaries may be determined on a different basis (for example, members of religious orders or military officers on active duty).

These data are preliminary and are subject to change pending final publication. There is also currently in preparation a report by NCES which will contain comparisons of data from this 1976-77 survey with material collected for 1972.

National Center for Education Statistics

Figure 10.—Average annual salaries of selected college and university administrators, by sex. United States and outlying areas, 1976-77



SOURCE U.S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, preliminary data from the survey *Salaries of Selected Administrators, 1976-77—Employees in Institutions of Higher Education, 1976-77.*

Table 103. Median salaries of instructional staff in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, type of institution, and size of enrollment: United States, 1973-74 and 1975-76

Type of institution and size of enrollment	1973–74					1975–76				
	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers	All ranks combined	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors and lecturers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All 4-year colleges and universities	$14,373	$19,897	$15,331	$12,644	$10,211	$16,313	$22,218	$17,142	$14,069	$11,418
Public universities:										
10,000 students and over	15,682	21,238	15,918	13,186	10,498	17,628	23,324	17,787	14,542	11,719
5,000 to 9,999	14,187	18,717	15,144	12,644	10,229	16,229	21,070	17,041	14,142	11,653
Under 5,000	14,001	19,302	15,342	12,559	10,157	16,400	24,172	17,550	14,494	11,474
Private universities:										
5,000 and over	15,496	21,506	15,683	12,750	10,353	17,662	24,573	17,500	14,139	11,819
Under 5,000	13,636	19,124	14,732	12,243	10,055	15,690	20,962	16,323	13,685	11,415
Public colleges	13,518	18,352	14,916	12,470	10,748	15,307	20,559	16,570	13,982	11,861
Private colleges:										
1,000 and over	12,410	16,822	13,570	11,488	9,708	13,717	18,416	14,923	12,630	10,568
500 to 999	11,081	14,690	12,164	10,499	8,864	12,622	16,118	13,544	11,599	9,961
Under 500	10,639	13,554	11,321	9,893	8,479	11,865	14,564	12,519	11,139	9,429
All 2-year institutions[1]	13,292	....	....	....	....		....	....	....	....
Public institutions	13,476	....	....	....	....	15,262	....	....	....	....
2,000 students and over	14,925	....	....	....	....	16,909	....	....	....	....
1,000 to 1,999	12,442	....	....	....	....	12,778	....	....	....	....
Under 1,000	10,863	....	....	....	....	12,450	....	....	....	....
Private institutions	9,457	....	....	....	....	10,212	....	....	....	....

[1] Since a majority of the reporting 2 year institutions have not established professorial ranks, data are not shown by rank for these institutions.

NOTE. Salaries are for 9 months of full-time teaching.

SOURCES. National Education Association, Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973-74;* and Research Memo 1977-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1975-76.* (Copyright © 1974 and 1977, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 104. Median annual salaries of instructional staff and administrative officers in 4 year colleges and universities: United States, 1959-60 to 1973-74

Position	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Instructional staff in 4-year colleges and universities:								
All ranks	$6,711	$7,486	$8,163	$9,081	$10,235	$11,745	$12,932	$14,373
Professors	9,107	10,256	11,312	12,953	14,713	16,799	18,091	19,897
Associate professors	7,332	8,167	8,969	10,058	11,393	12,985	13,958	15,331
Assistant professors	6,231	6,900	7,539	8,417	9,472	10,698	11,511	12,644
Instructors and lecturers	5,095	5,582	6,114	6,761	7,496	8,416	9,347	10,211
Administrative officers:								
President	13,827	15,375	17,330	19,638	22,303	25,979	29,750	31,342
Vice president	14,154	16,000	17,130	19,012	21,458	23,250	26,313	27,667
Dean of the college	10,723	12,230	13,644	15,703	16,141	19,125	19,975	22,000
Dean of students	8,796	9,592	10,694	12,027	14,086	16,050	17,830	[1] 19,117
Dean of men	7,280	8,202	9,144	9,783	10,983	12,319	13,490	14,500
Dean of women	6,638	7,399	8,216	9,209	10,289	11,406	12,448	13,196
Dean of admissions	7,680	8,636	9,572	10,364	11,446	12,983	14,280	15,773
Registrar	6,340	7,312	8,142	9,123	10,366	11,743	13,108	14,443
Business manager	8,536	9,405	10,512	11,780	14,914	17,615	19,419	21,039
Chief librarian	7,078	8,163	8,883	10,[illegible]	11,817	13,439	14,891	16,417
Director of public relations	7,194	7,659	8,440	9,596	10,823	12,764	14,652	15,523
Director of athletics	8,104	8,930	9,871	11,125	12,470	14,311	15,821	17,515
Head football coach	7,824	8,554	9,321	10,716	11,488	13,395	14,591	16,159
Head basketball coach	6,888	7,700	8,542	9,383	10,485	11,779	13,208	14,700

[1] Median for "student personnel services vice president or director."

NOTE -Salaries of instructional staff are for 9 months of full time teaching, salaries of administrative officers are usually for 11 or 12 months of service.

SOURCES National Education Association, Research Report 1973-R3, *Economic Status of the Teaching Profession, 1972 73;* and Research Memo 1974-1, *Summary of Salaries Paid in Higher Education, 1973-74.* (Copyright © 1973 and 1974, respectively, by the National Education Association. All rights reserved.)

Table 105. Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by type, control, and size of enrollment. United States, fall 1975

Control of institution and size of enrollment	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Public and private institutions	3,026	11,184,859	160	2,838,266	1,738	4,376,474	1,128	3,970,119
Under 200	277	31,768	0	0	218	24,101	59	7,667
200 to 499	363	123,263	0	0	235	78,651	128	44,612
500 to 999	559	409,378	0	0	370	273,377	189	136,001
1,000 to 2,499	780	1,242,609	1	2,222	454	708,789	325	531,598
2,500 to 4,999	407	1,432,868	10	42,897	218	768,752	179	621,219
5,000 to 9,999	340	2,425,178	42	334,252	148	1,032,840	150	1,058,086
10,000 to 19,999	197	2,684,994	45	645,130	74	961,420	78	1,078,444
20,000 to 29,999	76	1,787,682	42	1,002,940	17	393,002	17	391,740
30,000 or more	27	1,047,119	20	810,825	4	135,542	3	100,752
Public institutions	1,442	8,834,508	95	2,124,221	450	2,873,921	897	3,836,366
Under 200	6	891	0	0	3	408	3	483
200 to 499	48	17,648	0	0	10	3,098	38	14,550
500 to 999	152	113,547	0	0	18	13,652	134	99,895
1,000 to 2,499	397	660,898	0	0	97	164,421	300	496,477
2,500 to 4,999	286	1,015,407	0	0	110	406,476	176	608,931
5,000 to 9,999	283	2,005,287	14	111,531	121	848,662	148	1,045,094
10,000 to 19,999	176	2,415,346	28	428,242	70	908,560	78	1,078,444
20,000 to 29,999	68	1,594,335	34	809,593	17	393,002	17	391,740
30,000 or more	26	1,011,149	19	774,855	4	135,542	3	100,752
Private institutions	1,584	2,350,351	65	714,045	1,288	1,502,553	231	133,753
Under 200	271	30,877	0	0	215	23,693	56	7,184
200 to 499	315	105,615	0	0	225	75,553	90	30,062
500 to 999	407	295,831	0	0	352	259,725	55	36,106
1,000 to 2,499	383	581,711	1	2,222	357	544,368	25	35,121
2,500 to 4,999	121	417,461	10	42,897	108	362,276	3	12,288
5,000 to 9,999	57	419,891	28	222,721	27	184,178	2	12,992
10,000 to 19,999	21	269,648	17	216,888	4	52,760	0	0
20,000 to 29,999	8	193,347	8	193,347	0	0	0	0
30,000 or more	1	35,970	1	35,970	0	0	0	0

NOTE Two year branches of universities and other 4 year institutions and the enrollment in those branches are included in columns 8 and 9 above Four-year branches of universities and the enrollment in those branches are included in columns 6 and 7 above

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Fall Enrollment in Higher Education, 1975.*

Between academic years 1955-56 and 1975-76, the total number of institutions of higher education listed in the *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities* increased from 1,849 to 2,765. The net increase—916 institutions—includes 490 2-year institutions and 426 4-year colleges and universities. The number of 2-year institutions nearly doubled over this 20-year period, while 4-year colleges and universities increased by more than 31 percent.

The number of higher education institutions in the public sector has grown considerably in recent years. These institutions increased from 570 in 1955-56 to a total of 1,219 in 1975-76. During the same period, the number of private colleges rose by 346. (Note: in the above references, a branch campus is not counted as a separate institution but is considered to be part of the parent institution. If branch campuses were counted as separate institutions, the U.S. totals for 1975-76 would be as follows: all institutions, 3,026, public 4-year, 545, public 2-year, 897, private 4-year, 1,353, and private 2-year, 231.)

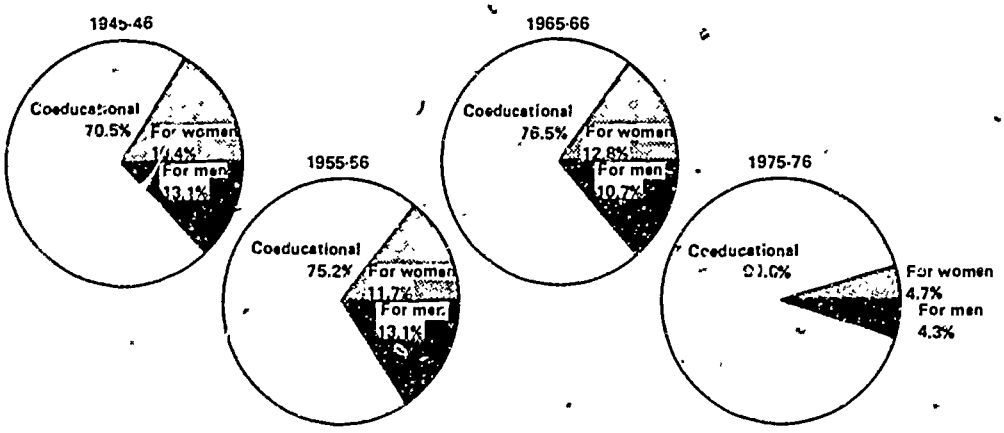
Two decades ago, public institutions enrolled nearly 56 percent of students seeking a college degree; today the comparable figure is greater than [illegible] percent. The size of enrollment in public institutions also tends to be larger than that of private schools. In the fall of 1975 there were 26 public campuses with 30,000 or more students, only one private college attained that figure.

Another major trend in higher education has been the increasing percentage of coeducational institutions. The number of men's and women's colleges reached a peak in the mid-1960's (236 colleges for men and 281 for women in 1965-66). Since that time, the number of men's colleges has decreased by 49 percent, women's colleges dropped off by 54 percent. In 1945-46, schools enrolling only one sex constituted nearly 30 percent of all institutions of higher education. In 1975-76 there were 120 institutions for men and 129 for women, and together they accounted for only 9 percent of all colleges. Most of these were small private institutions affiliated with a religious group. Only nine were publicly controlled, and of these, four were U.S. military service academies.[1]

This article is based on special tabulations and on information contained in the *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities*, published annually in recent years by the National Center for Education Statistics. For more detailed information on individual institutions of higher education, the reader may wish to consult the 1975-76 edition of this publication. It is available for $7.70 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

[1] In fall 1976, the U.S. service academies admitted women for the first time.

Figure 11. Institutions of higher education for men, for women, and coeducational. United States, 1945-46 to 1975-76



NOTE—Data for all years are for 50 States and D.C.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Education Directory, Higher Education*, 1945-46, 1955-56, and 1965-66. National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities*, 1975-76.

Table 106.–Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by control of institution, highest level of offering, and sex of students: United States, 1975-76

Highest level of offering and sex of students	Total	Public					Private			
		Federal[1]	State	Local (city, county, or district)	State and local	State-related	Independent of religious group	Religious group		
								Protestant	Catholic	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All institutions	3,026	9	836	233	334	30	802	501	244	37
Coeducational	2,766	5	831	233	334	30	683	482	152	16
Men only	119	4	3	0	0	0	40	4	49	19
Women only	129	0	2	0	0	0	73	14	39	1
Coordinate[3]	12	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	4	1
2 but less than 4 years beyond high school	1,128	2	330	216	329	20	136	67	26	2
Coeducational	1,086	2	329	216	329	20	108	65	15	2
Men only	8	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	3	0
Women only	34	0	0	0	0	0	24	2	8	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4- or 5-year baccalaureate degree	764	5	79	5	2	2	270	281	113	7
Coeducational	655	1	77	5	2	2	235	267	61	5
Men only	37	4	2	0	0	0	5	2	22	2
Women only	67	0	0	0	0	0	28	12	27	0
Coordinate[3]	5	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0
First-professional degree	87	0	9	1	0	0	48	18	11	0
Coeducational	74	0	9	1	0	0	44	16	4	0
Men only	11	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6	0
Women only	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Coordinate[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Master's degree	468	0	155	1	1	3	166	77	62	3
Coeducational	437	0	155	1	1	3	152	76	46	3
Men only	14	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	12	0
Women only	14	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	3	0
Coordinate[3]	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0
Beyond master's but less than doctorate	129	0	82	5	0	0	23	6	11	2
Coeducational	120	0	81	5	0	0	22	6	6	0
Men only	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	2
Women only	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Doctorate	401	2	181	5	2	5	126	51	21	8
Coeducational	392	2	180	5	2	5	121	51	20	6
Men only	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
Women only	4	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Undergraduate non-degree granting	15	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	2
Coeducational	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Men only	6	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	1
Women only	7	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	1
Coordinate[3]	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Graduate non-degree granting	34	0	0	0	0	0	20	1	0	13
Coeducational	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Men only	33	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	13
Women only	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coordinate[3]	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

[1] Includes eight U.S. Service Schools and Haskell Indian Junior College.

[2] Includes Jewish, Latter-Day Saints, Greek Orthodox, Russian Orthodox, and Unitarian.

[3] Institutions with separate colleges for men and for women.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Education Directory, Colleges and Universities, 1975-76.*

Table 107.—Number of institutions of higher education and branches, by type, control, and State: 1976-77

State or other area	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	3,046	1,455	1,591	95	65	455	1,298	905	228
Alabama	56	36	20	2	0	14	15	20	5
Alaska	9	7	2	1	0	2	1	4	1
Arizona	22	17	5	2	0	1	4	14	1
Arkansas	29	16	13	1	0	9	10	6	3
California	252	134	118	2	4	29	104	103	10
Colorado	39	27	12	2	1	11	11	14	0
Connecticut	46	22	24	1	1	5	19	16	4
Delaware	10	6	4	1	0	1	1	4	3
District of Columbia	19	3	16	0	5	3	10	0	1
Florida	73	37	36	3	1	6	32	28	3
Georgia	67	35	32	1	1	16	24	18	7
Hawaii	11	8	3	1	0	1	3	6	0
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	149	61	88	3	5	10	75	48	8
Indiana	64	23	41	4	2	9	35	10	4
Iowa	31	22	39	2	1	1	33	19	5
Kansas	52	29	23	3	0	5	19	21	4
Kentucky	38	9	29	2	0	6	21	1	8
Louisiana	31	20	11	1	2	13	9	6	0
Maine	25	10	15	1	0	6	14	3	1
Maryland	52	30	22	1	1	12	19	17	2
Massachusetts	119	33	86	1	7	14	55	18	24
Michigan	94	45	49	3	1	12	40	30	8
Minnesota	65	30	35	1	0	9	31	20	4
Mississippi	45	27	18	2	0	7	12	18	6
Missouri	83	28	55	1	2	12	48	15	5
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	29	16	13	1	1	6	11	9	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	24	10	14	1	0	2	12	7	2
New Jersey	65	31	34	1	2	13	26	17	6
New Mexico	17	14	3	2	0	4	3	8	0
New York	287	84	203	2	12	39	156	43	35
North Carolina	116	73	43	2	2	14	29	57	12
North Dakota	15	11	4	2	0	4	3	5	1
Ohio	131	61	70	8	1	5	63	48	6
Oklahoma	44	29	15	2	1	12	10	15	4
Oregon	43	21	22	2	1	6	19	13	2
Pennsylvania	179	62	117	3	4	20	102	39	11
Rhode Island	12	3	9	1	0	1	9	1	0
South Carolina	56	32	24	2	0	10	19	20	5
South Dakota	17	7	10	2	0	5	8	0	2
Tennessee	67	23	44	1	1	10	37	12	6
Texas	146	92	54	6	4	30	45	56	5
Utah	14	9	5	2	1	2	2	5	2
Vermont	23	6	17	1	0	3	16	2	1
Virginia	72	39	33	3	0	12	29	24	4
Washington	48	33	15	2	0	4	15	27	0
West Virginia	28	17	11	1	0	11	8	5	3
Wisconsin	58	30	28	1	1	12	26	17	2
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U S Service Schools	9	9	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
Outlying areas	28	12	16	1	0	7	7	4	9
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	23	7	16	1	0	4	7	2	9
Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data derived from *Education Directory: Colleges and Universities, 1976-77.*

Table 108.--Number of institutions of higher education (excluding branch campuses), by type, control, and State: 1976-77

State or other area	Total	All institutions		Universities		All other 4-year institutions		2-year institutions	
		Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	2,785	1,231	1,554	93	65	359	1,266	779	223
Alabama	53	33	20	2	0	11	15	20	5
Alaska	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	0	1
Arizona	22	17	5	2	0	1	4	14	1
Arkansas	22	10	12	1	0	5	9	4	3
California	234	122	112	1	4	21	98	100	10
Colorado	33	21	12	2	1	8	11	11	0
Connecticut	45	21	24	1	1	4	19	16	4
Delaware	7	3	4	1	0	1	1	1	3
District of Columbia	19	3	16	0	5	3	10	0	1
Florida	72	37	35	3	1	6	31	28	3
Georgia	64	34	30	1	1	15	22	18	7
Hawaii	11	8	3	1	0	1	3	6	0
Idaho	9	6	3	1	0	3	2	2	1
Illinois	139	52	87	3	5	8	74	41	8
Indiana	47	6	41	4	2	0	35	2	4
Iowa	57	18	39	2	1	1	33	15	5
Kansas	51	28	23	3	0	4	19	21	4
Kentucky	37	8	29	2	0	6	21	0	8
Louisiana	24	13	11	1	2	9	9	3	0
Maine	19	4	15	1	0	1	14	2	1
Maryland	47	26	21	1	1	9	18	16	2
Massachusetts	116	31	85	1	7	12	55	18	23
Michigan	90	42	48	3	1	10	40	29	7
Minnesota	59	26	33	1	0	7	29	18	4
Mississippi	42	24	18	2	0	6	12	16	6
Missouri	77	23	54	1	2	9	47	13	5
Montana	12	9	3	2	0	4	3	3	0
Nebraska	26	13	13	1	1	6	11	6	1
Nevada	6	5	1	1	0	1	1	3	0
New Hampshire	24	10	14	1	0	2	12	7	2
New Jersey	60	29	31	1	2	11	24	17	5
New Mexico	11	8	3	2	0	4	3	2	0
New York	271	79	192	2	12	35	146	42	34
North Carolina	101	58	43	1	2	0	29	57	12
North Dakota	13	9	4	2	0	4	3	3	1
Ohio	104	36	68	8	1	5	61	23	6
Oklahoma	42	27	15	2	1	11	10	14	4
Oregon	42	20	22	2	1	5	19	13	2
Pennsylvania	149	32	117	3	4	15	102	14	11
Rhode Island	11	3	8	1	0	1	8	1	0
South Carolina	47	23	24	2	0	7	19	14	5
South Dakota	16	6	10	2	0	4	8	0	2
Tennessee	63	19	44	1	1	6	37	12	6
Texas	138	84	54	6	4	27	45	51	5
Utah	13	9	4	2	1	2	1	5	2
Vermont	22	6	16	1	0	3	15	2	1
Virginia	69	36	33	3	0	10	29	23	4
Washington	46	31	15	2	0	4	15	25	0
West Virginia	26	16	10	1	0	11	8	4	2
Wisconsin	57	29	28	1	1	12	25	16	2
Wyoming	8	8	0	1	0	0	0	7	0
U.S Service Schools	9	9	0	0	0	8	0	1	0
Outlying areas	16	8	8	1	0	4	6	3	2
American Samoa	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Canal Zone	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Guam	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	11	3	8	1	0	1	6	1	2
Trust Territory of the Pacific	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Virgin Islands	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

SOURCE U S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data derived from *Education Directory Colleges and Universities, 1976-77.*

Table 109.--Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by State: 1974-75 and 1975-76

State or other area	1974-75				1975-76			
	Bachelor's degrees	First-professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees	Bachelor's degrees	First-professional degrees	Master's degrees	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	**922,933**	**55,916**	**292,450**	**34,083**	**925,746**	**62,649**	**311,771**	**34,064**
Alabama	14,236	838	5,180	196	14,792	727	6,116	226
Alaska	610	0	243	10	475	0	211	8
Arizona	8,994	284	3,866	413	9,230	289	4,278	387
Arkansas	6,997	228	1,437	105	6,959	311	1,670	120
California	82,878	5,784	27,584	3,628	83,561	7,600	30,798	3,799
Colorado	14,073	673	3,940	701	14,176	700	5,186	726
Connecticut	13,647	551	5,863	584	13,628	642	6,403	579
Delaware	2,776	0	485	76	2,808	0	459	68
District of Columbia	6,641	2,267	5,070	568	6,989	2,257	5,046	524
Florida	26,313	1,187	7,258	1,141	27,540	1,380	8,227	1,411
Georgia	16,759	1,130	7,360	548	16,791	1,261	8,168	568
Hawaii	3,814	62	1,298	97	3,548	105	1,131	116
Idaho	2,805	75	599	65	2,847	99	615	70
Illinois	44,447	3,631	16,611	2,131	44,610	4,262	17,735	2,025
Indiana	24,477	1,206	10,046	1,300	24,080	1,307	9,697	1,208
Iowa	13,480	1,347	2,377	551	13,423	1,550	2,411	568
Kansas	12,198	563	3,046	448	11,598	675	3,272	385
Kentucky	12,000	1,135	4,517	251	11,819	1,171	4,877	259
Louisiana	16,061	1,134	4,326	386	15,969	1,213	4,339	332
Maine	4,690	69	736	26	4,716	88	695	41
Maryland	16,239	940	5,015	649	16,130	894	5,404	612
Massachusetts	36,569	3,082	13,887	2,018	37,459	3,325	14,079	2,018
Michigan	36,816	2,072	14,887	1,635	37,026	2,354	16,005	1,498
Minnesota	18,429	1,067	2,918	540	18,263	1,300	2,941	497
Mississippi	9,643	294	2,850	255	9,061	391	3,299	280
Missouri	21,352	1,954	6,700	704	21,450	2,107	7,534	686
Montana	3,722	61	613	81	3,842	65	680	70
Nebraska	8,381	716	1,517	229	7,744	748	1,552	178
Nevada	1,428	0	443	15	1,490	0	469	24
New Hampshire	5,023	57	721	62	5,254	123	797	67
New Jersey	25,188	1,208	8,163	718	25,812	1,217	8,108	691
New Mexico	4,727	162	1,362	143	5,046	165	1,594	167
New York	82,929	5,094	38,681	3,451	85,544	5,347	40,001	3,626
North Carolina	23,406	1,090	4,480	825	23,410	1,262	4,957	734
North Dakota	3,627	47	466	67	3,541	143	453	66
Ohio	45,602	2,799	11,918	1,565	42,972	3,164	12,281	1,665
Oklahoma	13,494	736	3,850	498	13,328	705	4,082	416
Oregon	10,118	749	3,132	465	10,455	895	3,068	409
Pennsylvania	55,545	3,269	14,515	1,771	54,571	3,463	14,327	1,809
Rhode Island	6,479	58	1,787	204	6,495	60	1,737	194
South Carolina	10,796	541	3,116	162	11,136	534	3,737	207
South Dakota	4,165	68	695	46	3,695	86	720	45
Tennessee	17,623	1,212	4,690	578	17,807	1,361	5,280	585
Texas	50,231	3,201	13,803	1,541	51,439	3,498	15,549	1,502
Utah	9,264	233	2,293	455	8,709	378	2,260	407
Vermont	3,781	69	1,146	41	4,130	151	1,246	39
Virginia	19,056	1,028	4,661	479	20,069	1,154	5,284	534
Washington	16,929	804	3,616	539	16,892	962	3,824	512
West Virginia	8,413	226	1,969	110	7,834	237	2,219	121
Wisconsin	21,735	854	5,386	917	21,161	861	5,712	899
Wyoming	1,306	61	352	78	1,281	62	388	57
U S Service Schools	3 021	0	976	17	3,141	0	850	29
Outlying areas	8,730	343	1,201	3	8,697	412	1,230	12
Canal Zone	6	0	0	0	11	0	0	0
Guam	169	0	88	0	249	0	119	0
Puerto Rico	8,478	343	1,113	3	8,355	412	1,103	12
Virgin Islands	77	0	0	0	82	0	8	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

TRENDS IN THE PERCENTAGE OF DEGREES EARNED BY WOMEN

A study of degrees granted over the past 10 years shows that women have received an increasing percentage of bachelor's and higher degrees. The degrees earned by women in 1974-75 amounted to 43.1 percent of all the degrees awarded in that year - a slight increase over a decade earlier (38.4 percent). However, the actual number of degrees awarded to women more than doubled from 255,000 in 1964-65 to 563,000 in 1974-75.

The greatest proportional increases for female degree recipients have occurred at the higher degree levels. In 1974-75, women received about 45 percent of all bachelor's and master's degrees and nearly double the proportion of doctor's degrees they earned a decade earlier Over this same period, female first-professional degree (M.D., D.D.S., LL.B. and the like) recipients more than tripled their percentage of the total number.

Changes in the number of degrees earned by women in certain fields of study reveal a number of noteworthy trends At the bachelor's level, females increased their portion of the degrees awarded in the computer and information sciences area from 4.6 percent in 1964-65 to 18.9 percent in 1974-75. Large gains in the number of bachelor's degrees also occurred in mathematics, in which women received 41.8 percent of the degrees awarded in that area in 1974-75 In architecture and environmental design, females in 1964-65 earned 4.6 percent of the degrees awarded; the figure reached 5.3 percent in 1969-70 and climbed to 17.4 percent in 1974-75.

At the master's level, degrees awarded to women in architecture and environmental design and in mathematics rose by 12.5 percentage points to reach 20.3 and 32.9 percent respectively in 1974-75. In the communications field (including advertising, journalism, and radio/television), women earned 42.1 percent of the master's degrees in 1974-75, an increase of 16.6 percentage points over those awarded a decade earlier.

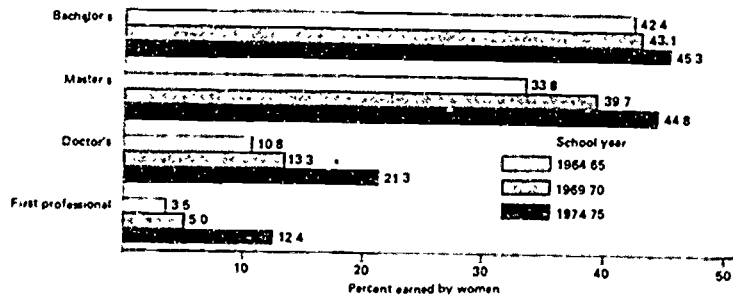
Comparisons at the doctoral level should be viewed with care since recipients of that degree were few in number in certain fields over the middle part and last half of the 1960's. In the field of communications, for example, in 1964-65, women received 11.8 percent of the degrees (2 of 17); in 1969-70 and 1974-75, these figures were respectively 0 (0 of 17) and 27.9 percent (46 of 165). The percentages of doctor's degrees earned by women in 1974-75 for certain selected fields were. architecture and environmental design, 15.9; mathematics, 11.3; physical sciences, 8.3; computer and information sciences, 6.6, business and management, 4.1; and engineering, 2.1.

At all three degree levels, the engineering field maintained the lowest percentage of degrees earned by women. For 1964-65 and 1974-75, women earned 0.4 and 2.2 percent respectively of all the bachelor's degrees awarded in engineering, 0.4 and 2.4 percent of all master's degrees, and 0.5 and 2.1 percent of all doctor's degrees.

In the first-professional areas, females received 3.1 percent of the degrees awarded for dentistry in 1974-75, and 13.1 percent of those for medicine. These figures represent an increase of more than four times the percentage of dental degrees and twice the percentage of medical degrees earned by women a decade earlier. Female law degree recipients increased from 3.1 percent in 1964-65 to 15.1 percent in 1974-75.

The chart below shows trends over the past decade in the percentages of women earning degrees, by level of degree.

Figure 12.--Percent of bachelor's and higher degrees earned by women: United States, 1964-65, 1969-70, and 1974-75



SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 110.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	925,746	504,925	420,821	311,771	167,248	144,523	34,064	26,267	7,797
Agriculture and natural resources	19,402	15,845	3,557	3,340	2,862	478	928	867	61
Agriculture, general	1,730	1,508	222	323	290	33	6	5	1
Agronomy	958	875	83	303	284	19	178	173	5
Soils science	434	343	91	121	111	10	53	51	2
Animal science	3,868	2,816	1,052	442	375	67	135	125	10
Dairy science	296	262	34	77	62	15	21	19	2
Poultry science	91	75	16	33	30	3	10	10	---
Fish, game, and wildlife management	1,477	1,273	204	256	234	22	54	51	3
Horticulture	1,336	821	515	211	161	50	61	55	6
Ornamental horticulture	466	317	149	19	16	3	---	---	---
Agricultural and farm management	307	282	25	3	3	---	---	---	---
Agricultural economics	1,168	1,089	79	465	413	52	160	153	7
Agricultural business	917	849	68	26	24	2	1	1	---
Food science and technology	580	371	209	282	188	94	81	64	17
Forestry	2,660	2,430	230	405	361	44	92	88	4
Natural resources management	2,038	1,597	441	223	178	45	38	35	3
Agriculture and forestry technologies	167	151	16	23	20	3	5	5	---
Range management	174	159	15	39	37	2	18	18	---
Other	735	627	108	89	75	14	15	14	1
Architecture and environmental design	9,146	7,396	1,750	3,215	2,545	670	82	69	13
Environmental design, general	1,222	932	290	76	54	22	6	5	1
Architecture	5,607	5,118	489	1,318	1,130	188	18	15	3
Interior design	786	112	674	13	3	10	1	1	---
Landscape architecture	948	788	160	217	157	60	---	---	---
Urban architecture	1	1	---	153	126	27	---	---	---
City, community, and regional planning	448	335	113	1,411	1,053	358	51	45	6
Other	134	110	24	27	22	5	6	3	3
Area studies	3,079	1,365	1,714	945	517	428	182	124	58
Asian studies, general	236	114	122	138	85	53	7	3	4
East Asian studies	209	91	118	87	54	33	8	6	2
South Asian (India, etc.) studies	17	14	3	21	14	7	4	3	1
Southeast Asian studies	2	1	1	---	---	---	1	---	1
African studies	14	5	9	25	15	10	8	6	2
Islamic studies	---	---	---	2	2	---	2	2	---
Russian and Slavic studies	126	60	66	47	30	17	6	4	2
Latin American studies	302	136	166	152	85	67	6	5	1
Middle Eastern studies	81	34	47	23	14	9	9	7	2
European studies, general	54	13	41	2	---	2	1	---	1
Eastern European studies	10	2	8	1	---	1	---	---	---
West European studies	49	19	30	5	2	3	---	---	---
American studies	1,715	775	940	296	142	154	100	69	31
Pacific area studies	1	1	---	7	5	2	---	---	---
Other	263	100	163	139	69	70	30	19	11
Biological sciences	54,275	35,520	18,755	6,582	4,497	2,085	3,392	2,663	729
Biology, general	40,163	26,188	13,975	3,177	2,197	980	624	448	176
Botany, general	1,031	588	443	306	205	101	208	163	45
Bacteriology	442	231	211	56	38	18	28	26	2
Plant pathology	76	57	19	118	90	28	77	71	6
Plant pharmacology	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Plant physiology	71	30	41	27	18	9	20	19	1
Zoology, general	5,492	3,935	1,557	528	380	148	276	234	42
Pathology, human and animal	13	9	4	101	70	31	101	76	25
Pharmacology, human and animal	15	10	5	76	55	21	163	142	21
Physiology, human and animal	313	226	87	229	176	53	226	181	45
Microbiology	2,485	1,375	1,110	529	333	196	336	246	90
Anatomy	3	1	2	93	63	30	123	88	35
Histology	---	---	---	1	1	---	---	---	---
Biochemistry	1,622	1,142	480	252	182	70	431	342	89

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

Table 110.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76—(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Biophysics	86	75	11	55	42	13	85	71	14
Molecular biology	191	124	67	23	18	5	71	58	13
Cell biology	61	32	29	9	5	4	25	18	7
Marine biology	429	323	106	133	111	22	18	16	2
Biometrics and biostatistics	13	7	6	77	33	44	26	21	5
Ecology	586	449	137	149	103	46	43	36	7
Entomology	272	217	55	219	181	38	143	132	11
Genetics	109	49	60	115	43	72	121	89	32
Radiobiology	---	---	---	21	16	5	9	6	3
Nutrition, scientific	121	22	99	125	31	94	45	32	13
Neurosciences	69	49	20	4	3	1	34	25	9
Toxicology	9	6	3	9	8	1	7	5	2
Embryology	---	---	---	2	---	2	1	1	---
Other	603	375	228	148	95	53	151	117	34
Business and management	143,436	115,225	28,211	42,620	37,662	4,958	956	904	52
Business and commerce, general	30,138	24,083	6,055	8,413	7,427	986	129	121	8
Accounting	35,806	28,161	7,645	2,730	2,252	478	55	50	5
Business statistics	197	149	48	149	132	17	15	14	1
Banking and finance	7,091	6,238	853	2,414	2,160	254	41	40	1
Investments and securities	11	10	1	61	61	---	---	---	---
Business management and administration	44,140	36,719	7,421	23,358	20,871	2,487	492	463	29
Operations research	345	313	32	458	414	44	53	50	3
Hotel and restaurant management	1,499	1,278	221	64	63	1	---	---	---
Marketing and purchasing	14,649	11,453	3,196	1,182	1,004	178	43	43	---
Transportation and public utilities	1,057	958	99	108	103	5	3	3	---
Real estate	689	627	62	79	77	2	4	4	---
Insurance	576	503	73	45	43	2	5	5	---
International business	269	199	70	1,198	1,007	191	8	8	---
Secretarial studies	1,538	44	1,494	1	---	1	1	1	---
Personnel management	1,325	990	335	715	609	106	5	5	---
Labor and industrial relations	1,105	925	180	763	634	129	17	16	1
Business economics	2,576	2,219	357	342	300	42	80	77	3
Other	425	356	69	540	505	35	5	4	1
Communications	21,282	12,458	8,824	3,126	1,818	1,308	204	154	50
Communications, general	7,571	4,265	3,306	1,549	883	666	162	118	44
Journalism	7,711	4,016	3,695	956	514	442	15	12	3
Radio - television	3,366	2,469	897	299	205	94	18	16	2
Advertising	1,236	719	517	88	66	22	---	---	---
Communication media	1,237	878	359	165	110	55	8	7	1
Other	161	111	50	69	40	29	1	1	---
Computer and information sciences	5,652	4,534	1,118	2,603	2,226	377	244	221	23
Computer and information sciences, general	4,530	3,630	900	2,349	1,991	358	221	199	22
Information sciences and systems	493	406	87	166	152	14	20	19	1
Data processing	483	379	104	1	1	---	---	---	---
Computer programing	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Systems analysis	89	70	19	87	82	5	3	3	---
Other	54	46	8	---	---	---	---	---	---
Education	154,758	42,046	112,712	127,948	45,659	82,289	7,769	5,176	2,593
Education, general	4,020	766	3,254	17,884	6,451	11,433	1,497	990	507
Elementary education, general	60,264	7,715	52,549	22,748	3,352	19,396	196	75	121
Secondary education, general	4,996	2,146	2,850	7,585	3,439	4,146	210	143	67
Junior high school education	255	90	165	105	66	39	---	---	---
Higher education, general	14	1	13	388	220	168	345	251	94
Junior and community college education	---	---	---	234	136	98	220	157	63
Adult and continuing education	9	1	8	710	323	387	119	77	42
Special education, general	8,174	988	7,186	7,692	1,459	6,233	208	119	89
Administration of special education	10	10	---	123	25	98	17	10	7
Education of the mentally retarded	4,929	607	4,322	1,299	286	1,013	35	18	17
Education of the gifted	21	2	19	6	---	6	---	---	---

SOURCE: U.S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

Table 110.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76 --(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Education of the deaf	433	24	409	404	92	312	4	1	3
Education of the culturally disadvantaged	8	1	7	151	44	107	11	6	5
Education of the visually handicapped	142	17	125	98	31	67	3	1	2
Speech correction	2,716	204	2,512	711	94	617	9	7	2
Education of the emotionally disturbed	738	90	648	678	175	503	5	4	1
Remedial education	---	---	---	244	54	190	5	4	1
Special learning disabilities	831	71	760	1,790	236	1,554	6	1	5
Education of the physically handicapped	233	39	194	217	47	170	5	1	4
Education of the multiply handicapped	119	12	107	42	7	35	---	---	---
Social foundations	23	8	15	624	365	259	177	119	58
Educational psychology	370	66	304	2,356	965	1,391	576	353	223
Pre-elementary education	5,869	183	5,686	2,085	85	2,000	13	4	9
Educational statistics and research	5	2	3	74	35	39	38	25	13
Educational testing, evaluation, and measurement	3	2	1	208	80	128	28	17	11
Student personnel	194	59	135	17,396	7,302	10,094	677	445	232
Educational administration	32	8	24	11,823	8,461	3,362	1,497	1,204	293
Educational supervision	64	28	36	1,207	507	700	107	82	25
Curriculum and instruction	264	37	227	3,967	1,357	2,610	654	372	282
Reading education	227	23	204	6,840	644	6,196	117	30	87
Art education	4,565	1,114	3,451	1,044	291	753	48	23	25
Music education	7,908	3,188	4,720	1,382	681	701	80	55	25
Mathematics education	1,358	554	804	746	335	411	55	35	20
Science education	768	445	323	737	421	316	57	42	15
Physical education	24,181	13,541	10,640	4,761	2,924	1,837	215	155	60
Driver safety education	110	101	9	271	252	19	4	2	2
Health education	2,019	708	1,311	1,149	499	650	72	45	27
Business, commerce, and distributive education	5,289	1,133	4,156	1,843	540	1,303	66	45	21
Industrial arts, vocational and technical education	7,271	6,731	540	3,002	2,364	638	231	181	50
Agricultural education	1,063	990	73	342	326	16	37	36	1
Education of exceptional children, not classified above	201	49	152	177	12	165	3	---	3
Home economics education	4,171	12	4,159	762	15	747	25	1	24
Nursing education	377	6	371	327	7	320	37	2	35
Other	514	274	240	1,716	654	1,062	60	38	22
Engineering	46,331	44,871	1,460	16,342	15,760	582	2,821	2,755	66
Engineering, general	3,168	3,022	146	1,305	1,251	54	236	234	2
Aerospace, aeronautical, astronautical engineering	1,009	980	29	479	469	10	139	137	2
Agricultural engineering	412	401	11	146	141	5	33	33	---
Architectural engineering	221	209	12	37	36	1	1	1	---
Bioengineering and biomedical engineering	193	178	15	178	169	9	58	54	4
Chemical engineering	3,140	2,871	269	1,031	992	39	308	299	9
Petroleum engineering	340	327	13	98	96	2	20	20	---
Civil, construction, and transportation engineering	7,923	7,675	248	2,999	2,900	99	370	361	9
Electrical, electronics, communications engineering	9,791	9,601	190	3,774	3,670	104	649	635	14
Mechanical engineering	6,800	6,654	146	1,907	1,880	27	305	303	2
Geological engineering	112	101	11	28	28	---	3	3	---
Geophysical engineering	52	49	3	3	3	---	---	---	---
Industrial and management engineering	2,203	2,123	80	1,751	1,670	81	121	118	3
Metallurgical engineering	351	328	23	176	166	10	72	68	4
Materials engineering	190	180	10	223	209	14	118	114	4
Ceramic engineering	147	137	10	52	48	4	19	19	---
Textile engineering	20	20	---	13	12	1	---	---	---
Mining and mineral engineering	331	323	8	70	68	2	18	18	---

