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## ABSTRACT

This report presents comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of the regular full-time public elementary and secondary day schools in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas of the United States. Detailed data are given for the survey year 1967-68, as well as historical trend data for selected items of information -- in some instances from as far back as 1867-70. In addition, national (but not State) enrollment figures are given for (1) elementary and secondary departments of institutions of higher education, (2) federally operated schools on Federal installations, (3) Federal schools for Indians, and (4) residential schools for exceptional children.  
(Author)

# elementary and secondary education

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## Statistics of State School Systems 1967-68

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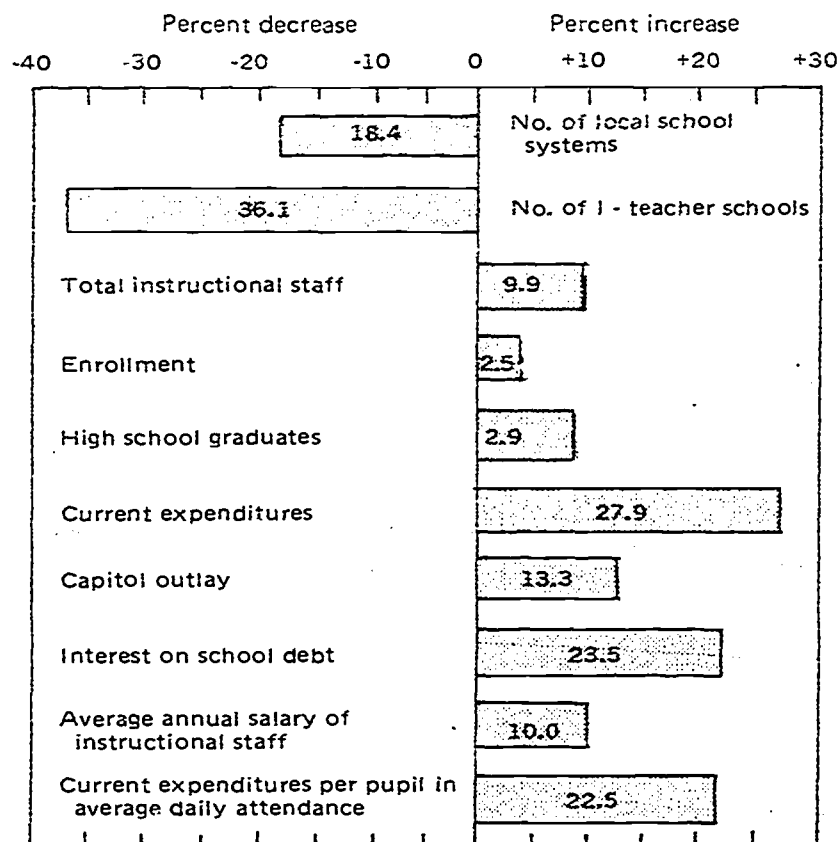
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## HIGHLIGHTS

- Enrollment.**—In the 1967-68 school year, 43,891,000 pupils were enrolled in 94,000 public elementary and secondary schools.
- High school graduates.**—Public high schools graduated 2,395,000 students in 1967-68, representing 78 percent of the class which had entered grade 9 in 1964-65.
- Instructional staff.**—The instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools numbered 2,071,000 in 1967-68, an increase of 9.9 percent over the number in 1965-66. This can be compared to an increase of 2.5 percent in enrollment during the same period.
- School systems.**—The steady consolidation of local school systems continued, as the total dropped from 27,000 two years earlier to 22,000 in 1967-68.
- Revenue receipts.**—Of the \$31.9 billion in revenue receipts (mainly income from appropriations and taxes) available for public school purposes in 1967-68, 52.7 percent was derived from local and other sources, 38.5 percent from State sources, and 8.8 percent from the Federal Government.
- Expenditures.**—Of the \$35.0 billion spent for public schools in 1967-68, 84.1 percent was for current expenditures, 12.9 percent for capital outlay, and 3.0 percent for interest on the school debt.
- Average salary.**—The average annual salary of the total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools was \$7,630 in 1967-68. The salary in the State (Alaska) with the highest average salary (\$9,658) was more than twice that in the State (Mississippi) with the lowest average salary (\$4,735).
- Current expenditure per pupil.**—The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was \$658 in 1967-68. For individual States, the averages ranged from \$369 (Mississippi) to \$1,075 (New York).
- Pupil transportation.**—In 1967-68, 17.1 million pupils were transported to and from school at a cost that reached \$981.0 million, representing an increase of 24.6 percent above the expenditure for 1965-66. This averaged \$57 per pupil transported.
- Capital outlay.**—Capital expenditures by local school systems and school building authorities for sites, buildings, and new equipment amounted to \$4.3 billion in 1967-68, compared with \$3.8 billion in 1965-66.
- School debt.**—Reflecting the large amounts borrowed in recent years for school construction, interest payments on the school debt in 1967-68 amounted to \$978 million; the outstanding indebtedness at the end of the year was \$30.3 billion.

Percent change in selected data for full-time  
public elementary and secondary day schools:  
United States, 1965-66 to 1967-68



# STATISTICS OF STATE SCHOOL SYSTEMS

## 1967-68

by  
Richard H. Barr  
and  
Geraldine J. Scott

Elementary and Secondary  
Surveys Branch

**U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE**  
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## Foreword

This report presents data on the fundamental and largest segment of the educational system in the United States—the public elementary and secondary schools.

Periodic statistical reports on elementary and secondary education by the Office of Education began with the 1869-70 school year. Statistics for the school years 1869-70 through 1915-16 were included as part of the Annual Reports of the U.S. Commissioner of Education. For the years 1917-18 through 1957-58, a report was issued biennially for each school year ending in an even number as a chapter in *The Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*. After 1957-58, survey reports formerly assembled in the *Biennial Survey* have been issued as independent publications.

Advance data from this report were published in *Preliminary Statistics of State School Systems, 1967-68*, issued in July 1970 and were also included in the 1970 edition of the *Digest of Educational Statistics*. In addition, copies of certain basic tables were made available as special needs for data arose. Data are primarily for the 1967-68 school year; however, about one-fifth of the tables include trend data showing comparisons with earlier years.

Recognition must be given to all members of the Elementary and Secondary Surveys Branch for their assistance in preparing this publication, with special recognition to Betty J. Foster and Irene A. King for their major contributions in statistical editing of the reported data.

We are grateful for the assistance given by those in the State education agencies who provided data on pupils, staff, school property, finance, and services for the local school systems of their States. They enable the Office of Education to publish State-summarized information about public education for the Nation.

Carol J. Hobson, Chief  
Elementary-Secondary  
Surveys Branch



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Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

In summary, the data so far indicate that Teaching Assistants are generally performing the tasks originally expected of them in the position. Further, there has been no emerging effort on the part of the Spring Creek and Parker staffs to seek more Teaching Assistants by releasing some of their certified teachers. Finally, neither staff has demonstrated a willfull intent to misuse the Teaching Assistants in any way. In fact, there has been a concerted effort in both schools to be extremely careful that the TAs are not misused and that they are asked to perform only their expected role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed by the DS Coordinators after studying the data gathered to date and after much deliberation and consultation with the Personnel Director, Area Directors, principals and teachers in the DS schools, and the Teaching Assistants themselves. They are presented as ideas for the beginning of further discussion and negotiation about the role of the TA and its potential for the Eugene School District.