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

Table 110.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76--(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Engineering physics	335	318	17	85	82	3	55	54	1
Nuclear engineering	418	406	12	466	447	19	131	130	1
Engineering mechanics	143	140	3	181	176	5	77	77	---
Environmental and sanitary engineering	213	198	15	568	517	51	49	43	6
Naval architecture and marine engineering	402	401	1	102	101	1	4	4	---
Ocean engineering	157	154	3	118	116	2	12	11	11
Engineering technologies	7,943	7,778	165	328	314	14	2	2	---
Other	317	297	20	224	199	25	21	17	4
Fine and applied arts	42,138	16,491	25,647	8,817	4,507	4,310	620	447	173
Fine arts, general	5,211	1,864	3,347	735	381	354	46	22	24
Art	14,252	5,180	9,072	2,252	1,225	1,027	19	11	8
Art history and appreciation	2,143	423	1,720	399	112	287	65	27	38
Music (performing, composition, theory)	5,077	2,491	2,586	2,315	1,191	1,124	249	214	35
Music (liberal arts program)	3,827	1,662	2,165	814	448	366	77	52	25
Music history and appreciation	213	89	124	88	45	43	42	32	10
Dramatic arts	5,691	2,407	3,284	1,394	714	680	112	82	30
Dance	772	61	711	180	20	160	2, 1	1---	1
Applied design	3,350	1,187	2,163	255	136	119	1, 1	1	---
Cinematography	448	350	98	161	112	49	4	3	1
Photography	846	673	173	115	86	29	---	---	---
Other	308	104	204	109	37	72	4	3	1
Foreign languages	15,471	3,664	11,807	3,531	1,178	2,353	864	450	414
Foreign languages, general	867	216	651	552	175	377	209	128	81
French	4,783	728	4,055	914	212	702	190	73	117
German	1,983	671	1,312	471	195	276	164	80	84
Italian	342	107	235	85	37	48	19	15	4
Spanish	5,984	1,351	4,633	1,080	339	741	176	89	87
Russian	531	224	307	81	42	39	13	8	5
Chinese	150	59	91	23	10	13	6	5	1
Japanese	146	36	110	8	5	3	1	1	---
Latin	169	56	113	42	20	22	2	1	1
Greek, classical	125	65	60	29	16	13	1 10	7	3
Hebrew	142	50	92	49	38	11	10	9	1
Arabic	10	5	5	7	4	3	2	1	1
Indian (Asiatic)	3	1	2	6	5	1	1	---	1
Scandinavian languages	27	9	18	4	---	4	4	2	2
Slavic languages (other than Russian)	111	38	73	79	33	46	36	18	16
African languages (non-Semitic)	2	1	1	6	5	1	---	---	---
Other	96	47	49	95	42	53	21	13	9
Health professions	53,958	11,456	42,502	12,556	4,217	8,339	577	411	166
Health professions, general	3,684	1,915	1,769	651	314	337	49	42	7
Hospital and health care administration	421	271	150	1,129	854	275	11	11	---
Nursing	26,726	1,353	25,373	3,035	90	2,945	3, 16	3---	16
Dental specialties	80	74	6	430	406	24	3	2	1
Medical specialties	31	19	12	108	94	14	1, 33	1 31	2
Occupational therapy	1,453	82	1,371	166	29	137	---	---	---
Optometry	343	285	58	13	11	2	3	3	---
Pharmacy	6,869	4,842	2,027	307	247	60	1 81	1 73	8
Physical therapy	2,060	470	1,590	167	54	113	1	1	---
Dental hygiene	1,115	9	1,106	24	---	24	16	---	16
Public health	585	300	285	2,106	1,095	1,011	165	106	59
Medical record librarianship	521	34	487	---	---	---	---	---	---
Podiatry or podiatric medicine	74	72	2	1	1	---	---	---	---
Biomedical communication	24	12	12	8	2	6	---	---	---
Veterinary medicine specialties	---	---	---	113	89	24	41	40	1
Speech pathology and audiology	3,925	343	3,582	3,119	395	2,724	109	63	46
Chiropractic	---	---	---	---	---	---	2	2	---
Clinical social work	145	44	101	671	262	409	---	---	---
Medical laboratory technologies	5,389	1,079	4,310	241	1,[illegible]	116	---	---	---

SOURCE U.S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

Table 110.—Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76—(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Dental technologies	35	2	33	---	---	---	---	---	---
Radiologic technologies	263	159	104	26	22	4	4	4	---
Other	215	91	124	241	127	114	43	33	10
Home economics	17,409	720	16,689	2,179	186	1,993	178	51	127
Home economics, general	6,176	137	6,039	689	32	657	23	4	19
Home decoration and home equipment	978	53	924	60	9	51	2	---	2
Clothing and textiles	2,577	31	2,546	144	2	142	10	---	10
Consumer economics and home management	666	17	649	97	4	93	18	2	16
Family relations and child development	3,466	188	3,278	566	98	468	67	29	38
Foods and nutrition	2,767	137	2,630	526	33	493	57	15	42
Institutional management and cafeteria management	397	143	254	54	5	49	---	---	---
Other	373	4	369	43	3	40	1	1	---
Law	531	431	100	1,442	1,269	173	76	73	3
Law, general	531	431	100	1,331	1,175	156	75	72	3
Other	---	---	---	111	94	17	1	1	---
Letters	51,515	22,415	29,100	11,293	4,712	6,581	2,447	1,554	893
English, general	31,696	11,712	19,984	5,960	2,211	3,749	1,061	633	428
Literature, English	2,453	999	1,454	631	225	406	228	115	113
Comparative literature	554	175	379	210	93	117	158	72	86
Classics	483	242	241	136	71	65	61	35	26
Linguistics	530	161	369	523	210	313	151	78	73
Speech, debate, and forensic science	6,380	2,760	3,620	1,614	628	986	201	131	70
Creative writing	246	124	122	280	175	105	3	1	2
Teaching of English as a foreign language	49	24	25	469	137	332	9	3	6
Philosophy	4,757	3,505	1,252	689	544	145	382	319	63
Religious studies	3,690	2,410	1,280	667	367	300	172	152	20
Other	677	303	374	114	51	63	21	15	6
Library sciences	843	58	785	8,037	1,741	6,296	71	39	32
Library science, general	822	53	769	7,762	1,661	6,101	64	35	29
Other	21	5	16	275	80	195	7	4	3
Mathematics	15,984	9,475	6,509	3,857	2,547	1,310	856	762	94
Mathematics, general	15,248	8,946	6,302	3,222	2,051	1,171	671	594	77
Statistics, mathematical and theoretical	248	163	85	471	360	111	141	125	16
Applied mathematics	440	327	113	157	131	26	43	42	1
Other	48	39	9	7	5	2	1	1	---
Military sciences	1,177	1,175	2	---	---	---	---	---	---
Military sciences (Army)	872	872	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Naval science (Navy, Marines)	3	3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Aerospace science (Air Force)	61	60	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Merchant Marine	225	224	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Other	16	16	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Physical sciences	21,465	17,353	4,112	5,466	4,648	818	3,431	3,132	299
Physical sciences, general	1,224	967	257	283	229	54	65	57	8
Physics, general	3,456	3,087	369	1,421	1,296	125	968	926	42
Molecular physics	---	---	---	---	---	---	10	9	1
Nuclear physics	88	69	19	30	23	7	19	17	2
Chemistry, general	10,977	8,512	2,465	1,721	1,363	358	1,498	1,322	176
Inorganic chemistry	5	4	1	1	1	---	13	11	2
Organic chemistry	26	24	2	6	5	1	30	27	3
Physical chemistry	5	4	1	10	7	3	30	23	7
Analytical chemistry	2	2	---	7	4	3	7	7	---
Pharmaceutical chemistry	7	4	3	38	26	12	43	35	8
Astronomy	116	101	15	81	74	7	113	106	7
Astrophysics	50	48	2	8	7	1	13	12	1
Atmospheric sciences and meteorology	365	329	36	197	180	17	61	60	1
Geology	3,259	2,668	591	935	811	124	280	259	21
Geochemistry	10	9	1	6	5	1	4	4	---
Geophysics and seismology	89	75	14	62	57	5	29	27	2

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

Table 110.--Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student and by field of study: United States, 1975-76--(Continued)

Major field of study	Bachelor's degrees requiring 4 or 5 years			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Earth sciences, general	1,073	810	263	225	171	54	42	40	2
Paleontology	6	2	4	4	2	2	9	8	1
Oceanography	240	227	13	152	135	17	81	70	11
Metallurgy	16	16	---	24	24	---	16	16	---
Other earth sciences	167	137	30	107	92	15	26	25	1
Other physical sciences	284	258	26	148	136	12	74	71	3
Psychology	49,908	22,832	27,076	7,811	4,171	3,640	2,581	1,762	819
Psychology, general	48,818	22,444	26,374	5,218	2,899	2,319	2,047	1,383	664
Experimental psychology	98	62	36	96	65	31	64	47	17
Clinical psychology	63	22	41	442	240	202	320	227	93
Psychology for counseling	71	42	29	1,513	770	743	41	31	10
Social psychology	347	136	211	128	66	62	40	28	12
Psychometrics	9	4	5	37	13	24	---	---	---
Statistics in psychology	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Industrial psychology	70	42	28	47	26	21	4	4	---
Developmental psychology	365	51	314	162	63	99	43	22	21
Physiological psychology	6	2	4	4	2	2	13	11	2
Other	61	27	34	164	27	137	9	9	---
Public affairs and services	33,238	18,818	14,420	17,106	9,408	7,698	319	217	102
Community services, general	1,788	1,032	756	717	540	177	19	11	8
Public administration	2,008	1,638	370	5,135	4,155	980	98	82	16
Parks and recreation management	5,182	2,848	2,334	571	357	214	15	13	2
Social work and helping services	10,852	2,630	8,222	8,943	2,972	5,971	163	90	73
Law enforcement and corrections	12,507	10,196	2,311	1,197	995	202	9	9	---
International public service	109	68	41	129	87	42	3	3	---
Other	792	406	386	414	302	112	12	9	3
Social sciences	126,785	78,870	47,915	15,874	10,857	5,017	4,160	3,260	900
Social sciences, general	12,325	7,032	5,293	2,270	1,443	827	85	66	19
Anthropology	5,180	2,203	2,977	937	483	454	419	264	155
Archaeology	79	17	62	32	14	18	14	2	12
Economics	14,741	11,850	2,891	2,087	1,755	332	763	682	81
History	28,400	18,656	9,744	3,658	2,444	1,214	1,014	789	225
Geography	3,733	2,780	953	665	489	176	168	147	21
Political science and government	28,302	21,147	7,155	2,191	1,718	473	723	602	121
Sociology	27,634	11,245	16,389	2,009	1,165	844	729	511	218
Criminology	2,306	1,617	689	218	163	55	18	14	4
International relations	1,185	741	444	710	544	166	73	62	11
Afro-American (Black culture) studies	396	194	202	40	19	21	6	1	5
American Indian cultural studies	13	8	5	7	5	2	---	---	---
Mexican-American cultural studies	89	45	44	3	2	1	---	---	---
Urban studies	1,601	885	716	824	505	319	16	12	4
Demography	22	12	10	25	11	14	9	7	2
Other	779	438	341	198	97	101	123	101	22
Theology	5,520	4,009	1,511	3,290	2,232	1,058	1,033	991	42
Theological professions, general	3,461	2,875	586	1,537	1,291	246	960	928	32
Religious music	251	136	115	156	116	40	14	12	2
Biblical languages	30	28	2	32	29	3	11	8	3
Religious education	1,529	782	747	1,384	664	720	29	26	3
Other	249	188	61	181	132	49	19	17	2
Interdisciplinary studies	32,443	17,898	14,545	3,791	2,029	1,762	273	185	88
General liberal arts and sciences	14,736	7,539	7,197	1,758	765	993	36	25	11
Biological and physical sciences	3,935	2,826	1,109	318	228	90	38	32	6
Humanities and social sciences	4,119	1,859	2,260	875	440	435	126	80	46
Engineering and other disciplines	340	214	126	149	128	21	16	13	3
Other	9,313	5,460	3,853	691	468	223	57	35	22

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred: 1975-76.*

TRENDS IN THE UNDERGRADUATE MAJORS OF COLLEGE STUDENTS

During the 12 months ending June 30, 1976, approximately 925,700 bachelor's degrees were conferred by colleges and universities in the United States. This was an increase of 10.2 percent over the 839,700 bachelor's degrees awarded five years earlier. Between the years 1970-71 and 1975-76, there were substantial shifts in the majors of degree recipients. Some of these changes will be apparent from the accompanying chart. Others will be pointed out in the discussion that follows.

Twelve fields accounted for about nine-tenths of the bachelor's degrees conferred in 1970-71. The leading fields, in terms of the number of degrees awarded, were education, social sciences, business and management, English and literature, and engineering. Five years later the leaders were education, business and management, social sciences, biological sciences, and health professions.

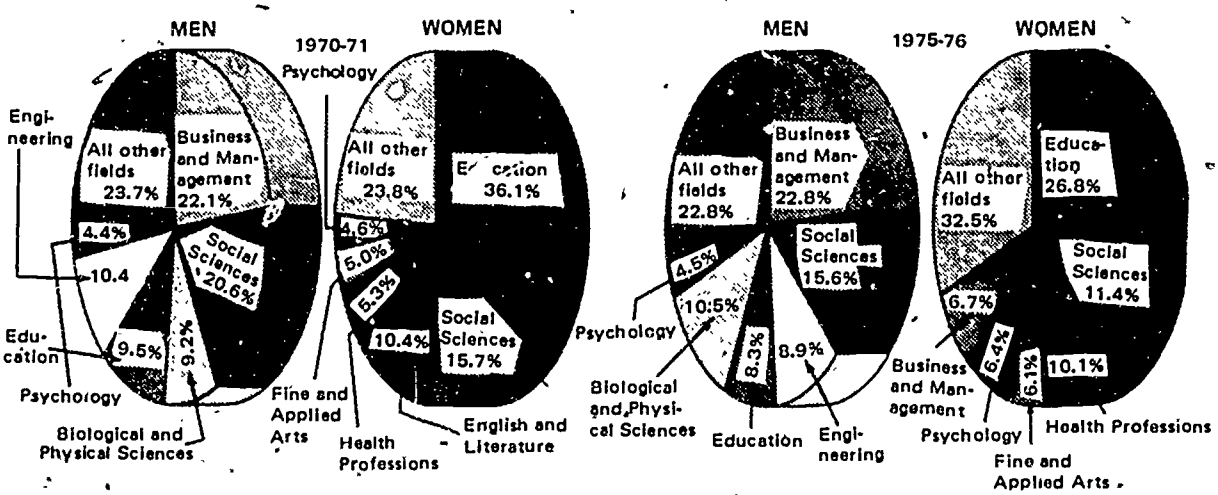
Of the 12 top fields at the beginning of this decade, five recorded substantial increases in the number of bachelor's degrees conferred in 1975-76 compared with 1970-71. These fields, with their percentage increases, were as follows. health professions, 113.9 percent, biological sciences, 51.8 percent, fine and applied arts, 38.6 percent, psychology, 31.8 percent, and business and management, 24.2 percent. There was a nominal increase (.2 of 1 percent) in degrees conferred in the physical sciences. All of the remaining fields experienced significant declines. English and literature, 38.1 percent, mathematics, 35.6 percent; foreign languages, 22.4 percent; social sciences, 18.4 percent; education, 12.4 percent; and engineering, 7.4 percent.

An increased emphasis on health care is implicit in the large number of degrees conferred in 1975-76 in the health professions and in the related fields of biology and psychology. A reduction in the demand for beginning teachers at the elementary and secondary school levels is reflected in the decline in recent years in the number of degrees conferred in English, history, mathematics, foreign languages, and education. Thus it appears that changes in the labor market do have an impact upon the undergraduate majors of college students.

The number of women receiving bachelor's degrees has increased at a faster rate in recent years than the number of men. Women received 45.5 percent of the baccalaureates conferred in 1975-76 as compared with 43.4 percent of those awarded in 1970-71. Even though more and more women are majoring in traditionally "male" fields like business and management, engineering, and the sciences, men still clearly predominate in the number of degrees conferred in these fields. On the other hand, women greatly outnumber men in the number of degrees received in education, health professions (especially nursing), foreign languages, English and literature, and fine and applied arts.

These data are derived from the surveys of *Earned Degrees Conferred* conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. These surveys have provided data annually since 1947-48 on the number of degrees conferred by level of degree, sex of student, and major field of study.

Figure 13.--Bachelor's degrees conferred upon men and women in selected fields: United States, 1970-71 and 1975-76



NOTE: Because of rounding, percentages may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred*, 1970-71 and 1975-76.

Table 111.--First-professional degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by sex of student, control of institution, and field of study: United States, 1975-76

Control of institution and field of study	First-professional degrees[1]		
	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Total, all institutions	62,649	52,892	9,757
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	5,425	5,187	238
Medicine (M.D.)	13,426	11,252	2,174
Optometry (O.D.)	975	900	75
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	818	759	59
Pharmacy (D.Phar.)	439	309	130
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	428	417	11
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,532	1,255	277
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	1,577	1,430	147
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	32,293	26,085	6,208
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	5,706	5,271	435
Other	30	27	3
Total, publicly controlled institutions	25,766	21,569	4,197
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	3,149	3,030	119
Medicine (M.D.)	7,787	6,594	1,193
Optometry (O.D.)	297	260	37
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	119	102	17
Pharmacy (D.Phar.)	125	84	41
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	---	---	---
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	1,392	1,155	237
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	---	---	---
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	12,882	10,329	2,553
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	---	---	---
Other	15	15	---
Total, privately controlled institutions	36,883	31,323	5,560
Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)	2,276	2,157	119
Medicine (M.D.)	5,639	4,658	981
Optometry (O.D.)	678	640	38
Osteopathic medicine (D.O.)	699	657	42
Pharmacy (D.Phar.)	314	225	89
Podiatry (Pod.D. or D.P.) or podiatric medicine (D.P.M.)	428	417	11
Veterinary medicine (D.V.M.)	140	100	40
Chiropractic (D.C. or D.C.M.)	1,577	1,430	147
Law, general (LL.B. or J.D.)	19,411	15,756	3,655
Theological professions, general (B.D., M.Div., Rabbi)	5,706	5,271	435
Other	15	12	3

[1] Includes degrees which require at least 6 years of college work for completion (including at least 2 years of preprofessional training).

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred, 1975-76.*

Table 112.--Number of first-professional degrees conferred in dentistry, medicine, and law, by sex: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Dentistry (D.D.S. or D.M.D.)				Medicine (M.D.)				Law (LL.B. or J.D.)[1]			
	Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred			Number of institutions conferring degrees	Degrees conferred		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1949-50	40	2,579	2,561	18	72	5,612	5,028	584	---	---	---	---
1950-51	40	2,803	2,768	35	72	6,014	5,563	451	---	---	---	---
1951-52	41	2,918	2,895	23	72	6,201	5,871	330	---	---	---	---
1952-53	41	2,935	2,920	15	72	6,686	6,326	360	---	---	---	---
1953-54	42	3,102	3,063	39	73	6,712	6,377	335	---	---	---	---
1954-55	42	3,099	3,071	28	72	7,014	6,683	331	128	8,209	7,921	288
1955-56	42	3,009	2,975	34	73	6,810	6,464	346	131	8,262	7,974	288
1956-57	43	3,038	3,011	27	75	6,744	6,397	347	127	8,794	8,525	269
1957-58	43	3,065	3,031	34	75	6,816	6,469	347	131	9,394	9,122	272
1958-59	43	3,150	3,136	14	76	6,825	6,457	368	132	9,856	9,599	257
1959-60	45	3,247	3,221	26	79	7,032	6,645	387	134	9,240	9,010	230
1960-61	46	3,265	3,247	18	79	6,940	6,610	330	134	9,429	9,182	247
1961-62	46	3,183	3,166	17	81	7,138	6,749	389	134	9,364	9,091	273
1962-63	46	3,169	3,145	24	81	7,231	6,831	400	134	9,884	9,582	302
1963-64	46	3,180	3,168	12	82	7,303	6,878	425	133	10,679	10,372	307
1964-65	45	3,107	3,085	22	81	7,304	6,832	472	134	11,583	11,216	367
1965-66	47	3,178	3,146	32	84	7,673	7,170	503	136	13,246	12,776	470
1966-67	47	3,341	3,312	29	83	7,723	7,159	564	134	14,663	14,112	551
1967-68	48	3,422	3,375	47	85	7,944	7,318	626	138	16,454	15,805	649
1968-69	48	3,408	3,376	32	84	8,025	7,415	610	140	17,053	16,373	680
1969-70	48	3,718	3,684	34	86	8,314	7,615	699	145	14,916	14,115	801
1970-71	48	3,745	3,703	42	89	8,919	8,110	809	147	17,421	16,181	1,240
1971-72	48	3,862	3,819	43	92	9,253	8,423	830	147	21,764	20,266	1,498
1972-73	51	4,047	3,992	55	97	10,307	9,388	919	152	27,205	25,037	2,168
1973-74	52	4,440	4,355	85	99	11,356	10,093	1,263	151	29,326	25,986	3,340
1974-75	52	4,773	4,627	146	104	12,447	10,818	1,629	154	29,296	24,881	4,415
1975-76	56	5,425	5,187	238	107	13,426	11,252	2,174	166	32,293	26,085	6,208

[1] Data prior to 1954-55 are not shown because they lack comparability with the figures for subsequent years.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 113.--Earned degrees in economics conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	14,568	13,467	1,101	921	807	114	200	191	9
1951-52	8,593	7,518	1,075	695	612	83	239	223	16
1953-54	6,719	5,930	789	609	547	62	245	233	12
1955-56	6,555	5,881	674	581	525	56	232	221	11
1957-58	7,457	6,860	597	669	599	70	239	234	5
1959-60	7,453	6,785	668	708	650	58	237	223	14
1961-62	8,366	7,613	753	853	764	89	268	253	15
1963-64	10,583	9,521	1,062	1,104	1,009	95	385	368	17
1965-66	11,555	10,430	1,125	1,522	1,356	166	458	436	22
1967-68	15,193	13,590	1,603	1,916	1,720	196	600	565	35
1969-70	17,197	15,342	1,855	1,988	1,742	246	794	742	52
1970-71	15,758	13,890	1,868	1,995	1,733	262	721	668	53
1971-72	15,231	13,456	1,775	2,224	1,940	284	794	734	60
1972-73	14,770	12,735	2,035	2,225	1,945	280	845	793	52
1973-74	14,285	12,205	2,080	2,141	1,838	303	788	713	75
1974-75	14,046	11,629	2,417	2,127	1,802	325	815	742	73
1975-76	14,741	11,850	2,891	2,087	1,755	332	763	682	81

See note and source below.

Table 114.--Earned degrees in history conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	13,542	10,222	3,320	1,801	1,373	428	275	246	29
1951-52	10,187	7,266	2,921	1,445	1,075	370	317	291	26
1953-54	9,363	6,407	2,956	1,220	864	356	355	321	34
1955-56	10,510	7,316	3,194	1,114	808	306	259	232	27
1957-58	12,840	8,999	3,841	1,397	1,037	360	297	265	32
1959-60	14,737	9,986	4,751	1,794	1,353	441	342	310	32
1961-62	17,340	11,389	5,951	2,163	1,552	611	343	303	40
1963-64	23,668	15,287	8,381	2,705	1,912	793	507	455	52
1965-66	28,612	18,748	9,864	3,883	2,800	1,083	599	527	72
1967-68	35,291	22,857	12,434	4,845	3,49[illegible]	1,354	688	598	90
1969-70	43,386	28,418	14,968	5,049	3,397	1,652	1,038	901	137
1970-71	44,663	29,055	15,608	5,157	3,470	1,687	991	871	120
1971-72	43,695	28,688	15,007	5,217	3,527	1,690	1,133	955	178
1972-73	40,943	26,987	13,956	5,030	3,447	1,583	1,140	977	163
1973-74	37,049	24,660	12,389	4,533	3,111	1,422	1,114	913	201
1974-75	31,470	20,756	10,714	4,226	2,874	1,352	1,117	876	241
1975-76	28,400	18,656	9,744	3,658	2,444	1,214	1,014	789	225

NOTE.--Although a strenuous effort has been made to provide a consistent series of data, minor changes have occurred over time in the way degrees are classified and reported. Any degrees classified in early surveys as "first professional" are included above with bachelor's degrees; any degrees classified as "second professional" or "second level" are included with master's degrees. Data for all years are for 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 115.–Earned degrees in political science and government conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	6,336	5,356	980	710	597	113	127	117	10
1951-52	4,911	4,002	909	525	449	76	147	135	12
1953-54	5,314	4,299	1,015	534	455	79	153	143	10
1955-56	5,633	4,529	1,104	509	434	75	203	188	15
1957-58	6,116	4,986	1,130	665	585	80	170	164	6
1959-60	6,596	5,354	1,242	722	593	129	201	184	17
1961-62	8,326	6,433	1,893	839	663	176	214	202	12
1963-64	12,126	9,405	2,721	1,163	940	223	263	242	21
1965-66	15,242	11,898	3,344	1,429	1,152	277	336	307	29
1967-68	20,387	15,959	4,428	1,937	1,559	378	457	405	52
1969-70	25,713	20,587	5,126	2,105	1,663	442	525	469	56
1970-71	27,482	21,966	5,516	2,318	1,839	479	700	615	85
1971-72	28,135	22,845	5,290	2,451	1,949	502	758	678	80
1972-73	30,100	24,219	5,881	2,398	1,918	480	747	[illegible]	95
1973-74	30,744	24,594	6,150	2,448	1,992	456	766	6[illegible]	111
1974-75	29,126	22,573	6,553	2,333	1,857	476	680	569	111
1975-76	28,302	21,147	7,155	2,191	1,718	473	723	602	121

See note and source below.

Table 116.–Earned degrees in sociology conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	7,870	3,837	4,033	552	373	179	98	80	18
1951-52	6,648	2,967	3,681	517	386	131	141	121	20
1953-54	5,692	2,383	3,309	440	323	117	184	156	28
1955-56	5,878	2,535	3,343	402	275	127	170	141	29
1957-58	6,568	2,972	3,596	397	258	139	150	122	28
1959-60	7,147	3,162	3,985	440	327	113	161	135	26
1961-62	8,120	3,606	4,514	578	422	156	173	147	26
1963-64	10,943	4,437	6,506	646	466	180	198	169	29
1965-66	15,038	6,104	8,934	981	680	301	244	208	36
1967-68	21,710	8,469	13,241	1,193	790	403	367	299	68
1969-70	30,436	12,362	18,074	1,813	1,138	675	534	430	104
1970-71	33,263	13,610	19,653	1,808	1,131	677	574	455	119
1971-72	35,216	15,231	19,985	1,944	1,191	753	636	500	136
1972-73	35,436	15,580	19,856	1,923	1,146	777	583	429	154
1973-74	35,491	15,199	20,292	2,196	1,327	869	632	455	177
1974-75	31,488	13,209	18,279	2,112	1,304	808	693	484	209
1975-76	27,634	11,245	16,389	2,009	1,165	844	729	511	218

NOTE.–Although a strenuous effort has been made to provide a consistent series of data, minor changes have occurred over time in the way degrees are classified and reported. Any degrees classified in early surveys as "first professional" are included above with bachelor's degrees, any degrees classified as "second professional" or "second level" are included with master's degrees. Data for all years are for 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 117. Earned degrees in education conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	61,472	31,398	30,074	20,069	12,025	8,044	953	797	156
1951-52	62,675	24,538	38,137	26,382	15,194	11,188	1,146	954	192
1953-54	56,275	16,754	39,521	27,785	15,423	12,362	1,498	1,237	261
1955-56	69,926	19,682	50,244	30,127	16,002	14,125	1,583	1,301	282
1957-58	82,274	25,423	56,851	31,112	16,479	14,633	1,638	1,297	341
1959-60	89,421	25,838	63,583	33,512	18,126	15,386	1,590	1,281	309
1961-62	96,954	26,015	70,939	35,932	19,838	16,094	1,900	1,537	363
1963-64	112,209	26,654	85,555	40,695	21,864	18,831	2,348	1,892	456
1965-66	117,185	28,819	88,366	50,430	25,816	24,614	3,063	2,461	602
1967-68	134,905	32,492	102,413	63,503	30,798	32,705	4,079	3,249	830
1969-70	165,453	41,347	124,106	79,349	35,451	43,898	5,894	4,698	1,196
1970-71	176,571	45,089	131,482	88,716	38,899	49,817	6,398	5,043	1,355
1971-72	191,172	49,531	141,641	97,880	41,728	56,152	7,041	5,381	1,660
1972-73	194,210	51,433	142,777	105,242	44,022	61,220	7,314	5,501	1,813
1973-74	185,181	49,141	136,040	112,252	45,004	67,248	7,293	5,316	1,977
1974-75	166,969	44,547	122,422	119,778	45,309	74,469	7,443	5,147	2,296
1975-76	154,758	42,046	112,712	127,948	45,659	82,289	7,769	5,176	2,593

See note and source below.

Table 118. Earned degrees in psychology conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree and by sex of student: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949-50	9,569	6,055	3,514	1,316	948	368	283	241	42
1951-52	6,591	3,775	2,816	1,406	1,066	340	540	467	73
1953-54	5,706	3,074	2,632	1,254	885	369	619	553	66
1955-56	5,601	3,082	2,519	973	690	283	634	548	86
1957-58	6,867	4,038	2,829	1,235	836	399	572	488	84
1959-60	8,061	4,773	3,288	1,406	981	425	641	544	97
1961-62	9,578	5,798	3,780	1,832	1,269	563	781	632	149
1963-64	13,258	7,817	5,441	2,059	1,371	688	939	757	182
1965-66	16,897	10,002	6,895	2,530	1,680	850	1,046	826	220
1967-68	23,819	13,792	10,027	3,479	2,321	1,158	1,268	982	286
1969-70	33,606	19,042	14,564	4,111	2,549	1,562	1,668	1,296	372
1970-71	37,880	21,029	16,851	4,431	2,783	1,648	1,782	1,355	427
1971-72	43,093	23,159	19,934	5,289	3,259	2,030	1,881	1,414	467
1972-73	47,695	24,976	22,719	5,831	3,495	2,336	2,089	1,484	605
1973-74	51,821	25,705	26,116	6,588	3,971	2,617	2,336	1,645	691
1974-75	50,988	24,190	26,798	7,066	4,044	3,022	2,442	1,688	754
1975-76	49,908	22,832	27,076	7,811	4,171	3,640	2,581	1,762	819

NOTE —Although a strenuous effort has been made to provide a consistent series of data, minor changes have occurred over time in the way degrees are classified and reported. Any degrees classified in early surveys as "first professional" are included above with bachelor's degrees; any degrees classified as "second professional" or "second level" are included with master's degrees. Data for all years are for 50 States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, reports on *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 119.–Engineering degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level of degree: United States, 1949-50 to 1975-76

Year	All engineering degrees	Bachelor's and first engineering degrees	Master's degrees[1]	Doctor's degrees
1	2	3	4	5
1949-50 . .	58,066	52,668	4,904	494
1950-51 . .	47,451	41,709	5,156	586
1951-52 . .	34,879	30,152	4,141	586
1952-53 . .	28,376	24,042	3,742	592
1953-54 . .	26,853	22,088	4,175	590
1954-55 . .	27,527	22,445	4,483	599
1955-56 . .	31,488	26,164	4,724	610
1956-57 . .	36,876	31,049	5,231	596
1957-58 . .	41,551	35,116	5,788	647
1958-59 . .	45,355	37,891	6,750	714
1959-60 . .	45,624	37,679	7,159	786
1960-61 . .	44,812	35,692	8,177	943
1961-62 . .	44,667	34,551	8,909	1,207
1962-63 . .	44,298	33,285	9,635	1,378
1963-64 . .	47,533	35,013	10,827	1,693
1964-65 . .	50,664	36,485	12,055	2,124
1965-66 . .	51,592	35,615	13,674	2,303
1966-67 . .	52,448	35,954	13,880	2,614
1967-68 . .	55,482	37,368	15,182	2,932
1968-69 . .	59,865	41,248	15,240	3,377
1969-70 . .	63,753	44,479	15,593	3,681
1970-71 . .	70,127	50,046	16,443	3,638
1971-72 . .	71,795	51,164	16,960	3,671
1972-73 . .	71,376	51,265	16,619	3,492
1973-74 . .	68,977	50,286	15,379	3,312
1974-75 . .	65,308	46,852	15,348	3,108
1975-76 . .	65,494	46,931	16,342	2,821

[1] Also includes other postgraduate predoctoral degrees.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Engineering Degrees, 1965-66; Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 120.--Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education: United States, 1869-70 to 1975-76

Year	Earned degrees conferred			
	All degrees	Bachelor's and first-professional	Master's except first-professional[1]	Doctor's
1	2	3	4	5
1869-70	9,372	9,371	0	1
1879-80	13,829	12,896	879	54
1889-90	16,703	15,539	1,015	149
1899-1900	29,375	27,410	1,583	382
1909-10	39,755	37,199	2,113	443
1919-20	53,516	48,622	4,279	615
1929-30	139,752	122,484	14,969	2,299
1939-40	216,521	186,500	26,731	3,290
1941-42	213,491	185,346	24,648	3,497
1943-44	141,582	125,863	13,414	2,305
1945-46	157,349	136,174	19,209	1,956
1947-48	317,607	271,019	42,400	4,188
1949-50	496,661	432,058	58,183	6,420
1951-52	401,203	329,986	63,534	7,683
1953-54	356,608	290,825	56,788	8,995
1955-56	376,973	308,812	59,258	8,903
1957-58	436,979	362,554	65,487	8,938
1959-60	476,704	392,440	74,435	9,829
1961-62	514,323	417,846	84,855	11,622
1963-64	614,194	498,654	101,050	14,490
1965-66	709,832	551,040	140,555	18,237
1967-68	866,548	666,710	176,749	23,089
1969-70	1,065,391	827,234	208,291	29,866
1971-72	1,215,680	930,684	251,633	33,363
1973-74	1,310,441	999,592	277,033	33,816
1975-76	1,334,230	988,395	311,771	34,064

[1] Beginning in 1965-66, includes all master's degrees.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States; Earned Degrees Conferred;* and unpublished data.

Table 121.--Statistical profile of persons receiving doctor's degrees,[1] by field of study: United States, 1975-76

Item	All fields	Field of study							
		Arts and humanities	Education	Engineering	Life sciences	Mathematics	Physical sciences	Professional fields	Social sciences
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Doctor's degrees conferred	[2] 32,923	4,883	7,727	2,791	4,971	1,003	3,442	1,474	6,583
Sex (percents):									
Men	76.7	65.7	67.2	98.1	80.5	88.7	91.4	80.4	73.7
Women	23.3	34.3	32.8	1.9	19.5	11.3	8.6	19.6	26.3
Racial/ethnic group (percents):									
White	79.5	85.4	80.6	62.7	78.0	([3])	[3] 76.6	82.9	83.9
Black	3.9	2.4	9.1	1.3	2.2	([3])	[3] 1.0	4.0	3.4
American Indian	.4	.4	.7	.2	.4	([3])	[3] .3	.5	.5
Chicano	1.2	1.6	1.3	.8	1.5	([3])	[3] .9	1.0	.9
Puerto Rican	.2	.1	.4	.1	.1	([3])	[3] .4	.3	.2
Oriental	6.4	2.0	2.1	21.4	8.9	([3])	[3] 11.9	3.4	3.5
Other	.2	.1	.1	.6	.3	([3])	[3] .2	.3	.1
Unknown	8.1	8.3	5.7	12.6	8.5	([3])	[3] 8.9	8.5	7.7
Citizenship (percents):									
United States	82.6	89.5	91.7	54.9	78.8	74.6	76.1	82.5	86.3
Foreign	15.2	8.6	5.9	42.4	18.7	23.7	22.2	15.3	12.0
Unknown	3.7	4.0	4.1	3.4	3.5	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.5
Marital status (percents):									
Married	68.2	62.5	73.3	68.5	69.3	62.5	66.0	75.2	66.1
Not married	28.1	33.4	22.6	28.0	27.2	34.6	30.9	21.4	30.5
Unknown	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.8
Median age at doctorate (years)	31.6	32.5	36.7	30.2	29.9	29.1	29.0	33.7	30.7
Median time lapse from bachelor's degree to doctorate (years)	8.6	9.7	12.6	7.5	7.3	6.9	6.7	10.6	7.8
Percent with bachelor's degree in same field as doctorate	56.2	63.8	40.9	80.5	41.8	78.0	78.5	37.1	58.8
Postdoctoral activities:									
Postdoctoral study (percents):									
Fellowship	8.1	1.8	.6	4.6	26.4	4.0	19.8	.7	5.3
Research associateship	6.2	.6	.7	9.3	13.2	4.7	25.0	.6	2.1
Traineeship	.6	.1	.5	.9	1.2	.2	.5	.2	.9
Other	1.6	1.8	.8	.6	4.1	1.5	1.0	.2	1.7
Postdoctoral employment (percents):									
Educational institution	51.6	71.6	72.1	25.0	28.2	64.8	16.3	69.3	54.0
Industry, business	8.7	2.6	2.1	37.7	6.9	9.2	19.4	5.2	5.3
Government	8.7	2.8	9.3	11.6	8.7	6.9	7.7	6.2	12.5
Nonprofit organization	3.9	2.9	4.3	1.8	2.0	.7	.8	9.4	7.2
Other and unknown	3.6	5.7	3.3	2.8	2.8	2.2	2.5	2.6	4.3
Postdoctoral status unknown	7.0	10.1	6.4	5.8	6.6	5.9	6.9	5.5	6.6
Primary postdoctoral work activity (percents):									
Research and development	20.8	3.5	5.8	58.7	41.4	31.7	59.3	7.6	18.2
Teaching	47.1	79.0	39.7	20.9	35.7	57.8	25.9	66.0	50.4
Administration	12.9	4.7	33.6	3.0	5.3	1.5	1.7	8.1	5.0
Professional services	9.3	3.0	9.4	6.3	6.6	1.8	4.0	8.5	18.2
Other	2.1	2.5	1.4	3.4	2.8	1.3	3.1	1.9	1.8
Unknown	7.9	7.3	10.1	7.8	8.1	5.8	6.0	7.9	6.4

[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees, such as M.D., D.D.S. and D.V.M.

[2] Includes 49 degrees in other or unspecified fields not shown separately.

[3] Mathematics is included under physical sciences.

NOTE.–The above classification of degrees by field differs somewhat from that in most publications of the National Center for Education Statistics. The major differences are that history is included under arts and humanities rather than social sciences, and psychology is included under social sciences. The number of degrees also differs slightly from that reported in the NCES survey of earned degrees conferred. Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. National Academy of Sciences, National Research Council, *Summary Report–1976, Doctorate Recipients from United States Universities.*

Table 122.--Doctor's degrees[1] conferred by 60 large institutions of higher education: 1966-67 to 1975-76

Institution	Rank order[2]	Total, 1966-67 to 1975-76	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University of Wisconsin	1	8,072	627	720	749	900	915	796	836	848	853	828
University of California at Berkeley	2	7,925	722	675	803	823	759	848	891	825	785	794
University of Illinois	3	7,756	589	660	721	809	870	874	890	806	789	748
Columbia University (N.Y.)	4	7,658	750	796	823	815	705	841	786	793	652	697
University of Michigan	5	6,847	475	548	627	686	809	798	751	743	722	688
Ohio State University	6	6,152	425	457	542	622	676	750	715	653	634	678
Harvard University (Mass.)[3]	7	5,968	516	568	554	588	612	629	746	578	557	620
Michigan State University	8	5,842	423	461	530	675	731	633	686	565	603	535
Indiana University	9	5,548	384	448	547	561	623	608	597	609	590	581
New York University	10	5,410	438	439	507	519	574	608	725	569	492	539
University of Minnesota	11	5,301	408	489	484	546	613	599	557	572	539	494
Stanford University (Calif.)	12	5,271	498	491	527	505	582	557	566	522	524	499
University of California at Los Angeles	13	5,197	396	442	481	615	570	568	597	532	487	509
University of Texas	14	4,729	359	381	448	418	468	523	514	522	561	535
Cornell University (N.Y.)	15	4,667	358	405	431	494	521	476	531	498	466	487
Purdue University (Ind.)	16	4,597	361	403	484	576	498	493	441	454	467	420
University of Southern California	17	4,271	261	341	322	393	453	475	600	497	448	481
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	18	4,143	386	351	414	439	400	418	396	480	469	390
University of Chicago (Ill.)	19	4,027	293	328	384	361	434	448	468	466	440	405
Pennsylvania State University	20	3,876	258	276	344	379	436	521	424	376	404	458
University of Pennsylvania	21	3,701	262	285	368	373	378	441	402	412	358	422
University of Washington	22	3,620	266	290	332	342	432	379	446	382	386	365
Northwestern University (Ill.)	23	3,537	279	298	320	360	404	370	392	388	393	333
University of Missouri[4]	24	3,378	219	217	267	362	361	405	406	405	364	372
Yale University (Conn.)	25	3,343	285	278	316	348	345	348	352	356	369	346
University of Maryland	26	3,328	205	241	295	350	339	402	364	343	400	389
University of Iowa	27	3,215	282	278	292	319	389	343	347	311	330	324
University of Pittsburgh (Pa.)	28	3,179	161	185	181	315	326	374	419	410	422	386
Florida State University	29	2,966	182	207	233	286	314	364	363	356	361	300
University of Florida	30	2,858	215	244	265	296	303	300	260	273	353	349
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	31	2,720	155	213	238	241	278	315	317	332	332	299
Rutgers, The State University (N.J.)	32	2,700	191	198	229	245	233	305	319	292	353	335
University of Oregon	33	2,666	172	203	246	273	260	343	336	278	295	260
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	34	2,625	248	253	271	296	311	277	287	247	207	228
University of Tennessee	35	2,490	103	175	197	236	286	282	321	332	298	260
University of Colorado	36	2,486	153	193	193	251	252	301	266	299	286	292
University of Kansas	37	2,432	160	186	233	268	260	241	267	288	287	242
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)[6]	38	2,391	177	235	271	295	327	245	238	220	207	176
Princeton University (N.J.)	39	2,385	215	229	212	238	255	262	216	259	252	247
Syracuse University (N.Y.)	40	2,383	152	193	194	290	257	267	295	268	230	237

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 122.--Doctor's degrees[1] conferred by 60 large institutions of higher education: 1966-67 to 1975-76--Continued

Institution	Rank order[2]	Total, 1966-67 to 1975-76	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
University of Georgia	41	2,351	135	118	156	197	256	293	312	299	297	288
University of Massachusetts	42	2,252	[7]70	68	121	153	263	236	344	332	331	334
Boston University (Mass.)	43	2,195	123	158	208	216	214	205	291	226	266	288
University of Oklahoma	44	2,185	176	172	225	245	224	241	240	218	249	195
State University of New York at Buffalo	45	2,182	114	134	218	248	249	217	274	237	238	253
University of Utah	46	2,179	151	142	193	248	238	279	224	252	245	207
John Hopkins University (Md.)	47	2,160	148	219	201	223	212	212	251	236	241	217
Texas A&M University	48	2,126	136	156	177	216	215	240	241	234	268	243
Oklahoma State University	49	2,043	182	168	170	218	218	230	230	214	213	200
Duke University (N.C.)	50	2,024	158	181	164	223	220	237	193	222	217	209
Wayne State University (Mich.)	51	2,013	143	148	188	190	208	229	258	216	220	213
University of Nebraska	52	1,990	171	160	155	213	222	208	228	237	219	177
University of Arizona	53	1,960	154	138	137	214	245	212	209	218	218	215
University of Virginia	54	1,212	119	129	155	176	226	181	209	237	239	241
Louisiana State University	55	1,895	148	161	178	198	221	253	186	221	182	147
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	56	1,856	144	154	184	215	203	188	206	210	189	163
University of California at Davis	57	1,786	110	143	147	154	192	203	208	228	193	208
Catholic University of America (D.C.)	58	1,706	133	143	182	191	210	157	177	174	175	164
North Carolina State University at Raleigh	59	1,696	123	102	143	163	205	189	213	205	178	175
University of Connecticut	60	1,669	119	111	151	149	158	204	176	191	193	217

[1] Includes Ph.D., Ed.D., and comparable degrees at the doctoral level. Excludes first-professional degrees (e.g., M.D., D.D.S., and D.V.M.).
[2] Institutions ranked by total number of doctor's degrees conferred during the 10-year period 1966-67 to 1975-76.
[3] Includes degrees conferred by Radcliffe College.
[4] Includes degrees conferred by University of Kansas City, which became a branch of the University of Missouri in 1966-67.
[5] Estimated by the National Center for Education Statistics.
[6] Includes degrees conferred by Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve University prior to their merger in 1966-67.
[7] Data for 1965-66.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Earned Degrees Conferred.*

Table 123.--Associate degrees and other awards based on occupational curriculums, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1975-76

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of—					
				At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Occupational curriculums, total	313,014	160,166	152,848	243,101	128,906	114,195	69,913	31,260	38,653
Science and engineering-related curriculums	174,842	90,591	84,251	127,579	65,742	61,837	47,263	24,849	22,414
Mechanical and engineering technologies	63,320	61,140	2,180	45,169	43,467	1,702	18,151	17,673	478
Mechanical engineering, general	3,848	3,681	167	3,506	3,354	152	342	327	15
Aeronautical and aviation	2,377	2,266	111	1,983	1,880	103	394	386	8
Engineering graphics	3,443	3,100	343	2,587	2,340	247	856	760	96
Architectural drafting	2,776	2,518	258	2,445	2,232	213	331	286	45
Chemical	645	482	163	632	469	163	13	13	---
Automotive	8,839	8,766	73	4,714	4,677	37	[illegible]5	4,089	36
Diesel	1,527	1,523	4	943	939	4	[illegible]4	584	---
Welding	3,615	3,507	108	1,063	1,051	12	2,552	2,456	96
Civil	2,520	2,444	76	2,331	2,268	63	189	176	13
Electronics and machine	13,252	12,993	259	11,145	10,921	224	2,107	2,072	35
Electromechanical	2,744	2,714	30	2,549	2,522	27	195	192	3
Industrial	2,736	2,645	91	2,051	1,988	63	685	657	28
Textile	442	199	243	329	119	210	113	80	33
Instrumentation	407	394	13	360	353	7	47	41	6
Mechanical	3,743	3,697	46	2,451	2,410	41	1,292	1,287	5
Nuclear	169	150	19	169	150	19	---	---	---
Construction and building	9,123	9,018	105	5,285	5,211	74	3,838	3,807	31
All other mechanical engineering technologies	1,114	1,043	71	626	583	43	488	460	28
Natural-science technologies	19,526	13,120	6,406	13,316	9,134	4,182	6,210	3,986	2,224
Natural science, general	1,509	1,197	312	1,004	698	306	505	499	6
Agriculture	8,846	6,575	2,271	5,238	3,898	1,340	3,608	2,677	931
Forestry and wildlife	2,342	2,110	232	2,133	1,919	214	209	191	18
Food services	2,727	1,766	961	2,138	1,433	705	589	333	256
Home economics	2,474	155	2,319	1,406	70	1,336	1,068	85	983
Marine and oceanographic	430	389	41	413	372	41	17	17	---
Laboratory, general	267	114	153	246	111	135	21	3	18
Sanitation and public health inspection	602	522	80	460	390	70	142	132	10
All other natural science technologies	329	292	37	278	243	35	51	49	2
Health services and paramedical technologies	83,544	11,[illegible]	72,189	61,918	8,681	53,237	21,626	2,674	18,952
Health services assistant, general	4,003	1,799	2,204	2,367	1,062	1,305	1,636	737	899
Dental assistant	3,968	65	3,903	1,425	35	1,390	2,543	30	2,513
Dental hygiene	3,551	45	3,506	3,538	45	3,493	13	---	13
Dental laboratory	644	437	207	622	431	191	22	6	16
Medical or biological laboratory assistant	3,720	762	2,958	3,313	658	2,655	407	104	303
Animal laboratory assistant	773	127	646	728	125	603	45	2	43
Radiologic	3,410	1,143	2,267	3,323	1,111	2,212	87	32	55
Nursing, R.N.	34,291	2,406	31,885	34,187	2,404	31,783	104	2	102
Nursing, practical	14,659	518	14,141	2,794	153	2,641	11,865	365	11,500
Occupational therapy	743	125	618	560	117	443	183	8	175
Surgical	1,111	164	947	252	70	182	859	94	765
Optical	608	283	325	519	250	269	89	33	56
Medical record	1,129	35	1,094	919	34	885	210	1	209
Medical assistant and medical office assistant	3,583	302	3,281	2,046	204	1,842	1,537	98	1,439
Inhalation therapy	[illegible],458	1,112	1,346	2,080	989	1,091	378	123	[illegible]55
Psychiatric	[illegible]079	528	1,551	1,730	401	1,329	349	127	222
Electro diagnostic	[illegible]	30	54	66	26	40	18	4	14
Institutional management	125	81	44	81	55	26	44	26	18
Physical therapy	799	103	696	749	84	665	50	19	31

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 123.--Associate degrees and other awards based on occupational curriculums, by length and type of curriculum and by sex of recipient: United States and outlying areas, 1975-76—Continued

Curriculum	All awards			Awards based on organized occupational curriculums of— At least 2 years but less than 4 years			At least 1 year but less than 2 years		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All other health services and paramedical technologies	1,806	1,290	516	619	427	192	1,187	863	324
Data processing technologies	8,452	4,976	3,476	7,176	4,460	2,716	1,276	516	760
Data processing, general	4,475	2,685	1,790	3,989	2,450	1,539	486	235	251
Key punch operator and other input preparation	411	25	386	202	6	196	209	19	190
Computer programer	2,720	1,761	959	2,547	1,656	891	173	105	68
Computer operator and peripheral equipment operator	624	299	325	229	155	74	395	144	251
Data processing equipment maintenance	189	186	3	188	185	3	1	1	---
All other data processing technologies	33	20	13	21	8	13	12	12	---
Non-science- and non-engineering-related curriculums	138,172	69,575	68,597	115,522	63,164	52,358	22,650	6,411	16,239
Business and commerce technologies	96,812	43,525	53,287	79,179	39,924	39,255	17,633	3,601	14,032
Business and commerce, general	18,759	13,116	5,643	17,392	12,425	4,967	1,367	691	676
Accounting	10,638	5,405	5,233	9,374	5,073	4,301	1,264	332	932
Banking and finance	1,276	852	424	890	632	258	386	220	166
Marketing, distribution, purchasing, business, and industrial management	22,071	15,978	6,093	19,926	14,656	5,270	2,145	1,322	823
Secretarial	29,039	330	28,709	19,704	269	19,435	9,335	61	9,274
Personal service	2,564	295	2,269	632	72	560	1,932	223	1,709
Photography	904	732	172	810	663	147	94	69	25
Communications and broadcasting	1,949	1,407	542	1,850	1,344	506	99	63	36
Printing and lithography	796	644	152	587	495	92	209	149	60
Hotel and restaurant management	1,954	1,472	482	1,865	1,412	453	89	60	29
Transportation and public utility	818	663	155	627	517	110	191	146	45
Applied arts, graphic arts, and fine arts	5,138	2,141	2,997	4,814	2,027	2,787	324	114	210
All other business and commerce technologies	906	490	416	708	339	369	198	151	47
Public service related technologies	41,369	26,059	15,310	36,343	23,240	13,103	5,017	2,810	2,207
Public service related, general	2,228	715	1,513	2,003	678	1,325	225	37	188
Bible study or religion related	1,107	569	538	1,011	544	467	96	25	71
Education	7,038	814	6,224	5,840	725	5,115	1,198	89	1,109
Library assistant	735	97	638	594	87	507	141	10	131
Police, law enforcement, corrections	20,294	17,428	2,866	18,698	16,069	2,629	1,596	1,359	237
Recreation and social work related	3,335	1,177	2,158	3,009	1,057	1,952	326	120	206
Fire control	3,986	3,921	65	3,234	3,176	58	752	745	7
Public administration and management	1,161	931	230	741	600	141	420	331	89
Other	1,476	398	1,078	1,213	304	909	263	94	169

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate, 1975-76* (in process).

Table 124.—Associate degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States, 1970-71 to 1975-76

Type of curriculum	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All curriculums, total	252,610	292,119	317,008	343,924	360,171	391,454
Arts and science or general programs	144,883	158,283	161,051	164,659	168,567	175,185
Occupational curriculums	107,727	133,836	155,957	179,265	193,604	216,269
At the technical or semiprofessional level	107,428	133,731	155,123	179,265	193,604	216,269
Science or engineering related	57,913	71,226	83,057	94,211	102,677	110,154
Data processing	6,611	7,386	6,952	6,425	6,127	6,532
Health services	21,269	28,775	38,909	46,420	52,566	55,777
Mechanical	24,258	27,551	28,555	30,865	32,198	35,640
Natural science	5,775	7,514	8,641	10,601	11,746	12,205
Non-science and non-engineering related	49,515	62,505	72,066	85,054	90,927	106,115
Business and commerce	39,323	46,185	50,252	58,824	62,492	73,059
Public service	10,192	16,320	21,814	26,230	28,435	33,056
Below the technical or semiprofessional level	299	105	834	---	---	---

NOTE.—Data include only degrees of at least 2 years but less than 4 years of work beyond high school.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Associate Degrees and Other Formal Awards Below the Baccalaureate.*

Table 125.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by source of revenue: United States, 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Source	Current-fund revenue, by control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund revenue	$39,703,166	100.0	$26,834,898	100.0	$12,868,268	100.0
Tuition and fees from students	8,171,942	20.6	3,477,566	13.0	4,694,376	36.5
Federal Government	6,477,179	16.3	4,001,120	14.9	2,476,058	19.2
Unrestricted appropriations	906,477	2.3	781,878	2.9	124,599	1.0
Unrestricted grants and contracts	622,677	1.6	323,023	1.2	299,653	2.3
Restricted grants and contracts	3,884,694	9.8	2,498,271	9.3	1,386,423	10.8
Independent operations (FFRDC)[1]	1,063,331	2.7	397,948	1.5	665,383	5.2
State governments	12,260,886	30.9	11,963,337	44.6	297,548	2.3
Unrestricted appropriations	11,740,999	29.6	11,570,063	43.1	170,935	1.3
Unrestricted grants and contracts	57,366	0.1	34,913	0.1	22,453	0.2
Restricted grants and contracts	462,521	1.2	358,361	1.3	104,160	0.8
Local governments	1,016,975	4.1	1,499,527	5.6	117,448	0.9
Unrestricted appropriations	1,419,543	3.6	1,415,592	5.3	3,951	([2])
Unrestricted grants and contracts	18,147	([2])	7,258	([2])	10,889	0.1
Restricted grants and contracts	179,285	0.5	76,677	0.3	102,608	0.8
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	1,917,036	4.8	616,409	2.3	1,300,627	10.1
Unrestricted	796,369	2.0	59,050	0.2	737,319	5.7
Restricted	1,120,667	2.8	557,359	2.1	563,308	4.4
Endowment income	687,470	1.7	96,997	0.4	590,473	4.6
Unrestricted	367,940	0.9	44,590	0.2	323,351	2.5
Restricted	319,530	0.8	52,408	0.2	267,122	2.1
Sales and services	7,687,383	19.4	4,686,171	17.5	3,001,211	23.3
Educational activities	645,420	1.6	423,259	1.6	222,161	1.7
Auxiliary enterprises	4,547,622	11.5	2,889,513	10.8	1,658,109	12.9
Hospitals	2,494,341	6.3	1,373,399	5.1	1,120,941	8.7
Other sources	884,298	2.2	493,770	1.8	390,528	3.0

[1] Generally includes only those revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76.*

Table 126.—Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education from State and local governments related to total current-fund revenue, by control of institution and by State: 1975-76

State	Publicly controlled institutions[1]		Privately controlled institutions	
	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue	Amount (in thousands of dollars)	Percent of total current-fund revenue
1	2	3	4	5
United States	$13,462,864	50.9	$414,996	3.2
Alabama	232,819	43.8	3,478	4.6
Alaska	73,356	81.5	122	2.8
Arizona	201,728	53.4	---	---
Arkansas	98,870	47.6	---	---
California	2,210,696	57.9	4,728	0.4
Colorado	177,964	37.4	304	0.4
Connecticut	127,197	55.9	6,897	2.1
Delaware	39,868	36.8	22	0.3
District of Columbia	36,182	76.8	351	0.1
Florida	424,864	55.9	9,826	3.9
Georgia	234,528	52.5	1,340	0.6
Hawaii	81,880	54.1	4	0.1
Idaho	65,500	62.1	---	---
Illinois	670,158	57.6	21,773	2.1
Indiana	277,925	40.7	5,396	2.5
Iowa	199,875	43.6	2,009	1.3
Kansas	170,470	48.7	1	(2)
Kentucky	200,601	48.5	221	0.3
Louisiana	193,021	55.6	[3] 24,545	(3)
Maine	44,763	41.7	305	0.6
Maryland	237,738	46.6	6,896	2.2
Massachusetts	211,907	61.1	6,101	0.5
Michigan	598,591	44.0	5,772	2.7
Minnesota	237,693	39.8	4,459	2.8
Mississippi	147,118	45.2	168	0.5
Missouri	228,879	51.2	1,466	0.4
Montana	43,529	47.1	---	---
Nebraska	114,930	50.1	10	(2)
Nevada	38,674	60.6	---	---
New Hampshire	26,965	31.6	160	0.2
New Jersey	308,797	55.0	13,772	4.4
New Mexico	70,605	42.8	44	0.5
New York	1,306,433	66.5	185,525	8.4
North Carolina	339,808	51.2	10,358	2.9
North Dakota	47,986	41.6	20	0.3
Ohio	443,159	39.5	7,963	1.9
Oklahoma	130,565	41.2	241	0.4
Oregon	190,261	47.6	2,695	4.2
Pennsylvania	468,513	43.2	57,563	5.3
Rhode Island	50,444	50.2	912	0.8
South Carolina	187,618	54.7	705	0.8
South Dakota	33,182	40.0	392	1.5
Tennessee	189,390	46.0	2,309	0.8
Texas	834,359	51.8	14,843	4.1
Utah	95,565	39.0	5	(2)
Vermont	18,682	24.0	68	0.1
Virginia	252,550	39.8	1,550	1.1
Washington	305,913	50.6	191	0.2
West Virginia	86,266	55.4	1,308	3.6
Wisconsin	416,666	51.2	8,182	5.6
Wyoming	38,812	51.7	---	---

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.
[3] Data include an undetermined amount of revenue from Federal sources and from private gifts, grants, and contracts.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76.*

Table 127.--Current-fund revenue of institutions of higher education, by control of institution and by State: 1974-75 and 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1974-75			1975-76			Percent change, 1974-75 to 1975-76		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$35,686,902	$24,004,864	$11,682,039	$39,703,166	$26,834,898	$12,868,268	11	12	10
Alabama	507,170	442,015	65,155	606,626	531,124	75,501	20	17	16
Alaska	72,183	67,714	4,469	94,382	90,060	4,323	31	26	–3
Arizona	365,330	353,049	12,281	388,942	377,922	11,020	6	14	–10
Arkansas	214,298	182,032	32,266	242,464	207,577	34,887	13	15	8
California	4,561,070	3,413,325	1,147,745	5,089,328	3,816,879	1,272,450	12	16	11
Colorado	494,262	430,841	63,421	543,470	475,752	67,718	10	14	7
Connecticut	512,423	213,650	298,772	556,240	227,666	328,574	9	12	10
Delaware	100,606	92,865	7,742	116,957	108,212	8,745	16	17	13
District of Columbia	469,3[illegible]	44,894	424,503	526,048	47,105	478,943	12	1	13
Florida	943,[illegible]	716,440	227,400	1,013,534	760,280	253,254	7	12	11
Georgia	613,003	413,777	199,226	666,552	446,753	219,799	9	8	10
Hawaii	141,063	136,457	4,606	156,537	151,399	5,137	11	11	12
Idaho	106,706	90,346	16,439	125,967	105,494	20,473	18	17	25
Illinois	1,994,92[illegible]	1,064,843	930,078	2,215,855	1,163,643	1,052,212	11	9	13
Indiana	[illegible]	645,809	202,056	902,306	683,563	218,742	6	6	8
Iowa	5[illegible],238	409,377	135,861	607,505	458,590	148,916	11	12	10
Kansas	356,017	313,371	42,646	398,633	350,121	48,511	12	12	14
Kentucky	432,405	366,020	66,386	480,081	413,404	66,677	11	13	(1)
Louisiana	430,574	339,238	91,336	447,979	347,050	100,928	4	2	11
Maine	138,544	93,460	45,083	155,875	107,346	48,529	13	15	8
Maryland	727,798	444,926	282,872	817,519	510,426	307,093	12	15	9
Massachusetts	1,482,738	341,790	1,140,948	1,575,117	346,553	1,228,564	6	1	8
Michigan	1,423,342	1,240,622	182,721	1,573,096	1,361,342	211,754	11	10	16
Minnesota	778,546	528,074	250,472	755,327	597,005	158,322	–3	13	–37
Mississippi	310,577	279,372	31,205	358,967	325,139	33,828	16	16	8
Missouri	730,128	421,311	308,817	794,480	446,891	347,589	9	6	13
Montana	91,523	84,110	7,413	100,881	92,446	8,435	10	10	14
Nebraska	250,375	195,461	54,914	290,646	229,563	61,083	16	17	11
Nevada	51,642	51,428	214	64,111	63,818	293	24	24	37
New Hampshire	160,283	76,576	83,708	178,412	85,305	93,105	11	11	11
New Jersey	779,210	504,493	274,717	873,863	561,013	312,850	12	8	14
New Mexico	151,305	144,053	7,252	174,295	164,810	9,486	15	–5	31
New York	3,740,585	1,752,173	1,988,412	4,175,691	1,965,730	2,209,961	12	18	11
North Carolina	983,861	650,621	333,240	1,017,726	662,372	355,354	3	21	7
North Dakota	99,897	92,824	7,073	122,762	115,425	7,336	23	9	4
Ohio	1,396,928	1,009,441	387,487	1,537,952	1,120,860	417,092	10	12	8
Oklahoma	334,048	277,533	56,515	381,669	316,801	64,868	14	14	15
Oregon	393,063	337,669	55,394	463,994	400,027	63,966	18	8	15
Pennsylvania	1,881,907	970,529	911,378	2,164,640	1,083,748	1,080,892	15	12	19
Rhode Island	195,779	90,414	105,365	215,773	100,504	115,269	10	11	9
South Carolina	394,044	317,651	76,392	426,968	342,952	84,016	8	8	10
South Dakota	109,794	87,694	22,099	109,708	83,027	26,681	–(1)	–5	21
Tennessee	626,391	367,747	258,643	695,740	412,047	283,694	11	12	10
Texas	1,636,652	1,297,669	338,983	1,977,678	1,611,420	366,257	21	24	8
Utah	300,845	210,779	90,066	339,060	244,885	94,175	13	16	5
Vermont	120,001	69,194	50,807	132,584	77,743	54,842	10	12	8
Virginia	666,715	547,234	119,480	772,131	633,830	138,301	16	16	16
Washington	621,334	544,965	76,368	698,787	604,044	84,743	11	11	11
West Virginia	167,907	137,390	30,517	192,299	155,660	36,638	15	13	20
Wisconsin	846,901	715,803	131,098	959,682	813,242	146,440	13	14	12
Wyoming	62,537	62,537	–	75,128	75,128	---	20	20	---
U.S. Service Schools	323,256	323,256	–	361,199	361,199	---	12	9	---
Outlying areas	247,743	196,419	51,324	255,592	187,948	67,644	3	–4	32
American Samoa	1,159	1,159	–	1,001	1,001	---	14	14	---
Canal Zone	1,087	1,087	–	1,332	1,332	---	23	23	---
Guam	11,808	11,808	–	10,340	10,340	---	12	12	---
Puerto Rico	226,022	174,698	51,324	235,173	167,530	67,644	4	–4	32
Virgin Islands	6,960	6,960	–	7,193	7,193	---	3	3	---
Trust Territories	707	707	–	552	552	---	22	22	---

[1] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 128.–Income of institutions of higher education; United States; 1919-20 to 1975-76
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Current-fund income	$199,922	$554,511	$715,211	$2,374,645	$5,785,537	$21,515,242	$26,234,259	$31,712,452	$35,686,902	$39,703,166
Educational and general	172,929	483,065	571,288	1,833,845	4,688,352	16,486,177	20,200,269	24,627,848	....	....
Student tuition and fees[1]	42,255	144,126	200,897	394,610	1,157,482	4,419,845	5,594,095	6,500,101	7,232,908	8,171,942
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees[1]	....	....	....	307,325	3,422	....	....	....	....	....
Research[2]	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	827,263					
Other purposes	12,783	20,658	38,860	216,994	206,305	2,682,384	3,098,891	3,519,541	4,990,969	5,413,848
State governments[4]	[5]61,690	[5]150,847	151,222	491,636	1,374,476	5,787,910	7,120,982	9,182,189	10,857,376	12,260,886
Local governments	(5)	(5)	24,392	61,700	151,718	774,803	991,034	1,263,145	1,424,392	1,616,975
Endowment earnings	26,482	68,605	71,304	96,341	206,619	447,275	480,806	576,915	717,915	687,470
Private gifts and grants[6]	7,584	26,172	40,453	118,627	382,569	1,001,454	1,208,070	1,430,982	1,744,967	1,917,036
Related activities	(3)	(3)	32,777	111,987	244,872	484,977	590,448	611,678	(3)	(3)
Sales and services of educational departments	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	45,423	127,300	148,711	222,382	554,882	645,420
Other educational and general	22,135	72,657	11,383	34,625	88,207	759,730	967,231	1,320,912	....	....
Auxiliary enterprises	26,993	60,419	143,923	511,265	1,004,283	2,900,390	3,308,957	3,734,229	4,080,202	4,547,622
Student-aid income[7]	(3)	(3)	(3)	16,288	92,902	658,016	764,590	882,585	(3)	(3)
Other current income	....	11,027	....	13,247	....	[8]1,470,660	[8]1,960,442	[8]2,467,795	[8]4,083,291	[8]4,441,970
Plant-fund receipts	19,194	82,078	66,209	528,747	1,308,506	(9)	(9)	(9)	6,336,276	7,286,363
Federal Government	....	....	22,987	12,358	57,599	....	....	....		
State governments	11,294	30,621	18,404	283,920	319,513	....	....	....		
Local governments			2,154	19,373	36,304	....	....	....	5,399,133	6,400,819
Private gifts and grants	7,900	51,457	22,663	72,620	196,408	....	....	....		
Loans—noninstitutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	361,112	....	....	....		
Loans—institutional sources	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	31,873	....	....	....		
Transfers from other funds	(3)	(3)	(3)	60,582	228,576				937,143	885,544
Miscellaneous receipts	(3)	(3)	(3)	79,894	77,122	....	....	....	....	....
Other fund receipts	(9)	(9)	44,518	[10]116,932	498,950	(9)	(9)	(9)	1,073,160	1,312,947
Private gifts and grants	50,907	63,512	36,376	66,850	209,146	....	....	....	(9)	(9)
Other sources	(9)	(9)	8,142	50,082	289,804	....	....	....	(9)	(9)
Net increase in principal of funds	(9)	(9)	(9)	(9)	419,310	367,978	729,641	338,233	485,825	958,887
Endowment funds[11]	....	....	....	....	375,178	367,978	729,641	338,233	229,125	648,887
Annuity funds	....	....	....	....	11,854	(9)	(9)	(9)	25,527	52,963
Student loan funds	....	....	....	....	32,279	(9)	(9)	(9)	231,173	257,037

[1] Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.
[2] Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under Federal Government "other purposes," not under "research."
[3] Data not separately collected.
[4] Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts, through 1959-60.
[5] Income from State and local governments tabulated under "State governments."
[6] Beginning in 1967-68, the private grants represent nongovernmental revenue for sponsored research and other sponsored programs.
[7] Specifically designated or earmarked funds.
[8] Major public service programs previously reported in Federal Government research, in related activities, and in other items of education and general revenue. Beginning in 1974-75 also includes a portion of previously reported related activities, and also independent operations (FFRDC).
[9] Data not collected.
[10] Does not include interfund transfers.
[11] Includes funds functioning as endowment; increase calculated on book value.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959-60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia; data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 129. Current-fund revenue from the Federal Government to the 100 institutions of higher education receiving the largest amounts: United States, 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

Institution	Rank order	Current-fund revenue from the Federal Government[1]
1	2	3
All institutions of higher education		$6,477,179
100 Institutions of higher education receiving the largest amounts		4,396,527
California Institute of Technology	1	280,505
University of California, Los Angeles	2	226,219
University of Chicago, (Ill.)	3	204,593
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4	168,932
Johns Hopkins University (Md.)	5	167,249
Stanford University (Calif.)	6	96,776
U.S. Air Force Academy (Colo.)	7	93,819
University of Wisconsin, Madison	8	91,274
University of California, Medical Center, San Francisco	9	89,606
University of Washington	10	88,101
U.S. Military Academy (N.Y.)	11	86,043
U.S. Naval Academy (Md.)	12	83,113
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	13	74,574
University of California, Davis	14	74,497
Howard University (D.C.)	15	73,709
University of California, San Diego	16	72,200
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-St. Paul	17	71,234
Columbia University, Main Division (N.Y.)	18	67,208
Harvard University (Mass.)	19	66,584
University of California, Berkeley	20	61,182
University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill	21	59,805
University of Pennsylvania	22	59,540
University of Illinois, Urbana	23	57,354
Yale University (Conn.)	24	54,860
Princeton University (N.J.)	25	51,642
University of Southern California	26	49,481
University of California, Santa Barbara	27	49,256
New York University	28	46,267
University of Rochester (N.Y.)	29	46,244
Ohio State University, Main Campus	30	44,809
Pennsylvania State University, Main Campus	31	43,652
Washington University (Mo.)	32	41,882
University of California, Irvine	33	41,436
Yeshiva University (N.Y.)	34	40,728
Michigan State University	35	38,634
Duke University (N.C.)	36	36,855
University of Utah	37	36,558
Purdue University, Main Campus (Ind.)	38	35,450
University of Florida	39	34,908
University of Miami (Fla.)	40	33,466
University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus (Pa.)	41	32,603
University of Iowa	42	32,464
Texas A & M University, Main Campus	43	31,949
University of Texas, Austin	44	31,370
University of Alabama, Birmingham	45	30,884
Cornell University, Endowed Colleges	46	30,755
University of Hawaii, Manoa	47	29,282
University of California, Santa Cruz	48	29,211
Iowa State University of Science and Technology	49	28,294
University of Kentucky, Main Campus	50	28,172
Northwestern University (Ill.)	51	27,569
Case Western Reserve University (Ohio)	52	27,543
University of Arizona	53	26,029
Boston University (Mass.)	54	25,625
Colorado State University	55	24,985
Baylor College of Medicine (Tex.)	56	24,412
University of Tennessee, Knoxville	57	24,293
Oregon State University	58	23,500
University of Maryland, College Park	59	23,169
University of Missouri-Columbia	60	23,165
George Washington University (D.C.)	61	22,359
University of Georgia	62	22,255
University of Virginia, Main Campus	63	22,031
University of Maryland, Baltimore Professional Schools	64	21,879
Vanderbilt University (Tenn.)	65	21,876
U.S. Naval Postgraduate School (Calif.)	66	21,038
North Carolina State University, Raleigh	67	20,739
University of Colorado, Boulder	68	19,397
Georgetown University (D.C.)	69	18,931
City University of New York, Mount Sinai School of Medicine	70	18,879
University of Colorado Medical Center	71	18,844
Temple University (Pa.)	72	18,739
Cornell University Statutory Colleges (N.Y.)	73	18,559
U.S. Coast Guard Academy (Conn.)	74	18,511
University of Cincinnati, Main Campus (Ohio)	75	18,501
Emory University (Ga.)	76	18,415
University of Texas Health Science Center at Dallas	77	18,281
University of Indiana, Bloomington	78	18,091
Florida State University	79	18,035
Washington State University	80	17,925
University of Illinois Medical Center	81	17,777
Air Force Institute of Technology (Ohio)	82	17,731
University of Massachusetts, Amherst Campus	83	17,143
Gallaudet College (D.C.)	84	17,104
Auburn University, Main Campus (Ala.)	85	16,570
Indiana University-Purdue University at Indianapolis	86	16,158
Virginia Polytechnic Institute and State University	87	15,809
Mississippi State University	88	15,557
Rutgers University, New Brunswick (N.J.)	89	15,400
University of Vermont and State Agricultural College	90	15,347
University of Oregon, Main Campus	91	15,139
Virginia Commonwealth University	92	14,883
University of New Mexico, Main Campus	93	14,771
University of Houston, Main Campus (Texas)	94	14,603
University of Rhode Island	95	14,258
University of Tennessee, Center of Health Science	96	14,146
University of Minnesota, Mayo Graduate School of Medicine	97	13,977
State University of New York at Buffalo, Main Campus	98	13,789
Wayne State University (Mich.)	99	13,775
Cornell University Medical Center	100	13,746

[1] Includes appropriations, unrestricted and restricted contracts and grants, and revenue for independent operations. Independent operations generally include only the revenues associated with major federally funded research and development centers.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76.*

Table 130. Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by control of institution. United States, 1959-60 to 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Control of institution and purpose of private gift and grant	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION									
Educational and general funds[1]	$382,569	$550,684	$640,744	$848,450	$1,001,455	$1,208,070	$1,430,982	$1,744,967	$1,91[illegible],036
As percent of total educational and general revenues	8.2	7.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	6.3	6.3
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	87,274	123,784	152,805	213,754	255,878	273,919	312,637		
Student-aid funds	45,475	55,121	86,476	103,012	127,984	148,012	152,722		
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	48.9	44.0	27.9	20.7	19.4	19.4	17.3		
Plant funds	196,408	314,556	365,910	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
As a percent of total plant-fund income[4]	28.6	24.2	19.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Real property, appraised value	24,187	42,397	72,921	69,132	(5)	(5)	(5)		
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.8	1.7	2.3	1.7	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Endowment funds	187,527	269,463	282,173	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	81.9	89.3	79.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Annuity and living trust funds	16,000	30,294	34,493	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Student loan funds	5,619	8,835	10,406	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Educational and general funds[1]	85,232	113,632	155,378	215,592	262,485	322,604	430,706	556,665	616,409
As percent of total educational and general revenue	3.2	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.9
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	37,727	60,842	81,491	111,088	126,028	135,991	168,246		
Student-aid funds	17,245	23,492	30,762	40,197	53,261	69,936	71,933		
As a percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	42.5	37.4	22.4	15.5	15.3	16.8			
Plant funds	19,800	30,807	44,518	(5)	(5)	(5)	14.6		
As a percent of total plant-fund income[4]	4.2	3.3	3.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Real property, appraised value	9,831	15,942	28,847	34,718	(5)	(5)	(5)		
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	1.3	1.1	1.5	1.3	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Endowment funds	17,173	34,773	48,724	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	75.2	103.9	130.8	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Annuity and living trust funds	57	450	2,559	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Student loan funds	1,570	4,184	2,993	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
GIFTS AND GRANTS TO PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Educational and general funds[1]	297,337	437,052	485,365	632,857	738,970	885,466	1,000,276	1,188,302	1,300,627
As percent of total educational and general revenue	14.7	12.7	11.3	12.2	13.3	13.4	13.2	14.0	14.0
Research, included in educational and general funds[2]	49,546	62,943	71,313	102,666	129,850	137,928	144,391		
Student-aid funds	28,230	41,629	55,714	62,815	74,723	78,076	80,789		
As percent of total student-aid revenue[3]	54.0	48.8	32.3	26.3	24.2	22.4	20.8		
Plant funds	176,508	283,748	321,392	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
As percent of total plant-fund income[4]	82.1	78.0	58.3	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Real property, appraised value	14,355	26,455	44,074	34,414	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)
As percent of gross additions to plant assets	2.6	2.8	3.9	2.5	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Endowment funds	170,354	234,690	233,450	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
As percent of total endowment income applied to educational and general revenue and to student-aid revenue	82.6	87.5	73.7	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Annuity and living trust funds	15,943	29,844	31,934	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		
Student loan funds	4,049	4,651	7,413	(5)	(5)	(5)	(5)		

[1] Data for 1967-68 to 1973-74 include separately reported revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research and other sponsored programs. Data for 1974-75 were reported as private gifts, grants, and contracts directly related to instruction, research, or public service. Percentage is based on total educational and general expenditures since educational and general revenue was not so reported.

[2] Data for 1967-68 to 1973-74 were reported as revenue from nongovernmental sources for sponsored research.

[3] Excludes revenue for student work assignments and student loans.

[4] Excludes transfers and loans.

[5] Data not collected.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

SOURCE OF FUNDS TO EDUCATE COLLEGE STUDENTS

Public and private institutions of higher education differ substantially in the amounts of money they spend to educate their students and in the sources from which they obtain these funds. During the 1973-74 school year, for example, the expenditure per student in public institutions was about three-fourths of that in private colleges and universities. As the chart below indicates, the average student in a private institution paid nearly two thirds of the cost of his education; whereas the average student in a public college or university paid only about one-fifth of the expenses involved in his education.

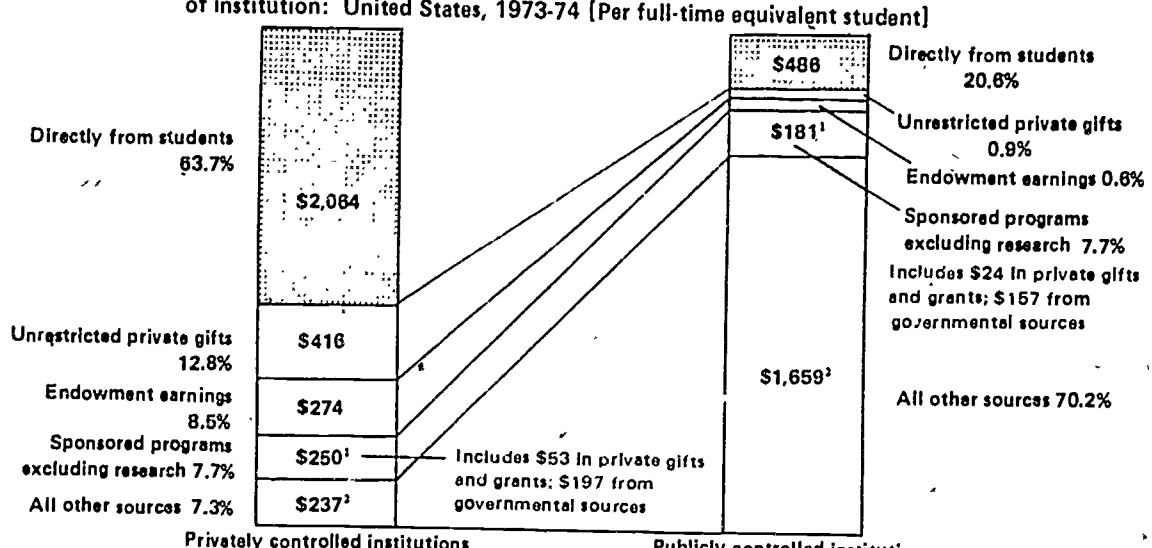
Money spent by institutions of higher education for student education averaged $3,241 per full-time student in private institutions and $2,362 in public institutions during the 1973-74 school year. These figures are derived by dividing the total expenditures for general administration, instruction and departmental research, sponsored programs other than research, libraries, and physical plant maintenance and operation by the full-time-equivalent (on the average, three part-time students equal one full-time student) enrollment of these institutions. This enrollment includes degree-credit and nondegree-credit, resident and nonresident, and undergraduate and graduate students.

While expenditures are not reported by source, reasonable assumptions can be made regarding the origin of funds used to educate students. Funds received directly from students, endowment earnings, and private gifts, though technically allocable for other purposes, are usually used for student education. In addition, receipts for sponsored activities other than research are restricted to expenditures for student education. Receipts from all other sources are simply the amount of unrestricted revenue needed to balance the expenditures for student education and may be assumed to be predominantly from governmental sources.

The chart below shows receipts obtained directly from students. $2,064 in private institutions and $486 in public colleges and universities. These are higher than charges assessed against full-time resident degree-credit students which amount to $1,989 in private and $438 in public institutions. The reason for the difference is that receipts directly from students include additional receipts from graduate students in private colleges and from out-of-district, out-of-State, and graduate students in the case of public institutions.

These data were derived from surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics. In recent years the Center has obtained statistics annually on enrollment and finances of colleges and universities in the United States.

Figure 14.--Cost of student education in institutions of higher education, by source of funds and control of institution: United States, 1973-74 [Per full-time equivalent student]



¹ Training programs, counseling institutes, college work study programs, etc.

² Entirely or predominantly from Federal, State, and local governments.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education; Fall Enrollment in Higher Education*, and unpublished estimates.

Table 131. Estimated tuition and fees and room and board rates in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States, 1967-68, 1972-73, and 1977-78

Year and control of institution	Tuition and required fees				Board rates				Charges for dormitory rooms			
	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions	All institutions	Universities	Other 4-year institutions	2-year institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1967-68:												
Public	$ 283	$ 366	$ 268	$ 144	$468	$496	$437	$402	$313	$337	$292	$243
Private	1,297	1,534	1,237	892	516	556	501	504	392	455	366	366
1972-73:												
Public	407	566	455	233	575	602	550	566	476	500	455	398
Private	1,898	2,226	1,846	1,221	616	664	598	595	524	622	490	457
1977-78:												
Public	575	741	598	407	781	810	746	807	626	659	615	490
Private	2,767	3,403	2,531	1,758	867	948	830	831	729	880	661	681

NOTE – Data are for the entire academic year and are average charges per full time equivalent student. They have not been adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, Fall Enrollment in Higher Education,* and estimates for 1977-78.

Table 132. Basic student charges by institutions of higher education for tuition and fees, room, and board, by control and type of institution, and by residence of student: United States and outlying areas, 1974-75

Type of charge and type of institution	Charges to full-time undergraduate students			Charges to full-time graduate students		
	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	Publicly controlled		Privately controlled
	Resident	Non-resident		Resident	Non-resident	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Tuition and fees, room, and board	$1,634	$2,531	$3,359	$1,777	$2,742	$3,689
Universities	1,797	2,771	3,962	1,890	2,837	4,052
Other 4-year institutions	1,579	2,378	3,227	1,664	2,490	3,205
2-year institutions	1,441	1,927	2,504	....	....	....
Tuition and required fees	490	1,387	2,107	624	1,589	2,378
Universities	597	1,571	2,534	690	1,637	2,624
Other 4-year institutions	473	1,272	2,035	558	1,384	2,013
2-year institutions	376	862	1,341	....	....	....
Room charges	502	502	568	510	510	604
Universities	526	526	676	526	526	676
Other 4-year institutions	494	494	531	494	494	531
2-year institutions	425	425	513	....	....	....
Board charges	642	642	684	643	643	707
Universities	674	674	752	674	674	752
Other 4-year institutions	612	612	661	612	612	661
2-year institutions	640	640	650	....	....	....

NOTE When the charge was zero or nonapplicable, related enrollment data were not used in the computation of the weighted average charge.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Higher Education Basic Student Charges, 1974-75*

Table 133.–Percent of full-time freshmen receiving financial aid, by source of funds and by selected characteristics of students: United States, 1972-73

Selected characteristics of students	Total	Percent receiving financial aid from –			
		Any source	Federal and non-Federal sources	Federal Government only	Non-Federal sources only
1	2	3	4	5	6
All full-time freshmen	100.0	52.6	14.8	17.4	20.4
Socioeconomic status:[1]					
Highest (fourth) quartile	100.0	37.2	8.1	12.8	16.3
Third quartile	100.0	49.6	11.3	16.4	21.9
Second quartile	100.0	58.6	16.6	19.7	22.3
First (lowest) quartile	100.0	68.2	24.9	22.0	21.3
Racial/ethnic group:					
White	100.0	51.0	13.4	16.6	21.0
Black	100.0	68.3	25.2	28.1	15.0
Hispanic	100.0	65.7	27.2	19.5	19.0
Achievement/ability level:					
Highest (fourth) quartile	100.0	62.6	21.7	17.3	23.6
Third quartile	100.0	52.9	16.3	16.2	20.4
Second quartile	100.0	49.2	11.5	16.8	20.9
First (lowest) quartile	100.0	44.4	8.2	18.0	18.2
Type of institution:					
Public 4-year	100.0	51.7	14.6	16.5	20.6
Public 2-year	100.0	44.7	7.9	12.6	24.2
Private 4-year	100.0	63.3	26.6	22.5	14.2
Private 2-year	100.0	53.8	14.6	18.6	20.6
Vocational	100.0	41.1	4.4	11.9	24.8
Other/proprietary	100.0	62.9	15.7	29.1	18.1

[1] Socioeconomic status of students was derived from five components. Father's education, mother's education, parents' income, father's occupation, and household items.

NOTE.–Data are based upon a sample survey of persons who were high school seniors in the spring of 1972.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972, unpublished data.