The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of



action for evaluating the results of that staff performance.

The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

- 3) It is proposed that a school with a well-designed plan for staffing and evaluation of its program at a designated time could request the addition of Teaching Assistants from the monies allotted for certificated or non-certificated staff. It is suggested at this time, however, that a limit be set upon the amount of money that could be used from either allotment.
- 4) Finally, it is suggested that the EEA TEPS committee, the District Personnel Director, and the area directors work jointly with the DS Coordinators and the TAs to develop final guidelines for the previous three sections of this recommendation. These guidelines would be completed by June, 1972.

The second recommendation relates directly to the role of the Teaching Assistant, and proposes the acceptance of the position in the district's staffing pattern as an alternative way of providing education for students. The recommendation is as follows:

We propose that the Teaching Assistant position be accepted as a regular position in the staffing pattern of the Eugene School District. Acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily provide each school in the district to have an equal number of TAs. It would mean that the position is available for schools that determine that Teaching Assistants could help them to improve the program



in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

We are convinced that the recommendations proposed in this report are realistic for the district in terms of how the district can finance such a program, how guidelines should be established for further development of the Teaching Assistant role, and what requirements must be placed upon school staffs that decide to utilize the services of the TA.

## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

The paraprofessional shall provide instructional assistance to the certified staff. The main responsibility will be to serve as teaching technician, performing a number of teaching tasks with students.

##### Specific Functions

- 1) Provide individual research help for students seeking assistance.
- 2) Serve as listener and helper to small reading groups.
- 3) Serve as a discussion leader for large or small groups.
- 4) Seek out information and materials for instruction by self or other unit staff members.
- 5) Provide assistance to teachers in analyzing individual student progress.
- 6) Assist teachers in the creation of learning packages or programs.
- 7) Operate audio-visual aids for groups of students.
- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
- 4) Demonstrates ability to follow instructions and carry out necessary tasks.
- 5) Demonstrates desire to improve self skills and instructional skills necessary to the position.

# Appendix B

## EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Differentiated Staffing Project Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
	e. Adminstrating assignments & monitoring tests					
2.	Working with Small Student Groups					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Skill reinforcement - Conducting drill exercises					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Assisting with student research					
3.	Working with Individual Students					
	a. Reinforcement of skills					
	b. Assisting with student research					
	c. Desk to desk individual help					
	d. Reading to a student					
	e. Hearing a student read					
4.	Working with Staff					
	a. Seeking out materials					
	b. Attending meetings					
	c. Assisting with Evaluation of Students					

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5. Clerical Duties					
a. Reproducing test, worksheets, transparencies					
b. Constructing materials (bulletin boards, games, etc.)					
c. Correcting papers and tests					
d. Housekeeping					
e. Hearing a student read					
6. Supervision Duties					
a. Recess supervision					
b. Noon duty					
c. Halls supervision					
d. Field trips					
7. Working Alone					
a. Planning					
b. Research					

B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) From whom do you receive most of your supervision?
- 2) With whom do you spend most of your time planning for what you do?
- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
- 4) Are there any particular kinds of training programs that you think would be beneficial at this time in assisting you in fulfilling your responsibilities better?

## INTRODUCTION

### Scope of the Survey

This report presents comprehensive statistics on the organization, staff, pupils, and finances of the regular full-time public elementary and secondary day schools in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas<sup>1</sup> of the United States. Detailed data are given for the survey year 1967-68, as well as historical trend data for selected items of information—in some instances from as far back as 1869-70.

In addition, national (but not State) enrollment figures are given for the following types of schools: (a) elementary and secondary departments of institutions of higher education, (b) federally operated schools on Federal installations, (c) Federal schools for Indians, and (d) residential schools for exceptional children. A recapitulation of the types of schools that operate at the elementary and secondary levels and their respective enrollments is given in table A.

Table A.—Summary of enrollment data for various types of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States, 1967-68

Type of school	Enrollment
<b>Total, all schools</b> . . . . .	<b>50,120,000</b>
Regular full-time day schools . . . . .	49,796,000
Public school systems . . . . .	43,891,000
Nonpublic schools . . . . .	<sup>1</sup> 5,905,000
Elementary and secondary departments of institutions of higher education (model and laboratory schools) . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 91,000
Residential schools for exceptional children . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 127,000
Federal schools for Indians . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 56,000
Federally operated schools on Federal installations . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 50,000

<sup>1</sup> Estimate based on *Directory, Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, 1968-69* (OE-20127, Vol. V).

<sup>2</sup> Estimate taken from *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1968* (OE-10024-68).

<sup>3</sup> From *Statistics Concerning Indian Education, Fiscal 1968*, U.S. Dept. of Interior.

<sup>4</sup> From *Administration of P.L. 81-874 and 81-815*, (OE-22003-68, Part II).

Excluded from the survey were data for private correspondence schools; proprietary, vocational, and trade schools; and private schools of art, music, and dancing.

National totals shown in this report represent summations of the data for the States constituting the United States as of the time the data apply. Thus, for the years 1919-20 through 1957-58, national totals include 48

States and the District of Columbia. Data for Alaska are included in the totals for the United States and for the West and Southwest region<sup>2</sup> beginning with 1958-59; for Hawaii, beginning with 1959-60. Available data are given for Alaska and Hawaii for earlier years, and these may be combined with the U.S. totals when comparable totals for the 50 States and the District of Columbia are needed (table 1).

Direct comparison should not be made between the District of Columbia and individual States because the District of Columbia school system corresponds to that of other large cities rather than to that of an entire State, which has rural areas in addition to densely populated urban areas.

### Source of Data and Survey Procedures

Much of the data for this report were furnished by the departments of education of 50 States, the District of Columbia, and seven outlying areas in response to a 21-page report form (OE Form 2097) developed by the Office of Education. This form is keyed to *Handbook I, The Common Core of State Educational Information* (Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8), which provides uniform educational terminology and definitions. A few of the financial items are keyed to *Handbook II, Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems* (Office of Education Bulletin 1957, No. 4), which is the basic guide to financial accounting for public school systems.

This report is the result of reporting units gathering and summarizing information from many sources. The State summary data for local schools were based on data supplied by local or intermediate administrative units and represent the cooperative efforts of more than 3 million teachers and other school personnel at the State, intermediate, and local levels.

Procedures used in processing the data for this report were designed to obtain maximum accuracy and completeness. Each completed State report form was carefully reviewed for mathematical accuracy, internal consistency, and general adherence to prescribed definitions and terminology. The data were then compared with those for previous years and with published reports of the respective States. Letters and telephone calls helped to obtain missing data from respondents and to resolve outstanding questions.

<sup>1</sup> American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands.

<sup>2</sup> See Technical Notes for the States comprising each of the four geographic regions used in this report.



In some cases, data furnished by the States in this survey were supplemented by other information or records available in the Office of Education. Annual reports covering the National Defense Education Act, the Elementary-Secondary Education Act, and Public Laws 815 and 874 (School Assistance to Federally Affected Areas) were also sources of additional information on revenue receipts from the Federal Government.