Table 134.–Expenditures of institutions of higher education: United States, 1929-30 to 1973-74*
[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Current-fund expenditures	$507 142	$674,688	$2 245 661	$5,601,376	$12,509 489	$16 480,786	$21,043,112	$25,559,560	$30,713,581
Educational and general	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	4,513,208	9,951,106	13,190,420	15 788,699	19,200,505	23,257,361
General administration and general expense	42,633	62,827	213,070	583,224	1,251,107	1,738,946	2,627,993	3,344,215	4,200,955
Instruction and departmental research	221,598	280,248	780,994	1,793,320	[1]3,911,377	[1]5,653,473	[1]7,653,097	[1]9,503,250	[1]11,574,145
Extension and public services	24,982	35,325	86,674	205,595	438,385	597,544	521,148	615,997	730,560
Libraries	9,654	19,487	56,147	135,384	346,248	493,266	652,596	764,481	939,023
Plant operation and maintenance	60,919	69,612	225,110	469,943	844,506	1,127,290	1,541,698	1,927,553	2,494,057
Separately organized research	18,117	27,266	225,341	1,022,353	2,448,300	2,698,968	[2]2,144,076	2,265,282	2,480,451
Related activities	([2])	27,225	119,108	294,255	558,170	640,711	648,089	779,728	838,170
Other educational and general	([2])	([2])	([2])	[3]9 134	153,013	240,222	([2])	([2])	([2])
Auxiliary enterprises	([4])	124,184	476,401	916,117	1,887,744	2 302,419	2,769,276	3,178,272	3,613,256
Student-aid expenditures	([4])	([4])	([4])	172,050	425,524	712,425	984,594	1,241,372	1,396,488
Other current expenditures	129,239	28,514	62,816		245,115	275,523	[5]1,500,544	[5]1,939,411	[5]2,446,476
Gross additions to plant value[6]	125 106	83,765	416,831	1,314,717	3,124,631	4,093,957	4,232,526	4,162,626	4,312,142

[1] Includes "other sponsored programs.
[2] Data not collected separately.
[3] Sales and services expenditures
[4] Data not tabulated separately.
[5] "Major public service programs previously reported in separately organized research, extension and public services, and related activities."
[6] Includes expenditures from plant and current funds, gifts and grants of plant assets, and increases in value due to reappraisal and other adjustments.

*Please refer to table 135 for revised format for educational and general items. Includes scholarship and fellowships under educational and general Student aid item previously reported has been dropped.

NOTE.–Beginning in 1959 60, data are for 50 States and the District of Columbia, data for earlier years are for 48 States and the District of Columbia. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 135.–Expenditures of institutions of higher education: United States, 1974-75 and 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1974-75	1975-76	Item	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	1	2	3
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	$35,057,563	$38,903,177	Scholarships and fellowships	1,449,542	1,635,859
Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers[1]	27,547,620	30,598,685	From unrestricted funds	631,801	686,604
Instruction	11,797,823	13,094,943	From restricted funds	817,741	949,255
Research	3,132,132	3,287,364	Educational and general mandatory transfers	532,485	546,498
Public service	1,097,788	1,238,603	Auxiliary enterprises	4,073,590	4,476,841
Academic support	2,255,692	2,472,393	Mandatory transfers	403,935	438,928
Libraries	1,001,868	1,223,723	Hospitals	2,350,753	2,695,635
Student services	1,438,859	1,624,643	Mandatory transfers	8,832	21,475
Institutional support	3,055,532	3,615,423	Independent operations	1,085,590	1,132,016
Operation and maintenance of plant	2,786,768	3,082,959	Mandatory transfers	1,000	2,194
			Gross additions to plant value[2]	4,760,509	4,701,889

[1] Includes expenditures for scholarships and fellowships which had previously been reported separately as a component of student-aid expenditures.

[2] Includes expenditures from plant and current funds, gifts and grants of plant assets, and increases in value due to reappraisal and other adjustments.

NOTE.—A change in the reporting format has made item by item comparison with data for years preceding 1974-75 somewhat unwieldy. (See preceding table.)

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 136.–Current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers of institutions of higher education, by control and by purpose: United States, 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Purpose	Control of institution					
	Public and private		Public		Private	
	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent	Amount	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers	$38,903,177	100.0	$26,183,956	100.0	$12,719,221	100.0
Educational and general expenditures and mandatory transfers	30,598,685	78.7	21,283,002	81.3	9,315,684	73.2
Instruction	13,094,943	33.7	9,515,985	36.3	3,578,958	28.1
Research	3,287,364	8.5	2,154,441	8.2	1,132,922	8.9
Public service	1,238,603	3.2	1,035,712	4.0	202,891	1.6
Academic support	2,472,393	6.4	1,765,096	6.7	707,297	5.6
Libraries	1,223,723	3.1	824,671	3.1	399,052	3.1
Student services	1,624,643	4.2	1,115,107	4.3	509,536	4.0
Institutional support	3,615,423	9.3	2,364,756	9.0	1,250,667	9.8
Operation and maintenance of plant	3,082,959	7.9	2,158,350	8.2	924,609	7.3
Scholarships and fellowships[1]	1,635,859	4.2	798,515	3.0	837,343	6.6
From unrestricted funds	686,604	1.8	276,334	1.1	410,269	3.2
From restricted funds	949,255	2.4	522,181	2.0	427,074	3.4
Educational and general mandatory transfers	546,498	1.4	375,038	1.4	171,460	1.3
Auxiliary enterprises	4,476,841	11.5	2,828,116	10.8	1,648,725	13.0
Mandatory transfers	438,928	1.1	287,682	1.1	151,246	1.2
Hospitals[2]	2,695,635	6.9	1,609,745	6.1	1,085,890	8.5
Mandatory transfers	21,475	0.1	9,761	(4)	11,715	0.1
Independent operations[3]	1,132,016	2.9	463,094	1.8	668,922	5.3
Mandatory transfers	2,194	(4)	315	(4)	1,879	(4)

[1] Data were previously a separate component of current-fund expenditures, not included in educational and general expenditures.

[2] Before 1968-69, included with educational and general.

[3] Before 1968-69, included with educational and general. Primarily federally funded research and development centers.

[4] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76.*

Table 137.–Current-fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by control and by State: 1974-75 and 1975-76

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

State or other area	1974-75			1975-76			Percent change, 1974-75 to 1975-76		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States	$35,057,563	$23,489,981	$11,567,582	$38,903,177	$26,183,956	$12,719,221	11	11	10
Alabama	491,548	423,231	68,318	576,745	501,072	75,673	17	18	11
Alaska	70,577	65,986	4,591	92,325	87,761	4,564	31	33	–1
Arizona	353,640	341,338	12,302	378,277	367,135	11,142	7	8	–9
Arkansas	206,472	175,584	30,888	235,358	202,718	32,640	14	16	6
California	4,393,224	3,259,945	1,133,279	4,970,861	3,710,956	1,259,905	13	14	11
Colorado	482,778	419,550	63,228	540,245	472,147	68,098	12	13	8
Connecticut	505,739	205,649	300,090	541,458	215,132	326,326	7	5	9
Delaware	95,811	87,129	8,682	104,580	95,543	9,037	9	10	4
District of Columbia	460,407	44,125	416,282	519,342	46,202	473,140	13	5	14
Florida	911,486	679,780	231,706	976,515	725,845	250,670	7	7	8
Georgia	606,698	410,458	196,240	657,927	441,397	216,531	8	8	10
Hawaii	140,336	135,403	4,933	150,822	145,344	5,478	7	7	11
Idaho	103,921	87,781	16,140	120,607	100,507	20,100	16	14	25
Illinois	1,989,842	1,062,946	926,896	2,213,257	1,166,066	1,047,191	11	10	13
Indiana	822,768	628,121	194,647	886,936	672,724	214,212	8	7	10
Iowa	535,569	400,536	135,033	586,765	440,125	146,640	10	10	9
Kansas	352,197	309,174	43,023	384,220	335,962	48,258	9	9	12
Kentucky	412,616	348,908	63,707	468,311	403,261	65,050	13	16	2
Louisiana	426,103	333,508	92,596	444,215	340,970	103,245	4	2	12
Maine	133,708	90,392	43,316	149,772	102,447	47,325	12	13	9
Maryland	725,911	447,411	278,500	807,563	501,371	306,192	11	12	10
Massachusetts	1,467,244	327,719	1,139,526	1,558,238	325,946	1,232,292	6	–1	8
Michigan	1,417,127	1,235,651	181,475	1,547,332	1,343,680	203,652	9	9	12
Minnesota	749,003	524,107	224,896	746,787	592,514	154,272	–(1)	13	–31
Mississippi	303,782	273,799	29,984	351,405	318,258	33,148	16	16	11
Missouri	705,510	409,430	296,080	777,227	440,229	336,998	10	8	14
Montana	91,537	83,835	7,702	101,217	92,736	8,482	11	11	10
Nebraska	250,265	195,041	55,225	286,001	224,472	61,529	14	15	11
Nevada	49,978	49,810	167	62,417	62,256	161	25	25	–4
New Hampshire	161,781	76,052	85,729	177,857	82,961	94,896	10	9	11
New Jersey	765,415	492,944	272,470	854,179	547,224	306,955	12	11	13
New Mexico	145,395	137,909	7,486	173,335	163,777	9,558	19	19	28
New York	3,734,005	1,739,842	1,994,164	4,114,404	1,937,122	2,177,282	10	11	9
North Carolina	966,845	642,140	324,705	997,549	649,452	348,097	3	1	7
North Dakota	100,969	94,401	6,567	119,533	112,270	7,263	18	19	11
Ohio	1,382,203	996,691	385,512	1,501,634	1,091,375	410,259	9	9	6
Oklahoma	328,732	274,536	54,196	369,162	308,625	60,536	12	12	12
Oregon	388,521	335,116	53,404	454,097	391,777	62,319	17	17	17
Pennsylvania	1,871,810	963,368	908,442	2,139,513	1,071,276	1,068,238	14	11	18
Rhode Island	191,966	91,446	100,520	209,721	98,796	110,924	9	8	10
South Carolina	389,735	313,200	76,535	423,145	341,210	81,936	9	9	7
South Dakota	105,142	82,967	22,175	110,488	83,526	26,962	5	1	22
Tennessee	620,022	364,942	255,080	686,112	401,732	284,380	11	10	12
Texas	1,574,576	1,246,924	327,652	1,870,014	1,512,928	357,087	19	21	9
Utah	295,556	207,032	88,524	331,828	237,794	94,034	12	15	6
Vermont	118,545	69,621	48,925	131,606	77,484	54,122	11	11	11
Virginia	655,059	538,067	116,992	760,020	626,401	133,619	16	16	14
Washington	620,182	544,422	75,760	675,537	590,298	85,239	9	8	13
West Virginia	164,172	132,736	31,436	187,286	151,325	35,960	14	14	14
Wisconsin	839,376	707,518	131,857	946,906	799,305	147,602	13	13	12
Wyoming	59,624	59,624	–	71,357	71,353	---	20	20	---
U S Service Schools	322,135	322,135	–	361,171	361,171	---	12	12	---
Outlying areas	243,378	193,575	49,803	247,807	183,636	64,171	2	–5	29
American Samoa	1,159	1,159	–	1,060	1,060	---	–9	–9	---
Canal Zone	1,380	1,380	–	1,509	1,509	---	9	9	---
Guam	10,360	10,360	–	8,424	8,424	---	–19	–19	---
Puerto Rico	223,651	173,848	49,803	229,045	164,874	64,171	2	–5	29
Virgin Islands	6,173	6,173	–	7,223	7,223	---	17	17	---
Trust Territories	655	655	–	546	546	---	–17	–17	---

1 Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 138.—Personal income, 1975, related to higher education current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers and to higher education current-fund revenues from State and local governments, by State: 1975-76

State	Personal income, 1975 (millions of dollars)	Current-fund expenditures and mandatory transfers, 1975-76[1]		Current-fund revenues received from State and local governments, 1975-76	
		Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States	$1,246,501	$38,542,006	3.09	$13,877,861	1.11
Alabama	16,693	576,745	3.46	236,298	1.42
Alaska	3,443	92,325	2.68	73,478	2.13
Arizona	11,819	378,277	3.20	201,728	1.71
Arkansas	9,507	235,358	2.48	98,870	1.04
California	138,719	4,970,861	3.58	2,215,424	1.60
Colorado	15,086	540,245	3.58	178,269	1.18
Connecticut	21,086	541,458	2.57	134,095	0.64
Delaware	3,756	104,580	2.78	39,889	1.06
District of Columbia	5,264	519,342	9.87	36,533	0.69
Florida	46,320	976,515	2.11	434,691	0.94
Georgia	24,734	657,927	2.66	235,867	0.95
Hawaii	5,705	150,822	2.64	81,885	1.43
Idaho	4,196	120,607	2.87	65,500	1.56
Illinois	75,798	2,213,257	2.92	691,929	0.91
Indiana	29,602	886,936	3.00	283,320	0.96
Iowa	16,783	586,765	3.50	201,885	1.20
Kansas	13,587	384,220	2.83	170,471	1.25
Kentucky	16,499	468,311	2.84	200,822	1.22
Louisiana	18,428	444,215	2.41	217,565	1.18
Maine	5,040	149,772	2.97	45,068	0.89
Maryland	26,117	807,563	3.09	244,633	0.94
Massachusetts	35,156	1,558,238	4.43	218,008	0.62
Michigan	54,463	1,547,332	2.84	604,363	1.11
Minnesota	22,597	746,787	3.30	242,153	1.07
Mississippi	9,465	351,405	3.71	147,286	1.56
Missouri	26,023	777,227	2.99	230,344	0.89
Montana	4,017	101,217	2.52	43,529	1.08
Nebraska	9,061	286,001	3.16	114,940	1.27
Nevada	3,893	62,417	1.60	38,674	0.99
New Hampshire	4,400	177,857	4.04	27,124	0.62
New Jersey	49,591	854,179	1.72	322,570	0.65
New Mexico	5,525	173,335	3.14	70,650	1.28
New York	118,248	4,114,404	3.48	1,491,961	1.26
North Carolina	26,796	997,549	3.72	349,165	1.30
North Dakota	3,781	119,533	3.16	48,006	1.27
Ohio	61,981	1,501,634	2.42	451,120	0.73
Oklahoma	14,242	369,162	2.59	130,807	0.92
Oregon	13,008	454,097	3.49	192,956	1.48
Pennsylvania	69,642	2,139,513	3.07	526,078	0.75
Rhode Island	5,342	209,721	3.93	51,357	0.96
South Carolina	13,093	423,145	3.23	188,222	1.44
South Dakota	3,411	110,488	3.24	33,574	0.98
Tennessee	20,221	686,112	3.39	191,699	0.95
Texas	68,327	1,870,014	2.74	849,202	1.24
Utah	5,825	331,828	5.70	95,570	1.64
Vermont	2,313	131,606	5.69	18,750	0.81
Virginia	28,774	760,020	2.64	254,101	0.88
Washington	22,341	675,537	3.02	306,103	1.37
West Virginia	8,866	187,286	2.11	87,574	0.99
Wisconsin	25,640	946,906	3.69	424,848	1.66
Wyoming	2,277	71,353	3.13	38,812	1.70

[1] Excludes U.S. service schools.

NOTE —Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES: (1) U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1975-76;* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business,* August 1977.

Table 139.–Physical plant value per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1974-75 and 1975-76

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Plant value	
	Number[1]	Enrollment[2]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75				
All institutions	3,004	10,223,729	$62,183,078	$6,082
4-year institutions[3]	1,866	6,819,735	53,784,365	7,887
2-year institutions[3]	1,138	3,403,994	8,398,713	2,467
Publicly controlled institutions	1,433	7,988,500	41,591,543	5,206
4-year institutions[3]	537	4,703,018	33,892,052	7,206
2-year institutions[3]	896	3,285,482	7,699,491	2,343
Privately controlled institutions	1,571	2,235,229	20,591,535	9,212
4-year institutions[3]	1,329	2,116,717	19,892,313	9,398
2-year institutions[3]	242	118,512	699,222	5,900
1975-76				
All institutions	3,026	11,184,859	66,348,304	5,932
4-year institutions[3]	1,898	7,214,740	57,333,509	7,947
2-year institutions[3]	1,128	3,970,119	9,014,795	2,271
Publicly controlled institutions	1,442	8,834,508	44,795,168	5,070
4-year institutions[3]	545	4,998,142	36,440,349	7,291
2-year institutions[3]	897	3,836,366	8,354,819	2,178
Privately controlled institutions	1,584	2,350,351	21,553,136	9,170
4-year institutions[3]	1,353	2,216,598	20,893,160	9,426
2-year institutions[3]	231	133,753	659,976	4,934

[1] Includes institutions and branch campuses.
[2] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree-credit and non-degree-credit, fall 1974 and 1975.
[3] Data for 2 year branches of 4 year institutions are aggregated under the 2-year category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 140.–Endowment funds per student in institutions of higher education, by control and by level: United States, 1974-75 and 1975-76

Control and level of institution	Institutions		Book value of endowment funds[3]	
	Number[1]	Enrollment[2]	Total (in thousands of dollars)	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
1974-75				
All institutions	3,004	10,223,729	$13,402,596	$1,311
4-year institutions[4]	1,866	6,819,735	13,271,540	1,946
2-year institutions[4]	1,138	3,403,994	131,056	39
Publicly controlled institutions	1,433	7,988,500	2,612,903	327
4-year institutions[4]	537	4,703,018	2,577,909	548
2-year institutions[4]	896	3,285,482	34,994	11
Privately controlled institutions	1,571	2,235,229	10,789,693	4,827
4-year institutions[4]	1,329	2,116,717	10,693,631	5,052
2-year institutions[4]	242	118,512	96,062	811
1975-76				
All institutions	3,026	11,184,859	13,952,291	1,247
4-year institutions[4]	1,898	7,214,740	13,812,970	1,915
2-year institutions[4]	1,128	3,970,119	139,321	35
Publicly controlled institutions	1,442	8,834,508	2,865,258	324
4-year institutions[4]	545	4,998,142	2,824,092	565
2-year institutions[4]	897	3,836,366	41,166	11
Privately controlled institutions	1,584	2,350,351	11,087,033	4,717
4-year institutions[4]	1,353	2,216,598	10,988,877	4,958
2-year institutions[4]	231	133,753	98,156	734

[1] Includes institutions and branch campuses.
[2] Total resident and extension enrollment, full-time and part-time, degree credit and non degree credit, fall 1974 and 1975.
[3] Including funds functioning as endowment.
[4] Data for 2 year branches of 4-year institutions are aggregated under the 2-year category.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

Table 141.--Property of institutions of higher education: United States, 1919-20 to 1975-76

[In thousands of dollars]

Item	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1959-60	1969-70	1971-72	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Property value at end of year	$1,310,404	$3,437,118	[1]$4,489,600	[1]$7,401,187	[1]$18,893,385	$52,947,396	$62,136,459	$71,307,313	$75,585,674	$80,300,595
Land, buildings, and equipment	741,333	2,065,050	2,753,780	4,799,964	13,448,548	42,093,580	50,153,251	58,004,273	62,183,078	66,348,304
Endowment (book value)[2]	569,071	1,372,068	[3]1,735,820	[3]2,601,223	[3]5,444,837	10,853,816	11,983,208	13,303,040	13,402,596	13,952,291
Liabilities of plant funds	([4])	([4])	([4])	([4])	1,964,306	9,384,731	10,291,095	11,400,016	12,413,420	12,697,015

[1] Excludes data reported for student loan funds: $28,784,000 in 1939-40, $43,100,000 in 1949-50, and $126,284,000 in 1959-60.

[2] Includes funds functioning as endowment.

[3] Includes annuity funds: $49,537,000 in 1939-40, an unspecified amount in 1949-50, and $122,757,000 in 1959-60.

[4] Data not collected.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education.*

CHAPTER IV

ADULT AND VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

The people in this country have come to realize more and more that education can and should be a lifelong experience. The result has been an increased emphasis upon adult education to meet the needs of persons beyond the traditional age for attendance at regular educational institutions. Furthermore, there has been a growing awareness of the desirability and feasibility of training young people for useful employment as part of their formal education. This has resulted in a markedly upward trend in enrollments in and expenditures for vocational education programs at the secondary and postsecondary levels.

The National Center for Education Statistics has recognized the importance of adult and vocational education by establishing an Adult and Vocational Education Surveys and Studies Branch. Through a series of statistical surveys this branch is contributing to our knowledge of developing trends in these dynamic areas. Major surveys were conducted in 1969, 1972, and 1975 to determine the level of participation in adult education programs. This chapter provides summary data from these surveys showing the number of participants in adult education by source of instruction and by type of program. It also contains the latest information from the annual survey of participants in adult basic education programs.

The Adult and Vocational Education Surveys Branch has also recently completed a survey of postsecondary (noncollegiate) schools offering occupational programs. Summary tables in this chapter provide statistics on the number of these schools and on their program offerings, enrollment, and instructional staff. It should be noted that these tables do not include occupational or non-degree-credit programs offered by colleges and universities. Enrollments in these programs, which have grown rapidly in recent years (especially in public 2-year colleges), are included in appropriate tables in chapter III.

The Federal Government's interest in vocational education dates back at least as far as the passage of the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917. (Chapter V contains a synopsis of significant Federal legislation affecting vocational education.) The Division of Vocational and Technical Education in the U.S. Office of Education has compiled statistics on federally aided vocational programs for many years. Data on enrollment and teachers in vocational education and expenditures for these programs are summarized in the tables that follow.

Table 142.--Participants in adult basic and secondary education programs by race or ethnic group, sex, and age group: United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1976

Race or ethnic group	Age						
	All ages	16-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Total	1,651,094	687,654	451,029	253,889	139,782	67,277	50,463
Male	740,283	343,579	197,845	101,659	53,498	25,788	17,914
Female	910,811	344,075	253,184	153,230	86,284	41,489	32,549
American Indian	17,277	8,108	4,819	2,278	1,260	568	254
Male	7,812	3,986	2,115	907	492	197	115
Female	9,465	4,122	2,704	1,371	768	361	139
Negro-Black	394,440	168,478	106,817	57,796	31,805	17,455	12,089
Male	171,762	79,369	45,459	24,266	12,011	6,361	4,296
Female	222,678	89,109	61,358	33,530	19,794	11,094	7,793
Asian American	137,178	46,081	44,708	24,240	12,544	4,963	4,642
Male	56,171	21,775	17,376	8,599	4,809	1,938	1,674
Female	81,007	24,306	27,332	15,641	7,735	3,025	2,968
Spanish-surnamed	360,223	145,162	107,138	59,447	30,405	11,619	6,452
Male	163,488	75,306	48,086	22,427	11,204	4,032	2,433
Female	196,735	69,856	59,052	37,020	19,201	7,587	4,019
Other[1]	741,976	319,825	187,547	111,128	63,768	32,682	27,026
Male	341,050	163,143	84,809	45,460	24,982	13,260	9,396
Female	400,926	156,682	102,738	65,668	38,786	19,422	17,630

[1] Not classified elsewhere in this table.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Adult Basic Education Program Statistics*, prepublication data, fiscal year 1976.

Table 143.--Participants in adult education, by source of instruction: United States, 1969, 1972, and 1975[1]

Source of instruction	Participants[2] (in thousands)			Percent change, 1969 to 1975
	1969	1972	1975	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	13,041	15,734	17,059	30.8
4-year colleges or universities	2,831	3,367	3,257	15.0
Employers	2,274	2,613	2,605	14.6
2-year colleges or technical-vocational	[3] 1,550	2,561	3,020	94.8
Elementary or secondary schools	[3] 1,970	[3] 2,200	1,881	−4.5
Community organizations	1,554	1,996	1,784	14.8
Trade, vocational, or business schools	[4] 1,504	[4] 1,393	1,469	−2.3
Other (labor unions, professional associations, hospitals, tutors, government agencies or correspondence schools)	2,552	3,360	5,511	115.9
Not reported	54	98	71	31.5

[1] Data are for years ending May 1969, May 1972, and May 1975.

[2] Includes persons age 17 and over who were not full-time students in high school or college. Data for 1969 and 1972 also include all persons age 35 and over regardless of their enrollment status.

[3] Data are for public schools only.

[4] Data are for private schools only.

NOTE.—Details do not add to totals because some participants received instruction from more than one source.

SOURCES. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Participation in Adult Education, Final Report, 1969; Participation in Adult Education, 1972;* and *Participation in Adult Education, 1975* (in process).

Table 144.--Participants in adult education, by type of program: United States, 1969, 1972, and 1975[1]

Type of program	Participants[2] (in thousands)			Percent change, 1969 to 1975
	1969	1972	1975	
1	2	3	4	5
Total	13,041	15,734	17,059	30.8
General education	3,553	4,074	3,518	−1.0
Occupational training	5,816	7,310	8,307	42.8
Community issues	1,202	1,545	1,699	41.3
Personal and family living	1,580	2,209	2,532	60.3
Social life and recreation	1,552	1,895	2,714	74.9
Other and not reported	572	534	552	−3.5

[1] Data are for years ending May 1969, May 1972, and May 1975.

[2] Includes persons age 17 and over who were not full-time students in high school or college. Data for 1969 and 1972 also include all persons 35 and over regardless of their enrollment status.

NOTE.—Details do not add to totals because some participants enrolled in more than one type of program.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Participation in Adult Education, Final Report, 1969; Participation in Adult Education, 1972;* and *Participation in Adult Education, 1975* (in process).

Table 145.--Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1976

Fiscal year	Type of program								
	Total	Agriculture	Distributive occupations	Home economics	Trades and industry	Health occupations	Technical education	Office occupations	Other programs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1920	265,058	31,301	---	48,938	184,819	---	---	---	---
1930	981,882	188,311	---	174,967	618,604	---	---	---	---
1940	2,290,741	584,133	129,433	818,766	758,409	---	---	---	---
1942	2,624,786	605,099	215,049	954,041	850,597	---	---	---	---
1944	2,001,153	469,959	181,509	806,605	543,080	---	---	---	---
1946	2,227,663	510,331	174,672	911,816	630,844	---	---	---	---
1948	2,836,121	640,791	292,936	1,139,766	762,626	---	---	---	---
1950	3,364,613	764,975	364,670	1,430,366	804,602	---	---	---	---
1952	3,165,988	746,402	234,984	1,391,389	793,213	---	---	---	---
1954	3,164,851	737,502	220,619	1,380,147	826,583	---	---	---	---
1956	3,413,159	785,599	257,025	1,486,816	883,719	---	---	---	---
1958	3,629,339	775,892	282,558	1,559,822	983,644	27,423	---	---	---
1960	3,768,149	796,237	303,784	1,588,109	938,490	40,250	101,279	---	---
1962	4,072,677	822,664	321,065	1,726,660	1,005,383	48,985	148,920	---	---
1964	4,566,390	860,605	334,126	2,022,138	1,069,274	59,006	221,241	---	---
1966	6,070,059	907,354	420,426	1,897,670	1,269,051	83,677	253,838	1,238,043	---
1968	7,533,936	851,158	574,785	2,283,338	1,628,542	140,987	269,832	1,735,997	49,297
1970	8,793,960	852,983	529,365	2,570,410	1,906,133	198,044	271,730	2,111,160	354,135
1972	11,710,767	896,460	640,423	3,445,698	2,397,968	336,652	337,069	2,351,878	1,304,619
1974	13,794,512	976,319	832,905	3,702,684	2,824,317	504,913	392,887	2,757,464	1,303,023
1975	15,485,828	1,012,595	873,224	3,746,540	3,016,509	616,638	447,336	2,951,065	2,821,921
1976	14,874,574	1,059,717	900,604	3,515,042	3,109,950	684,904	484,807	3,114,692	2,004,858

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education;* and *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 146. Enrollment in federally aided vocational education classes, by level and by type of program United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1964 to 1976

Level and type of program	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1976	Percent change FY 1974 to FY 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All programs	4,566,390	6,070,059	7,533,936	8,793,960	11,710,767	13,794,512	14,874,574	7.8
Secondary	2,140,756	3,048,248	3,842,896	5,114,451	7,278,523	8,628,417	8,740,148	1.3
Postsecondary	170,835	442,097	592,970	1,013,426	1,336,191	1,596,942	2,169,112	35.8
Adult	2,254,799	2,530,712	2,987,070	2,656,083	3,096,053	3,569,153	3,965,314	11.1
Special needs	---	49,002	111,000	[1] 920,603	[1] 1,859,127	[1] 1,846,275	[1] 2,157,478	16.9
Agriculture	860,605	907,354	851,158	852,983	896,460	976,319	1,059,717	8.5
Secondary	501,819	510,279	528,146	550,823	603,324	659,316	712,184	8.0
Postsecondary	---	5,987	11,036	23,381	34,924	47,458	67,663	42.6
Adult	358,786	390,388	305,357	278,779	258,212	269,545	279,870	3.8
Special needs	---	700	6,619	[1] 79,133	[1] 116,645	([2])	([2])	([2])
Distributive	334,126	420,426	574,785	529,365	640,423	832,905	900,604	8.1
Secondary	55,132	101,728	175,816	230,007	262,730	353,339	360,784	2.1
Postsecondary	2,688	15,833	44,824	82,160	102,844	133,214	192,436	44.5
Adult	276,306	301,116	349,730	217,198	274,849	346,352	347,384	0.3
Special needs	---	1,749	4,415	[1] 52,491	[1] 72,856	([2])	([2])	([2])
Health	59,006	83,677	140,987	198,044	336,652	504,913	684,904	35.6
Secondary	5,478	9,793	20,952	31,915	59,466	103,780	108,116	4.2
Postsecondary	41,038	36,496	64,592	102,515	177,466	228,180	290,007	27.1
Adult	12,490	37,065	52,865	63,614	99,720	172,953	286,781	65.8
Special needs	---	323	2,578	[1] 23,130	[1] 54,405	([2])	([2])	([2])
Home economics	2,022,138	1,897,670	2,283,338	2,570,410	3,445,698	3,702,684	3,515,042	-5.1
Secondary	1,308,453	1,280,254	1,558,004	1,934,059	2,630,997	2,877,069	2,703,469	-6.0
Postsecondary	1,652	2,652	4,395	44,259	68,604	71,590	47,756	-33.3
Adult	712,033	602,363	677,478	592,092	746,097	754,025	763,817	1.3
Special needs	---	12,401	43,461	[1] 259,591	[1] 733,968	([2])	([2])	([2])
Office	---	1,238,043	1,735,997	2,111,160	2,351,878	2,757,464	3,114,692	13.0
Secondary	---	798,368	1,059,656	1,331,257	1,507,664	1,765,691	1,824,465	3.3
Postsecondary	---	165,439	225,182	331,001	360,245	426,346	620,102	45.4
Adult	---	271,149	443,481	448,902	483,969	565,427	670,125	18.5
Special needs	---	3,087	7,678	[1] 216,079	[1] 324,363	([2])	([2])	([2])
Technical	221,241	253,838	269,832	271,730	337,069	392,887	484,807	23.4
Secondary	20,755	28,865	36,286	34,386	38,820	40,736	35,532	-12.8
Postsecondary	71,824	100,151	104,746	151,621	189,468	231,387	309,879	33.9
Adult	128,662	124,730	127,418	85,723	108,781	120,764	139,396	15.4
Special needs	---	92	1,382	[1] 15,928	[1] 31,951	([2])	([2])	([2])
Trades and industry	1,069,274	1,269,051	1,628,542	1,906,133	2,397,968	2,824,317	3,109,950	10.1
Secondary	249,119	318,961	421,719	692,396	952,283	1,218,461	1,352,932	11.0
Postsecondary	53,633	115,539	137,732	261,182	356,879	412,669	565,594	37.1
Adult	766,522	803,901	1,030,723	952,555	1,088,806	1,193,187	1,191,424	-0.1
Special needs	---	30,650	38,368	[1] 212,797	[1] 325,265	([2])	([2])	([2])
Other	---	---	49,297	354,135	1,304,619	1,803,023	2,004,858	11.2
Secondary	---	---	42,317	309,608	1,223,239	1,610,025	1,642,666	2.0
Postsecondary	---	---	463	17,307	45,761	46,098	75,675	64.2
Adult	---	---	18	27,220	35,619	146,900	286,517	95.0
Special needs	---	---	6,499	[1] 61,454	[1] 199,674	([2])	([2])	([2])

[1] Disadvantaged and handicapped persons included in distribution by level

[2] Data not available.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education*, and *Summary Data, Vocational Education*.

Table 147.--Teachers of federally aided vocational education classes, by type of program: United States and outlying areas, fiscal years 1970 to 1976

Type of program	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Number of teachers				
Total	190,364	235,658	266,220	294,053	309,931
Agriculture	12,420	13,270	14,943	15,528	16,774
Distributive	10,458	13,795	16,505	18,239	20,093
Health	10,483	14,552	19,505	21,517	24,189
Home economics	34,225	41,547	47,326	50,618	50,447
Office	48,081	52,662	58 153	66,849	67,132
Technical	14,241	16,820	14,936	16,243	17,047
Trades and industry	56,720	65,105	74,314	80,097	83,490
Other or unclassif	6,736	17,907	20,538	24,962	30,759
	Percentage distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Agriculture	6.5	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.4
Distributive	5.5	5.9	6.2	6.2	6.5
Health	5.5	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.8
Home economics	18.0	17.6	17.8	17.2	16.3
Office	23.7	22.3	21.8	22.7	21.7
Technical	7.5	7.1	5.6	5.5	5.5
Trades and industry	29.8	27.6	27.9	27.2	26.9
Other or unclassified	3.5	7.6	7.7	8.5	9.9

NOTE.—Because of rounding, percents may not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 148.--Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying areas, 1920 to 1976

[In thousands of dollars]

Fiscal year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1920	$ 8,535	$ 2,477	$ 2,670	$ 3,388
1930	29,909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1940	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1942	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1944	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1946	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1948	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1950	128,717	26,623	40,534	61 561
1952	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1954	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1956	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1958	209,748	38,733	72,305	98,710
1960	238,812	45,313	82,466	111,033
1962	283,948	51,438	104,264	128,246
1964	332.785	55,027	124,975	152,784
1966	799,895	233,794	216,583	349,518
1968	1,192,863	262,384	400,362	530,117
1970	1,841,846	300,046	(1)	[1] 1,541,801
1972	2,660,759	466,029	(1)	[1] 2,194,730
1974	3,433,820	468,197	(1)	[1] 2,965,623
1975	4,037,277	536,140	(1)	[1] 3,501,137
1976	5,150,225	543,211	(1)	[1] 4,607,014

[1] State funds are included with local funds in column 5.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCES U.S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education*, and *Summary Data, Vocational Education.*

Table 149.--Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education, by State: Fiscal year 1976[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Expenditures by source		
	Total	Federal	State and local
1	2	3	4
United States and outlying areas	$5,150,225	$543,211	$4,607,014
Alabama	58,995	7,561	51,434
Alaska	13,293	1,007	12,286
Arizona	34,498	6,028	28,469
Arkansas	32,473	7,117	25,356
California	549,887	43,910	505,977
Colorado	52,301	6,635	45,666
Connecticut	45,116	6,204	38,912
Delaware	11,325	1,531	9,794
District of Columbia	4,959	2,090	2,869
Florida	289,277	8,356	280,922
Georgia	73,696	13,856	59,840
Hawaii	11,658	1,967	9,691
Idaho	13,136	2,500	10,636
Illinois	234,651	19,297	215,354
Indiana	31,583	11,561	20,022
Iowa	56,793	8,258	48,535
Kansas	30,899	7,017	23,882
Kentucky	51,030	10,332	40,698
Louisiana	48,709	11,279	37,431
Maine	29,934	5,741	24,193
Maryland	122,196	13,462	108,735
Massachusetts	226,830	13,412	213,417
Michigan	161.885	26,186	135,699
Minnesota	113,525	12,979	100,546
Mississippi	42,312	7,717	34,596
Missouri	74,944	12,665	62,279
Montana	20,074	2,188	17,886
Nebraska	18,863	4,261	14,602
Nevada	0	0	0
New Hampshire	12,058	2,516	9,542
New Jersey	123,860	13,892	109,968
New Mexico	20,328	3,699	16,628
New York	925,498	37,588	887,910
North Carolina	145,983	16,381	129,602
North Dakota	11,855	2,363	9,492
Ohio	209,289	34,505	174,785
Oklahoma	56,893	8,071	48,823
Oregon	55,625	5,981	49,644
Pennsylvania	252,994	27,020	225,974
Rhode Island	18,496	3,146	15,350
South Carolina	84,491	9,406	75,084
South Dakota	9,405	2,559	6,846
Tennessee	99,493	12,887	86,606
Texas	219,039	28,951	190,088
Utah	24,845	4,075	20,769
Vermont	9,399	1,457	7,943
Virginia	101,408	13,901	87,507
Washington	116,798	9,820	106,978
Wes Virginia	36,243	7,574	28,669
Wisconsin	124,776	12,995	111,781
Wyoming	6,047	1,129	4,919
Outlying areas:			
American Samoa	488	97	391
Guam	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	30,073	8,083	21,991
Trust Territory of the Pecific Islands	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0

[1] Includes some funds appropriated in fiscal year 1974 but spent in fiscal year 1976.

NOTE —Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Vocational and Technical Education, Selected Statistical Tables, Fiscal Year 1976.*

Table 150.--Enrollment, mean charges, mean number of hours required to complete program, and percent completions in noncollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by control of school, for selected program offerings: United States[1], 1975-76

Selected programs offerings	Enrollment (In thousands)			Mean charges				Mean number of hours to complete program			Percent completions		
	Total	Public	Private[2]	Total	Public	Private: Proprietary	Private: Other	Total	Public	Private[2]	Total	Public	Private[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Average, all programs	....	....	....	$1,319	$342	$1,748	$1,106	1,100	1,439	947	57.7	49.6	62.1
Agri-business													
Ornamental horticulture	2,300	2,300	0	422	422	....	....	1,622	1,622	....	44.5	44.5	....
Business/office													
Accounting and computing operations	44,800	11,400	33,400	1,489	303	1,705	603	1,169	1,411	1,132	54.7	45.6	58.2
Business data processing, not elsewhere classified	13,500	4,900	8,600	1,242	392	2,234	....	1,122	1,376	839	53.6	39.0	66.8
Computer programer	9,300	1,000	8,300	2,076	244	2,289	1,805	936	1,477	884	46.7	48.0	46.5
Stenographic, secretarial, and related occupations	123,200	22,000	101,200	1,533	264	1,689	1,210	1,199	1,308	1,1[illegible]	53.8	44.0	56.4
Typing and related occupations	18,200	5,100	13,100	732	149	854	601	604	1,114	[illegible]	65.5	38.9	76.6
Health													
Medical assisting (physician's office)	17,800	2,200	15,600	1,143	271	1,437	....	70[illegible]	1,125	559	70.1	75.3	69.1
Practical (vocational) nursing	44,200	38,200	6,000	453	416	1,110	544	1,608	1,563	1,809	73.1	72.7	76.4
Radiologic technology (x-ray)	9,100	2,700	6,400	387	235	3,392	409	3,916	3,837	3,942	53.6	60.2	50.0
Nursing assistant (aide)	13,700	7,000	6,700	227	115	377	....	314	435	159	77.0	68.6	88.6
Technical													
Commercial pilot training	68,100	5,600	62,500	2,796	1,191	2,919	....	118	76	122	66.9	79.3	66.5
Electronic technology	25,400	6,000	19,400	1,706	444	2,692	968	1,731	2,209	1,400	37.0	29.7	40.6
Trade/industrial													
Air conditioning installation and repair	16,800	10,000	6,800	731	250	1,607	499	1,240	1,551	750	48.5	35.9	67.4
Auto mechanic	36,200	22,700	13,500	578	320	1,877	898	1,595	1,723	1,120	44.7	39.8	54.9
Commercial art occupations	8,700	2,700	6,000	1,875	167	2,677	977	1,690	1,684	1,693	64.2	49.9	71.6
Cosmetology	125,900	8,900	117,000	647	267	676	750	1,383	1,470	1,376	58.5	43.9	59.8
Drafting occupations	20,800	11,800	9,000	1,148	296	1,888	1,207	1,399	1,854	1,080	37.6	35.1	42.6
Electronics occupations, not elsewhere classified	13,300	7,300	6,000	1,073	289	2,145	1,412	1,705	2,044	1,285	41.0	37.1	46.1
Radio and TV repair	12,200	6,100	6,100	893	406	1,612	....	1,489	1,987	763	45.0	32.9	65.7
Truckdriving	14,600	500	14,100	799	148	989	....	284	829	132	91.0	68.0	92.2
Welding and cutting	41,000	22,000	19,000	842	233	1,795	954	964	1,255	545	58.5	46.8	73.7

[1] Data include the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico.
[2] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished data.
NOTE.--Excludes correspondence schools.

Table 151.–Enrollment in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs, by attendance status, control, and type of school: United States and outlying areas, 1975-76

Type of school	Total enrollment	Percent female enrollment	Attendance status		Control	
			Full-time	Part-time	Public	Private[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	1,344,500	51.2	985,100	359,400	435,700	908,800
Vocational-technical	462,700	46.8	327,100	135,600	339,200	123,500
Technical institute	91,100	21.2	66,800	24,300	40,400	[illegible]
Business/office	325,700	61.5	253,600	72,100	800	324,900
Cosmetology/barber	132,000	84.4	110,900	21,100	900	131,100
Flight	71,500	6.7	12,700	58,800	5,400	66,100
Trade	152,500	28.6	116,700	35,800	31,000	121,500
Hospital	71,200	91.9	70,300	900	9,900	61,300
Other	37,800	66.5	27,000	10,800	8,100	29,700
Correspondence	388,608	---	---	388,608	---	388,608

[1] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), nonprofit schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

NOTE.–Figures in this table are based on reports from 8,250 schools which provided data on enrollment by sex and attendance status. Totals based on the entire group of 8,499 reporting schools appear in the next table.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Enrollments and Programs in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1975-76* (in process).

Table 152.–Enrollment in noncollegiate postsecondary schools with occupational programs and number of schools, by control and type of school: United States and outlying areas, 1975-76

Type of school	Total enrollment	Number of schools		
		Total	Public	Private[1]
1	2	3	4	5
Total	1,399,100	8,499	990	7,509
Vocational-technical	495,000	1,218	615	603
Technical institute	92,000	211	39	172
Business/office	339,200	1,221	1	1,220
Cosmetology/barber	133,000	2,347	22	2,325
Flight	72,900	1,406	45	1,361
Trade	158,100	733	32	701
Hospital	71,100	1,112	215	897
Other	37,800	251	21	230
Correspondence	388,608	106	---	106

[1] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), nonprofit schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Enrollments and Programs in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1975-76* (in process).

Table 153.--Number and employment status of staff members in noncollegiate postsecondary schools offering occupational programs, by type and control of school. United States and outlying areas: 1975-76

Type and control of school	Total staff		Instructional staff		Managerial staff		Clerical staff	
	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female	Number	Percent female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total	120,800	50.3	78,600	46.4	20,700	43.9	21,500	70.2
Vocational-technical	34,500	45.1	25,100	40.0	4,600	35.7	4,800	79.5
Technical institute	6,100	26.5	4,000	13.9	900	19.9	1,200	74.2
Business/office	19,700	55.8	12,500	52.9	4,300	46.8	2,800	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11,700	74.8	8,900	76.8	1,600	57.3	1,200	83.5
Flight	18,500	23.5	8,800	6.4	3,100	31.5	6,600	42.7
Trade	9,400	33.8	5,300	19.7	2,300	32.8	1,800	77.7
Hospital	17,100	81.7	11,400	82.1	3,200	68.9	2,500	96.0
Other	3,800	60.1	2,600	54.9	600	61.6	600	86.0
Public	34,000	46.2	24,200	41.0	4,400	32.6	5,400	79.6
Vocational-technical	24,800	45.8	18,800	42.2	2,500	24.4	3,500	79.4
Technical institute	2,800	32.0	2,000	22.7	200	8.4	600	70.1
Business/office	(1)	75.0	(1)	79.3	(1)	0.0	(1)	100.0
Cosmetology/barber	100	81.9	100	87.9	(1)	55.8	(1)	100.0
Flight	1,000	33.1	300	1.2	300	0.6	400	80.1
Trade	1,400	29.3	1,000	24.2	200	16.7	200	70.4
Hospital	3,100	73.5	1,600	69.1	1,000	70.4	500	93.4
Other	700	45.6	400	34.0	100	42.0	200	84.0
Private[2]	86,800	51.8	54,400	48.7	16,300	46.8	16,100	67.2
Vocational-technical	9,700	43.5	6,300	34.2	2,100	48.7	1,300	79.7
Technical institute	3,300	22.0	2,000	5.3	700	23.5	600	78.5
Business/office	19,600	55.7	12,500	52.8	4,300	46.8	2,800	82.4
Cosmetology/barber	11,600	74.8	8,800	76.7	1,600	57.3	1,200	83.3
Flight	17,500	22.9	8,500	6.6	2,800	34.7	6,200	40.1
Trade	8,000	34.5	4,300	18.6	2,100	34.2	1,600	78.5
Hospital	14,000	83.5	9,800	84.3	2,200	68.2	2,000	96.6
Other	3,100	63.5	2,200	58.9	500	67.4	400	86.8

[1] Fewer than 50.

[2] Includes proprietary schools (operated for profit), independent (nonprofit) schools, and schools operated by religious groups.

NOTE.—Excludes correspondence schools. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Enrollments and Programs in Noncollegiate Postsecondary Schools, 1975-76* (in process).

CHAPTER V

FEDERAL PROGRAMS FOR EDUCATION AND RELATED ACTIVITIES*

Grants of public lands for maintenance of the public schools were authorized by the Congress of the Confederation in 1785. Then in 1787, Federal land was granted for education under the Northwest Ordinance when the United States Government entered into a contract to sell a large track of land in Ohio, with a section of each township involved in the sale reserved for schools. Additional land was reserved for a university. From this modest beginning there has emerged the current complex pattern of Federal educational support.

Federal support for education is not definable as a single unified national plan. Rather, the National effort is a collection of individual programs and procedures, each individually enacted into law to support or accomplish a specific purpose. Each program reflects a specific realized national problem or need and establishes a method to mitigate or eliminate the problem. Consequently, it is not surprising that Federal educational assistance programs or activities show great variety.

This chapter provides a summary of the Federal funds for these programs to help describe the magnitude of the Federal fiscal effort and gives some indication of the scope and variety of these programs.

A capsule view of the history of Federal educational activities is provided in the following list of selected legislation:

Year

1787 Northwest Ordinance—authorized land grants for the establishment of educational institutions.

1802 An act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States—established the U.S. Military Academy. (The U.S. Naval Academy was established in 1845 by the Secretary of the Navy.)

1862 First Morrill Act—authorized public land grants to the States for the establishment and maintenance of agricultural and mechanical colleges.

1867 Department of Education Act—authorized the establishment of the Department of Education (later to be known as the Office of Education).

1876 Appropriation Act, Department of the Treasury—established the U.S. Coast Guard Academy.

1890 Second Morrill Act—provided for money grants for support of instruction in the agricultural and mechanical colleges.

1911 The State Marine School Act—authorized Federal funds to be used for the benefit of any nautical school in any of 11 specified State seaport cities.

1917 Smith-Hughes Act—provided for grants to States for support of vocational education.

1918 Vocational Rehabilitation Act—Provided for grants for rehabilitation through training of World War I veterans.

1919 An act to provide for further educational facilities—authorized the sale by the Federal Government of surplus machine tools to educational institutions at 15 percent of acquisition cost.

1920 Smith-Bankhead Act—authorized grants to States for vocational rehabilitation programs.

1935 Bankhead-Jones Act (P.L. 74-182)—authorized grants to States for agricultural experiment stations.

Agricultural Adjustment Act (P.L. 74-320) —authorized 30 percent of the annual customs receipts to be used to encourage the exportation and domestic consumption of agricultural commodities. Commodities purchased under this authorization began to be used in school lunch programs in 1936. The National School Lunch Act of 1946 continued and expanded this assistance.

1936 An act to further the development and maintenance of an adequate and well balanced American Merchant Marine (P.L. 84-415)—established the U.S. Merchant Marine Academy.

1937 National Cancer Institute Act—established the Public Health Service fellowship program. Subsequently, other fellowships were authorized in legislation concerning other agencies.

1941 Amendment to Lanham Act of 1940—authorized Federal aid for construction, maintenance, and operation of schools in federally impacted areas. Such assistance was continued under P.L. 815 and P.L. 874, 81st Congress, in 1950.

1943 Vocational Rehabilitation Act (P.L. 78-16)—provided assistance to disabled veterans.

School Lunch Indemnity Plan (P.L. 78-129)—provided funds for local school lunch food purchases.

1944 Servicemen's Readjustment Act (P.L. 78-346)—provided assistance for education of veterans.

Surplus Property Act (P.L. 78-457)—authorized transfer of surplus property to educational institutions.

1946 National School Lunch Act (P.L. 79-396)—authorized assistance through grants-in-aid and other means to States to assist in providing adequate foods and facilities for the establishment, maintenance, operation, and expansion of nonprofit school lunch programs.

George-Barden Act (P.L. 79-586)—expanded Federal support of vocational education.

1948 United States Information and Educational Exchange Act (P.L. 80-402)—provided for the interchange of persons, knowledge, and skills between the United States and other countries.

1949 Federal Property and Administrative Services Act (P.L. 81-152)—provided for donation of surplus property to educational institutions and for other public uses.

1950 Financial assistance for local educational agencies affected by Federal activities (P.L. 81-815 and P.L. 81-874)—provided assistance for construction (P.L. 815) and operation (P.L. 874) of schools in federally affected areas.

Housing Act (P.L. 81-475)—authorized loans for construction of college housing facilities.

1954 An act for the establishment of a United States Air Force Academy and other purposes (P.L. 83-325) — established the U.S. Air Force Academy.

Cooperative Research Act (P.L. 83-531)—authorized cooperative arrangements with universities, colleges, and State education agencies for educational research.

National Advisory Committee on Education Act (P.L. 83-532)—established a National Advisory Committee on Education to recommend to the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare needed studies of national concern in the field of education and to propose appropriate action indicated by such studies.

School Milk Program Act (P.L.83-690)—provided funds for purchase of milk for school lunch programs.

1956 Library Services Act (P.L. 84-597)—authorized grants to States for extension and improvement of rural public library services.

1957 Practical Nurse Training Act (P.L. 84-911) —provided grants to States for practical nurse training.

1958 National Defense Education Act (P.L. 85-865)—provided assistance to State and local school systems for strengthening instruction in science, mathematics, modern foreign languages, and other critical subjects; improvement of State statistical services; guidance, counseling, and testing services and training institutes; higher education student loans and fellowships; foreign language institutes and advanced foreign language study and training provided by colleges and universities; experimentation and dissemination of information on more effective utilization of television, motion pictures, and related media for educational purposes; and vocational education for technical occupations necessary to the national defense.

Education of Mentally Retarded Children Act (P.L. 85-926)—authorized Federal assistance for training teachers of the handicapped.

Captioned Films for the Deaf Act (P.L. 85-905)–authorized a loan service of captioned films for the deaf.

1961 Area Redevelopment Act (P.L. 87-27) included provisions for training or retraining of persons in redevelopment areas.

1962 Manpower Development and Training Act (P.L. 87-415)–provided training in new and improved skills for the unemployed and underemployed.

Communications Act of 1934, Amendment (P.L. 87-447)–provided grants for the construction of educational television broadcasting facilities.

Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1962 (P.L. 87-510)–authorized loans, advances, and grants for education and training of refugees.

1963 Health Professions Educational Assistance Act (P.L. 88-129)–provided funds to expand teaching facilities and for loans to students in the health professions.

Vocational Education Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-210)–increased Federal support of vocational education, including support of residential vocational schools, vocational work-study programs, and research, training, and demonstrations in vocational education.

Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963 (P.L. 88-204)–authorized grants and loans for classrooms, libraries, and laboratories in public community colleges and technical institutes as well as undergraduate and graduate facilities in other institutions of higher education.

1964 Civil Rights Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-352)–authorized the Commissioner to (1) arrange, through grants or contracts with institutions of higher education, for the operation of short-term or regular session institutes for special training to improve ability of elementary and secondary school instructional staff to deal effectively with special education problems occasioned by desegregation, (2) make grants to school boards to pay, in whole or in part, the cost of providing inservice training in dealing with problems incident to desegregation, and (3) provide school boards technical assistance in desegregation and require nondiscrimination in federally assisted programs.

Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 (P.L. 88-452)–authorized grants for college work-study programs for students from low-income families, established a Job Corps program and authorized support for work-training programs to provide education and vocational training and work experience for unemployed youths; provided training and work experience opportunities in welfare programs, authorized support of education and training activities and of community action programs, including Head Start, Follow Through, and Upward Bound, and authorized the establishment of Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA).

1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act (P.L. 89-10)–authorized grants for elementary and secondary school programs for children of low-income families; school library resources, textbooks, and other instructional materials for school children, supplementary educational centers and services, strengthening State education agencies, and educational research and research training.

Health Professions Educational Assistance Amendments (P.L. 89-290)–authorized scholarships to aid needy students in the health professions and grants to improve the quality of teaching in schools of medicine, dentistry, osteopathy, optometry, and podiatry.

Higher Education Act of 1965 (P.L. 89-329)–provided grants for university community service programs, college library assistance, library training and research, strengthening developing institutions, teacher training programs, and undergraduate instructional equipment. Authorized insured student loans, established a National Teacher Corps, and provided for graduate teacher training fellowships.

Medical Library Assistance Act (P.L. 89-291) provided assistance for construction and improvement of health sciences libraries.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities Act (P.L. 89-209)–authorized grants and loans for projects in the creative and performing arts, and for research, training, and scholarly publications in the humanities.

National Technical Institute for the Deaf Act (P.L. 89-36)–provided for the establishment, construction, equipping, and operation of a residential school for postsecondary education and technical training of the deaf.

National Vocational Student Loan Insurance Act (P.L. 89-287)–encouraged State and nonprofit private institutions and organizations to establish adequate loan insurance programs to assist students to attend postsecondary business, trade, technical, and other vocational schools.

Disaster Relief Act (P.L. 89-313)–provided for assistance to local education agencies to help meet exceptional costs resulting from a major disaster.

1966 International Education Act (P.L. 89-698)–provided grants to institutions of higher education for the establishment, strengthening, and operation of centers for research and training in international studies and the international aspects of other fields of study.

National Sea Grant College and Program Act (P.L. 89-688)–authorized the establishment and operation of sea grant colleges and programs by initiating and supporting programs of education and research in the various fields relating to the development of marine resources.

Adult Education Act (P.L. 89-750)–authorized grants to States for the encouragement and expansion of educational programs for adults, including training of teachers of adults and demonstrations in adult education (previously part of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964).

Model Secondary School for the Deaf Act (P.L 89-694)–authorized the establishment and operation, by Gallaudet College, of a model secondary school for the deaf to serve the National Capital region.

Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1966 (P.L. 89-750)–in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized grants to assist States in the initiation, expansion, and improvement of programs and projects for the education of handicapped children at the preschool, elementary, and secondary school levels.

1967 Education Professions Development Act (P.L. 90-35)–amended the Higher Education Act of 1965 for the purpose of improving the quality of teaching and to help meet critical shortages of adequately trained educational personnel.

Public Broadcasting Act of 1967 (P.L. 90-129) established a Corporation for Public Broadcasting to: Assume major responsibility in channeling Federal funds to noncommercial radio and television stations, program production groups, and ETV networks directly or through contract, conduct research, demonstration, or training in matters related to noncommercial broadcasting; and award grants for construction of educational radio as well as television facilities.

1968 Elementary and Secondary Education Amendments of 1967 (P.L. 90-247)–in addition to modifying existing programs, authorized support of regional centers for education of handicapped children, model centers and services for deaf-blind children, recruitment of personnel and dissemination of information on education of the handicapped, technical assistance in education to rural areas, support of dropout prevention projects; and support of bilingual education programs.

Handicapped Children's Early Education Assistance Act (P.L. 90-538)–authorized preschool and early education programs for handicapped children.

Vocational Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-576)–changed the basic formula for allocating funds, provided for a National Advisory Council on Vocational Education, expansion of vocational education services to meet the needs of the disadvantaged, collection and dissemination of information for programs administered by the Commissioner of Education, and preparation of a catalog of all Federal education assistance programs.

Higher Education Amendments of 1968 (P.L. 90-575)–authorized new programs to assist disadvantaged college students through special counseling and summer tutorial programs, and programs to assist colleges to combine resources for cooperative uses, including closed-circuit television and computer networks. Also authorized grants to expand and strengthen student cooperative programs and to expand programs which provide clinical experiences to law students.

1970 Elementary and Secondary Education Assistance Programs, Extension (P.L. 91-230)–authorized comprehensive planning and evaluation grants to State and local education agencies, provided for the establishment of a National Commission on School Finance.

National Commission on Libraries and Information Science Act (P.L. 91-345)-established a National Commission on Libraries and Information Science to effectively utilize the Nation's educational resources and to cooperate with State and local governments and public and private agencies in assuring optimum provision of services.

Office of Education Appropriation Act (P.L. 91-380)–provided emergency school assistance to desegregating local education

agencies.

Environmental Education Act (P.L. 91-516)–established an Office of Environmental Education to. Develop curriculum and initiate and maintain environmental education programs at the elementary-secondary levels, disseminate information, provide training programs for teachers and other educational, public, community, labor, and industrial leaders and employees, provide community education programs; and distribute material dealing with environment and ecology.

Drug Abuse Education Act of 1970 (P.L. 91-527)–provided for: Development, demonstration, and evaluation of curriculums on the problems of drug abuse; dissemination of information; support of training programs for teachers, counselors, law-enforcement officers, and other public leaders and officials; and support of community education programs for parents and others on drug abuse problems.

1971 Comprehensive Health Manpower Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-257)–amended title VII of the Public Health Service Act, increasing and expanding provisions for health manpower training and training facilities.

Nurse Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-158)–amended title VIII, Nurse Training, of the Public Health Service Act, increasing and expanding provisions for nurse training facilities.

1972 Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-255)–established a Special Action Office for Drug Abuse Prevention to provide overall planning and policy for all Federal drug-abuse prevention functions; a National Advisory Council for Drug Abuse Prevention; community assistance grants for community mental health centers for treatment and rehabilitation of persons with drug-abuse problems; and, in December 1974, a National Institute of Drug Abuse.

Education Amendments of 1972 (P.L. 92-318)–established the Education Division and a National Institute of Education; general aid for institutions of higher education; Federal matching grants for State student incentive grants; a National Commission on Financing Postsecondary Education; State Advisory Councils on Community Colleges; a Bureau of Occupational and Adult Education and State grants for the design, establishment, and conduct of postsecondary occupational education, and a bureau-level Office of Indian Education. Amended current Office of Education programs to increase their effectiveness and better meet special needs. Prohibited sex bias in admission to vocational, professional, and graduate schools, and public institutions of undergraduate higher education.

1973 Older Americans Comprehensive Services Amendment of 1973 (P.L. 93-29)–made available to older citizens comprehensive programs of health, education, and social services.

1974 Educational Amendments of 1974 (P.L. 93-380)–provided for the consolidation of certain education programs; established a National Center for Education Statistics in the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education and transferred to the Center, from the Office of Education, the responsibility for the collection and diffusion of education statistics; specified that the Office of Education shall be the primary Federal agency responsible for the administration of programs of financial assistance to educational agencies, institutions, and organizations; authorized a White House Conference on Education, and mandated several education surveys and studies.

Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-415)–provided for technical assistance, staff training, centralized research, and resources to develop and implement programs to keep students in elementary and secondary schools and prevent unwarranted and arbitrary suspensions and expulsions; established, in the Department of Justice, a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention.

White House Conference on Library and Information Services Act (P.L. 93-568)–authorized and requested the President to call a White House conference on library and information services not later than 1978.

1975 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act (P.L. 93-638)–provided for increased participation of Indians in the establishment and conduct of their education programs and services.

Harry S Truman Memorial Scholarship Act (P.L. 93-642)–established the Harry S Truman Scholarship Foundation and created

a perpetual education scholarship fund for young Americans to prepare and pursue careers in public service.

Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-23) authorized funds to be used for education and training of aliens who have fled from Cambodia or Vietnam.

1976 Educational Broadcasting Facilities and Telecommunications Demonstration Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-309)—established a telecommunications demonstration program to promote the development of nonbroadcast telecommunications facilities and services for the transmission, distribution, and delivery of health, education, and public or social service information.

Education Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-482)—extended and revised Federal programs for education assistance for higher education, vocational education, and a variety of other programs. Provided for payments to institutions of higher education for administration expenses for Federal student assistance, establishment of higher education centers and services for education information to assist students and teachers, collection of vocational and occupational education data, control and coordination of data collection activities between the Office of Education and the Office for Civil Rights, and a report to the Congress (due June 30, 1977) containing analyses and recommendations for a reorganization of the Education Division.

1977 Youth Employment and Demonstration Projects Act of 1977 (P.L. 95-93)—Establishes a youth employment training program that includes, among other activities, promoting education-to-work transition, literacy training and bilingual training, attainment of certificates of high school equivalency, job sampling including vocational exploration in the public and private sector, and institutional and on-the-job training including development of basic skill and job skills.

There is no single total for Federal funds for education that is meaningful for all purposes, but there are many possible totals which may be constructed to service particular needs. This multiplicity is probably due to the many kinds of assistance provided, the differences in the manner of distributing assistance, the special circumstances which described the program beneficiary as each program was legislatively tailored for its special purpose, and, of course, the purposes of the data user. However, table 155 (Part I), "Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions," gives one summary which the Office of Education has found useful. Part I includes those programs most frequently considered in the general category of Federal aid to education. Grants and loans are separated because of the obvious difference which requires repayments of loans but not grants. Part II includes data for other programs which may also be considered in determining Federal funds for education.

Table 154 shows where the money comes from the Federal agencies which make the funds available for the various education programs. This table reveals that the Federal role in education and related activities involves many Federal agencies and varies from relatively insignificant amounts to over $9 billion estimated for the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare for the 1977 fiscal year. Eight agencies estimated amounts in excess of $100 million, exclusive of outlays for research and development. The support provided various levels of education—elementary-secondary, higher, vocational-technical and continuing education, and "other" programs is also shown.

Noteworthy is the fact that amounts in tables 154 and 155 report Federal funds from a "Federal" vantage point. This will differ from State and local education agency reports and higher education reports of Federal receipts. A major reason for the difference is the fact that Federal payments to individuals and to nonschool agencies for education or education services cannot be identified as Federal funds by the educational institutions. Consequently, amounts of Federal receipts shown in State, local, and institutional reports will be lower than amounts reported for the same years from this "Federal" perspective.

A somewhat different view of the Federal educational involvement is brought into focus in table 156, from the National Science Foundation publication, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol XXV. For example, to the extent that federally supported research may be considered to be

education-related, this table shows federally supported educational activity taking place in many institutions other than those formally described as educational, including industrial establishments, federally operated facilities, and various nonprofit establishments. Figures from the National Science Foundation were also used to obtain the research and development amounts reported in tables 154 and 155 for colleges and universities and for Federal obligations to universities and colleges reported in table 159.

Table 157 gives additional information about the programs for training grants, fellowships, and traineeships included in table 154. Figures for this tabulation, like those in tables 154 and 155, were obtained from information provided the Office of Management and Budget for "Special Analysis I," a chapter in its publication, *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1978.*

A summary of Office of Education disbursements for the years from 1960 to 1977, by program, is presented in table 158. This table reveals the support pattern for the Office of Education by showing changes in levels of support for different educational programs. Funds transferred to the Office of Education from other Federal agencies for various education services are presented at the bottom of the table.

State-by-State data on Federal educational assistance from various Federal agencies are displayed in table 159, for higher education institutions only, and are based on Federal funds obligated during the 1975 fiscal year. (For this table, obligations represent amounts for some programs or projects that extend over more than one year and are not, therefore, compatible with fiscal year expenditures.) Federal funds for loans to students and institutions, Federal employee training, and veterans' education benefits are not included in these figures. Table 160 gives a State-by-State summary of Office of Education funds obligated.

Table 161 shows Office of Education funds for instructional materials and equipment.

Although not fully compatible with other amounts reported in this chapter, tables 162 and 163 summarize State-by-State figures on expenditures of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Food and Nutrition Service, for fiscal 1975. Table 162 reports participation rates for the National School Lunch Program along with total program income and average cost per daily lunch, table 163 indicates the amounts for selected programs administered by the Food and Nutrition Service.

Table 154.--Federal funds for education,

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Total				Elementary and	
	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977 (estimated)	FY 1978 (estimated)	FY 1976	Transition quarter
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$25,698,875	$6,291,504	$26,776,177	$25,062,979	$4,836,471	$1,317,240
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	8,743,567	2,161,679	9,405,700	8,930,588	3,949,841	999,254
Education Division	(6,676,596)	(1,677,244)	(7,819,673)	(7,504,345)	(3,449,690)	(860,666)
Public Health Service	(1,021,191)	(277,679)	(793,108)	(636,178)	---	---
Social and Rehabilitation Service	(91,893)	(20,113)	(109,177)	(93,916)	(14,880)	---
Office of Human Development	(511,591)	(143,999)	(529,828)	(527,249)	(471,286)	(132,747)
Special institutions	(125,944)	(31,264)	(153,914)	(168,900)	(13,985)	(5,841)
Department management	(316,352)	(11,380)	---	---	---	---
Department of Agriculture	2,159,445	505,932	3,289,074	2,484,231	44,390	54,762
Department of Commerce	14,923	4,092	18,942	17,441	380	---
Department of Defense	1,197,873	370,323	1,339,594	1,473,492	252,601	94,877
Department of Housing and Urban Development	13,261	52,451	83,684	69,463	31,877	6,703
Department of the Interior	356,843	151,261	376,419	438,709	275,229	116,612
Department of Justice	65,908	27,729	75,878	71,080	---	---
Department of Labor	3,291,000	1,095,000	3,355,000	3,374,000	---	---
Department of State	39,281	11,395	43,997	46,409	6,461	3,195
Department of Transportation	38,405	10,291	41,661	43,364	---	---
Department of the Treasury	12,768	2,863	18,475	28,226	---	---
ACTION	6,718	1,844	6,207	4,789	85	24
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	64,019	7,259	56,300	53,400	56,426	6,098
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	70,000	26,000	103,000	107,150	---	---
District of Columbia[1]	86,911	17,998	69,342	128,689	72,794	14,693
Energy Research and Development Administration	6,338	1,612	9,471	17,070	2,952	734
Environmental Protection Agency	6,612	1,600	5,280	5,200	---	---
General Services Administration	14,221	4,871	15,118	15,162	---	---
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	566	467	1,957	1,716	---	---
International Development Assistance	32,581	4,848	44,234	53,934	---	---
Library of Congress	116,503	27,471	144,753	170,371	---	---
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	4,533	1,288	4,700	4,800	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	280	---	1,755	1,870	---	---
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	14,215	5,894	13,567	19,578	---	---
National Science Foundation	34,199	3,483	28,108	30,097	1,763	---
Smithsonian Institution	56,336	15,441	57,531	60,474	---	---
U.S. Information Agency	3,870	1,712	3,954	3,976	1,272	888
Veterans Administration	5,425,000	760,700	4,017,900	3,262,700	140,400	19,400
Research and development in colleges and universities (all agencies)	3,822,699	1,016,000	4,144,576	[2] 4,145,000	---	---

See footnotes at end of table.

by agency: Fiscal years 1976 to 1978

[In thousands of dollars]

se ondary education		Higher education				Vocational, technical, and continuing education	
Fy 1977 (estimated)	FY 1978 (estimated)	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977 (estimated)	FY 1978 (estimated)	FY 1976	Transition quarter
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
$5,283,033	$5,593,257	$9,984,083	$2,176,568	$9,668,232	$8,474,643	$4,662,446	$1,335,634
4,435,662	4,582,852	3,986,486	1,051,452	4,480,423	3,861,407	269,262	55,042
(3,915,976)	(4,059,628)	(2,889,875)	(754,412)	(3,571,214)	(3,112,462)	(115,405)	(17,615)
---	---	(958,379)	(263,938)	(747,649)	(584,771)	(62,812)	(13,741)
(11,900)	(10,200)	(2,145)	(844)	(5,636)	(400)	(74,868)	(19,269)
(484,359)	(488,658)	(24,128)	(6,835)	(25,437)	(19,240)	(16,177)	(4,417)
(23,427)	(24,366)	(111,959)	(25,423)	(130,487)	(144,534)	---	---
---	---	---	---	--	---	---	---
18,295	65,388	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	3,400	705	5,234	3,925	1,291	50
278,047	336,510	430	19	452	471	2,657	631
36,897	34,653	−25,502	45,206	43,6[illegible]3	34,678	6,886	542
284,054	347,458	34,485	14,603	39,[illegible]27	39,879	47,129	20,046
---	---	39,497	21,034	46,262	41,500	[illegible]4,754	3,908
---	---	---	---	---	---	3,291,000	1,095,000
8,793	9,665	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	668	303	535	1,500	14,394	3,598
---	---	1,000	---	667	---	11,768	2,863
80	45	--	---	---	---	---	---
49,712	47,172	3,645	743	3,400	3,250	3,948	418
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
58,591	73,160	14,117	3,305	10,751	55,529	---	---
5,037	3,900	2,027	606	3,002	10,570	1,359	272
---	---	6,612	1,600	5,280	5,200	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	566	467	1,957	1,716	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	3,365	1,150	3,400	3,500	1,168	138
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
---	---	4,083	1,992	3,377	6,348	10,132	3,902
2,438	6,827	32,436	3,483	25,670	23,270	---	---
---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
1,427	1,427	---	---	---	---	2,598	824
104,000	84,200	4,300,500	592,900	3,186,400	2,572,900	984,100	148,400
---	---	1,576,268	437,000	1,808,572	1,809,000	---	---

Table 154.–Federal funds for education, by agency. Fiscal years 1976 to 1978—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Agency	Vocational, technical, and continuing education		Other education			
	FY 1977 (estimated)	FY 1978 (estimated)	FY 1976	Transition quarter	FY 1977 (estimated)	FY 1978 (estimated)
	16	17	18	19	20	21
Total	$4,476,232	$4,378,125	$6,215,875	$1,462,062	$7,348,680	$6,616,954
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	266,631	261,927	537,978	5,931	222,984	224,402
Education Division	(109,499)	(107,853)	(221,626)	(44,551)	(222,984)	(224,402)
Public Health Service	(45,459)	(51,407)	---	---	---	---
Social and Rehabilitation Service	(91,641)	(83,316)	---	---	---	---
Office of Human Development	(20,032)	(19,351)	---	---	---	---
Special institutions	---	---	---	---	---	---
Department management	---	---	(316,352)	(11,380)	---	---
Department of Agriculture	---	---	2,115,055	451,170	3,270,779	2,418,843
Department of Commerce	---	---	9,852	3,337	13,708	13,516
Department of Defense	3,138	3,459	942,185	274,796	1,057,957	1,133,052
Department of Housing and Urban Development	3,164	132	---	---	---	---
Department of the Interior	53,138	51,372	---	---	---	---
Department of Justice	15,556	14,709	11,657	2,787	14,060	14,871
Department of Labor	3,355,000	3,374,000	---	---	---	---
Department of State	--	---	32,820	8,200	35,204	36,744
Department of Transportation	15,660	16,043	23,343	6,390	25,466	25,821
Department of the Treasury	17,808	28,226	---	---	---	---
ACTION	---	---	6,633	1,820	6,127	4,744
Appalachian Regional Development Commission	3,188	2,978	---	---	---	---
Corporation for Public Broadcasting	---	---	70,000	26,000	103,000	107,150
District of Columbia[1]	---	---	---	---	---	---
Energy Research and Development Administration	1,432	2,60[illegible]	---	---	---	---
Environmental Protection Agency	---	-	---	---	---	---
General Services Administration	---	---	14,221	4,871	15,[illegible]18	15,162
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---
International Development Assistance	---	---	32,581	4,848	44,234	53,934
Library of Congress	---	---	1[illegible],503	27,471	144,753	170,371
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	1,300	1,300	---	---	---	---
National Commission on Libraries and Information Science	---	---	280	---	1,755	1,870
National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities	10,190	13,230	---	---	---	---
National Science Foundation	---	---	---	---	---	---
Smithsonian Institution	---	---	56,336	15,441	57,531	60,474
U.S. Information Agency	2,527	2,549	---	---	---	---
Veterans Administration	727,500	605,600	---	---	---	---
Research and development in colleges and universities (all agencies)	---	---	2,246,431	579,000	2,336,004	[2] 2,336,000

[1] NCES estimate.
[2] Fiscal year 1977 estimate.

NOTE. Public Law 93-344 established a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between fiscal year 1976 (which ended June 30, 1976) and fiscal year 1977 (which began October 1, 1976).

SOURCES: (1) National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its report *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1978.* (2). Research and development data for 1976 and 1977 are from National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities, Fiscal Years 1975, 1976, and 1977,* Volume XXV.

Table 155.—Federal funds for education and related activities: 1960 to 1978

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of support, level and program area	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977 (estimated)	1978 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Part I. Federal funds supporting education in educational institutions																
Total grants and loans	$1,733,543	$2,141,278	$2,825,361	$5,843,755	$7,854,900	$8,148,771	$9,235,747	$10,949,607	$11,781,979	$12,695,981	$13,090,411	$17,604,360	$19,483,000	$4,829,442	$19,427,497	$18,446,025
Grants, total	1,493,217	1,820,748	2,360,167	5,232,055	7,251,619	7,645,491	8,727,781	10,615,166	11,433,253	12,350,249	12,738,549	17,124,710	19,087,094	4,610,561	18,962,324	17,959,262
Elementary and secondary education	490,480	542,320	666,501	2,037,103	2,967,004	2,838,439	3,212,418	3,724,363	3,856,527	4,084,972	4,207,167	4,998,055	4,819,460	1,311,555	5,282,363	5,578,721
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282,909	334,289	409,593	506,372	397,581	656,372	527,043	648,608	580,493	558,527	613,711	598,884	74,898	847,000	496,000
Educationally deprived/economically opportunity programs	47,239	53,137	67,179	1,151,403	1,685,512	1,648,540	1,742,376	2,239,637	2,007,154	2,278,931	2,264,410	2,764,880	2,646,909	805,962	2,897,155	3,351,007
Supporting services[3]	63,939	55,491	72,264	169,270	389,490	364,423	256,079	259,899	310,378	317,795	273,783	360,603	335,950	76,241	330,881	363,448
Teacher corps	--	4,000	5,100	6,326	16,019	19,358	18,191	28,761	23,887	32,092	33,073	36,002	23,600	6,125	28,534	18,522
Vocational education	32,800	37,579	39,569	93,268	185,224	152,441	181,379	241,481	282,545	305,728	289,610	350,867	387,886	41,744	367,066	389,979
Dependents schools abroad	32,766	40,520	61,500	79,100	68,220	108,589	137,138	146,615	168,900	190,603	218,287	234,981	237,296	91,901	263,758	321,533
Public lands revenue for schools	40,994	43,524	48,600	54,144	52,294	66,112	82,376	78,893	73,285	90,646	110,116	148,557	130,774	124,443	88,360	198,089
Assistance in special areas[3]	10,017	20,700	32,600	68,800	58,286	71,118	78,992	120,719	156,757	176,922	159,549	133,465	117,753	19,284	122,746	118,825
Veterans education		--	--	-	3,200	4,924	6,233	13,763	16,674	43,835	67,483	113,600	140,400	19,400	104,000	84,200
Emergency school assistance		--		-	--	...	. .	51,239	68,816	43,391	184,507	197,426	171,790	43,740	200,799	200,277
Other[4]	4,527	4,400	5,400	5,200	2,383	5,353	13,282	16,313	19,515	24,536	48,122	32,763	28,218	7,817	32,064	36,841
Higher education	829,880	1,170,322	1,456,835	2,221,747	3,240,170	3,346,219	3,910,878	4,895,588	5,172,443	5,964,987	6,063,691	7,991,835	9,605,188	1,963,372	9,203,729	8,002,416
Basic research in U.S. education institutions proper[5]	407,000	602,000	698,600	941,000	1,039,000	1,020,000	984,000	1,054,385	1,192,167	1,175,496	1,299,824	1,270,639	1,387,250	376,000	1,482,644	[6]1,483,000
Research facilities[5]		121,800	133,500	194,000	199,790	238,516	225,130	227,908	175,747	204,985	183,274	167,716	189,018	61,000	325,928	[6]323,000
Training grants, fellowships, and traineeships	159,494	299,900	443,000	630,400	701,419	652,830	895,960	1,137,202	982,008	968,918	997,977	1,081,923	1,036,963	333,127	998,990	834,052
Facilities and equipment	1,206	3,404	32,535	109,547	549,382	482,387	513,162	548,944	400,147	451,658	262,526	336,408	295,766	43,038	177,504	157,316
Other institutional support	13,580	26,718	69,500	163,800	139,637	173,066	178,156	260,090	292,291	339,625	363,732	427,598	487,519	70,021	478,468	472,543
Other student assistance	248,600	103,900	62,300	214,200	608,883	769,445	1,101,924	1,781,681	2,130,083	2,824,303	2,956,358	4,707,561	6,208,672	1,071,586	5,740,195	4,729,505
Other higher education assistance		11,700	17,400	18,800	2,059	9,975	12,546	9,473	--	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vocational-technical and continuing education (not classifiable by level)	172,857	108,104	237,131	923,205	1,044,445	1,460,833	1,604,485	1,995,215	2,204,283	2,300,290	2,467,391	4,134,820	4,662,446	1,335,634	4,476,232	4,378,125
Vocational, technical, and work training	16,144	23,321	158,231	851,683	851,663	1,163,444	1,269,254	1,515,741	1,829,481	1,474,847	1,494,927	3,037,000	3,405,000	1,132,000	3,490,000	3,501,000
Veterans education	134,300	49,600	25,100	6,300	79,645	123,970	244,634	357,414	429,229	658,424	800,375	898,900	984,100	148,400	727,500	605,600
General continuing education[6]	([7])	([7])	([7])	([7])	28,701	60,364	65,855	88,305	125,715	149,738	148,117	151,971	208,192	38,547	186,694	189,874
Training State, local, and Federal civilian personnel	22,413	34,383	53,800	95,605	84,416	113,055	24,742	33,755	19,858	17,281	23,972	46,949	65,154	16,687	72,038	81,651
Loans, total (higher education)	240,326	320,532	464,894	611,700	603,281	503,280	507,966	334,441	348,726	345,732	351,862	479,660	395,906	218,881	465,173	486,763
Student loan program, National Defense Education Act[8]	40,326	74,632	177,394	235,900	226,303	230,694	196,842	231,706	287,163	324,551	362,795	448,874	419,849	137,500	409,283	382,000
College facilities loans[11]	200,000	245,900	287,500	375,800	376,978	272,586	311,123	102,735	61,563	21,181	−10,933	30,776	−23,943	81,381	55,890	104,763
PART II. Other Federal funds for education and related activities																
Total	2,267,031	2,738,836	3,169,179	3,820,339	3,547,015	3,237,888	3,416,583	3,989,203	4,515,533	4,705,426	4,846,963	5,862,561	6,215,875	1,462,062	7,348,680	6,616,954
Applied research and development[9]	471,000	754,700	906,300	1,054,000	1,157,000	1,230,000	1,240,000	1,318,963	1,470,559	1,465,356		2,067,170	2,246,431	579,000	2,336,004	[6]2,336,000
School lunch and milk programs	305,512	366,900	411,700	421,900	543,845	597,700	676,196	928,186	1,213,075	1,298,002	1,266,673	1,831,784	1,890,276	393,005	3,023,363	2,171,590
Training of Federal personnel, military	1,009,113	1,146,000	1,322,400	1,625,100	1,065,069	545,573	676,302	832,968	950,227	1,055,605	968,456	996,481	975,380	284,523	1,097,131	1,172,389
U.S. academies	53,113	59,416	119,796	154,593	141,599	170,468	184,262	218,969	232,047	275,671	248,567	269,674	281,847	76,508	312,596	333,348
Professional training, military	956,000	1,086,584	1,202,604	1,470,507	923,470	375,105	492,040	614,099	718,180	779,934	719,889	726,809	693,533	208,015	783,535	839,041
Library services	21,105	22,232	25,243	72,215	136,099	136,124	170,135	186,338	165,096	166,712	207,075	227,645	249,883	56,900	289,128	307,471
Grants to public libraries	6,056	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	62,794	50,235	52,975	56,246	45,782	43,202	61,531	57,171	7,925	63,510	52,614
National library services[13]	15,049	15,300	17,800	31,300	74,082	123,330	119,900	133,363	108,850	120,930	163,873	166,114	192,712	48,975	225,618	254,857

See footnotes at end of table

Table 155.–Federal funds for education and related activities: 1960 to 1978—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Type of support, level, and program area	1960	1962	1964	1966	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	Transition quarter	1977 (estimated)	1978 (estimated)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
International education	83,525	102,050	112,600	229,429	272,008	278,135	193,464	180,668	122,740	77,929	94,565	93,474	73,768	15,482	87,519	97,404
Educational exchange program	22,450	21,050	20,600	50,271	41,670	38,172	30,850	36,101	37,837	28,131	30,510	32,349	32,820	8,200	35,204	36,744
Agency for International Development projects					140,000	170,000	111,325	105,608	55,612	22,555	47,231	45,224	32,581	4,848	44,234	53,934
ACTION (previously Peace Corps)	61,075	81,000	92,000	179 158	43,641	44,095	28,150	25,026	19,819	22,013	15,084	7,207	6,633	1,820	6,127	4,744
Other international education and training					46,697	25,868	23,139	13,033	9,472	5,230	1,738	8,694	1,734	614	1,954	1,982
Other	376,776	346,954	390,936	417,695	372,994	400,356	460,486	542,160	593,839	642,322	601,607	646,007	780,137	133,152	515,535	532,100
Agricultural extension service	53,715	59,252	79,400	89,216	90,030	97,273	124,526	154,672	169,811	185,803	193,436	219,012	219,407	56,973	240,855	240,273
Educational television facilities[14]	--	---	---	4,663	6,737	8,756	19,163	28,580	8,000	28,568	22,000	64,709	79,373	29,540	113,213	120,081
Education in Federal correctional institutions	1,453	2,138	2,885	3,615	3,662	3,816	5,007	6,333	9,066	9,494	10,172	10,520	11,657	2,787	14,060	14,871
Value of surplus property transferred																
Acquisition cost of personal property	310,000	244,900	268,700	266,400	199,383	223,503	246,330	255,668	299,805	276,699	255,937	216,135	204,692	9,686	NA	NA
Fair value of real property		21,000	15,100	15,100	26,276	13,254	12,468	25,718	12,200	25,288	18,226	37,031	21,660	1,494	NA	NA
Other[15]	11,6[illegible]	19,664	24,851	38,701	46,906	53,754	52,992	71,189	94,957	116,470	101,836	98,601	153,348	32,472	147,407	156,875

[1] Includes Office of Economic Opportunity Indian education, Appalachian Regional Development Commission, and Department of Labor programs as well as Head Start preschool, Elementary and Secondary Education Act, title I, handicapped children, dropout prevention, bilingual education, Kendall School for the Deaf, and Model School for the Deaf

[2] Includes supplemental centers, school library materials, strengthening State education agencies, captioned films for the deaf, dissemination of information, school counseling and testing, American Printing House for the Blind, planning and evaluation, and equipment and minor remodeling

[3] Includes funds for the District of Columbia, Canal Zone, territories and dependencies, Cuban refugees, and payments in lieu of taxes other than P.L. 81 874 and P.L. 81 815 funds for federally affected areas

[4] Includes elementary secondary programs of the National Science Foundation National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities, Department of Defense Junior ROTC and National Aeronautics and Space Administration, also, Office of Child Development and Office of Education programs and expenditures not otherwise included

[5] Data are from *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, annual publication, National Science Foundation Includes university operated research and development centers

[6] 1978 amounts are not available. Data are amounts for 1977, rounded to nearest million.

[7] Includes adult vocational education and manpower training programs

[8] Includes Office of Education, Action, Social and Rehabilitation Service, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Office of Economic Development, and additional programs for continuing education

[9] Included in "Vocational, technical, and work training"

[10] Includes National Defense Education Act and insured student loans Includes net amounts (loans minus loan repayments) for the Department of Housing and Urban Development college housing loans, Office of Education college facilities loans, and Federal loans to the District of Columbia for school construction

[11] Actual figure not available Amount estimated is 88% of 1962 amount

[12] Includes Library of Congress, Smithsonian Institution, General Services Administration, National Archives and Records Service, National Agricultural Library, National Library of Medicine, Government Printing Office depository library and, catalog and index activities, and the National Commission on Library and Information Science.

[14] Also includes education broadcasting facilities.

[15] Includes Education Division, Office of Education, and other education programs and administration expenditures not otherwise included

NOTE Public Law 93 344 stablished a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between the fiscal year 1976 which ended June 30, 1976 and the fiscal year 1977 which began October 1, 1976.

SOURCE Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U S Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information collected by the Office of Management and Budget for its annual report. *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States* Research data are from the annual reports of the National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*.