In order to assure comparability in reporting receipts from the Federal Government for the School Lunch and Special Milk Programs and for net expenditures for "Food Services," data were adjusted on the basis of reports issued by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Publications of the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the

Census, were consulted to obtain fuller data on State and local school agency contributions to employee retirement systems. Data on bonds issued were supplemented by data from Office of Education records and the publication *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1967-68*.

Except for the adjustments just noted, the statistics presented in this report are generally based upon the information supplied by the chief education offices of the States and outlying areas. Not all States were able to provide every item of information requested; however, partial data are published because they provide useful information about the States reporting. In only a few areas was it necessary to make estimates for missing data.

## ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION

Constitutionally, public education is not a responsibility of the Federal Government but is left to the States and their citizens. Generally, States delegate operational and financial responsibilities to county and other supervisory districts and to local school agencies.

### State Boards of Education

During the 1967-68 school year, State boards of education for elementary and secondary schools operated in all States except Illinois and Wisconsin. To administer the various special programs for vocational education, the 50 States have had long-established State boards for vocational education. However, in 45 of the 48 States having a State board for general elementary and secondary education, this board was also designated as the State board for vocational education. In the other five States (Colorado, Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Wisconsin), separate State boards for vocational education have been established.

A total of 523 persons served on State boards of education. The size of the boards ranged from three members in Mississippi to 24 in Ohio (table 2). Although most State boards of education were served by the staffs of the State education agencies, 17 States reported that their State boards of education had separate staffs, totaling 139 professional employees and 127 secretarial and clerical assistants in 1967-68.

### State Departments of Education

Each State has a State education agency headed by a State superintendent or commissioner of education. In 1967-68, staffs of State education offices totaled 19,200 persons, consisting of the 50 chief State school officers, approximately 9,500 supervisory and professional staff members, 9,200 secretarial and clerical assistants, and 400

plant-operation and plant-maintenance employees (table 2). Supervisory and professional staffs of the State offices include deputy and assistant superintendents or commissioners, directors of divisions, chiefs of organized services, consultants, specialists, and regional and district supervisors.

### Intermediate Administrative Units

For the 1967-68 school year 26 States had 1,522 intermediate units for public school administration operating between the State and local levels. They included counties, parts of counties, and supervisory unions. The chief responsibility of intermediate administrative units has not been the operation of schools but the rendering of consultative, advisory, and statistical services and the exercise of regulatory and inspectoral functions. Many intermediate units also provide services such as operation of special classes, supervision of instruction, health supervision, attendance services, and pupil transportation.

The 26 States with intermediate administrative units reported a total of approximately 6,100 intermediate district board members in 1967-68 (table 3). Staffs of intermediate units consisted of about 1,900 superintendents and other administrative staff, 2,000 instructional personnel (other than principals and teachers), 700 other professional personnel (attendance officers, visiting teachers, and health personnel), 1,600 secretarial and clerical assistants, and approximately 1,400 miscellaneous personnel.

### Local Education Agencies

The actual operation of schools is generally the responsibility of local education agencies (LEA's). These local agencies are organized as public corporations under

the jurisdiction of boards of education responsible for the administration of all public schools in the area. Local school agencies provide the machinery through which local control of schools is exercised; they are largely responsible for the location and size of schools, the types of educational programs and services offered, and the amount of financial support to be provided locally. The size and characteristics of the local school systems vary from State to State.

Numbers of systems in the States have declined steadily in recent years as a result of reorganization and consolidation. The total number of systems in the United States in 1967-68 was approximately 22,000, compared with 27,000 in 1965-66 and 33,000 in 1962-63 (table 5). About 1,600 of the total in 1967-68 operated no schools but paid other systems for the education of their children.

Table 6 gives, as of July 1, 1967, the number of local school systems by size groupings based in most cases on fall 1967 enrollments. Of the 20,300 operating school systems reporting pupils enrolled, 41 percent had fewer than 300 pupils; 23 percent, between 300 and 1,000 pupils; 27 percent, between 1,000 and 5,000 pupils; and 9 percent, 5,000 or more pupils. These data indicate that the local school systems are still predominantly small, even though considerable progress has been made in the consolidation of small units.

Each school system has a school board, usually consisting of from three to nine members, vested with policymaking and supervisory authority. The vast majority of school boards are elected by popular vote, while others are appointed by various government officials. In 1967-68, there were 112,000 school board members, a decrease of 14,200, or 11 percent, from the number in 1965-66. Administrative staff members of local school systems consisted of 13,600 superintendents and 10,800 aides. The 2,071,000 members of the instructional staff constituted 68 percent of all local school system employees.

Noninstructional personnel in local school systems (tables 14 and 15) are engaged in activities such as attendance enforcement, school health and recreation,

pupil transportation, the School Lunch Program, and the operation and maintenance of the school plant. In 1967-68, 46 States and the District of Columbia reported a total of 950,400 noninstructional personnel (811,500 full-time and 138,900 part-time). It is estimated that 1,000,600 full-time and part-time noninstructional personnel were employed in local school systems in the United States.

Overall, some 3,193,000 persons were directly concerned with the operation of the public elementary and secondary schools in 1967-68. These included board members (generally serving without compensation); administrative staffs at the State, intermediate, and local levels; and instructional and noninstructional staffs. It is significant that nearly 99 percent served at the local level.

Table 9 reveals the relative sizes of the local school systems in terms of schools and pupils. For the United States as a whole, school systems had an average of fewer than five schools with about 430 pupils in attendance per school and an average of 2,000 per system. However, more than 41 percent of the operating systems had fewer than 300 pupils and more than 64 percent had fewer than 1,000 pupils each. Also, less than 1 percent of the systems enrolled 25,000 or more pupils, but these systems had about 29 percent of all public school students in the United States. Large numbers of schools per system were reported by Maryland, 51; West Virginia, 28; and Florida, 27, all of which operate countywide school systems. Small numbers were reported by Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota, each averaging slightly more than one school per system. (Because of a change in procedures requiring reporting of combined elementary-secondary schools as single schools, these data are not entirely comparable to data for prior years; see section on Number of Public Schools.)

Except for Hawaii, which operates as a single school system, the States having the largest average daily attendance of pupils (ADA) per system were Maryland, 31,200; Florida, 18,200; and Louisiana, 11,700. The smallest ADA per system was noted for such sparsely populated States as Montana, Nebraska, and South Dakota.

## NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS

A school is defined<sup>3</sup> for this report as "a division of the school system consisting of a group of pupils composed of one or more grade groups, organized as one unit with one or more teachers to give instruction of a defined type, and housed in a school plant of one or more buildings. More than one school may be housed in one

school plant, as is the case when the elementary and secondary programs are housed in the same school plant."

In 1967-68, there were 94,200 full-time public elementary and secondary day schools—67,200 elementary, 23,300 secondary, and 3,700 combined elementary-secondary (table 7). Of the 70,900 elementary schools and combined elementary-secondary schools, approximately 4,150 were one-teacher schools, and 66,750 had two or more teachers.

<sup>3</sup>The Common Core of State Educational Information, State Educational Records and Reports Series: Handbook I, Bulletin 1953, No. 8.

In this study, for the first time, data are reported on the number of combined elementary-secondary schools (organized as a single unit having both elementary and secondary grades). Therefore schools with elementary grades (70,900) represent the sum of the 3,700 combined schools and the 67,200 solely elementary schools. Similarly, the same 3,700 are added to the 23,300 solely secondary schools to obtain 27,000 schools with secondary grades.

There has been a steady reduction in the number of elementary schools in recent years. This is the result of large-scale closings of one-teacher schools, school district reorganization, and increased pupil transportation services. During the past 10 years the number of one-teacher schools has dropped sharply—from 26,200 in 1957-58 to 4,100 in 1967-68 (table 8).

Of the 41 States reporting data on one-teacher schools, 34 furnished data on the number of grades in these schools. Although the *Common Core of State Educational Information* requests data on the number of such schools "authorized to offer" four or fewer grades and "author-

ized to offer" five or more grades, responses to the Office of Education questionnaire appear to be in terms of numbers of grades in which pupils happen to be enrolled. As indicated in columns 14 and 15 of table 7, about 88 percent of the one-teacher schools provided instruction in five or more grades.

The extensive school building program necessitated by rapidly rising enrollments in recent years did not increase the total number of elementary and secondary schools because the newer schools are larger and accommodate more pupils than the old schools that were closed. From 1957-58 to 1967-68 the average enrollment per school (both elementary and secondary) increased from 277 to 466 pupils. In addition to elementary and secondary schools, local boards of education operated 217 junior or community colleges and technical institutes (table 7).

States having the largest average daily attendance (ADA) per school included Florida, 670; Hawaii, 770; and New York, 700. Those with the smallest ADA per school included Montana, 156; Nebraska, 129; and South Dakota, 94.

## INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF

The term "instructional staff" refers to those employees who render direct and personal services which are in the nature of teaching, aiding teaching, or improving the teaching-learning situation. Included are supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, audiovisual and television instructors, guidance personnel, librarians, and psychological personnel.

Supervisors of instruction or consultants provide direct leadership to other instructional staff for the purpose of improving the learning situation and instructional methods at a particular level or in a particular subject. Principals are the administrative heads of schools. They usually have the major responsibility for the coordination and supervision of a school. The instructional staff exclusive of supervisors of instruction and principals is referred to in this report as the "nonsupervisory instructional staff."

Data on personnel are reported in terms of number of positions rather than number of individuals occupying those positions during the school year.

In 1967-68 the instructional staff consisted of 29,000 supervisors of instruction, 85,500 principals, 1,863,950 classroom teachers, and 92,750 other instructional staff (table 10). There was a total of 2,071,200 staff members, an increase of 186,700 (9.9 percent over the number in 1965-66 (table B).

Separate data on classroom teachers were collected for the first time in the 1953-54 survey. In earlier years, information was requested for the combined group of

Table B.—Instructional staff, enrollment, and instructional staff per 1,000 pupils enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1929-30 to 1967-68

Year	Total instructional staff <sup>1</sup>	Total enrollment (K-12, including post-graduates)	Instructional staff per 1,000 enrolled pupils
1929-30 . . .	880,365	25,678,015	34.3
1931-32 . . .	892,945	26,275,441	34.0
1933-34 . . .	869,316	26,434,193	32.9
1935-36 . . .	893,347	26,367,098	33.9
1937-38 . . .	918,715	25,975,108	35.4
1939-40 . . .	911,835	25,433,542	35.9
1941-42 . . .	898,001	24,562,473	36.6
1943-44 . . .	865,038	23,266,616	37.2
1945-46 . . .	867,248	23,299,941	37.2
1947-48 . . .	907,013	23,944,532	37.9
1949-50 . . .	962,174	25,111,427	38.3
1951-52 . . .	1,012,384	26,562,664	38.1
1953-54 . . .	1,098,320	28,836,052	38.1
1955-56 . . .	1,213,459	31,162,843	38.9
1957-58 . . .	1,333,332	33,528,591	39.8
1959-60 . . .	1,464,031	36,086,771	40.6
1961-62 . . .	1,587,761	38,252,673	41.5
1963-64 . . .	1,716,577	41,025,000	41.8
1965-66 . . .	1,884,509	42,835,423	44.0
1967-68 . . .	2,071,246	43,891,449	47.2

<sup>1</sup> In full-time equivalents; includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional personnel.  
Note.—Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959-60.



classroom teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff. Some States do not report the various categories of nonsupervisory instructional staff separately, with the result that the figures on classroom teachers include an undetermined number of other instructional staff. Based on the reported amounts, there were 1,864,000 classroom teachers (1,039,300 elementary and 824,700 secondary), which accounted for 90 percent of the 1967-68 total instructional staff.

A number of States also reported separately several other categories of instructional personnel. Included were 33,800 school librarians, 41,700 guidance personnel, 4,700 psychological personnel, and 12,500 television instructors and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel (tables 10 and 13).

Beginning with the 1953-54 survey, respondents were asked to report separately the numbers of men and women *classroom teachers*. The available data indicate that there has been a long-range increase in the proportion of men teachers, from 26.8 percent in 1957-58 to 31.5 percent in 1967-68; however, the latter was down slightly from 31.8 percent in 1965-66. The same 10-year pattern appeared in both the elementary and secondary schools, with an increase in the elementary from 12.8 percent in 1957-58 to 14.6 percent in 1967-68, down from 15.2 percent in 1965-66, and an increase in the secondary from 50.5 percent in 1957-58 to 52.9 percent in 1967-68, down from the 53.7 percent in 1965-66.

## GROWTH OF SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION AND TOTAL POPULATION

In recent years, the rate of growth of the school-age population has exceeded that of the total population. The population of elementary-secondary school age (5-17 years) increased 28 percent between 1957-58 and 1967-68, whereas the total population increased by only 16 percent. The 51 million school-age children at the

beginning of the 1967-68 school year represented 26.1 percent of the total population of 197.9 million. Ten years earlier there were 40.2 million school-age children, who constituted 23.6 percent of the total population of 170.3 million.

## SCHOOL ENROLLMENT OF INDIVIDUAL AGE GROUPS OF THE SCHOOL-AGE POPULATION

Table C gives the estimated school enrollment of the population 5 to 17 years old by age and sex as of October 1967. The data include pupils enrolled in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools on a full-time or part-time basis in day and evening sessions.

Compulsory school attendance laws have made attendance of the 7- to 13- year age group almost universal. Of the youths 14 to 17 years old, 92 percent were enrolled (98.2 percent of the 14- and 15-year-olds and 85.4 percent of the 16- and 17-year-olds).

## PUPILS IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Information concerning the number of pupils served by the public schools from prekindergarten level through the secondary grades is needed as a basis for planning the educational program. Data on pupil membership and attendance, as well as the number of days in the annual school term, indicate the extent of the school services provided (tables 16 to 23).

### Total Enrollment

Total enrollment in public elementary and secondary day schools has shown a more consistent growth, decade by decade, than has the elementary-secondary school-age population. From an enrollment of 7.6 million in 1870-71, the number of pupils rose to 26.4 million in 1933-34, a high which was not to be reached or surpassed until 1951-52. The lower number of births during the depression years of the 1930's and the unsettled condi-

tions during the war years that followed resulted in a gradual decline in enrollments to a low of 23.2 million in 1944-45.<sup>4</sup> The downward trend in enrollments was reversed in 1945-46; and the subsequent growth has been steadily upward, reaching an all-time peak of 43.9 million in 1967-68 (table D).