Table 156. Summary of Federal funds for research, development, and R&D plant. Fiscal years 1975 to 1977

[In millions of dollars]

Item	Actual FY 1975	Estimates FY 1976	Estimates FY 1977
Total expenditures for research, development, and R&D plant	19,589.7	21,378.8	23,595.9
Research and development	18,760.1	20,480.2	22,710.8
R&D plant	829.7	898.6	885.1
Total obligations for research, development, and R&D plant	19,865.0	22,512.5	24,726.9
Research and development	19,044.3	21,624.7	23,487.6
Total research	6,929.2	7,568.3	7,850.7
Basic research	2,145.8	2,345.1	2,519.5
Applied research	4,783.4	5,223.2	5,331.2
Development	12,115.1	14,056.4	15,636.9
R&D plant	820.7	887.8	1,239.3
Research and development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	5,394.9	5,923.4	6,060.2
Industrial firms	8,385.3	9,917.0	11,346.6
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	728.6	859.3	961.1
Universities and colleges	2,402.7	2,568.7	2,643.2
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	935.1	1,064.9	1,175.4
Nonprofit institutions	717.8	743.0	706.4
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	219.9	230.1	267.2
State and local governments	198.3	234.8	246.8
Foreign	61.6	83.4	80.5
Research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,412.3	2,590.6	2,676.5
Industrial firms	1,267.1	1,411.0	1,500.0
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	140.9	179.0	196.6
Universities and colleges	2,140.9	2,259.6	2,324.0
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	421.0	476.9	508.2
Nonprofit institutions	390.9	434.4	429.4
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	64.5	63.1	63.6
State and local governments	86.6	92.7	101.5
Foreign	40.9	61.0	50.9
Fields of science			
Life sciences	2,449.9	2,708.5	2,698.2
Psychology	133.6	132.5	137.2
Physical sciences	1,025.2	1,103.6	1,194.3
Environmental sciences	652.8	693.0	745.0
Mathematics	136.2	142.9	154.5
Engineering	2,041.4	2,209.9	2,306.0
Social sciences	303.4	364.2	382.9
Other sciences	186.7	213.6	232.5
Basic research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[2]	644.7	692.3	727.1
Industrial firms	72.4	89.8	123.3
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	32.9	35.7	38.7
Universities and colleges	1,065.4	1,156.5	1,242.9
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	205.2	230.8	239.8
Basic research—Continued			
Nonprofit institutions	97.3	108.2	112.5
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	4.3	4.3	4.8
State and local governments	11.8	13.9	14.1
Foreign	11.8	13.6	16.4
Fields of science			
Life sciences	776.0	876.9	908.6
Psychology	48.5	50.6	53.1
Physical sciences	616.0	659.6	718.4
Environmental sciences	331.1	356.9	389.7
Mathematics	58.5	62.4	70.5
Engineering	227.9	238.4	266.4
Social sciences	72.8	87.0	98.9
Other sciences	15.0	13.4	13.8
Applied research			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	1,767.5	1,898.3	1,949.4
Industrial firms	1,194.8	1,321.2	1,376.8
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	108.0	143.4	157.9
Universities and colleges	1,039.5	1,103.2	1,081.1
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	215.8	246.1	268.4
Nonprofit institutions	293.6	326.2	316.9
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	60.3	58.7	58.8
State and local governments	74.8	78.8	87.4
Foreign	29.1	47.3	34.5
Fields of science			
Life sciences	1,673.9	1,831.6	1,789.6
Psychology	85.1	81.9	84.2
Physical sciences	409.2	444.0	475.9
Environmental sciences	321.7	336.2	355.4
Mathematics	77.6	80.5	84.0
Engineering	1,813.5	1,971.5	2,039.6
Social sciences	230.6	277.2	284.0
Other sciences	171.7	200.2	218.7
Development			
Performers			
Federal intramural[1]	2,982.7	3,332.9	3,383.7
Industrial firms	7,118.2	8,506.0	9,846.5
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	587.7	680.3	764.5
Universities and colleges	297.9	309.1	319.2
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	514.1	588.0	667.2
Nonprofit institutions	326.9	308.5	277.1
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	155.4	167.0	203.6
State and local governments	111.6	142.1	145.3
Foreign	20.6	22.5	29.7
R&D plant			
Performers			
Federal intramural	346.8	387.9	545.8
Industrial firms	62.3	95.3	144.4
FFRDC's[2] administered by industrial firms	229.7	205.6	212.5
Universities and colleges	35.9	31.1	33.3
FFRDC's[2] administered by universities and colleges	131.8	158.0	292.6
Nonprofit institutions	10.5	6.2	4.9
FFRDC's[2] administered by nonprofit institutions	3.6	3.8	5.8
State and local governments	.2	(3)	(3)
Foreign	(3)	---	---

[1] Intramural activities cover costs associated with the administration of intramural and extramural programs by Federal personnel as well as actual intramural performances.
[2] Federally funded research and development centers.
[3] Less than $50,000.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities*, Vol. XXV.

Table 157.--Expenditures for fellowships, traineeships, and training grants programs of Federal agencies: Fiscal year 1976
[In thousands of dollars]

Agency and program	Amount
Total	$1,036,963
Office of Education:	
Bilingual education	14,757
College personnel development	−41
College teacher fellowships	−8,712
Cooperative education	551
Drug abuse education	1,800
Education development	9,066
Ellender fellowships	500
Emergency school aid	41,441
Environmental education	187
Indian education	5,597
Librarian training and demonstration	2,030
Mining fellowships	1,177
National Defense Education Act institutes and Fulbright-Hays fellowships	17,351
Occupational, vocational, and adult education	25,742
Public service fellowships	3,694
Right-to-Read	1,058
Special education manpower	38,879
Special projects and training	23
Training for disadvantaged	919
Public Health Service:	
Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and Mental Health Administration	95,173
Center for Disease Control	2,635
Health Resources Administration	464,412
Health Service Administration	33,557
National Institutes of Health	165,195
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	24,128
Gallaudet College - teacher training	229
Social and Rehabilitation Service - public assistance	1,355
Department of Commerce - Maritime Administration	3,400
Department of Housing and Urban Development	
Community development grants	985
Community development - model cities	3,732
Training and urban fellowship program	338
Department of Justice - Law Enforcement Administration	39,497
Department of Transportation - Urban Mass Transit Administration	668
Energy Research and Development Administration	2,027
Environmental Protection Agency	6,612
Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation	566
National Aeronautics and Space Administration	3,365
National Foundation for the Arts and the Humanities	4,083
National Science Foundation	28,987

SOURCE. Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from information obtained from the Office of Management and Budget for *Special Analyses, Budget of the United States, Fiscal Year 1978.*

Table 158.--Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1978
[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition quarter[1]	FY 1977[2]	FY 1978[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	$459,965	$547,408	$673,005	$2,024,428	$3,613,476	$4,111,598	$4,963,711	$4,884,916	$6,419,420	$6,813,550	$1,735,115	$8,047,478	$7,845,239
Elementary and secondary education[3]	63,529	54,821	71,489	915,174	1,436,732	1,467,792	1,869,081	1,766,412	2,376,221	2,166,322	670,983	2,260,645	2,679,394
Educationally deprived children[4]	---	---	---	746,904	1,049,116	1,170,355	1,570,388	1,460,058	1,959,897	1,760,814	559,703	1,858,300	2,212,823
Consolidated programs[5]	63,529	54,821	71,489	168,270	387,616	291,245	272,683	268,000	353,495	326,006	73,861	319,875	351,790
Bilingual education	---	---	---	---	---	6,192	26,010	38,354	62,829	79,502	37,419	82,470	114,781
School assistance in federally affected areas	258,198	282,909	334,289	409,593	506,372	656,372	648,608	558,526	618,711	598,884	74,898	847,000	496,000
Maintenance and operation	174,850	226,415	283,688	353,851	470,887	620,463	628,305	536,089	597,859	575,526	65,901	831,359	475,586
Construction	83,348	56,490	50,601	55,742	35,485	35,909	20,303	22,437	20,852	23,358	8,997	15,641	20,414
Higher education[6]	40,326	74,532	111,729	212,264	532,690	707,419	1,035,983	1,150,051	1,869,711	2,547,852	647,332	3,149,834	2,696,499
University community services	---	---	---	3,926	9,897	10,669	9,518	22,833	12,322	12,275	723	11,708	1,095
Library programs													
College library resources	---	---	---	---	46,906	34,065	3,913	10,107	12,389	12,813	2,000	8,280	9,640
Library training	---	---	---	---	11,381	7,005	2,469	2,824	3,613	2,030	225	700	146
Strengthening developing institutions	---	---	---	---	22,428	27,731	35,766	48,858	89,122	78,063	29,762	108,211	112,024
Student assistance													
Educational opportunity grants[7]	---	---	---	---	103,104	142,577	167,600	239,212	608,977	1,146,950	291,194	1,788,749	1,736,125
Work-study and cooperative education	---	---	---	30,634	111,812	172,075	251,997	82,090	243,941	434,961	88,458	398,343	280,321
Direct loans to students[8]	40,326	74,532	111,729	177,394	182,825	194,520	287,163	281,339	345,261	286,296	86,925	271,256	15,160
Insured loans	---	---	---	---	28,947	98,330	201,321	294,346	333,849	297,193	77,433	322,567	86,271
Student loans insurance fund	---	---	---	---	---	2,323	26,589	83,823	111,087	133,508	57,517	150,103	382,000
Special programs for disadvantaged[9]	---	---	---	10	2,497	7,437	43,963	77,551	88,780	132,128	10,829	79,978	72,096
TV and other instructional equipment	---	---	---	---	5,415	4,968	5,684	3,783	19,179	8,558	1,819	6,709	926
Miscellaneous other[10]	---	---	---	300	5,478	5,721	---	3,285	1,191	3,077	447	3,230	695
Higher education facilities	---	---	-	105,526	461,965	437,387	212,628	77,900	98,031	28,383	35,895	72,064	54,000
Grants[11]	---	---	---	54,634	360,246	323,188	188,121	52,805	67,324	24,650	−2,000	38,131	19,065
Construction loans	---	---	---	50,892	101,719	114,199	24,468	13,014	16,292	−14,089	31,200	6,407	7,292

See footnotes at end of table

Table 158.--Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1978--Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	FY 1960	FY 1962	FY 1964	FY 1966	FY 1968	FY 1970	FY 1972	FY 1974	FY 1975	FY 1976	Transition quarter[1]	FY 1977[2]	FY 1978[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Higher education facilities—Cont.													
Construction loan interest subsidization	---	---	---	---	---	---	39	12,081	14,415	17,822	6,695	27,[illegible]	27,643
Vocational education[12]	45,179	51,762	54,503	128,468	255,224	283,975	416,945	462,236	529,656	590,856	63,132	557,278	593,796
Basic vocational education programs[13]	45,179	51,762	54,503	118,396	250,197	271,282	370,619	399,209	459,866	514,057	31,056	481,692	528,855
Consumer and homemaking education	---	---	---	---	---	5,[illegible]59	19,091	30,318	34,756	42,541	5,993	42,751	46,203
Work-study and cooperative education	---	---	---	10,072	5,027	5,322	24,256	28,716	30,490	29,964	5,117	27,634	14,235
State and national advisory councils	---	---	---	---	---	2,312	2,979	3,993	4,544	4,294	966	5,201	4,503
Education personnel training[14]	23,912	45,531	51,203	97,543	178,652	233,912	204,650	197,394	163,838	106,863	31,029	117,235	113,548
Higher education[15]	14,921	30,695	34,768	44,586	80,084	90,078	72,365	55,465	18,359	9,918	3,934	21,860	13,920
Teacher Corps	---	---	---	362	16,019	18,191	23,887	33,073	39,002	23,600	6,125	38,042	34,586
Special education (handicapped)	308	943	2,466	10,448	24,162	31,219	25,205	32,614	39,612	39,392	17,035	37,381	39,233
Other	8,683	13,893	13,969	42,147	58,387	94,424	83,193	76,242	66,865	33,953	3,935	19,952	25,809
Public library service and construction	6,056	6,932	7,443	40,915	62,017	52,687	54,086	44,441	62,362	58,307	8,146	64,200	52,958
Public library services	6,056	6,932	7,443	25,000	34,306	33,489	44,284	36,230	49,660	47,531	6,000	57,760	47,730
Public library construction	---	--	---	15,915	26,615	17,527	7,184	4,127	7,940	7,040	1,280	2,960	984
Interlibrary cooperation[16]	---	---	---	---	1,096	1,671	2,618	4,084	4,762	3,736	866	3,480	4,244
Education for the handicapped[17]	72	248	2,516	4,918	16,793	47,846	67,933	89,947	115,242	152,050	38,400	281,797	382,486
State grant program	---	---	---	---	7,867	31,073	32,657	43,016	58,128	89,718	16,458	197,259	292,142
Early childhood education	---	---	---	---	---	---	6,687	11,065	14,708	14,089	4,501	18,938	18,711
Special centers, projects, and research	---	---	1,016	3,227	8,277	12,515	16,883	22,648	31,777	33,169	13,886	49,613	55,313
Captioned films and media services	72	248	1,500	1,691	649	4,258	11,706	13,218	10,629	15,074	3,555	15,987	16,320
Research, special studies, and projects[18]	6,004	7,461	12,712	31,245	79,955	93,120	132,040	119,375	98,867	66,242	28,105	142,299	208,372
Land-grant colleges	5,052	10,744	14,500	14,500	14,500	21,961	12,600	12,200	12,200	12,200	---	14,200	---
Special foreign currency	---	6	138	500	857	774	2,279	1,908	1,881	1,734	614	1,954	1,982

Adult basic education[19]	---	---	---	33,616	28,701	43,464	55,971	63,270	68,999	63,835	14,314	79,330	81,240
Emergency school aid[20]	---	---	---	5,291	7,437	10,608	92,214	196,045	187,833	204,027	50,871	219,144	221,165
Education TV and broadcasting facilities[21]	---	---	---	---	---	4,163	12,182	5,859	21,793	15,919	4,736	16,057	19,202
Follow Through	---	---	---	---	---	---	2,024	46,595	53,179	39,825	22,000	49,600	54,600
Indian education	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	15,694	40,036	42,046	18,954	50,720	45,488
Indochinese refugee children	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	15,000
Office of Education salaries and expenditures[22]	11,608	12,664	14,251	25,901	40,906	47,714	84,694	77,411	100,650	117,618	26,946	120,621	129,509
Consolidated Working fund - net advances and reimbursement	29	−202	−1,768	−1,026	−9,325	2,404	−207	−348	210	584	−1,239		
Expenditures from funds transferred to the Office of Education by other Federal agencies:[23]													
Manpower Development and Training Act[24]	---	---	64,777	75,532	99,451	121,451	126,500	127,925	71,857	−23,145			
Educational television facilities	---	---	1,962	4,663	6,737	---	---	---	---	---			
Mutual exchange activities (foreign currency)[25]	---	---	---	---	21,753	27,128	36,640	42,972	43,377	11,388			
Appalachian Regional Development and Training Act[26]	---	---	---	1,592	1,434	930	973	646	827	371			
Cuban Refugee Program	---	5,195	9,603	9,302	6,990	19,488	18,110	11,630	3,885	[28] 5,238			
Office of Economic Opportunity[27]	---	---	---	54,681	686	38,234	78,096	2,272	589	−411			
Consolidated Working Fund - gross outlay	62	3,068	2,250	10,515	11,395	6,165	3,377	2,381	2,718	60			

[1] Public Law 93 344 established a new fiscal year period (October 1 through September 30) effective with fiscal year 1977. The transition quarter is the 3-month period between the fiscal year 1976 which ended June 30, 1976, and the fiscal year 1977 which began October 1, 1976.

[2] Estimated.

[3] Includes amounts distributed under provision of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (ESEA) and the National Defense Education Act (NDEA). Funds authorized under title VI of ESEA for education of the handicapped are not included here but under "Education for the handicapped."

[4] Title I of ESEA includes funds for students more than 1 year below grade level, Indian children, migratory children, handicapped children, and neglected and delinquent children.

[5] Includes amounts authorized under titles II, III, and V of ESEA and NDEA titles III, X, and a portion of V for guidance, counseling, and testing.

[6] Includes amounts distributed under provisions of the Higher Education Act, as amended, and direct loans to students provided under title II of NDEA. Amounts for Teacher Corps and for institutes and fellowships for college personnel are included under "Education personnel training."

Table 158.--Office of Education expenditures, by program: Fiscal years 1960 to 1978—Continued

[7] Includes Basic and Supplemental Opportunity Grants, grants for State student incentives, public service fellowships, mining fellowships, and training for disadvantaged.
[8] Includes loans and loan cancellations.
[9] Includes Talent Search, Special Services for Disadvantaged Students, Upward Bound, and Veterans' Cost-of-Instruction payments.
[10] Includes amounts for acquisition and cataloging by the Library of Congress, State higher education administration, State postsecondary education commissions, continuing education project, and miscellaneous other activities.
[11] Includes amounts for undergraduate and graduate facilities, facilities in major disaster areas, and State administration and planning for facilities.
[12] Amounts for research, innovation, and curriculum development are included in "Research, special studies and projects." Amounts for vocational teacher training are included in "Education personnel training."
[13] Also includes program amounts for students with special needs.
[14] Does not include training under the Civil Rights program.
[15] Includes language training and area studies, college personnel training and fellowships, and education research training.
[16] Beginning in 1974, also includes library demonstration.
[17] Amounts for teacher training included in "Education personnel training."
[18] Includes research and innovative programs and curriculum development for vocational education, and special studies and projects except those provided as part of "Salaries and Expenditures" for the Office of Education. Also includes Office of Education funds transferred to the National Institute for Education.
[19] Includes amounts for adult vocational education.
[20] Also includes Civil Rights services and training.
[21] Supported with transferred funds prior to 1969.
[22] Also includes amounts for technical service, planning and evaluation, and special studies and projects not elsewhere covered.
[23] Amounts listed below are not included in the Office of Education expenditure totals.
[24] Includes amounts for Area Development Act.
[25] Includes Educational Exchange Program.
[26] Funds transferred prior to 1967 are included in the Consolidated Working Funds. Since 1972, also includes Development Facilities (Economic Development Assistance, Department of Commerce), Regional Development Programs (Regional Action, Planning Commission), and military construction (Army).
[27] Some OEO transfers also included in the Consolidated Working Funds.
[28] Includes special assistance to refugees from Cambodia and Vietnam in the United States.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics and the Office of Administration, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 159.–Federal obligations to universities and colleges, by agency and by State: Fiscal year 1975[1]

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Department or agency										
	Total	Department of Agriculture	Department of Commerce	Department of Defense	Department of Health, Education, and Welfare	Department of the Interior	Energy Research and Development Administration	Environmental Protection Agency	National Aeronautics and Space Administration	National Science Foundation	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$5,724,073	$290,738	$26,518	$387,157	$3,181,041	$28,985	$846,071	$38,811	$335,558	$548,075	$41,119
Alabama	82,808	9,854	29	1,029	66,732	128	128	402	1,670	2,531	305
Alaska	14,220	1,252	1,285	2,987	3,059	534	609	557	673	3,125	138
Arizona	52,817	2,814	30	2,778	26,206	476	741	204	2,181	17,061	326
Arkansas	29,671	7,057	60	113	20,942	162	106	71	169	972	79
California	1,002,699	9,037	3,428	36,090	344,927	1,826	263,351	2,418	248,716	89,828	3,078
Colorado	97,607	3,430	1,484	2,384	44,074	1,975	2,384	2,654	4,396	33,469	1,357
Connecticut	76,072	1,831	176	1,975	60,788	145	3,422	13	437	6,865	420
Delaware	9,090	1,812	635	439	3,445	129	242	26	128	2,234	0
Dist. of Columbia	142,021	642	45	3,810	131,914	40	171	208	1,797	3,027	367
Florida	100,709	6,379	1,422	4,862	69,941	331	1,672	1,381	1,367	12,478	876
Georgia	80,961	9,759	537	5,887	54,616	480	2,104	547	1,569	5,320	142
Hawaii	27,887	1,813	1,399	1,526	14,834	214	910	198	2,125	4,326	542
Idaho	7,767	2,919	0	0	3,494	649	138	95	0	472	0
Illinois	393,935	8,451	219	8,713	134,254	621	201,233	1,320	4,358	33,185	1,581
Indiana	75,847	7,095	246	3,306	43,837	324	2,620	609	2,655	14,290	865
Iowa	66,186	7,134	0	554	43,618	434	8,441	604	2,195	3,075	231
Kansas	40,293	4,626	0	634	30,294	231	596	278	1,685	1,941	8
Kentucky	44,413	9,965	95	448	31,677	191	5	108	309	1,431	184
Louisiana	53,403	6,822	753	1,063	40,518	637	657	439	473	1,832	209
Maine	16,520	2,527	359	22	12,295	298	51	6	0	959	3
Maryland	200,378	4,365	698	93,261	83,340	354	3,708	452	3,178	9,389	1,633
Massachusetts	348,016	3,198	2,026	109,558	144,920	988	15,774	1,233	11,303	54,987	4,029
Michigan	139,214	8,173	204	3,456	98,731	318	4,608	1,752	2,159	15,832	3,981
Minnesota	88,627	6,885	51	696	70,783	600	2,224	972	1,833	4,366	217
Mississippi	47,549	9,117	27	339	34,820	127	26	785	637	1,507	164
Missouri	97,957	8,548	40	1,452	76,445	1,420	711	973	1,371	6,588	409
Montana	12,880	2,815	15	153	7,189	361	126	1,401	20	800	0
Nebraska	28,830	4,254	0	67	21,290	289	155	16	271	2,152	336
Nevada	6,861	1,426	64	195	3,134	868	371	38	102	663	0
New Hampshire	17,045	1,608	514	150	12,357	122	216	5	500	1,490	83
New Jersey	102,604	3,430	848	2,513	55,450	241	25,21[illegible]	375	2,677	11,019	8[illegible]
New Mexico	219,499	2,354	84	10,280	22,406	380	178,448	395	2,384	2,018	7[illegible]
New York	626,044	9,714	1,967	14,874	348,799	1,014	84,044	2,489	6,992	53,656	2,496
North Carolina	132,289	13,126	675	2,004	102,639	490	1,577	2,052	665	7,163	1,898
North Dakota	15,741	3,311	57	100	10,868	454	636	17	0	295	3
Ohio	137,339	9,307	83	10,713	99,360	345	2,166	1,834	1,629	9,742	2,160
Oklahoma	48,160	5,955	164	1,733	32,995	457	196	1,591	1,231	2,496	1,342
Oregon	56,233	4,124	1,699	1,749	36,964	330	796	545	535	8,151	1,340
Pennsylvania	221,046	10,030	372	15,654	157,286	2,075	5,695	1,309	2,357	24,744	1,524
Rhode Island	24,901	1,304	137	1,383	9,523	308	696	419	358	10,692	81
South Carolina	41,196	7,342	43	296	29,779	201	197	1,081	279	1,672	6
South Dakota	12,740	2,973	0	38	8,259	517	21	94	225	496	117
Tennessee	96,020	9,443	151	1,266	72,242	157	7,702	286	928	3,493	353
Texas	217,861	14,858	255	13,984	154,860	1,599	4,855	2,240	7,989	13,691	3,530
Utah	47,116	2,299	352	3,677	28,078	1,334	2,749	545	642	6,956	484
Vermont	20,610	1,849	0	67	18,020	276	24	53	22	176	123
Virginia	81,886	8,624	136	12,094	48,614	660	1,541	313	4,485	5,107	312
Washington	109,272	4,934	2,070	5,560	76,162	1,094	3,068	1,032	797	14,489	66
West Virginia	42,233	4,341	0	125	16,235	831	47	356	109	19,694	495
Wisconsin	104,658	5,787	1,388	905	76,698	267	4,545	1,708	1,872	9,858	632
Wyoming	8,419	1,753	22	196	2,839	493	191	174	1,105	1,586	60
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	125	0	48	0	77	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Guam	1,172	478	125	0	529	40	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	53,357	6,314	0	0	37,270	110	4,166	0	0	4,553	944
Virgin Islands	1,269	480	0	0	615	40	0	0	0	134	0

[1] Dollars reflect actual obligations during the fiscal year regardless of when funds were spent by a recipient institution.

[2] Includes Department of Housing and Urban Development, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Agency for International Development, and Nuclear Regulatory Commission.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 77-3[illegible]3, *Federal Support to Universities, Colleges, and Selected Nonprofit Institutions, Fiscal Year 1975* (Detailed Statistical Tables, Appendix B).

Table 160.--Federal funds obligated by the Office of Education, by program area and by State: Fiscal year 1976

[In thousands of dollars]

State or other area	Total	Elementary-secondary education[1]	Assistance to federally affected areas	Emergency school aid	Indians	Education for the handicapped	Occupational, vocational and adult education	Higher education	Libraries[2]	Special projects	Salaries and expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Total	$6,228,546	$2,158,610	$554,504	$142,280	$31,817	$181,552	$618,074	$2,168,890	$198,021	$73,327	$101,471
Alabama	140,279	48,019	9,418	5,353	99	4,660	12,417	55,472	3,458	1,383	---
Alaska	55,817	6,588	39,248	493	3,245	725	1,406	2,517	579	1,016	---
Arizona	85,259	22,093	21,286	649	2,592	2,009	6,699	26,350	2,212	1,469	---
Arkansas	64,621	30,066	3,027	1,007	14	1,680	7,035	19,636	1,977	179	---
California	563,065	189,662	63,367	11,461	4,002	14,745	50,337	204,244	17,490	4,316	3,442
Colorado	81,625	20,729	11,028	2,490	142	3,323	7,540	28,844	2,578	1,438	3,513
Connecticut	62,195	23,344	3,490	1,675	31	2,703	7,282	20,023	2,872	775	---
Delaware	22,529	7,578	2,860	540	---	442	1,964	7,931	775	439	---
Dist. of Col.	121,734	14,938	2,737	135	---	6,457	2,538	14,437	975	1,741	77,776
Florida	194,612	75,537	17,875	8,099	74	4,220	20,535	60,556	6,300	1,416	---
Georgia	154,298	53,921	14,301	8,189	4	4,363	15,827	48,867	4,483	1,197	3,146
Hawaii	32,343	7,927	12,395	417	---	671	2,703	6,690	982	558	---
Idaho	25,857	7,661	6,032	---	165	954	3,033	6,259	953	800	---
Illinois	261,047	105,774	9,273	5,926	144	6,647	27,308	92,193	9,678	1,393	2,711
Indiana	104,171	30,399	3,732	1,891	6	5,484	15,752	40,471	4,850	1,586	---
Iowa	64,905	20,100	1,263	277	94	2,760	8,781	27,816	2,856	958	---
Kansas	62,908	17,740	7,337	183	145	3,387	6,933	24,500	2,182	601	---
Kentucky	101,702	38,273	9,718	2,997	---	3,905	11,643	30,450	3,093	1,623	---
Louisiana	133,643	57,392	3,665	2,113	405	2,173	13,404	50,519	3,697	275	---
Maine	37,899	9,570	2,473	---	57	1,314	3,867	18,609	1,226	783	---
Maryland	114,821	35,775	20,016	3,597	264	3,525	10,911	35,399	3,859	1,475	---
Massachusetts	164,028	44,836	7,911	2,403	63	6,457	15,355	78,908	5,383	1,128	1,584
Michigan	236,511	96,147	6,124	6,105	2,470	5,932	24,694	84,799	8,324	1,916	---
Minnesota	100,107	33,038	2,969	410	1,485	3,319	11,707	42,266	3,837	1,076	---
Mississippi	105,693	46,219	3,235	5,309	4	1,068	8,516	38,007	2,530	805	---
Missouri	117,537	38,057	7,273	5,844	5	3,587	14,129	42,222	4,276	723	1,421
Montana	30,991	8,642	6,811	519	1,041	618	2,858	8,403	925	1,174	---
Nebraska	41,340	10,792	5,853	233	188	1,577	4,857	15,313	1,107	1,420	---
Nevada	15,214	3,805	3,902	---	260	498	1,824	3,992	727	206	---
New Hampshire	23,552	5,016	1,761	41	---	617	2,771	11,913	1,008	425	---
New Jersey	159,567	65,204	11,806	2,458	---	4,983	16,905	50,101	6,178	1,932	---
New Mexico	74,457	19,665	22,821	3,181	2,090	1,838	4,305	18,735	1,416	406	---
New York	517,061	227,661	17,669	4,699	1,090	13,842	41,303	184,201	15,158	10,089	1,349
North Carolina	176,164	60,270	18,186	6,536	1,135	4,605	17,898	60,866	5,012	1,656	---
North Dakota	29,357	7,405	5,084	259	328	780	2,739	11,048	831	883	---
Ohio	207,875	66,750	8,388	2,861	69	7,759	30,378	78,890	9,521	3,259	---
Oklahoma	89,620	24,911	13,167	1,236	5,336	2,066	8,804	30,589	2,539	972	---
Oregon	76,632	22,749	3,409	334	500	5,600	6,821	34,266	2,147	806	---
Pennsylvania	268,189	104,008	6,593	5,082	---	6,660	33,004	98,839	10,231	1,928	1,844
Rhode Island	26,779	9,066	1,641	93	---	596	3,286	10,255	1,063	779	---
South Carolina	104,576	38,424	11,134	5,456	---	1,981	10,161	33,418	2,776	1,226	---
South Dakota	33,241	7,734	6,005	288	772	853	2,889	12,820	899	981	---
Tennessee	124,607	45,348	6,073	4,382	---	3,495	13,926	46,331	3,773	1,279	---
Texas	362,207	147,006	28,987	16,811	90	6,972	36,309	108,116	10,578	4,021	3,317
Utah	35,923	8,122	7,617	646	301	1,564	4,426	10,609	1,356	1,282	---
Vermont	22,049	5,987	122	---	---	1,064	2,052	11,062	730	1,032	---
Virginia	153,929	47,563	36,288	5,298	28	4,114	15,214	38,845	4,435	2,144	---
Washington	113,889	31,221	22,681	---	2,110	3,524	9,972	38,240	3,311	1,462	1,368
West Virginia	51,159	20,083	524	382	11	1,309	6,434	20,255	1,775	386	---
Wisconsin	111,484	36,899	1,889	1,189	816	4,683	13,535	47,126	4,513	834	---
Wyoming	13,890	4,065	3,106	161	142	765	1,616	3,392	565	78	---
Outlying areas:											
American Samoa	1,754	631	---	341	---	162	228	202	170	20	---
Guam	8,239	1,506	3,101	586	---	260	466	1,326	330	664	---
Puerto Rico	137,931	43,201	7,664	731	---	1,718	10,061	70,808	2,843	905	---
Trust Territory of the Pacific	3,993	2,250	---	285	---	381	500	131	362	81	---
Virgin Islands	3,670	1,243	169	626	---	158	316	813	317	28	---

[1] Includes Elementary and Secondary Education Act, titles I, III, and V; Bilingual Education, Follow Through, Right to Read, Dropout Prevention, Educational Broadcasting Facilities, Drug Abuse Education, Environmental Education, Nutrition and Health, Ethnic Heritage Studies, and Ellender Fellowships

[2] Includes Library Services and Construction Act, titles I, II, and III; consolidation programs under title IV of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act; school library resources; elementary-secondary school equipment and minor remodeling; undergraduate instructional equipment, and college library assistance, library training, and research.

SOURCE. Special tabulation, Division of Planning and Budgeting, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 161.--Office of Education estimated funds obligated for instructional materials and equipment, by program: Fiscal year 1976

[In thousands of dollars]

Program	Total	Instructional materials			Instructional equipment	
		Printed and published materials		Audio-visual materials	Audio-visual	Other
		Books	Other			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$306,815	$85,927	$61,876	$87,132	$21,258	$43,622
Elementary and secondary education:						
Educationally deprived children	69,000	15,500	28,000	15,500	3,000	17,000
Supplementary services	15,600	4,500	6,750	2,400	1,250	700
Bilingual education[1]	7,000	---	---	---	---	---
Educational broadcasting facilities	12,500	---	---	---	---	12,500
Indian education	10,395	1,518	4,769	484	874	2,750
Emergency school aid:						
Special projects	13,950	5,580	4,185	3,488	698	---
State apportionment	37,410	14,964	11,223	9,352	1,870	---
Civil rights advisory services	1,335	534	400	334	67	---
Education for the handicapped, films, Part F, P.L. 91-230	3,932	24	---	3,907	---	---
Occupational, vocational, and adult education:						
Grants to States for vocational education	84	12	17	2	3	50
Vocational education research:						
Research, Part C	730	400	180	150	---	---
Innovation, Part D	2,500	1,200	950	150	200	---
Curriculum, Part I	125	75	50	---	---	---
Bilingual, Part 5	100	50	---	50	---	---
Grants to States for adult education	3,808	2,100	762	505	223	218
Library resources:						
Library services	9,000	6,500	---	2,000	200	300
School library resources	40,952	19,976	1,000	19,976	---	---
Strengthening instruction in academic subjects (NDEA III)	14,345	1,500	500	3,000	4,673	4,672
College library resources	9,975	6,000	975	3,000	---	---
Undergraduate instructional equipment	7,500	375	375	1,125	3,750	1,875
Libraries and learning resources, ESEA IV-B	34,356	13,121	1,000	13,121	3,557	3,557
Special projects and training:						
Career education	1,085	434	290	332	29	---
Women's educational equity	1,300	700	---	600	---	---
Arts in education program	88	---	80	8	---	---
Packaging	370	---	370	---	---	---
Educational TV programming	7,000	---	---	7,000	---	---
Teachers Corps	2,376	864	---	648	864	---

[1] Cannot be broken down by category.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Special tabulation, Division of Planning and Budgeting, Office of Planning, Budgeting, and Evaluation, Office of Education, U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Table 162.--National School Lunch Program (NSLP) participation rates, income, and average cost per daily lunch, by source, for elementary and secondary schools and pupils: Fiscal year 1975

State or other area	Participation rates[1]			Total NSLP income, all sources (amounts in thousands)	Average cost per daily lunch, by source			
	Percent of all schools that participated in NSLP	Percent of total U.S. enrollment in schools that participated in NSLP	Percent of enrollees in NSLP schools that participated in NSLP		Total	Federal[2]	Children's payments	State and local[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States	81	87	56	$3,778,337	$.95	$.42	$.33	$.20
Alabama	92	97	78	80,517	.83	.51	.27	.06
Alaska	61	87	44	7,411	1.41	.37	.60	.44
Arizona	77	82	55	40,132	1.04	.40	.27	.38
Arkansas	97	99	74	42,366	.79	.45	.24	.10
California	68	79	39	304,237	1.23	.49	.44	.30
Colorado	87	97	50	40,149	.91	.34	.40	.16
Connecticut	64	73	42	38,129	1.00	.36	.30	.33
Delaware	82	90	61	13,171	1.05	.36	.41	.28
District of Columbia	66	85	56	13,965	1.29	.66	.14	.50
Florida	80	89	62	136,216	.87	.43	.20	.14
Georgia	99	94	83	125,916	.85	.45	.24	.16
Hawaii	76	87	84	19,850	.80	.28	.24	.28
Idaho	92	91	55	11,881	.75	.31	.35	.09
Illinois	70	77	52	171,902	1.03	.44	.37	.22
Indiana	90	85	62	116,801	1.05	.34	.47	.25
Iowa	94	89	72	66,904	.90	.30	.35	.24
Kansas	94	95	64	39,668	.79	.22	.41	.15
Kentucky	94	97	78	68,640	.74	.43	.26	.05
Louisiana	89	99	86	108,865	.89	.48	.15	.27
Maine	77	33	60	20,386	.94	.45	.24	.25
Maryland	79	87	44	75,435	1.21	.42	.33	.46
Massechusetts	84	91	60	125,229	1.09	.38	.34	.37
Michigan	62	69	43	89,038	.75	.37	.28	.10
Minnesota	93	98	64	70,699	.74	.32	.34	.09
Mississippi	86	89	85	55,701	.79	.58	.15	.06
Missouri	91	94	61	85,476	.87	.37	.39	.10
Montana	64	85	60	12,153	.85	.35	.32	.19
Nebraska	67	91	61	29,563	.95	.33	.38	.24
Nevada	78	91	38	9,271	1.22	.36	.39	.48
New Hampshire	93	80	54	10,366	.78	.35	.31	.11
New Jersey	57	83	38	108,852	1.20	.42	.43	.35
New Mexico	82	90	62	24,219	.84	.52	.18	.14
New York	76	88	48	268,312	1.04	.48	.21	.35
North Carolina	88	96	78	133,440	.90	.47	.32	.11
North Dakota	81	97	64	12,408	.82	.33	.34	.15
Ohio	88	96	44	176,560	.95	.36	.41	.19
Oklahoma	98	99	60	53,952	.92	.40	.32	.20
Oregon	81	88	56	36,029	.92	.36	.41	.16
Pennsylvania	77	82	42	212,993	1.07	.37	.47	.22
Rhode Island	81	89	45	12,074	.94	.43	.25	.25
South Carolina	90	95	78	69,139	.86	.52	.21	.13
South Dakota	65	93	61	16,493	.97	.34	.32	.31
Tennessee	94	98	72	97,118	.99	.45	.28	.26
Texas	90	86	58	240,890	.95	.46	.35	.14
Utah	93	98	65	25,031	.75	.30	.33	.12
Vermont	79	82	61	8,470	.87	.37	.25	.25
Virginia	95	98	66	105,039	.91	.39	.37	.16
Washington	77	87	46	46,805	.87	.38	.34	.15
West Virginia	94	98	62	34,160	.89	.45	.23	.20
Wisconsin	80	86	51	60,308	.74	.31	.32	.10
Wyoming	76	86	53	6,013	.87	.31	.40	.16
Outlying areas:								
American Samoa	97	92	97	1,820	1.39	1.15	0	1.26
Guam	94	97	66	5,968	1.91	.34	.32	.46
Puerto Rico	94	93	67	74,270	1.00	.54	0	4.6
Virgin Islands	82	96	82	3,705	1.05	.55	0	.50

[1] Includes residential child-care institutions and pupils. Data represent the number of schools and pupils enrolled in April 1975 and the participation in the program during March 1975.
[2] Includes cash payments and value of commodities.
[3] Includes State and local funds and other local contributions.

SOURCE. Compiled by the National Center for Education Statistics from tabulations provided by the Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Table 163.--Federal funds expended by the Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for children's food-service programs: Fiscal year 1975

(In thousands of dollars)

State or other area	Program					
	Total	National School Lunch Program[1]	School Break-fast Program	Nonfood Program	Special Milk Pro-gram	Special Food-Service Program
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	$2,041,669	$1,707,293	$86,075	$26,284	$122,924	$99,090
Alabama	57,586	49,463	2,252	345	2,650	2,876
Alaska	2,208	1,928	71	35	44	130
Arizona	17,322	15,245	963	235	313	566
Arkansas	27,752	24,156	1,181	183	1,387	845
California	153,686	122,086	13,252	2,218	9,298	6,832
Colorado	17,349	15,074	423	220	1,136	496
Connecticut	18,223	13,939	87	923	2,172	1,102
Delaware	5,551	4,531	222	53	350	395
District of Columbia	9,609	7,092	1,404	38	180	895
Florida	78,450	67,423	4,534	561	1,707	4,225
Georgia	76,141	66,335	2,987	632	3,183	3,104
Hawaii	7,449	6,842	123	79	171	234
Idaho	5,330	4,907	33	122	144	124
Illinois	88,419	72,832	2,243	739	7,786	4,819
Indiana	43,554	37,396	627	820	3,298	1,413
Iowa	25,128	22,389	272	318	1,633	516
Kansas	13,465	11,254	254	343	1,222	392
Kentucky	49,450	40,173	4,719	376	2,921	1,261
Louisiana	66,408	58,272	4,268	426	1,020	2,423
Maine	11,430	9,720	331	262	920	177
Maryland	31,739	26,194	738	200	3,088	1,513
Massachusetts	52,523	43,634	2,001	690	4,285	1,913
Michigan	53,740	44,236	655	1,023	6,213	1,613
Minnesota	35,539	30,229	693	699	2,933	985
Mississippi	46,954	41,118	863	308	1,218	3,447
Missouri	43,251	36,557	1,680	373	2,464	2,177
Montana	5,661	4,943	162	136	249	171
Nebraska	12,066	10,388	237	338	753	360
Nevada	3,274	2,704	194	33	134	209
New Hampshire	5,927	4,684	89	187	787	180
New Jersey	53,989	38,453	2,203	3,911	4,817	4,605
New Mexico	17,289	15,099	612	107	905	566
New York	164,658	123,167	6,042	2,007	10,689	22,853
North Carolina	82,847	69,441	3,616	504	5,916	3,370
North Dakota	5,655	5,008	78	87	354	128
Ohio	82,671	66,346	3,187	1,485	8,634	3,019
Oklahoma	27,249	23,376	1,029	206	1,167	1,471
Oregon	16,315	13,996	337	334	1,029	619
Pennsylvania	84,180	74,549	1,938	1,165	3,944	2,584
Rhode Island	6,871	5,586	240	164	603	278
South Carolina	48,245	42,369	1,641	277	1,275	2,683
South Dakota	6,853	5,842	344	82	382	203
Tennessee	52,128	43,946	1,731	363	3,827	2,261
Texas	133,359	115,627	7,558	870	5,469	3,832
Utah	10,532	9,928	111	135	243	115
Vermont	4,384	3,581	40	112	506	145
Virginia	50,730	44,796	1,221	379	2,776	1,558
Washington	24,026	20,301	717	286	1,799	923
West Virginia	19,787	17,456	1,113	216	604	398
Wisconsin	31,828	26,568	376	388	4,354	1,142
Wyoming	2,446	2,155	31	92	72	96
Outlying areas:						
American Samoa	1,751	1,508	242	1	0	0
Guam	1,252	1,054	182	10	0	6
Puerto Rico	44,790	39,996	3,883	259	0	652
Trust Territory of the Pacific	554	474	0	0	0	80
Virgin Islands	2,092	1,927	46	1	0	118

[1] Includes cash payments and cost of commodities.

SOURCE. Compiled from Food and Nutrition Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture tabulation.

CHAPTER VI

SPECIAL STUDIES AND STATISTICS RELATED TO AMERICAN EDUCATION

This chapter consists of a varied collection of statistics that relate education to the world of work and to other facets of society. The data are arranged in four major categories: (1) employment status, job opportunities, and income of school dropouts and of persons completing varying levels of education; (2) international education; (3) libraries and public television; and (4) research and development.

Included in the first group of tables are data from the Bureau of Labor Statistics on the years of school completed by persons in various occupational groups. The Bureau of Labor Statistics is also the source for the tabulations concerning the employment of recent high school and college graduates and school dropouts. The College Placement Council has provided information on salaries offered candidates for bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees. The Bureau of the Census is the source for data on the annual and lifetime income of persons by years of school completed.