Cumulative public school enrollment increased 4.5 percent between 1965-66 and 1967-68. However, the rate of growth varied considerably among the States, with six States showing decreased enrollments (table 19).

The enrollment information in this survey is collected on a State-by-State basis. The cumulative enrollment represents a count of the total number of different pupils registered at any time during the school year in each State. Pupils enrolled in two or more States during the

<sup>4</sup> Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1946-48.

Table C.—Enrollment of school-age population in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools, by age and sex: United States, October 1967  
(Population and enrollments in thousands)

Age group <sup>1</sup>	Population <sup>2</sup>	Total Enrolled in school		Population <sup>2</sup>	Boys Enrolled in school		Population <sup>2</sup>	Girls Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population		Number	Percent of population
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Total, 5 to 17 years	51,464	<sup>3</sup> 49,037	95.3	<sup>3</sup> 26,121	24,940	95.5	<sup>3</sup> 25,343	24,095	95.1
5 and 6 years . . . . .	8,413	7,352	87.4	4,293	3,719	86.6	4,120	3,632	88.2
Total, 7 to 13 years . .	28,494	28,286	99.3	14,466	14,342	99.1	14,028	13,944	99.4
7 to 9 years . . . . .	12,450	12,381	99.4	6,324	6,286	99.4	6,126	6,094	99.5
10 to 13 years . . . .	16,044	15,905	99.1	8,142	8,055	98.9	7,902	7,850	99.3
Total, 14 to 17 years .	14,557	13,399	92.0	7,362	6,879	93.4	7,195	6,519	90.6
14 and 15 years . . .	7,506	7,374	98.2	3,804	3,739	98.3	3,702	3,634	98.2
16 and 17 years . . .	7,051	<sup>4</sup> 6,025	85.4	<sup>4</sup> 3,558	3,140	88.3	<sup>4</sup> 3,493	2,885	82.6

<sup>1</sup> Comparisons of the ages of the population and their normal level of school are based on the following assumptions: Kindergarten, 5 years old; grades 1 to 8, 6-13 years old; and grades 9 to 12, 14-17 years old.

<sup>2</sup> Population data for the civilian population, excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

<sup>3</sup> In addition, 1,072,000 pupils over 17 years of age (585,000 boys and 487,000 girls) were enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, or a grand total of 50,109,000.

<sup>4</sup> Excludes 239,000 students (96,000 boys and 143,000 girls) enrolled in college.

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

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 190. (Based on a sample survey of approximately 50,000 households.)

Table D.—Relationship of average daily attendance (ADA) to enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1929-30 to 1967-68

Year	Enrollment (in thousands)	ADA (in thousands)	ADA as percent of enrollment
1929-30 . . . . .	25,678	21,265	82.8
1931-32 . . . . .	26,275	22,245	84.7
1933-34 . . . . .	26,434	22,458	85.0
1935-36 . . . . .	26,367	22,299	84.6
1937-38 . . . . .	25,975	22,298	85.8
1939-40 . . . . .	25,434	22,042	86.7
1941-42 . . . . .	24,562	21,031	85.6
1943-44 . . . . .	23,267	19,603	84.3
1945-46 . . . . .	23,300	19,849	85.2
1947-48 . . . . .	23,945	20,910	87.3
1949-50 . . . . .	25,111	22,284	88.7
1951-52 . . . . .	26,563	23,257	87.6
1953-54 . . . . .	28,836	25,644	88.9
1955-56 . . . . .	31,163	27,740	89.0
1957-58 . . . . .	33,529	29,722	88.6
1959-60 . . . . .	36,087	32,477	90.0
1961-62 . . . . .	38,253	34,682	90.7
1963-64 . . . . .	41,025	37,405	91.2
1965-66 . . . . .	42,835	39,154	91.4
1967-68 . . . . .	43,891	40,828	93.0

NOTE.—Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959-60.

school year are therefore counted more than once, and this has a tendency to inflate the cumulative enrollment figure for the Nation. The membership-by-grade data are an unduplicated count of pupils in membership in the fall of 1967 (table 16). These membership data were inflated to obtain the enrollment-by-grade data reported in table 18.

### Enrollment in Kindergarten and Grades 1 to 8

Enrollment in kindergarten and grades 1 to 8 reached a high of 21.3 million pupils in 1929-30 (table 1). It declined in each subsequent year through 1944-45 (to 17.7 million) but has been rising steadily since then. An increase of almost 6 million pupils from 1957-58 to 1967-68 brought fall enrollment in kindergarten and grades 1 to 8 to an all-time high of 31.6 million (table 16).

### Enrollment in Grades 9 to 12

The enormous increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the last 4 years of school represents one of the major developments in the growth of the public school system. While the population of high school age (14 to 17 years) more than doubled since 1889-90, enrollments in

grades 9 to 12 multiplied more than 60 times. High school enrollments, after reaching a peak of 6,714,000 in 1940-41, declined to a low of 5,554,000 in the war year 1943-44. Since then the trend has been generally upward, reaching a record high of 12,250,000 in 1967-68 (table 16). The greatly increased birth rate following World War II is being reflected in much greater high school enrollments. There is also a continuing tendency for a greater percentage of the high-school age group to attend high school.

### Average Daily Membership (ADM)

The average daily membership for a school year is the average number of pupils belonging (present and absent) each day. It is computed for an individual school by dividing the aggregate of *pupil-days membership* by the number of days the school was actually in session. The ADM for a State is the sum of the ADM's for all the schools, which may vary in length of school terms. ADM in 1967-68 was an estimated 43.3 million pupils, an increase of 4.3 percent over the 41.5 million estimated for 1965-66. The 1967-68 total includes estimates for the six States that did not report this information (table 22).

For the years prior to 1955-56, membership figures were not available nationally to compute the necessary ratios. The ratio of average daily attendance (ADA) to ADM has shown minor fluctuations since 1955-56 when

the percentage was first estimated on a national basis. ADA as a percent of ADM was 93.5 in 1955-56, compared with 94.4 in 1967-68.

### Average Daily Attendance (ADA)

The average daily attendance for an individual school during a school year is the aggregate days *attendance* divided by the number of days the school is actually in session. The ADA for a State is the sum of the ADA's for all schools, which may have varying lengths of school terms. The ADA rose from 39.2 million pupils in 1965-66 to 40.8 million pupils in 1967-68, or 4.3 percent. The ratio of ADA to total enrollment was 93.0 percent in 1967-68 (table D).

### Length of School Term

The average length of the school term for a State is the aggregate days of attendance of all pupils divided by the average daily attendance and reflects the number of days schools are actually in session. The average length of school term increased from 132 days in 1869-70 to 173 days in 1929-30. In the 1950's, the school term leveled off at about 177-178 days. A peak of 179 days was reached in 1961-62 and was about the same for 1965-66 and 1967-68 (tables 1 and 22).

## PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES

As would be expected from the enrollment growth in grades 9 to 12, the number of public high school graduates has increased manyfold during the present century. After reaching a high of 1,161,000 graduates in 1941-42 the number fell to fewer than 1 million during the remaining war years (table E). In the postwar period the number fluctuated upward, reflecting the changes in the number of young people reaching the age at which pupils generally graduate from high school and the greater holding power of the schools. After remaining at about the million mark through 1951-52, the number of graduates increased at varying rates in the following years, reaching a high of 2,395,000 in 1967-68. The graduates in 1967-68 represented 95.0 percent of the 2,521,000 pupils enrolled in the last year of high school at the beginning of

the 1967-68 school year. Percentage figures have fluctuated narrowly from 93 to 95 percent during the past decade (tables E and 16).

The increasing holding power of public high schools is indicated by the fact that the high school graduates in 1967-68 represented 77.6 percent of the class that entered grade 9 in the fall of 1964, compared with 1965-66 graduates as 76.3 percent of the entering class in 1962.

In addition to the graduates from regular public day high schools in 1967-68, some 43,000 received high school graduation diplomas for attendance at evening and adult schools, and 97,000 persons were granted high school equivalency certificates on the basis of examinations (table 24).

## PUPIL TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY PUBLIC SCHOOLS

State legislation for reorganizing school systems and consolidating widely scattered school attendance areas has greatly increased the need for pupil transportation services. Also, many school districts have found that only by

furnishing pupil transportation services can any equalization of educational opportunity be achieved.

During the 1967-68 school year, 17.1 million public school pupils, or 42 percent of the pupils in average daily

Table E.—Number graduating from public high schools  
in the United States, by sex: 1939-40 to 1967-68

Year <sup>1</sup>	Total	Male		Female		Percent change from previous year	Graduates, as percent of 9th grade pupils 4 years earlier
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total		
1939-40 .....	1,143,246	538,273	47.1	604,973	52.9	--	57.9
1940-41 .....	1,152,223	536,715	46.6	615,508	53.4	+0.8	58.2
1941-42 .....	1,161,199	535,156	46.1	626,043	53.9	+0.8	58.2
1942-43 .....	1,086,498	489,115	45.0	597,383	55.0	-6.4	54.0
1943-44 .....	953,254	393,418	41.3	559,836	58.7	-12.3	46.9
1944-45 <sup>2</sup> .....	944,536	398,594	42.2	545,942	57.8	-0.9	49.0
1945-46 .....	974,407	418,725	43.0	555,682	57.0	+3.2	51.3
1946-47 <sup>2</sup> .....	1,073,679	485,303	45.2	588,376	54.8	+10.2	60.5
1947-48 .....	1,073,178	507,649	47.3	565,529	52.7	( <sup>3</sup> )	61.6
1948-49 .....	1,057,944	499,984	47.3	557,960	52.7	-1.4	61.2
1949-50 .....	1,063,444	505,394	47.5	558,050	52.5	+0.5	60.4
1950-51 .....	1,042,600	496,700	47.6	545,900	52.4	-2.0	62.3
1951-52 .....	1,055,586	501,723	47.5	553,863	52.5	+1.2	61.8
1953-54 .....	1,129,341	544,575	48.2	584,766	51.8	( <sup>1</sup> )	63.4
1955-56 .....	1,252,054	606,502	48.4	645,552	51.6	( <sup>1</sup> )	67.3
1956-57 .....	1,269,820	615,730	48.5	654,090	51.5	+1.4	65.3
1957-58 .....	1,332,293	647,651	48.6	684,642	51.4	+4.9	65.7
1958-59 .....	1,435,456	699,738	48.7	735,718	51.3	+7.7	67.0
1959-60 .....	1,627,050	791,426	48.6	835,624	51.4	+13.3	68.4
1960-61 .....	1,725,521	843,083	48.9	882,438	51.1	+6.1	69.3
1961-62 .....	1,678,024	826,295	49.2	851,729	50.8	-2.8	69.3
1962-63 .....	1,710,556	844,323	49.4	866,233	50.6	+1.9	70.9
1963-64 .....	2,008,371	984,967	49.0	1,023,404	51.0	+17.4	73.0
1964-65 .....	2,362,100	1,167,438	49.4	1,194,662	50.6	+17.6	73.3
1965-66 .....	2,326,811	1,160,727	49.9	1,166,084	50.1	-1.5	76.3
1966-67 .....	2,374,084	1,184,361	49.9	1,189,723	50.1	+2.0	77.1
1967-68 .....	2,394,535	1,193,425	49.8	1,201,110	50.2	+0.9	77.6

<sup>1</sup> Data for 1952-53 and 1954-55 not available.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by sex estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>3</sup> Less than 0.05 percent and negative.

NOTE.—Data include Alaska beginning in 1958-59 and Hawaii beginning in 1959-60.

attendance, were transported to schools at public expense (table 25). In addition, some 548,000 nonpublic school pupils were transported at public expense. The proportion of public school pupils who were transported ranged from 15.1 percent in Hawaii and 19.0 percent in Nebraska to 60.6 percent for Maine and 65.9 percent for West Virginia. Further increases in the numbers of pupils transported are anticipated as small schools, which still exist in substantial numbers, are replaced by larger centralized schools.

In 1967-68, 201,000 school buses having capacities for

12 or more pupils and 19,000 other vehicles transported school children traveling 2.0 billion miles on regular school bus routes to and from school. Total public expenditures for pupil transportation—including operation, maintenance, and the replacement of buses (but not capital outlay for additional buses)—amounted to \$981 million, or 3.7 percent of the total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education. The average annual cost per public school pupil transported was \$57 in 1967-68, with the range in State per-pupil costs extending from \$26 in North Carolina to \$127 in Wyoming (tables 25 and 42).

### SCHOOL LUNCH PROGRAMS

In 1967-68, an average of 19.9 million pupils per day were served lunch in organized school lunch programs, representing about 49 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance. Among individual States, percentages ranged from 19 to 85, with the schools of eight States

serving lunches to more than two-thirds of their pupils and five States to less than one-third. School lunch programs were operated for 6 months or more in 68,300 public school plants during the year (table 26).

These data relate to all lunch programs which are



operated from funds that are under the control of the school administrative unit, including those both receiving and not receiving Federal school lunch aid.

In June 1946, the 79th Congress passed Public Law 396, generally known as the National School Lunch Act, which provided for cash grants and for the allocation of surplus commodities for school lunch purposes by the Department of Agriculture through State education agencies. Additional commodities are made available under the provisions of section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, which authorizes the purchase and distribution of foods under surplus removal programs as one method of encouraging consumption of agricultural commodities. This program was amended under section 416 of the

Agriculture Act of 1949 to provide for the distribution to the schools of commodities acquired under price support legislation.

Federal assistance to school lunch programs was initiated in 1935 on a limited basis as one method of providing a market for surplus agricultural commodities. Some 20 years later, the Agricultural Act of 1954 authorized reimbursement payments to elementary and secondary schools participating in the Special School Milk Program. In 1967-68, funds amounting to \$241 million and commodities valued at \$294 million were contributed by the Federal Government for the operation of the school lunch and school milk programs in public schools (table 30).

## SOURCES OF INCOME FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

Funds required to pay the cost of operating the public schools are derived almost exclusively from property taxes at the local level, sales and income taxes at the State level, and the income tax at the Federal level. For elementary and secondary education, very little if any of the operating revenues are derived from such nonpublic sources as gifts, fees, and tuition.

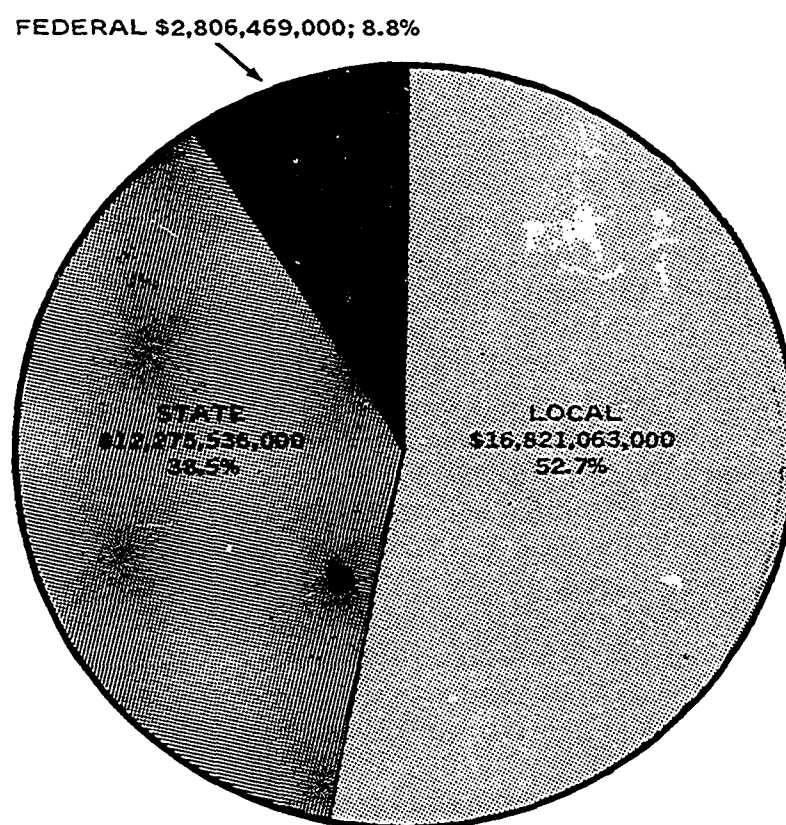
Funds for school construction and the provision of physical facilities are generally obtained at the local level through the issuance and sale of school bonds, which create debt, and from current revenues or the accumulation of current revenues. In a few States, some funds for school construction have been loaned or granted to local education agencies by the State.

### Revenue Receipts

Revenue receipts, which constitute the major portion of school income, are defined as additions to assets which do not increase the school indebtedness and do not represent exchanges of school property for money. They are derived more or less regularly from specific sources, such as appropriations from taxes levied for general purposes by Federal, State, county, and local governments; receipts from taxes levied specifically for school purposes; income from permanent funds and endowments; income from leases of school lands; and such miscellaneous sources as tuition, fees, interest on bank deposits, and gifts (chart 1).

Receipts from appropriations and taxation (including all Federal contributions) constituted 96.9 percent of all revenue receipts during the 1967-68 school year (tables F and 30). Revenue receipts have shown a continuing upward trend since World War II. In 1967-68 total revenue receipts amounted to \$31.9 billion, compared with \$25.4 billion in 1965-66 (tables F and G).

Chart 1.—School revenue receipts for public day schools from Federal, State and local sources: United States, 1967-68  
(Total revenue receipts: \$31,903,064,000)



An analysis of revenue receipts by source indicates that, while the proportion from Federal sources has generally risen over the years (from 2.8 percent of the total in 1947-48 to 8.8 percent in 1967-68), it is still a relatively minor source of financial support for public schools. It should also be noted that Federal support of education has not been in the form of general aid but has been designated for specific purposes such as aid for vocational education, for school lunches, for the federally

Table F.—Revenue receipts, nonrevenue receipts, and beginning balances for public day schools: United States, 1965-66 and 1967-68

(Amounts in thousands of dollars)

Item	1965-66	1967-68	Percent change
Total amount available . . . . .	\$32,827,892	\$40,385,286	+23.0
Revenue receipts . . . . .	25,356,858	31,903,064	+25.8
From taxation and appropriations (including Federal) . . . . .	24,544,880	30,904,341	+25.9
From all other sources . . . . .	811,979	998,723	+23.0
Nonrevenue receipts (bond sales, loans, etc.) . . . . .	3,330,803	3,747,356	+12.5
Balances on hand, beginning of year . . . . .	4,140,231	4,734,866	+14.4

Note.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

affected school systems, and for a variety of special programs under the National Defense Education Act and the Elementary and Secondary Education Act.

State support of public schools (generally derived from nonproperty tax sources such as income, sales, and business taxes) tends to broaden the school tax base and to aid in the equalization of educational opportunity within the State. Revenues derived from such sources increase with rises in price levels, population, and the volume of business transactions.

The proportion of revenue receipts derived from State sources increased from 16.9 percent in 1929-30 to 30.3 percent in 1939-40, then to a peak of 39.8 percent in 1949-50. Since then, the State percentage has fluctuated in a narrow range between 37.4 and 39.5 percent (table G). In 1967-68 revenue receipts from State sources accounted for 38.5 percent of the total. In that year the proportion of State funds in individual States ranged from 4.7 percent in Nebraska to 81.7 percent in Hawaii (table 31).

Because of the increased Federal and State support, the proportion of revenue receipts from local and county and other sources (derived largely from property taxes) has fluctuated downward in recent years—from 58.3 percent in 1947-48 to 52.7 percent in 1967-68 (tables G and 31).

Receipts from other revenue sources (gifts, and tuition and transportation fees received from patrons) amounted to \$130 million or 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68 (tables 30 and 31).

State variations in the proportions of revenue receipts from Federal, State, and local sources are the product of

Table G.—Revenue receipts from Federal, State, and local sources for public day schools: United States, 1919-20 to 1967-68

Year	Total	Federal	State	Local (including intermediate) <sup>1</sup>
Amounts in thousands of dollars				
1919-20 . .	970,120	2,475	160,085	807,561
1929-30 . .	2,088,557	7,334	353,670	1,727,553
1939-40 . .	2,260,527	39,810	684,354	1,536,363
1941-42 . .	2,416,580	34,305	759,993	1,622,281
1943-44 . .	2,604,322	35,886	859,183	1,709,253
1945-46 . .	3,059,845	41,378	1,062,057	1,956,409
1947-48 . .	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	2,514,902
1949-50 . .	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	3,115,507
1951-52 . .	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	3,717,507
1953-54 . .	7,866,852	355,237	2,944,103	4,567,512
1955-56 . .	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,886	5,416,350
1957-58 . .	12,181,513	486,484	4,800,368	6,894,661
1959-60 . .	14,746,618	651,639	5,768,047	8,326,932
1961-62 . .	17,527,707	760,975	6,789,190	9,977,542
1963-64 . .	20,544,182	896,956	8,078,014	11,569,213
1965-66 . .	25,356,858	1,996,954	9,920,219	13,439,686
1967-68 . .	31,903,064	2,806,469	12,275,536	16,821,063
Percent distribution				
1919-20 . .	100.0	.3	16.5	83.2
1929-30 . .	100.0	.4	16.9	82.7
1939-40 . .	100.0	1.8	30.3	68.0
1941-42 . .	100.0	1.4	31.5	67.1
1943-44 . .	100.0	1.4	33.0	65.6
1945-46 . .	100.0	1.4	34.7	63.8
1947-48 . .	100.0	2.8	38.9	58.3
1949-50 . .	100.0	2.9	39.8	57.3
1951-52 . .	100.0	3.5	38.6	57.8
1953-54 . .	100.0	4.5	37.4	58.1
1955-56 . .	100.0	4.6	39.5	55.9
1957-58 . .	100.0	4.0	39.4	56.6
1959-60 . .	100.0	4.4	39.1	56.5
1961-62 . .	100.0	4.3	38.7	56.9
1963-64 . .	100.0	4.4	39.3	56.3
1965-66 . .	100.0	7.9	39.1	53.0
1967-68 . .	100.0	8.8	38.5	52.7

<sup>1</sup> Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (transportation fees and tuition from patrons and gifts) which accounted for 0.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1967-68.