The section on international education contains data from the Institute of International Education on American college students and faculty abroad as well as statistics on foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education. Two tables from the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provide data on population and school enrollment for the world, the continents, and selected countries. International comparisons in the field of education must be made with care, since enrollment estimates tend to be prepared in a variety of ways and for different years, and the enrollment groupings by level are not strictly comparable from one country to another. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) is the source for a table that provides comparative statistics on international achievement tests.

The third group of tables contains data from the National Center for Education Statistics on public libraries, public school libraries, college and university libraries, Federal libraries, and public television stations. Also included are data from *Publisher's Weekly* and the *Library Journal* on trends in the prices of books and periodicals. A table providing Bureau of Labor Statistics estimates of the number of librarians in the country has been included again this year.

The final section concerns the general area of research and development. These tables, utilizing data obtained from the National Science Foundation, show the amounts and sources of funds used for research and development. Additional information on Federal funds for research and development may be found in chapter V.

EDUCATION AND EMPLOYMENT AFTER HIGH SCHOOL

The access of 1972 high school graduates to postsecondary education and jobs is the focus of a recent report sponsored by the National Center for Education Statistics. The report is a capsule description highlighting some of the first follow-up survey data of the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972. This study of 23,000 persons, which is still going on, promises to yield not only useful information about the development of students as they pass through the American educational system, but also a better understanding of the factors associated with how much education an individual gets and where he or she winds up in a job.

The report shows that, in 1973-74, about 56 percent of the total sample of the 1972 high school class were currently enrolled in postsecondary institutions. An additional 7 percent had already received some kind of postsecondary education, 74 percent expected to further their education, and 15 percent expected to receive advanced degrees eventually. As might be expected, the type of high school preparation and the individual ability of students stood out as important factors with regard to college attendance. About two-thirds of those graduating from college preparatory curriculums were enrolled in academic studies in college.

Among those students in the top quarter of academic ability, 70 percent expected to get a college degree and were actually enrolled in academic programs 2 years after high school. Only 17 percent of the students in the lowest quarter of academic ability were currently enrolled and expected to get a degree, while 39 percent of those in the middle two quarters were enrolled.

The importance of ability as a factor in college enrollment is further emphasized in an analysis of ethnic group attendance in college. Although Whites were more likely to be enrolled in college than Blacks or those of Spanish heritage, the minority groups had higher attendance rates than Whites when the ability factor was controlled.

The report also shows that about 65 percent of the 1972 graduates were employed in full- or part-time jobs in the fall of 1973. Some 20 percent of those not holding jobs were looking for work Moreover, the report indicates a relationship between job opportunities and both school curriculum and ethnic group.

Ethnic group differences were noticeable in reasons given for not working. Unemployed Whites tended to say that they were either going to school or did not want to work. Both Blacks and those from Spanish backgrounds more often mentioned a shortage of jobs, inadequate training, or lack of experience as reasons for not working.

In high school, a larger proportion of Blacks (35 percent) and Spanish-speaking (33 percent) than Whites (28 percent) received some kind of specialized training intended to prepare them for immediate employment after leaving school. However, Whites were more likely to be working in jobs where they expected to use their training.

Other information about the National Longitudinal Study of the High School Class of 1972 and the first follow-up may be obtained from Dr. Kenneth A. Tabler, Division of Statistical Information and Studies, National Center for Education Statistics, 400 Maryland Ave., S.W, Washington, D.C. 20202.

Figure 15.—Enrollment of 1972 high school seniors in college, by ethnic group and ability level: 1973-74

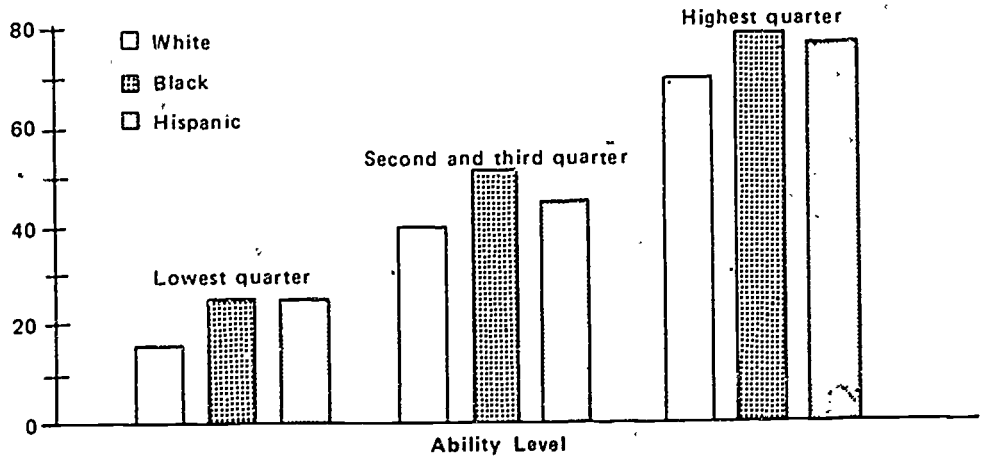


Table 164.–Occupation of employed persons 16 years old and over, by sex, race, and years of school completed: United States, May 1976

Sex, race, and occupation	Total employed (in thousands)	Percentage distribution, by years of school completed							Median school years completed
		Total	Elementary school		High school		College		
			Less than 8[1]	8	1 to 3	4	1 to 3	4 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Men									
White									
All occupational groups	46,087	100.0	5.1	5.9	15.5	36.3	16.8	20.0	12.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	7,372	100.0	.2	.4	1.8	13.5	17.3	66.7	16.6
Managers and administrators, except farm	6,958	100.0	1.9	3.2	7.5	33.0	23.3	31.0	13.6
Sales workers	3,008	100.0	1.1	1.9	10.8	32.4	26.3	27.6	13.4
Clerical and kindred workers	2,846	100.0	1.9	3.2	11.0	44.5	24.6	14.7	12.8
Craft and kindred workers	9,685	100.0	5.5	7.7	18.9	50.3	14.1	3.6	12.4
Operatives, except transport	5,073	100.0	10.8	9.0	22.8	45.4	10.0	1.9	12.2
Transport equipment operatives	2,471	100.0	7.8	10.1	26.2	45.1	8.9	2.0	12.1
Laborers, except farm	2,955	100.0	9.4	8.6	28.0	39.7	11.6	2.7	12.1
Service workers, including private household	3,740	100.0	6.4	7.2	26.3	35.1	19.7	5.3	12.3
Farm workers	1,978	100.0	15.9	16.4	19.9	32.9	8.7	6.4	11.7
Black and other races									
All occupational groups	4,837	100.0	15.8	6.3	21.2	33.0	11.8	12.0	12.2
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	468	100.0	1.0	.9	3.0	12.9	17.4	65.0	16.5
Managers and administrators, except farm	271	100.0	9.4	6.7	6.1	25.9	16.8	34.9	13.3
Sales and clerical workers	477	100.0	3.1	2.3	16.8	41.7	19.9	15.9	12.7
Craft and kindred workers	766	100.0	13.4	8.8	16.7	43.0	14.1	4.0	12.3
Operatives, except transport	707	100.0	16.5	6.0	25.3	40.0	9.2	2.5	12.0
Transport equipment operatives	456	100.0	20.1	9.8	24.8	36.2	7.2	1.8	11.4
Laborers, except farm	647	100.0	25.0	7.6	32.7	27.7	6.8	.2	10.6
Service workers, including private household	859	100.0	16.5	6.1	28.4	32.4	11.3	5.2	11.9
Farm workers	18.5	100.0	54.6	8.1	18.9	16.8	1.6	.5	7.5
Women									
White									
All occupational groups	30,222	100.0	3.0	4.4	15.5	45.5	16.6	15.0	12.6
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	4,992	100.0	.3	.2	2.0	16.8	19.2	61.6	16.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	1,842	100.0	1.8	2.1	9.5	46.5	20.2	19.8	12.8
Sales workers	2,161	100.0	1.5	4.3	20.0	49.3	18.6	6.2	12.5
Clerical and kindred workers	11,014	100.0	.5	1.3	8.9	61.4	21.3	6.5	12.6
Craft workers, operatives, and laborers, except farm	4,210	100.0	10.2	12.4	28.8	41.2	5.5	2.0	11.9
Private household workers	677	100.0	9.7	11.1	45.6	25.2	7.0	1.5	10.9
Service workers, except private household	5,032	100.0	4.9	7.8	27.8	44.0	12.7	2.7	12.2
Farm workers	296	100.0	9.1	14.5	23.3	39.8	9.5	4.1	12.1
Black and other races									
All occupational groups	4,387	100.0	8.4	5.4	20.6	38.1	14.0	13.3	12.4
Professional and managerial, and kindred workers[2]	752	100.0	.4	.7	5.6	19.0	16.4	57.8	16.2
Sales and clerical workers	1,239	100.0	.9	1.2	9.2	54.2	25.7	8.8	12.7
Craft workers, operatives, and laborers, except farm	814	100.0	10.0	6.4	35.0	41.5	6.0	1.0	11.9
Private household workers	427	100.0	34.9	15.2	29.6	17.9	2.5	---	9.0
Service workers, except private household	1,144	100.0	10.9	8.6	29.3	38.4	10.0	2.9	12.0
Farm workers	11	(3)	---	---	---	---	---	---	(3)

[1] Includes persons reporting no school years completed.
[2] Includes professional and technical workers and managers, officials, and proprietors, except farm.
[3] Percent and median not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE.–Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 193, *Educational Attainment of Workers, March 1976.*

Table 165.--College enrollment and labor force status of 1976 high school graduates, by sex, race, and marital status of women: United States, October 1976

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population		Civilian labor force					Not in labor force
			Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
	Number	Percent				Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Both sexes								
Total	2,987	100.0	1,860	62.3	1,536	324	17.4	1,127
White	2,638	88.3	1,686	63.9	1,441	245	14.5	952
Black and other races	349	11.7	174	49.9	95	79	45.4	175
Enrolled in college	1,458	48.8	575	39.4	483	92	16.0	883
Full-time	1,372	45.9	511	37.2	424	87	17.0	861
Part time	86	2.9	64	74.4	59	5	7.8	22
Not enrolled in college	1,529	51.2	1,285	84.0	1,053	232	18.1	244
Men								
Total	1,450	100.0	982	67.7	823	159	16.2	468
Enrolled in college	685	47.2	284	41.5	242	42	14.8	401
Not enrolled in college	765	52.8	698	91.2	581	117	16.8	67
Women								
Total	1,537	100.0	878	57.1	713	165	18.8	659
Enrolled in college	773	50.3	291	37.6	241	50	17.2	482
Not enrolled in college	764	49.7	587	76.8	472	115	19.6	177
Single	615	40.0	[illegible]	81.0	400	98	19.7	117
Married and other marital status[1]	149	9.7	[illegible]	59.7	72	17	19.1	60

[1] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.

NOTE.—Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market.*

Table 166.--Employment status of 1976 high school graduates not enrolled in college and of 1975-76 school dropouts, by sex, race, and marital status of women: United States, October 1976

[Numbers in thousands]

Item	Civilian noninstitutional population[1]		Civilian labor force[1]					Not in labor force[1]
	Number	Percent	Number	As percent of population	Employed	Unemployed		
						Number	As percent of civilian labor force	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1976 high school graduates not enrolled in college								
Total	1,529	100.0	1,285	84.0	1,053	232	18.1	244
Men	765	50.0	698	91.2	581	117	16.8	67
Women	764	50.0	587	76.8	472	115	19.6	177
Single	616	40.2	498	81.0	400	98	19.7	117
Married and other marital status[2]	149	9.6	89	59.7	72	17	19.1	60
White	1,347	88.1	1,157	85.9	982	175	15.1	190
Black and other races	182	11.9	128	70.3	71	57	44.5	54
1975-76 school dropouts[3]								
Total[4]	737	100.0	463	62.8	320	143	30.9	274
Men	416	56.4	322	77.4	231	91	28.3	94
Women	321	43.6	141	43.9	89	52	36.9	180
Single	212	28.8	100	47.2	63	37	37.0	112
Married and other marital status[2]	109	14.8	40	36.7	26	14	(5)	69
White	602	81.7	404	67.1	293	111	27.5	198
Black and other races	135	18.3	59	43.7	27	32	(5)	76

[1] Data are for the civilian noninstitutional population 16 to 24 years of age. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.
[2] Includes widowed, divorced, and separated women.
[3] Persons who dropped out of school between October 1975 and October 1976.
[4] In addition, 98,000 persons 14 and 15 years old dropped out of school.
[5] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1976.*

Table 167.--Major occupation groups of employed high school graduates not enrolled in college, by year of high school graduation, and of school dropouts, by year last attended school, by sex: United States, October 1976

[Percentage distribution of persons 16 to 24 years of age]

Major occupation group and sex	Graduates of—		Dropouts last attended school in 1975 or 1976		
	1975	1976	Total	1975	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6
Men					
Total: Number (in thousands)	545	581	341	212	129
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White collar workers	17.6	14.6	7.3	7.0	7.8
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	1.1	2.1	1.5	.9	2.3
Managers and administrators, except farm	4.2	2.4	1.5	2.3	
Sales workers	5.0	4.0	.6		1.6
Clerical workers	7.4	6.2	3.8	3.7	3.9
Blue collar workers	67.6	68.7	73.8	73.4	74.4
Craft and kindred workers	20.8	21.0	18.7	22.4	12.4
Operatives except transport	21.3	15.8	21.3	18.7	25.6
Transport equipment operatives	8.6	5.3	7.6	7.5	7.8
Laborers, except farm and mine	16.9	26.5	26.2	24.8	28.7
Service workers	9.9	10.3	14.6	14.5	14.7
Farm workers	4.8	6.4	4.4	5.1	3.1
Women					
Total: Number (in thousands)	583	471	134	90	44
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(1)
White collar workers	58.9	52.0	29.2	34.8	...
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	2.6	1.1			...
Managers and administrators, except farm	1.0	2.1	4.4	6.5	...
Sales workers	7.9	8.9	6.6	6.5	...
Clerical workers	47.4	39.9	18.2	21.7	...
Blue collar workers	14.8	17.4	30.7	23.9	...
Craft and kindred workers	.9	1.7	2.9	2.2	...
Operatives except transport	12.7	13.8	17.5	14.1	...
Transport equipment operatives			1.5	2.2	...
Laborers, except farm and mine	1.2	1.9	8.8	5.4	...
Service workers	25.4	29.7	37.2	39.1	...
Farm workers	.9	.8	2.9	2.2	...

[1] Percent not shown where base is less than 75,000

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Special Labor Force Report No. 191, *Students, Graduates, and Dropouts in the Labor Market, October 1976*

Table 168.--Employed degree recipients,[1] by sex, type of degree, and occupation and industry group: United States, October 1972

[Percentage distribution]

Occupation and industry group	All persons			Baccalaureates	All other degrees
	Both sexes	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Occupation group					
Total: Number (in thousands)	681	414	267	482	199
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Professional and technical workers	63.2	57.3	71.5	55.1	81.9
Engineers	4.5	7.2	.4	4.1	5.5
Life and physical scientists	1.1	1.7	...	.9	1.5
Health occupations	5.7	3.0	9.5	5.8	1.5
Social scientists	1.1	1.5	.4	.4	2.5
Teachers, college and university	3.8	5.4	1.1	.6	11.1
Teachers, except college	29.8	19.3	45.6	30.6	28.1
Engineering and science technicians	1.1	1.7	...	1.3	.5
Other professional, technical, and kindred workers	16.2	17.5	14.4	11.5	27.1
Managers and administrators, except farm	10.5	13.8	5.7	10.3	11.6
Sales workers	6.0	7.4	3.8	7.7	2.0
Clerical and kindred workers	8.6	5.4	13.7	11.8	1.5
Secretaries, stenographers, and typists	2.4	.7	5.3	3.6	...
Other clerical workers	6.2	4.7	8.4	8.1	1.5
Service workers	3.5	3.7	3.4	4.5	1.0
All other workers	8.3	12.3	1.9	10.7	2.0
Industry group					
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing	11.0	14.5	5.7	11.8	9.3
Durable goods	7.0	9.5	3.0	7.1	6.7
Nondurable goods	4.1	5.0	2.7	4.7	2.6
Transportation and public utilities	3.3	4.7	1.1	3.9	2.1
Trade	12.6	14.2	10.3	16.5	3.1
Finance, insurance, and real estate	6.5	8.0	4.6	7.7	3.6
Service	59.5	47.9	76.8	52.6	76.3
Educational	38.6	27.4	55.5	33.5	51.0
Medical and hospital	6.7	4.0	10.6	6.4	7.2
Welfare and religious	3.5	3.2	3.8	1.7	7.7
All other services	10.7	13.2	6.8	10.9	10.3
Public administration	3.0	4.0	1.5	2.6	4.1
Other	4.1	6.7	...	5.2	1.5

[1] Data are for persons 16 years old and over in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1972 who received baccalaureate and advanced degrees between July 1971 and June 1972 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1972.

SOURCE U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972*

Table 169.--Relationship of work of degree recipients[1] to major field of study, and reason for working in a job not directly related to field: United States, October 1972

[Percentage distribution]

Relationship and reason	Total	Sex of recipient		Type of degree		Major field of study				
		Men	Women	Bachelor's	All other	Business or commerce	Education	Humanities	Social sciences	All other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Relationship of work to field										
Total employed:										
Number (in thousands)	681	414	267	482	199	109	206	77	100	189
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Directly related	68.7	66.3	71.4	61.2	86.4	61.5	81.7	56.8	45.4	75.4
Not directly related	31.3	33.7	28.6	38.8	13.6	38.5	18.3	43.2	54.6	24.6
Somewhat related	12.8	13.6	12.0	15.3	7.1	23.9	6.9	12.2	25.8	6.4
Not related	18.5	20.1	16.5	23.5	6.6	14.7	11.4	31.1	28.9	18.2
Main reason for work not directly related										
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)	100.0	(2)
Only job could find	49.8	43.0	61.1	48.4	...	...	...	...	44.4	...
Better opportunities for advancement than in major field	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.1	...	...	...	...	7.4	...
To see if liked kind of work	7.7	8.9	5.6	7.7	...	...	...	...	11.1	...
Did not want to work in field	5.3	6.7	4.2	6.0	...	...	...	...	7.4	...
All other	29.5	32.6	23.6	30.8	...	...	...	...	29.6	...

[1] Data are for persons under age 35 in the civilian noninstitutional population in October 1972 who received bachelor's or advanced degrees in 1971 or 1972 and who were not enrolled in school full time in October 1972.

[2] Percent not shown where base is less than 50,000.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, *Employment of Recent College Graduates, October 1972.*

Table 170.--Average monthly salary offers to male and female candidates for master's and doctor's degrees, by field of study: United States, 1974-75 to 1976-77

Field of study	Master's degree[1]				Doctor's degree			
	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Percent increase, 1974-75 to 1976-77	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77	Percent increase, 1974-75 to 1976-77
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Business administration, industrial management, or commerce:								
After nontechnical undergraduate degree	$1,250	$1,323	$1,410	12.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
After technical undergraduate degree	1,324	1,385	1,503	13.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Engineering:								
Chemical	1,310	1,407	1,509	15.2	$1,645	$1,793	$1,882	14.4
Civil	1,183	1,251	1,342	13.4	1,382	1,597	1,625	17.6
Electrical	1,228	1,319	1,410	14.8	1,550	1,693	1,811	16.8
Industrial	1,234	1,288	1,413	14.5	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mechanical	1,274	1,341	1,438	12.9	1,624	1,687	1,777	9.4
Humanities	931	963	1,004	7.8	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Social sciences	953	1,009	1,036	8.7	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Sciences:								
Chemistry	1,118	1,234	1,321	18.2	1,503	1,582	1,725	14.8
Computer science	1,169	1,262	1,380	18.0	(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)
Mathematics	1,138	1,305	1,285	12.9	1,523	1,569	1,704	11.9
Metallurgy[3]	1,242	1,339	1,405	13.1	1,557	1,695	1,749	12.3

[1] Data are for men and women with 1 year or less of full-time, nonmilitary employment.

[2] Data not available.

[3] Also includes metallurgical engineering, materials engineering and science, and ceramics.

NOTE.—Data are based on information supplied by 140 or more participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE College Placement Council Salary Survey, *A Study of 1976-77 Beginning Offers, Final Report, July 1977.* (Copyright © 1977 by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 171.–Average monthly salary offers to candidates for the bachelor's degree, by sex and by field of study: United States, 1973-74 to 1976-77

Field of study	1973-74		1974-75		1975-76		1976-77		Percent increase, 1973-74 to 1976-77	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Business:										
Accounting	$ 925	$ 923	$ 980	$ 984	$1,017	$1,021	$1,062	$1,061	14.8	15.0
Business, general (including management)	809	756	847	822	876	860	933	908	15.3	20.1
Marketing and distribution	782	721	810	772	853	814	915	858	17.0	19.0
Engineering:										
Aeronautical	960	994	1,074	1,071	1,152	1,178	1,227	1,222	27.8	22.9
Chemical	1,042	1,033	1,196	1,197	1,278	1,283	1,386	1,401	33.0	35.6
Civil	967	971	1,064	1,098	1,104	1,153	1,178	1,246	21.8	28.3
Electrical	986	1,001	1,080	1,116	1,154	1,175	1,244	1,262	26.2	26.1
Industrial	978	1,015	1,079	1,089	1,137	1,164	1,255	1,280	28.3	26.1
Mechanical	1,001	1,004	1,122	1,128	1,195	1,226	1,284	1,319	28.3	31.4
Metallurgical	1,003	1,015	1,134	1,098	1,212	1,210	1,313	1,324	30.9	30.4
Petroleum	(1)	(1)	[2] 1,287	[2] 1,298	1,399	1,388	1,511	1,517	(1)	(1)
Technology	934	900	1,011	1,051	1,083	1,093	1,175	1,209	25.8	34.3
Humanities	728	655	759	686	816	743	866	754	19.0	15.1
Social sciences	766	696	803	725	866	770	904	819	18.0	17.7
Sciences:										
Agricultural	789	728	817	781	856	826	929	897	17.7	23.2
Biological	751	664	800	736	820	795	892	863	18.8	30.0
Chemistry	891	867	962	944	1,011	1,052	1,103	1,101	23.8	27.0
Computer science	920	895	977	971	1,035	1,045	1,127	1,114	22.5	24.5
Health (medical) professions	727	734	868	789	883	825	961	881	32.2	20.0
Mathematics	878	871	924	906	992	982	1,081	1,066	23.1	22.4
Other physical and earth sciences	898	878	1,012	901	1,053	1,043	1,069	1,067	19.0	21.5

[1] Data not available.
[2] Data taken from 1974-75 pilot study.

NOTE.–Data are based on information supplied by 140 or more participating colleges and universities throughout the country.

SOURCE: College Placement Council, Inc., reports on *A Study of Beginning Offers.* (Copyright © by the College Placement Council, Inc., Bethlehem, Pa. All rights reserved.)

Table 172.--Selected characteristics of scientists and engineers, by field: United States, 1974

Item	Field of science or engineering in 1974															
	Computer specialists		Enginecrs		Mathe-matical specialists		Life scientists		Physical scientists		Environ-mental scientists		Psychol-ogists		Social scientists	
	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent	Number	Per-cent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Total	55,160	100.0	687,715	100.0	27,849	100.0	75,478	100.0	120,994	100.0	29,470	100.0	34,901	100.0	47,937	100.0
Sex:																
Male	48,410	87.8	684,350	99.5	23,805	85.5	65,498	86.8	111,924	92.5	28,578	97.0	25,108	71.9	37,864	79.0
Female	6,750	12.2	3,366	0.5	4,044	14.5	9,980	13.2	9,071	7.5	893	3.0	9,794	28.1	10,073	21.0
Race:																
White	53,248	96.5	664,526	96.6	25,923	93.1	72,076	95.5	113,845	94.1	28,919	98.1	34,065	97.6	46,221	96.4
Black	844	1.5	4,491	0.7	1,031	3.7	1,179	1.6	2,205	1.8	47	0.2	636	1.8	674	1.4
Japanese, Chinese, or Korean	704	1.3	15,004	2.2	730	2.6	1,765	2.3	3,907	3.2	408	1.4	96	0.3	877	1.8
Other races	363	0.7	3,693	0.5	165	0.6	458	0.6	1,038	0.9	97	0.3	104	0.3	165	0.3
Median age	34.4	...	43.0	...	37.8	...	41.0	...	41.1	...	43.3	...	39.7	...	40.5	...
Highest degree held:																
Associate	...	...	12,537	1.8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bachelor's	37,590	68.1	476,692	69.3	8,350	30.0	25,507	33.8	43,818	36.2	12,914	43.8	3,404	9.8	11,975	25.0
Master's	14,813	26.9	145,272	21.1	9,337	33.5	16,804	22.3	22,340	18.5	8,437	28.6	11,049	31.7	14,244	29.7
Doctorate	2,604	4.7	31,859	4.6	10,016	36.0	31,750	42.1	54,661	45.2	8,056	27.3	20,394	58.4	21,481	44.8
Other degrees	152	0.3	1,106	0.2	147	0.5	1,417	1.9	175	0.1	63	0.2	54	0.2	238	0.5
No degree	...	...	20,249	2.9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...
Employment status in January 1974:																
In labor force	53,372	96.8	653,682	95.1	26,021	93.4	71,010	94.1	113,524	93.8	28,011	95.0	32,716	93.7	43,648	91.1
Employed	53,128	96.3	648,010	94.2	25,751	92.5	70,444	93.3	112,692	93.1	27,755	94.2	32,491	93.1	43,006	89.9
Full-time	50,800	92.1	618,069	89.9	23,546	84.5	64,033	84.8	104,856	86.7	25,015	84.9	28,003	80.2	38,778	80.9
Part-time	646	1.2	6,612	1.0	1,279	4.6	3,396	4.5	3,640	3.0	1,028	3.5	2,633	7.5	1,823	3.8
Full or part-time not reported	1,682	3.0	23,329	3.4	925	3.3	3,015	4.0	4,195	3.5	1,712	5.8	1,855	5.3	2,505	5.2
Unemployed	244	0.4	5,671	0.8	271	1.0	566	0.7	832	0.7	255	0.9	225	0.6	542	1.1
Not in labor force	1,171	2.1	23,559	3.4	1,558	5.6	3,405	4.5	5,332	4.4	997	3.4	1,430	4.1	3,259	6.8
Employment status not reported	617	1.1	10,475	1.5	270	1.0	1,064	1.4	2,138	1.8	463	1.6	755	2.2	1,030	2.1
Primary work activity:[1]																
Research and development	3,131	5.9	211,720	32.7	3,290	12.7	19,410	27.7	49,436	44.1	7,408	26.5	2,959	9.0	5,358	12.3
Management or administration	6,665	12.6	197,743	30.5	4,734	18.3	18,109	25.9	25,285	22.6	6,535	23.4	5,944	18.1	11,457	26.3
Teaching	1,729	3.3	14,356	2.2	9,498	36.8	16,929	24.2	14,793	13.2	3,465	12.4	8,878	27.0	14,996	34.4
Production and inspection	1,369	2.6	104,803	16.2	1,005	3.9	5,008	7.2	11,686	10.4	2,088	7.5	533	1.6	1,551	3.6
Consulting	3,406	6.4	40,748	6.3	590	2.3	3,739	5.3	2,644	2.4	2,863	10.3	12,120	36.9	2,243	5.1
Report writing, statistical work, and computer applications	35,240	66.4	36,529	5.6	5,899	22.8	2,615	3.7	2,831	2.5	2,136	7.6	844	2.6	4,574	10.5
Other or not reported	1,515	2.9	41,668	6.4	821	3.2	4,170	6.0	5,395	4.8	3,435	12.3	1,548	4.7	3,464	7.9
Type of employer:[1]																
Educational institution	3,285	6.2	20,227	3.1	11,892	46.0	29,651	42.4	26,380	23.5	5,832	20.9	17,010	51.8	20,677	47.4
Federal Government	3,779	7.1	56,797	8.8	3,823	14.8	13,300	19.0	11,675	10.4	4,940	17.7	1,622	4.9	5,130	11.8
Other government	4,954	9.3	61,036	9.4	1,970	7.6	7,766	11.1	6,334	5.7	3,125	11.2	5,081	15.5	6,134	14.1
Nonprofit organization	1,814	3.4	13,424	2.1	696	2.7	2,799	4.0	4,989	4.5	502	1.8	3,704	11.3	3,101	7.1
Industry or business	38,378	72.3	477,608	73.8	7,138	27.6	15,415	22.0	61,187	54.6	11,603	41.5	3,500	10.7	7,272	16.7
Self-employed	447	0.8	13,684	2.1	64	0.2	379	0.5	618	0.6	1,839	6.6	1,722	5.2	740	1.7
Military	258	0.5	2,427	0.4	132	0.5	132	0.2	162	0.1	12	(2)	29	0.1	16	(2)
Not reported	139	0.3	2,362	0.4	122	0.5	535	0.8	724	0.6	75	0.3	160	0.5	573	1.3
Median annual salary[1]	$18,383	...	$19,391	..	$19,466	...	$17,596	....	$19,358	...	$19,927	.	$18,879		$19,883	

[1] Based on employment in January 1974. Data differ slightly from those shown above for employed labor force.
[2] Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-23, No. 53.

Table 173.--Total annual money income of persons 25 years old and over, by years of school completed, sex, and age: United States, 1975

Sex, income, and age	Total	Years of school completed											Median school years completed
		Elementary school			High school			College					
		Total	Less than 8	8	Total	1 to 3	4	Total	1 to 3	4 or more			
										Total	4	5 or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	Number, in thousands												
MEN													
Total	55,902	11,835	6,509	5,325	25,971	7,923	18,048	18,096	7,698	10,397	5,728	4,669	12.5
With income	55,420	11,655	6,381	5,273	25,773	7,842	17,931	17,992	7,655	10,337	5,682	4,654	12.5
	Percentage distribution of men with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---
$1 to $999 or loss	1.8	2.7	3.1	2.3	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.3	1.7	1.1	1.0	1.2	12.1
$1,000 to $1,499	1.2	3.1	4.2	1.7	0.8	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.8	8.8
$1,500 to $1,999	1.9	5.3	6.8	3.4	1.2	2.2	0.8	0.7	1.0	0.4	0.4	0.5	8.5
$2,000 to $2,499	2.4	6.6	8.1	4.7	1.6	2.7	1.1	0.9	1.3	0.6	0.6	0.7	8.6
$2,500 to $2,999	2.4	6.1	7.1	4.9	1.7	2.7	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	0.9	8.8
$3,000 to $3,999	5.3	11.9	12.9	10.7	4.3	6.6	3.3	2.6	3.4	2.1	2.1	2.0	9.5
$4,000 to $4,999	5.0	10.1	11.6	8.4	4.3	6.3	3.5	2.8	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.6	10.3
$5,000 to $5,999	5.1	9.0	3.9	9.1	5.2	6.9	4.4	2.5	3.0	2.1	2.5	1.6	11.0
$6,000 to $6,999	4.9	7.3	6.9	7.8	5.3	7.1	4.5	2.7	3.5	2.1	2.0	2.1	11.7
$7,000 to $7,999	4.9	6.3	6.0	6.8	5.6	6.7	5.1	3.1	3.7	2.6	3.2	1.8	12.1
$8,000 to $9,999	10.3	9.6	8.4	11.1	12.3	12.8	12.1	7.9	9.2	6.9	8.3	5.2	12.3
$10,000 to $14,999	25.7	15.4	11.9	19.6	30.9	27.2	32.5	25.1	30.4	21.1	23.2	18.6	12.6
$15,000 to $24,999	22.1	5.9	3.6	8.8	21.9	14.0	25.4	32.9	30.4	34.8	34.8	34.9	13.4
$25,000 and over	6.9	0.8	0.6	1.0	3.3	1.7	4.1	15.9	7.7	22.1	17.9	27.2	16.4
	Median income												
All ages, 25 and over[1]	$10,878	$5,473	$4,665	$6,642	$10,912	$8,825	$11,834	$14,782	$13,060	$16,682	$15,659	$17,914	-
25 to 34 years	11,037	6,304	5,527	7,153	10,251	8,241	10,767	12,569	11,842	12,232	12,791	13,972	---
35 to 44 years	13,331	7,530	6,497	9,120	12,370	10,248	13,137	17,932	14,899	20,406	19,481	21,576	---
45 to 54 years	13,207	8,114	6,953	9,974	12,825	10,888	13,729	18,891	15,910	21,849	20,912	23,130	
55 to 64 years	10,640	6,626	5,332	8,063	11,137	9,417	12,188	16,918	14,346	19,600	19,270	19,997	---
65 years and over	4,959	3,858	3,465	4,551	5,765	5,213	6,331	9,634	7,639	11,378	10,245	13,652	---
	Number, in thousands												
WOMEN													
Total	62,946	12,678	6,531	6,147	35,390	10,282	25,109	14,878	7,780	7,098	4,672	2,426	12.3
With income	46,531	9,795	5,133	4,663	24,997	7,418	17,579	11,739	5,815	5,924	3,754	2,170	12.3
	Percentage distribution of women with income												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	---
$1 to $999 or loss	11.2	10.7	11.0	10.3	11.5	11.1	11.6	11.0	11.7	10.4	12.3	7.3	12.4
$1,000 to $1,499	7.4	13.3	14.9	11.6	6.7	8.6	6.0	3.8	4.6	3.0	3.3	2.4	10.9
$1,500 to $1,999	7.1	14.0	15.4	12.5	6.1	8.4	5.1	3.6	4.7	2.5	2.9	1.9	10.4
$2,000 to $2,499	8.1	15.2	17.1	13.0	7.4	9.7	6.4	3.6	4.2	3.1	3.4	2.5	10.6
$2,500 to $2,999	5.9	9.5	9.4	9.7	5.6	6.9	5.1	3.4	4.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	11.5
$3,000 to $3,999	11.2	13.9	13.7	14.1	11.9	14.5	10.8	7.4	9.5	5.3	5.5	4.9	12.0
$4,000 to $4,999	8.6	8.4	7.4	9.5	9.7	10.9	9.2	6.5	8.3	4.8	5.0	4.4	12.2
$5,000 to $5,999	7.6	5.8	4.3	7.4	8.8	8.9	8.8	6.4	7.8	5.1	5.9	3.7	12.3
$6,000 to $6,999	6.3	3.4	2.7	4.1	7.7	6.6	8.2	5.9	7.3	4.6	5.1	3.6	12.5
$7,000 to $7,999	5.5	2.3	1.6	3.1	6.4	5.3	6.8	6.4	6.3	6.4	7.7	4.1	12.6
$8,000 to $9,999	8.3	1.8	1.4	2.3	8.8	4.8	10.6	12.8	12.3	13.2	15.2	9.9	12.7
$10,000 to $14,999	9.7	1.5	1.0	2.1	7.7	3.6	9.4	20.7	15.4	25.8	22.6	31.5	13.6
$15,000 to $24,999	2.8	0.2	0.0	0.4	1.5	0.6	1.7	7.6	3.8	11.3	6.9	18.9	16.1
$25,000 and over	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.7	1.2	2.6	16.4
	Median income												
All ages, 25 and over[1]	$3,913	$2,396	$2,252	$2,641	$4,085	$3,308	$4,549	$6,724	$5,403	$8,327	$7,489	$10,421	-
25 to 34 years	5,052	2,776	2,621	2,925	4,420	3,416	4,825	7,147	5,843	8,332	7,732	10,057	---
35 to 44 years	4,705	2,935	2,617	3,550	4,523	3,996	4,783	6,899	5,422	9,125	8,010	11,014	---
45 to 54 years	5,066	3,364	2,873	3,971	5,041	4,064	5,503	7,813	6,727	9,922	8,195	12,536	---
55 to 64 years	3,900	2,464	2,164	2,998	4,129	3,251	4,681	7,528	5,883	9,432	8,072	12,054	---
65 years and over	2,642	2,252	2,187	2,351	2,913	2,659	3,096	4,658	3,926	5,873	5,332	7,251	---

[1] Age as of March 1976.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 105.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

Table 174.--Annual income of men, by age and by years of school completed: United States, selected years, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Age and years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
18 to 24 years old					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$1,568	$1,596	$1,931	$2,892	$3,399
8 years	2,135	2,239	2,553	3,264	3,623
High school:					
1 to 3 years	2,201	2,204	2,283	2,600	3,423
4 years	2,686	2,768	3,059	3,674	4,837
College:					
1 to 3 years	1,924	2,038	2,257	2,700	3,745
4 years or more	(1)	3,310	3,520	4,273	5,418
4 years	(1)	3,381	3,736	4,306	4,994
5 years or more	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,186	7,173
25 years old and over					
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	2,574	2,988	3,298	3,981	5,235
8 years	3,631	4,206	4,520	5,467	6,756
High school:					
1 to 3 years	4,367	5,161	5,653	6,769	8,449
4 years	5,183	5,946	6,738	8,148	10,433
College:					
1 to 3 years	5,997	7,348	7,907	9,397	11,867
4 years or more	7,877	9,817	10,284	12,938	16,201
4 years	(1)	9,342	9,757	12,418	15,256
5 years or more	(1)	9,987	11,004	13,555	17,346

[1] Data not available.

NOTE.--These arithmetic means are estimated from sample surveys of households. They are subject to sampling variability as well as to errors of response and nonreporting.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Mean Income, Lifetime Income, and Educational Attainment of Men in the United States, for Selected Years, 1956 to 1972.*

Table 175.--Lifetime income of men, by years of school completed: United States, selected years, 1956 to 1972

[In current dollars]

Years of school completed	1956	1961	1964	1968	1972
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Income from age 18 to death				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$131,432	$151,881	$170,145	$213,505	$279,997
8 years	178,749	205,237	223,946	276,755	343,730
High school:					
1 to 3 years	201,825	235,865	255,701	308,305	389,208
4 years	244,158	273,614	311,462	371,094	478,873
College:					
1 to 3 years	278,227	335,100	355,249	424,280	543,435
4 years or more	372,644	454,732	478,696	607,921	757,923
4 years	(1)	432,617	459,482	534,062	710,569
5 years or more	(1)	475,116	500,641	636,119	823,759
	Income from age 25 to 64				
Elementary:					
Less than 8 years	$107,132	$125,044	$138,777	$174,240	$230,757
8 years	146,059	168,967	181,702	226,708	284,185
High school:					
1 to 3 years	166,212	193,265	211,342	258,455	323,716
4 years	199,463	224,626	252,447	306,786	393,151
College:					
1 to 3 years	232,317	273,309	297,543	356,297	461,264
4 years or more	310,597	360,951	392,006	504,760	627,296
4 years	(1)	350,699	372,767	486,643	590,053
5 years or more	(1)	379,908	418,027	525,997	671,882

[1] Data not available.

NOTE & SOURCE: Same as for table 174.

Table 176.--Foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States and outlying areas, by continent and region: 1973-74 and 1974-75

Continent and region	1973-74		1974-75[1]	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5
Total	125,116	100.0	154,580	100.0
Africa	11,778	9.4	18,400	11.9
Eastern Africa	2,746	2.2	4,040	2.6
Middle Africa	311	.2	410	.3
Northern Africa	1,605	1.3	2,710	1.8
Southern Africa	406	3	610	.4
Western Africa	6,669	5.3	10,600	6.9
Africa, unspecified	41	(2)	---	---
Asia	67,765	54.2	82,370	53.3
East Asia	27,216	21.8	30,720	19.9
Middle South Asia	12,345	9.9	13,890	9.0
Southeast Asia	11,211	9.0	13,850	9.0
Southwest Asia	16,965	13.6	23,910	15.5
Asia, unspecified	28	(2)	---	---
Europe	11,274	9.0	13,740	8.9
Eastern Europe	700	.6	900	.6
Western Europe	10,560	8.4	12,850	8.3
Europe, unspecified	14	(2)	---	---
Latin America	20,027	16.0	26,270	17.0
Caribbean	4,830	3.9	6,500	4.2
Central America	5,450	4.4	7,270	4.7
South America	9,732	7.8	12,490	8.1
Latin America, unspecified	15	(2)	---	---
North America[3]	7,402	5.9	8,630	5.6
Oceania	2,155	1.7	2,650	1.7
Australia and New Zealand	1,084	.9	1,260	.8
Pacific Ocean island areas	1,070	.9	1,390	.9
Oceania, unspecified	1	(2)	---	---
Stateless	156	.1	150	.1
Country unknown	4,559	3.6	2,370	1.5

[1] The distribution by continent and region includes estimates for 30,416 students whose country of origin is unknown.
[2] Less than .05 percent.
[3] Excludes Mexico and Central America, which are included with Latin America.

NOTE.—Data are for "nonimmigrants"; i.e., students who have not migrated to this country. Because of rounding, details in columns 3, 4, and 5 may not add to totals.

SOURCE: Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors 1975*. (Copyright © 1976 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 177.–United States college faculty and administrative staff abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1973-74

Country and field of interest	College faculty abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	6,522	100.0
Country:		
United Kingdom	1,039	15.9
Germany, Federal Republic of	454	7.0
France	403	6.2
Italy	257	3.9
Spain	204	3.1
Israel	169	2.6
Mexico	165	2.5
Brazil	156	2.4
Japan	155	2.4
Switzerland	119	1.8
India	101	1.5
Australia	100	1.5
Austria	99	1.5
Netherlands	82	1.3
Canada	79	1.2
Other countries	2,940	45.1
Field of interest:		
Humanities	2,006	30.8
Social sciences	1,387	21.3
Physical and life sciences	1,247	19.1
Medical sciences	454	7.0
Education	405	6.2
Agriculture	343	5.3
Engineering	278	4.3
Business administration	192	2.9
Other or field unknown	210	3.2

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1974.* (Copyright © 1975 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 178.–United States college students abroad, by country and by field of interest: 1971-72

Country and field of interest	College students abroad	
	Number	Percent
1	2	3
Total	34,218	100.0
Country:		
Canada	6,517	19.0
France	6,291	18.4
Mexico	4,373	12.8
United Kingdom	2,267	6.6
Germany, Federal Republic of	2,176	6.4
Italy	1,758	5.1
Spain	1,738	5.1
Israel	1,307	3.8
Philippines	1,086	3.2
Japan	1,08[illegible]	3.2
Belgium	852	2.5
Switzerland	723	2.1
Colombia	590	1.7
Lebanon	529	1.5
Vatican City	382	1.1
Other countries	2,544	7.4
Field of interest:		
Humanities	15,162	44.3
Social sciences	4,948	14.5
Medical sciences	3,715	10.9
Physical and life sciences	1,530	4.5
Business administration	514	1.5
Education	476	1.4
Engineering	415	1.2
Agriculture	76	.2
Other fields	7,382	21.6

NOTE.–Because of rounding, percentages do not add to 100.0.

SOURCE. Institute of International Education, New York, *Open Doors, 1973.* (Copyright © 1973 by the Institute of International Education. All rights reserved.)

Table 179.–Estimated population, school enrollment, teachers, and public expenditures for education in major areas of the world: 1973-74

Item	World total[1]	Major areas of the world						
		Africa	Asia[2]	Europe[3]	Latin America[4]	Northern America[4]	Oceania	U.S.S.R.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Population, all ages[5] (thousands)	3,890,000	391,000	2,206,000	470,000	212,000	338,000	20,900	252,000
Enrollment, all levels[6] (thousands)	531,828	46,767	203,631	91,692	66,652	66,004	4,634	53,050
First level[7]	359,710	39,428	143,274	51,487	53,913	30,280	2,954	38,375
Second level[8]	140,202	6,664	53,181	33,463	10,085	25,429	1,377	10,004
Third level[9]	31,916	675	7,176	6,142	2,654	10,295	303	4,671
Teachers, all levels[6] (thousands)	22,909	1,367	7,293	5,038	2,734	3,342	211	2,928
First level[7]	13,087	1,036	4,565	2,285	1,823	1,246	113	2,020
Second level[8]	7,446	284	2,309	2,228	685	1,252	84	606
Third level[9]	2,376	47	419	525	226	844	14	302
Public expenditures on education (millions of U.S. dollars)	$270,295	$4,695	$25,810	$95,980	$9,140	$96,200	$4,440	$34,030
As a percent of gross national product	5.6	4.2	4.0	5.[illegible]	3.8	6.8	5.2	7.5

[1] Enrollment, teacher, and expenditure data exclude China, Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Democratic Republic of Viet Nam.
[2] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately), but includes both the Asian and the European portions of Turkey.
[3] Excludes the U.S.S.R. (shown separately) and the European portions of Turkey.
[4] Includes Bermuda, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon, and the United States of America. Hawaii is included in Northern America, not Oceania. Latin America includes the rest of America.
[5] Data are for midyear 1974.
[6] Not including preprimary, special, and adult education.
[7] Not including preprimary education.
[8] General, teacher training, and other second level education of a vocational and technical nature.
[9] Universities and other institutions of higher education.

SOURCE. United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1975.*

Table 180.--Estimated total population and enrollment, by level, in selected countries of the world: 1973-74

Country	Midyear 1974 population (in thousands)	School-year enrollment, 1973-74			
		All levels	First level of education[1]	Second level of education[2]	Third level of education[3]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Africa					
Egypt	36,417	6,107,245	3,980,396	1,775,327	351,522
Ethiopia	27,239	1,057,227	859,831	190,922	6,474
Nigeria	61,270	5,202,286	4,662,400	516,658	23,228
South Africa	24,920	4,752,029	[4,5] 4,653,452	([4])	[6] 98,577
Asia					
India	[7] 586,056	84,532,982	60,641,993	21,881,855	[8] 2,009,134
Indonesia	127,586	15,442,664	12,982,600	2,208,394	[9] 251,870
Israel	3,299	746,304	527,165	148,708	[5] 70,431
Japan	109,671	20,809,168	9,816,536	8,983,762	[5,6] 2,007,870
Korea, Republic of	33,459	9,083,961	[10] 5,599,074	[10] 3,234,654	250,233
Pakistan	[11] 68,214	6,532,114	4,657,000	1,767,357	[5] 107,757
Philippines	41,457	10,094,645	[5] 7,625,126	[5] 1,791,176	[5] 678,343
Saudi Arabia	8,706	734,332	570,697	148,753	14,882
South Viet Nam, Republic of	[12] 19,950	4,205,516	3,020,000	1,097,412	[5] 88,104
Thailand	41,023	7,364,609	6,385,468	907,111	72,030
Turkey	38,270	7,026,872	5,324,707	1,516,880	185,285
Viet Nam, Democratic Republic of	23,244	4,500,000	[13] 4,500,000	---	---
Europe					
Austria	7,528	1,458,299	520,761	858,751	78,787
Belgium	9,804	1,823,061	941,920	732,513	148,628
Czechoslovakia	14,686	2,423,447	1,890,081	[5,14] 397,492	135,874
France	52,507	10,490,449	4,724,128	5,029,242	737,079
Germany, Federal Republic of[15]	62,041	12,305,170	6,499,824	5,076,139	729,207
German Democratic Republic[15]	17,166	3,395,220	[16] 2,602,027	[16] 468,080	[6,14] 325,113
Italy	55,361	10,231,184	4,968,900	4,415,367	846,897
Netherlands	13,541	3,073,709	1,454,971	1,387,571	[8] 231,167
Poland	33,691	6,476,954	4,634,316	[8] 1,361,343	[6,14] 481,295
Romania	21,029	3,521,739	2,658,916	719,167	[6,14] 143,656
Spain	35,225	6,750,759	3,667,516	2,676,845	406,398
United Kingdom	55,968	11,307,161	[5] 6,316,130	[5] 4,364,347	[5,17] 626,634
Yugoslavia	21,160	3,955,692	[5] 2,856,491	[5] 770,665	328,536
North America					
Canada	22,479	6,023,084	2,611,603	2,719,051	692,430
Cuba	9,090	2,187,105	1,778,724	352,946	55,435
Mexico	58,118	13,912,881	[11] 11,026,175	[16] 2,478,002	408,704
Panama Canal Zone	[18] 44	14,648	[5] 9,435	[5] 3,581	1,632
Puerto Rico	[18] 3,031	846,828	[5] 606,715	[5] 155,723	84,390
United States	211,909	63,720,123	[19] 31,414,000	22,704,000	8,602,123
Virgin Islands (U.S.A.)	65	27,324	[5] 19,267	[5] 6,359	1,698
Oceania					
American Samoa	[18] 31	12,505	[19] 9,204	2,392	909
Australia	13,339	3,061,560	[20] 1,811,027	1,042,384	[5] 208,149
Guam	[21] 97	35,752	[5] 24,810	[5] 7,512	3,430
New Zealand	[12] 2,964	800,744	[16,20] 523,673	[16] 208,596	68,475
South America					
Argentina	25,050	5,178,332	[16,20] 3,570,615	[16] 1,183,893	423,824
Brazil	104,243	16,343,545	[5] 14,082,098	1,476,288	785,159
Chile	10,405	2,900,196	[15] 2,320,502	[16] 452,456	[5] 127,238
Colombia	23,952	5,252,840	[16] 3,844,257	[16] 1,284,347	124,236
Peru	16,383	3,936,539	[14,16] 2,865,334	[14,16] 911,866	159,339
Venezuela	11,632	2,669,305	1,924,040	[14] 584,211	161,054
U.S.S.R.	252,064	53,050,200	38,375,000	10,004,200	[6,14] 4,671,000

[1] Education at the first level provides basic instruction in the tools of learning (elementary and primary school).
[2] Education at the second level is based upon at least 4 years' previous instruction at the first level, and provides general or specialized instruction, or both (middle, secondary, vocational, teacher-training, and high schools).
[3] Education at the third level requires as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level, or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge (university, teachers' college, higher professional school).
[4] Data in column 4 include second level enrollment and are for 1972-73.
[5] Data are for 1972-73.
[6] Includes correspondence courses.
[7] Includes data for the Indian-held part of Jammu and Kashmir.
[8] Data are for 1970-71.
[9] Data are for 1971-72.
[10] Data are for 1975-76.
[11] Excludes data for the Pakistani-held part of Kashmir and Jammu, Junagardh, Manavadar, Gilgit, and Baltistan
[12] Midyear 1973 population.
[13] Data are for 1969-70.
[14] Includes evening schools.
[15] Includes relevant data relating to Berlin for which separate data have not been supplied.
[16] Data are for 1974-75.
[17] Data for Scotland are for 1971-72.
[18] Includes armed forces stationed in the area.
[19] Includes preprimary education.
[20] Includes special education.
[21] Includes U.S. military personnel, their dependents, and contract employees.

SOURCE: United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization, Paris, *Statistical Yearbook, 1975.*

Table 181.--Average scores of students on international achievement tests, by field of study. United States and selected foreign countries, 1970

Field of study	United States	France	Germany (Federal Republic)	Italy	Japan	Nether-lands	Sweden	United Kingdom (England)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
14-year-old students								
Mathematics[1,2] (68 items):								
Number correct	16.2	18.3	(3)	(3)	31.2	23.9	15.7	19.3
Percent correct	23.8	26.9	(3)	(3)	45.9	35.1	23.1	28.4
Science (80 items):								
Number correct	21.6	(3)	23.7	18.5	31.2	17.8	21.7	21.3
Percent correct	27.0	(3)	29.6	23.1	39.0	22.3	27.1	26.6
Reading comprehension (52 items):								
Number correct	27.3	(3)	(3)	28.0	(3)	25.2	25.6	25.3
Percent correct	52.5	(3)	(3)	53.8	(3)	48.5	49.2	48.7
Literature (37 items):								
Number correct	16.5	(3)	(3)	16.4	(3)	(3)	15.9	16.1
Percent correct	44.6	(3)	(3)	44.3	(3)	(3)	43.0	43.5
Final year secondary students								
Mathematics[2] (69 items):								
Number correct	13.8	33.4	28.8	(3)	31.4	31.9	27.3	35.2
Percent correct	20.0	48.8	41.7	(3)	45.5	46.2	39.6	51.0
Science (60 items):								
Number correct	13.7	18.3	26.9	15.9	(3)	23.3	19.2	23.1
Percent correct	22.8	30.5	44.8	26.5	(3)	38.8	32.0	32.1 38.5
Reading comprehension (54 items):								
Number correct	21.7	(3)	(3)	24.3	(3)	31.2	26.8	33.6
Percent correct	40.2	(3)	(3)	45.0	(3)	57.8	49.6	62.2
Literature (37 items):								
Number correct	21.9	(3)	(3)	21.0	(3)	(3)	23.3	26.4
Percent correct	59.2	(3)	(3)	56.8	(3)	(3)	63.0	71.4

[1] The students taking this test were 13-year-olds.
[2] Data collected in 1964.
[3] Data not available.

SOURCE: Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, Paris, *A Resumé of the Surveys of the International Association for the Evaluation of Educational Achievement*, January 1974.

Table 182.--Instructional television programming by licensees of the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, by grade level of programming: 1976

Instructional television programming	Percent
1	2
All grade levels	100.0
Kindergarten through grade 4 (Predominantly children's basic education and primarily by dramatization)	50.7
Grades 5 through 8 (Predominantly science and primarily by demonstration)	32.2
Grades 9 through 12 and junior college (Predominantly social science and primarily documentary)	13.1
College and adult education (Predominantly teacher training and primarily lectures)	4.0

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, and the Corporation for Public Broadcasting, *Public Television Programming by Category: 1976.*

Table 183.--Rank order of public libraries with 1 million or more volumes in their collections: United States, 1974

Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)	Library system	Rank order	Number of volumes (book stock and serials)
1	2	3	1	2	3
New York Public Library	1	8,761,899	Denver Public Library	21	1,488,350
Chicago Public Library	2	5,593,136	Dallas Public Library	22	1,486,146
Los Angeles Public Library	3	4,336,734	Public Library of Fort Wayne and Allen County (Ind.)	23	1,329,357
Los Angeles County Public Library	4	3,824,664	Minneapolis Public Library	24	1,303,200
Boston Public Library	5	3,692,569	St. Louis Public Library	25	1,294,251
Cleveland Public Library	6	3,146,982	Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Public Library	26	1,266,143
Cincinnati-Hamilton County Public Library	7	2,985,812	St. Louis County Library	27	1,215,126
Free Library of Philadelphia	8	2,925,147	San Diego Public Library	28	1,212,378
Queens Borough Public Library (New York)	9	2,901,274	Dayton and Montgomery County Public Library (Ohio)	29	1,207,827
Buffalo and Erie County Library System	10	2,839,402	Baltimore County Public Library	30	1,173,836
Brooklyn Public Library	11	2,784,153	Kansas City Public Library	31	1,165,505
Milwaukee Public Library	12	2,344,914	Columbus Public Library	32	1,142,852
Enoch Pratt Free Library (Baltimore)	13	2,282,513	Memphis and Shelby County Library	33	1,126,342
Detroit Public Library	14	2,255,266	Indianapolis-Marion County Library	34	1,125,375
Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh	15	2,120,310	Toledo-Lucas County Library	35	1,105,263
Public Library of Washington, D.C.	16	1,951,796	Public Library of Newark	36	1,096,139
Hawaii State Library	17	1,808,150	King County Library (Washington)	37	1,085,843
Houston Public Library	18	1,540,925	Library Association of Portland	38	1,067,667
San Francisco Public Library	19	1,528,602	Louisville Free Public Library	39	1,000,879
Seattle Public Library	20	1,508,950			

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public Library Survey, 1974 (LIBGIS I).*

Table 184.--General statistics of public libraries, by population of area served: United States, fiscal year 1974

Item	Population size group							
	Total	Under 10,000	10,000-24,999	25,000-49,999	50,000-99,999	100,000-249,999	250,000-499,999	500,000 and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Number of public service outlets	89,142	11,212	15,247	13,215	21,303	15,652	4,410	8,103
Central libraries	8,307	5,430	1,367	740	436	220	64	50
Branch libraries	5,652	283	474	599	1,101	1,259	746	1,390
Bookmobiles and mobile unit stops	66,276	4,780	12,614	10,278	18,325	12,818	2,952	4,509
Other outlets	8,707	719	792	1,598	1,441	1,355	648	2,154
Collections (thousands)								
Volumes of books held at end of year	387,565	64,018	47,251	51,049	52,195	49,064	32,560	91,428
Volumes of books added during year	27,578	3,764	3,656	3,744	3,592	3,580	2,416	6,826
Direct circulation of all materials	892,854	105,037	113,887	124,961	136,548	126,310	85,740	200,371
Staff (full-time equivalent)								
Librarians	36,135	5,721	4,727	4,760	5,195	4,623	3,070	8,039
Men	5,499	195	456	772	886	812	622	1,756
Women	30,636	5,526	4,271	3,988	4,309	3,811	2,448	6,283
Technical, clerical, and other staff	43,533	2,257	4,258	5,451	6,232	7,020	4,958	13,357
Plant operation and maintenance staff	6,335	739	682	688	645	716	486	2,379
Library receipts (millions of dollars)	$1,159	$92	$120	$134	$157	$150	$120	$377
Local sources	879	56	97	107	124	122	100	274
State sources	76	3	4	8	9	12	7	34
Federal sources	85	9	6	9	13	13	7	29
Gifts, donations, and other sources	118	24	14	10	11	13	6	40
Library expenditures (millions of dollars)	$1,114	$80	$121	$130	$149	$154	$115	$364
Salaries and wages for librarians and technical, clerical, and other staff	588	33	56	68	81	86	64	200
Supplies and materials	185	16	21	26	26	26	19	51
Binding and rebinding	5	(1)	(1)	(1)	1	1	1	2
Library equipment	19	2	2	2	3	2	2	6
Capital outlay	95	15	17	10	11	11	6	25
Operation and maintenance (including wages and salaries)	107	9	12	12	12	13	11	39
All other library expenditures	115	6	13	13	16	15	12	41

[1] Less than $0.5 million.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Public Library Survey, 1974.*

Table 185.--Estimated number of librarians,[1] by type of library in which employed and by sex: United States, 1960 and 1970, with projected requirements for 1980 and 1985

Employer	1960			1970			1980	1985
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All libraries	69,000	9,800	59,200	115,000	18,000	97,000	141,000	162,000
Elementary and secondary schools[2]	30,900	1,600	29,300	52,000	3,600	48,400	64,500	79,500
Colleges and universities	10,400	3,300	7,100	19,500	6,600	12,900	26,500	27,000
Public libraries	17,700	2,500	15,200	26,500	3,700	22,800	30,000	33,000
Special libraries	10,000	2,400	7,600	17,000	4,100	12,900	20,000	22,500

[1] Full-time and part-time personnel employed as professional librarians, regardless of level of education completed.
[2] Public and nonpublic schools.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Table 186.--General statistics of public school libraries/media centers, by level of school: United States, 1973-74

Item	Total	Elementary and combined schools	Secondary schools
1	2	3	4
Number of public school libraries/media centers	74,625	52,310	22,315
Number of pupils served (pupil membership, fall 1974)	43,929,000	25,830,000	18,099,000
Collections:			
Volumes of books held at end of year	506,965,000	308,232,000	198,733,000
Per pupil membership	11.5	11.9	11.0
Volumes of books added during year	37,487,000	22,206,000	15,281,000
Per pupil membership	0.9	0.9	0.8
Periodical subscriptions held at end of year	2,892,000	1,319,000	1,573,000
Audiovisual materials held at end of year	68,024,000	43,719,000	24,305,000
Personnel (full-time-equivalent):			
Certificated staff (holding State certification as librarians, media specialists, audiovisual specialists, or classroom teachers)	62,659	35,045	27,614
Men	7,378	2,749	4,629
Women	55,281	32,296	22,985
Less than a bachelor's degree	3,686	2,109	1,577
Bachelor's degree	27,646	16,801	10,845
Graduate degree	31,328	16,136	15,192
Graduate degree in library-related discipline	24,601	12,499	12,102
Noncertificated staff (e.g., technical, secretarial, clerical, etc.)	33,807	21,482	17,325
Operating expenditures:			
Total operating expenditures	$1,182,280,000	$636,390,000	$545,890,000
Per pupil in membership	26.91	24.64	30.16
Salaries and wages	818,320,000	441,660,000	376,660,000
Per pupil in membership	18.63	17.10	20.81
Books	162,960,000	80,860,000	76,100,000
Per pupil in membership	3.71	3.36	4.20
Periodicals	24,870,000	10,560,000	14,310,000
Audiovisual materials	90,440,000	47,870,000	42,570,000
Equipment	66,450,000	38,440,000	28,010,000
Other operating expenditures	19,240,000	11,000,000	8,240,000

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public School Libraries/Media Centers, Fall 1974.*

Table 187.--General statistics of Federal libraries:[1] United States and outlying areas, fiscal year 1972

Item	Total	National libraries[2]	All other Federal libraries[3]
1	2	3	4
Number of libraries	2,145	3	2,142
Total volumes, books, and bound periodicals in collection	59,907,323	18,472,350	41,434,973
Circulation	45,014,967	2,391,432	42,623,535
Total operating expenditures	$191,825,882	$95,558,383	$96,267,499
Salaries and wages	$121,865,701	$61,073,332	$60,792,369
Library materials	$38,718,380	$11,301,592	$27,416,788
Other operating expenditures	$31,241,801	$23,183,459	$8,058,342
Total employees	11,080	4,119	6,961
Professional employees	3,209	1,019	2,190

[1] Data are for the 2,145 reporting libraries out of a total universe of 2,313

[2] Library of Congress, National Library of Medicine, National Agricultural Library.

[3] Administrative, judicial, and executive branch libraries.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Survey of Federal Libraries, 1972.*

Table 188.--General statistics of college and university libraries: United States and outlying areas, 1970-71, 1972-73, 1974-75, and 1975-76

Item	1970-71	1972-73	1974-75	1975-76
1	2	3	4	5
Number of libraries	2,535	2,908	2,972	2,984
Number of students enrolled, total (thousands)[1]	8,649	9,298	10,322	11,291
Enrolled for bachelor's and higher degrees	7,986	8,342	9,110	9,830
Enrolled in undergraduate occupational programs	664	956	1,212	1,461
Collections (thousands of units)				
Number of volumes at end of year	371,389	406,790	447,059	467,934
Number of volumes added during year	26,374	25,095	23,242	22,943
Number of periodical titles at end of year	3,677	3,806	4,434	4,616
Library staff in terms of full-time equivalents				
Total staff in regular positions[2]	48,953	53,876	56,836	56,827
Professional library staff	21,886	23,067	23,530	23,089
Nonprofessional library staff	27,068	30,809	33,306	33,738
Hours of student and other assistance (thousands)	37,385	33,599	34,687	36,720
Library operating expenditures (excluding capital outlay) in thousands of dollars				
Operating expenditures, total	$737,533	$866,838	[3]$1,091,784	$1,180,128
Salaries	361,295	443,296	[3]592,568	649,374
Hourly wages	56,052	53,250	61,474	66,175
Binding and rebinding	19,781	20,813	22,206	22,375
Books and other library materials	247,668	282,195	327,904	357,544
Other library operating expenditures	52,737	67,284	87,632	84,660
Operating expenditures in percents, total	100	100	100	100
Salaries	49	51	[3]54	55
Hourly wages	7	6	6	6
Binding and rebinding	3	2	2	2
Books and other library materials	34	33	30	30
Other library operating expenditures	7	8	8	7
Library operating expenditures as percent of total institutional expenditures for education and general purposes	4.2	4.1	[4]3.9	[4]3.8

[1] Opening fall enrollment in colleges and universities for the specified year.
[2] Data on staff are for the fall term of the succeeding year.
[3] Includes expenditures for fringe benefits which were not reported in the previous years.
[4] Educational and general expenditures include expenditures for scholarships and fellowships which were not included in previous years. If excluded the percentage represented by library operating expenditures would be 4.1 for 1974-75 and 4.0 for 1975-76.

NOTE.--Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities*, analytic report for fall 1971, summary data for fall 1973, analytic report in process for fall 1975, and preliminary data for fall 1976.

Table 189.--Selected statistics on the collections, staff, and operating expenditures of large college and university libraries: 1975-76

Institution or branch	Rank order[1]	Number of volumes at end of year	Number of volumes added during year	Staff (full-time equivalent)		Operating expenditures				
				Total	Professional	Total	Salaries, wages, and fringe benefits	Books and other library materials	Binding and rebinding	Other[2]
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Harvard University	1	9,383,255	211,375	778	246	$13,691,681	$8,814,665	$2,888,236	$423,178	$1,565,602
Yale University	2	6,692,632	179,953	591	190	10,481,878	6,676,271	2,298,892	218,399	1,288,316
University of Illinois (Urbana Campus)	3	5,368,666	150,879	391	147	7,191,815	4,907,569	1,779,849	163,079	341,318
University of Michigan, Ann Arbor	4	4,790,805	138,999	429	148	8,814,476	5,958,187	2,091,665	167,447	597,177
University of California, Berkeley	5	4,785,595	150,529	447	165	10,651,812	7,608,152	2,137,476	279,872	626,312
Columbia University (Main Division)	6	4,623,344	118,569	384	134	8,371,743	5,942,955	1,734,282	175,891	518,615
University of Chicago	7	4,134,875	151,584	262	73	5,552,777	3,332,119	1,438,873	144,617	637,168
Stanford University	8	3,989,606	145,367	386	131	9,724,372	5,799,732	2,427,272	175,186	1,322,182
University of California, Los Angeles	9	3,632,831	113,407	358	145	9,944,032	6,970,723	2,007,720	367,065	598,524
University of Texas at Austin	10	3,577,314	184,362	410	111	8,153,134	4,336,671	3,202,574	134,000	479,889
Cornell University (endowed colleges)	11	3,555,815	92,303	285	93	5,485,854	3,397,632	1,424,868	153,246	510,108
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis-Saint Paul	12	3,328,612	85,268	287	119	7,103,583	5,085,071	1,478,568	159,094	380,850
University of Wisconsin, Madison	13	3,132,863	162,683	319	108	7,522,579	4,528,637	2,163,624	140,940	689,378
Indiana University at Bloomington	14	3,132,726	117,920	296	124	5,504,675	3,783,497	1,382,858	127,254	311,066
Northwestern University	15	3,120,849	79,984	239	96	5,817,650	3,107,420	1,407,798	111,182	1,191,250
Ohio State University, Main Campus	16	3,010,872	124,693	292	91	6,570,588	4,072,723	1,458,943	80,426	958,496
Princeton University	17	2,812,253	101,527	298	94	5,842,697	3,559,830	1,799,890	100,070	382,907
Duke University	18	2,764,348	144,239	229	131	4,472,131	2,725,742	1,347,475	122,178	276,736
University of Pennsylvania	19	2,713,905	91,129	256	89	5,485,803	3,753,819	1,202,150	156,355	373,479
New York University	20	2,323,410	47,908	244	66	5,114,203	3,597,514	1,150,403	120,251	246,035
University of Washington	21	2,282,963	97,053	347	118	7,478,725	5,169,411	1,704,546	229,427	375,341
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill	22	2,192,224	77,030	247	80	5,011,806	3,051,643	1,597,928	101,059	261,176
Johns Hopkins University	23	2,079,051	47,886	171	61	3,988,711	2,218,235	1,051,154	51,065	668,257
University of Virginia, Main Campus	24	2,023,951	83,325	251	66	4,842,938	2,668,278	1,576,400	126,248	472,012
University of Iowa	25	1,965,214	94,977	184	74	4,243,800	2,368,171	1,604,082	127,374	144,173
University of Pittsburgh, Main Campus	26	1,910,499	103,130	237	131	4,451,218	2,744,002	1,163,259	98,819	445,138
Brown University	27	1,876,205	66,958	129	46	2,734,264	1,635,377	861,772	83,858	153,257
University of Utah	28	1,861,756	106,440	169	63	4,025,382	2,428,821	1,198,394	78,592	319,575
University of Missouri, Columbia	29	1,836,458	47,709	139	47	2,843,361	1,404,980	1,174,366	91,020	172,995
University of Florida	30	1,807,242	49,085	195	77	3,350,059	2,073,597	1,037,936	106,771	131,755
University of Kansas, Main Campus	31	1,766,207	66,840	148	58	3,393,629	1,845,687	1,109,562	59,556	378,824
University of Southern California	32	1,734,210	54,028	214	80	4,020,059	2,531,263	1,068,945	95,687	324,164
Michigan State University	33	1,713,379	66,346	188	73	4,140,277	2,665,326	1,162,053	97,895	215,003
Wayne State University	34	1,663,297	60,672	175	63	4,988,976	2,632,299	1,096,621	72,186	1,187,870
Washington University	35	1,628,017	62,619	178	52	3,483,926	1,866,294	1,192,976	91,620	333,036
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	36	1,620,041	68,712	182	58	3,320,828	2,231,213	761,280	50,276	278,059
University of Georgia	37	1,619,104	96,422	205	58	4,499,686	2,252,879	1,827,001	202,585	217,221
Louisiana State University and A&M College	38	1,603,282	66,789	126	51	3,039,863	1,466,976	1,212,451	81,395	279,041
Syracuse University, Main Campus	39	1,585,163	88,895	160	50	2,945,849	1,822,289	896,757	52,933	173,870
Case Western Reserve University	40	1,570,429	12,059	155	65	2,795,741	1,769,594	748,410	52,146	225,591
University of Maryland, College Park	41	1,565,170	77,223	252	84	5,765,790	3,363,979	1,662,377	163,143	576,291
Southern Illinois University, Carbondale	42	1,466,069	81,103	182	72	4,389,466	2,565,322	1,269,581	101,894	452,669
Brigham Young University, Main Campus	43	1,464,187	83,345	162	75	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)
University of Rochester	44	1,459,260	57,445	150	51	3,253,660	1,955,235	960,356	86,773	251,296
University of Hawaii at Manoa	45	1,434,970	60,272	165	73	4,011,713	2,690,151	1,086,003	56,153	179,406
SUNY at Buffalo, Main Campus	46	1,433,026	69,077	182	60	4,440,285	3,262,762	736,580	88,711	352,232
Pennsylvania State University, Main Campus	47	1,425,997	53,202	295	88	5,872,187	4,033,063	1,228,546	118,878	491,700
Emory University	48	1,396,581	247,777	137	51	4,170,265	1,486,234	2,441,562	85,500	156,969
University of Connecticut, Main Campus	49	1,374,028	73,030	108	88	2,488,537	1,386,016	907,286	63,821	131,414
University of Colorado at Boulder	50	1,369,224	54,367	136	35	3,081,857	2,012,944	867,500	60,000	141,413

[1] Institutions are ranked by the number of volumes at the end of the year (column 3). Although this is a convenient measure of size, the measures in columns 4 - 11 warrant equal attention for comparative purposes.

[2] Includes expenditures for audiovisual materials.

[3] Data not provided.

SOURCES U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, National Center for Education Statistics, *Library Statistics of Colleges and Universities, Fall 1976* (in process).

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Table 190.--Hardcover, mass-market paperback, and trade and higher priced paperback books: Prices 1967-69 and 1976, indexes 1975 and 1976, and number of titles, 1976, by category: United States

Category	Hardcover books[1]					Mass-market paperback books					Trade and higher priced paperback books				
	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles	Average price		Index[2]		Number of titles
	1967-69	1976	1975	1976	1976	1967-69	1976	1975	1976	1976	1967-69	1976	1975	1976	1976
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Total	$8.77	$16.32	184.6	186.1	24,951	$.79	$1.60	184.8	202.5	1,910	$3.24	$5.53	161.7	170.7	8,946
Agriculture	9.71	14.01	141.3	144.3	342	.88	1.77	177.3	201.1	16	3.13	5.19	149.2	165.8	126
Art	12.44	19.91	143.9	160.0	1,002	.86	1.46	157.0	169.8	19	3.48	5.66	161.2	162.6	380
Biography	9.71	14.81	145.1	152.5	1,455	.93	1.82	177.4	195.7	68	2.25	4.26	177.8	189.3	217
Business	10.41	16.62	158.9	159.6	610	1.06	1.95	157.5	184.0	1	5.10	7.44	138.6	145.9	230
Education	6.58	12.95	164.3	196.8	509	1.33	1.73	148.9	130.1	2	2.91	5.75	156.0	197.6	385
Fiction	4.96	9.87	167.5	199.0	1,887	.75	1.52	180.0	202.7	1,306	1.66	3.42	186.1	206.0	286
General works[3]	15.28	21.89	141.4	143.3	833	(3)	1.74	(3)	(3)	15	(3)	5.67	(3)	(3)	295
History	9.95	16.63	159.3	167.1	1,531	.98	1.94	176.5	198.0	29	2.87	5.35	166.2	186.4	403
Home economics[3]	6.55	10.23	156.8	156.2	390	(3)	1.80	(3)	(3)	47	(3)	4.32	(3)	(3)	253
Juveniles	3.53	5.87	164.9	166.3	2,222	.71	1.22	150.7	171.8	49	1.23	2.56	206.5	208.1	255
Language[3]	10.13	16.25	156.0	160.4	229	(3)	1.73	(3)	(3)	2	(3)	6.61	(3)	(3)	189
Law	13.22	19.19	175.6	145.2	450	.86	1.82	193.0	211.6	5	4.11	11.62	187.8	282.7	256
Literature	8.04	14.65	185.2	182.2	1,032	.96	1.88	170.8	195.8	22	2.44	5.05	193.0	207.0	360
Medicine	13.41	23.43	165.2	174.7	1,605	.87	1.86	195.4	213.8	55	4.61	7.97	159.7	172.9	476
Music	9.08	15.73	163.3	173.2	207	.83	1.90	168.7	228.9	12	3.19	5.85	169.9	183.4	84
Philosophy, psychology[3]	8.41	13.96	151.6	166.0	818	(3)	1.79	(3)	(3)	59	(3)	4.98	(3)	(3)	317
Poetry, drama	6.69	12.41	160.8	185.5	764	.92	1.92	188.0	208.7	3	1.81	3.55	199.4	196.1	549
Religion	6.29	12.47	177.4	198.2	906	.85	1.71	185.9	201.2	20	1.96	3.32	173.5	169.4	828
Science	12.67	23.95	180.0	189.0	1,833	.96	1.59	159.4	165.6	7	4.06	8.37	206.7	206.2	527
Sociology, economics[3]	9.35	20.03	231.6	214.2	4,303	(3)	1.87	(3)	(3)	84	(3)	5.57	(3)	(3)	1,592
Sports, recreation	7.91	11.40	138.7	144.1	641	.87	1.75	177.0	201.1	69	2.11	4.23	191.0	200.5	339
Technology	13.03	20.47	150.9	157.1	1,057	1.04	2.00	178.8	192.3	11	8.84	7.21	81.3	81.6	435
Travel[3]	9.34	16.73	165.2	179.1	325	(3)	2.59	(3)	(3)	9	(3)	4.75	(3)	(3)	164

[1] Excludes government documents and multivolume encyclopedias.
[2] Index base is 1967-69 average price = 100.
[3] Average price base for hardcover books is 1967 and 1969 rather than 1967-69. New category for mass-market and trade and higher priced paperback books.

SOURCE: *Publisher's Weekly.*

Table 191.--Prices for periodicals and serial service, by subject area: United States, 1967-69, 1975, and 1976

Subject area	1967–69	1975		1976	
	Average price	Average price	Index[1]	Average price	Index[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Periodicals, total[2]	**$8.66**	**$19.94**	**230.3**	**$22.52**	**260.0**
Agriculture	4.68	9.70	207.3	10.75	229.7
Business and economics	7.54	15.26	202.4	16.98	225.2
Chemistry and physics	24.48	76.84	313.9	86.72	354.2
Children's periodicals	2.60	4.69	180.4	5.32	204.6
Education	6.34	14.72	232.2	16.00	252.4
Engineering	10.03	26.64	265.6	31.87	317.7
Fine and applied arts	6.71	11.09	165.3	12.42	185.1
General interest periodicals	7.28	14.36	197.3	15.24	209.3
History	6.04	11.14	184.4	11.94	197.7
Home economics	6.45	14.24	220.8	17.86	276.9
Industrial arts	6.87	10.59	154.2	12.51	182.1
Journalism and communications	5.72	14.70	257.0	15.90	278.0
Labor and industrial relations	3.01	7.40	245.9	10.33	343.2
Law	8.71	15.00	172.2	16.21	186.1
Library science	6.27	14.18	226.2	15.96	254.5
Literature and language	5.38	10.41	193.5	11.60	215.6
Mathematics, botany, geology, and general science	15.30	35.95	235.0	42.51	277.8
Medicine	19.38	42.38	219.7	47.47	244.9
Philosophy and religion	5.27	9.05	171.7	9.94	188.6
Physical education and recreation	4.89	7.80	159.5	9.27	189.6
Political science	6.18	12.79	207.0	13.09	211.8
Psychology	14.55	27.51	189.1	29.39	202.0
Sociology and anthropology	6.11	14.85	243.0	17.11	280.0
Zoology	13.39	27.37	204.1	31.34	234.1
Serial service, total[2]	**$72.42**	**$118.03**	**163.0**	**$129.47**	**178.8**
Business	119.76	166.60	139.1	192.25	160.5
Law	60.87	99.10	162.8	113.37	186.2
Social sciences	65.63	126.13	192.2	136.40	207.8
Science and technology	65.23	120.78	185.2	122.69	188.1
"Wilson Index"	253.33	348.92	137.7	406.50	160.5
U.S. documents	18.37	53.48	291.1	60.36	328.6
Soviet translations	90.82	147.95	162.9	161.84	178.2
General and humanities	28.23	76.82	272.1	86.60	306.8

[1] Base for index is 1967-69 (column 2).

[2] As defined by American National Standards Institute, Inc.

SOURCE: *Library Journal.*

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Table 192.--Federal funds obligated for educational research and development, by sponsoring agency: United States, fiscal years 1969 to 1977

[In millions of dollars]

Agency	1969	1971	1973	1975	1977[1]
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	$154.8	$186.1	$214.2	$161.2	$217.0
Department of Health, Education, and Welfare:					
Office of the Assistant Secretary for Education	---	---	---	12.6	13.1
National Institute of Education	84.1	75.6	118.5	69.9	90.0
Office of Education	18.0	68.5	58.4	45.8	88.8
Assistant Secretary for Human Development	4.4	7.5	14.2	6.3	6.3
Health Resources Administration	11.9	16.3	4.0	3.8	.5
National Science Foundation	36.4	18.4	19.3	22.8	18.2

[1] Estimated.

NOTE.-- Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-325, *An Analysis of Federal R&D Funding by Function.*

Table 193.--Funds used in the performance of basic research, applied research, and development: United States, 1977

[In millions of dollars]

Performer	Total	Basic research	Applied research	Development
1	2	3	4	5
Total	$40,800	$5,178	$9,010	$26,612
Federal Government	6,500	750	2,050	3,700
Industry	27,750	790	5,050	21,910
Colleges and universities	5,133	3,159	1,403	571
Other nonprofit institutions	1,417	479	507	431

NOTE.—Data are estimates.

SOURCE National Science Foundation, NSF 77-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1977.*

Table 194.--Federal research and development expenditures related to total Federal budget outlays: United States, 1953 to 1977

[Amounts in millions]

Fiscal year	Total budget outlays[1]	Federal research and development expenditures	R&D expenditures as percent of total budget outlay
1	2	3	4
1953	$76,107	$2,753	3.6
1954	70,890	3,132	4.4
1955	68,509	3,502	5.1
1956	70,460	4,852	6.9
1957	76,741	6,110	8.0
1958	82,575	6,779	8.2
1959	92,104	8,046	8.7
1960	92,223	8,738	9.5
1961	97,795	9,250	9.5
1962	106,813	9,911	9.3
1963	111,311	11,204	10.1
1964	118,584	12,536	10.6
1965	118,430	13,012	11.0
1966	134,652	13,969	10.4
1967	158,254	14,395	9.1
1968	178,833	14,926	8.3
1969	184,548	14,890	8.1
1970	196,588	14,668	7.5
1971	211,425	14,892	7.0
1972	232,021	15,795	6.8
1973	247,074	16,389	6.6
1974	269,620	16,874	6.3
1975	326,105	18,307	5.6
1976	366,466	[2] 19,755	5.4
1977	411,243	[2] 21,798	5.3

[1] Data are for the "Unified Budget."
[2] Estimated.

NOTE.—Research and development expenditures are reported by Federal agencies and differ slightly from data based on performer reports.

SOURCES: (1) Office of Management and Budget, *The Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1978.* (2) National Science Foundation, annual surveys, *Federal Funds for Research, Development, and Other Scientific Activities.* (3) National Science Foundation, NSF 77-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1977.*

Table 195.--Research and development funds related to the gross national product: United States, 1953 to 1977

[Amounts in millions of dollars]

Year	Gross national product	Research and development funds	
		Total	As percent of gross national product
1	2	3	4
1953	$364,593	$5,124	1.41
1954	364,841	5,644	1.55
1955	397,960	6,172	1.55
1956	419,238	8,363	1.99
1957	441,134	9,775	2.22
1958	447,334	10,711	2.39
1959	483,650	12,358	2.56
1960	503,755	13,523	2.68
1961	520,109	14,316	2.75
1962	560,325	15,394	2.75
1963	590,503	17,054	2.89
1964	632,410	18,854	2.98
1965	684,884	20,044	2.93
1966	749,857	21,846	2.91
1967	793,927	23,146	2.92
1968	864,202	24,604	2.85
1969	930,284	25,626	2.75
1970	977,080	25,905	2.65
1971	1,054,915	26,595	2.52
1972	1,171,121	28,257	2.41
1973	1,306,554	30,303	2.32
1974	1,412,889	32,260	2.28
1975	1,528,822	34,558	2.26
1976	1,706,461	[1] 37,363	2.19
1977	([2])	[1] 40,800	---

[1] Preliminary data.
[2] Data not available.

SOURCES: (1) National Science Foundation, NSF 77-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1977.* (2) U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, *Survey of Current Business*, July issues.

Table 196.--Sources of funds used for research and development: United States, 1953 to 1977

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$5,124	$2,753	$2,245	$72	$54
1954	5,644	3,132	2,373	80	59
1955	6,172	3,502	2,520	88	62
1956	8,363	4,852	3,343	96	72
1957	9,775	6,110	3,457	109	89
1958	10,711	6,779	3,707	121	104
1959	12,358	8,046	4,064	134	114
1960	13,523	8,738	4,516	149	120
1961	14,316	9,250	4,757	165	144
1962	15,394	9,911	5,123	185	175
1963	17,059	11,204	5,456	207	192
1964	18,854	12,536	5,888	235	195
1965	20,044	13,012	6,548	267	217
1966	21,846	13,969	7,328	303	246
1967	23,146	14,395	8,142	345	264
1968	24,604	14,926	9,005	391	282
1969	25,626	14,890	10,010	420	306
1970	25,905	14,668	10,439	461	337
1971	26,595	14,892	10,813	529	361
1972	28,257	15,795	11,502	575	385
1973	30,303	16,389	12,886	615	413
1974	32,260	16,874	14,266	671	449
1975	34,558	18,307	15,002	741	508
1976[1]	37,363	19,755	16,243	808	557
1977[1]	40,800	21,798	17,508	883	611

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 77-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1977.*

Table 197.--Sources of funds used for basic research: United States, 1953 to 1977

[In millions of dollars]

Year	Total	Federal Government	Industry	Colleges and universities	Other nonprofit institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6
1953	$441	$ 251	$153	$10	$27
1954	496	283	168	15	30
1955	547	302	191	21	33
1956	679	361	249	30	39
1957	780	427	266	39	48
1958	877	478	292	50	57
1959	1,040	627	290	60	63
1960	1,197	715	342	72	68
1961	1,401	874	361	85	81
1962	1,724	1,131	394	102	97
1963	1,965	1,311	425	121	108
1964	2,289	1,597	434	144	114
1965	2,555	1,809	461	164	121
1966	2,814	1,979	510	196	129
1967	3,039	2,184	492	223	140
1968	3,315	2,355	535	276	149
1969	3,421	2,421	540	298	162
1970	3,572	2,512	528	350	182
1971	3,568	2,425	547	400	196
1972	3,757	2,573	552	414	218
1973	3,858	2,635	591	408	224
1974	4,105	2,811	631	426	237
1975	4,455	3,042	673	470	270
1976[1]	4,779	3,254	714	515	296
1977[1]	5,178	3,530	758	564	326

[1] Estimated.

SOURCE: National Science Foundation, NSF 76-310, *National Patterns of R&D Resources, Funds and Manpower in the United States, 1953-1977.*

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