NOTE.—Includes Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959-60. Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

available financial resources as well as the unique fiscal and taxing characteristics of each State.

### Nonrevenue Receipts

Nonrevenue receipts are defined as those receipts which either incur a future obligation or change the form of an asset from real and personal property to cash and therefore decrease the net amount and value of real and personal school property. Money received from loans, sale

of bonds, sale of property purchased from capital funds, and proceeds from insurance adjustments constitute most of the nonrevenue receipts. Since most nonrevenue receipts are used for capital outlay purposes, such receipts have fluctuated with the amount of school construction activity.

After reaching a low of \$94.8 million in 1943-44, reflecting the curtailment of the school building program during the war, nonrevenue receipts rose markedly during the postwar period. Nonrevenue receipts increased from \$964 million in 1949-50 to \$2.6 billion in 1959-60, fell off to \$2.5 billion in 1961-62 and 1963-64, and rose to \$3.3 billion in 1965-66 and to a new peak of \$3.7 billion in 1967-68 (table 29).

### Balances Carried Over From Previous Year

In 1967-68, balances carried over from the previous

year amounted to \$4.7 billion. Such beginning balances do not represent a surplus of unused funds but are considered an important part of the regular funds available for spending, which are generally earmarked for specific purposes. For the 41 States reporting balances by purpose, 43.9 percent of the total balances were earmarked for capital outlay, 40.2 percent for current operation, and 11.8 percent for bond interest and redemption. Four States did not designate the "purposes" for which the balances might be used. It should be observed that, although the balance of \$4.7 billion at the beginning of the 1967-68 school year showed a 14.4-percent increase over the \$4.1 billion balance reported for the corresponding date 2 years earlier, the increase can largely be accounted for by increased reporting. Balances normally represent the working funds needed to maintain continuing programs and reserves for future capital expenditures or debt retirement.

## EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOL PURPOSES

Total amounts expended for public school purposes include payments for current expense, capital outlay, and debt service. Current expenditures comprise similar items of expense in schools of all the States since they pertain to the on-going expenses of school operation. However, the other two categories, capital outlay and debt service, are subject to wide fluctuation among the States since they relate closely to school construction programs, which come at irregular intervals.

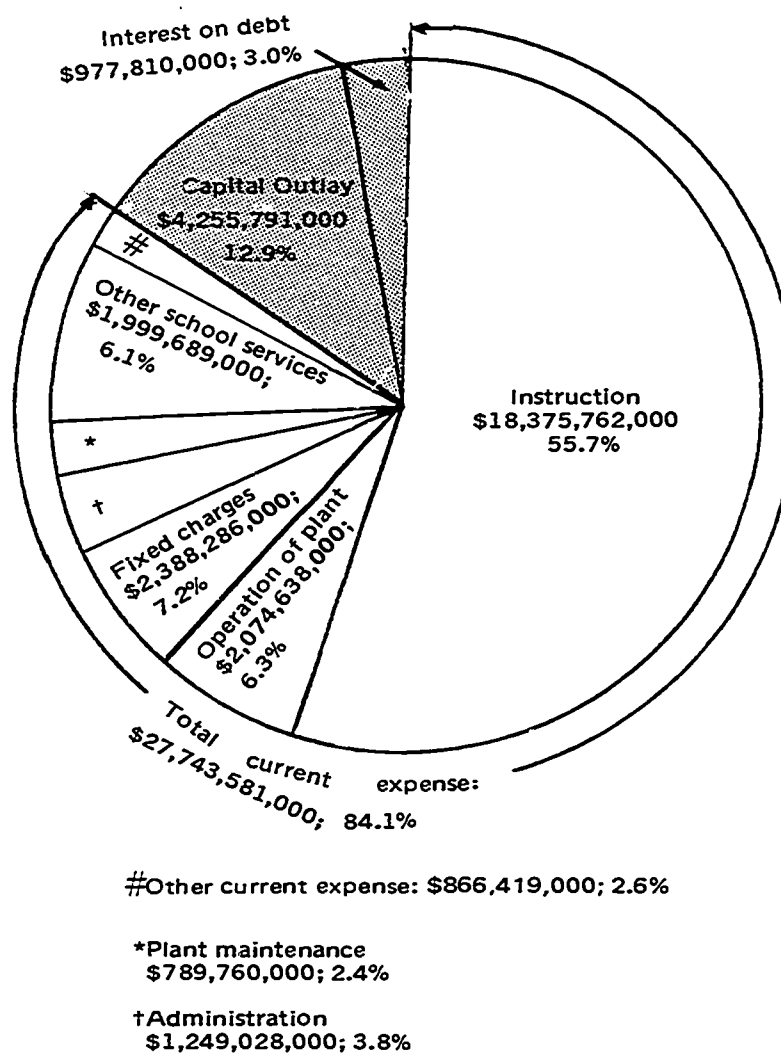
### Total Expenditures

A total of \$33.0 billion was spent in 1967-68 for public school purposes, an increase of 26 percent over the \$26.2 billion spent in 1965-66. Included in the total are current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, community services, summer schools, community colleges, adult education, capital outlay, and interest on school debt (chart 2).

In any historical review of school finance data, allowance must be made for the changing value of the dollar. The dollar in the 1967-68 school year, for example, brought about two-fifths (41 percent) of the commodities and services that could be purchased for a dollar in 1939-40. Tables 1, 48, and 50 present historical trends in expenditure data in both actual unadjusted dollars and in dollars adjusted to reflect their purchasing power in 1967-68.

Factors contributing to the increase in school expenditures over the years, in addition to expanding school enrollments and the depreciation of the dollar, include the following: (1) schools are in session for longer terms; (2) school employees are receiving relatively higher salaries;

Chart 2.—Expenditures for public day schools, by purpose: United States, 1967-68





(3) the average number of pupils per teacher has been reduced; (4) the educational programs have been enlarged to include additional subjects and services; (5) secondary enrollment, with higher unit costs, represents an increasing proportion of total enrollment; and (6) migration of the school-age population has increased the need for additional new school buildings.

Bond redemption, while a disbursement item in any one year, is not included in expenditures since it is in fact the repayment of funds borrowed and expended in a prior

period. Its inclusion in a statistical series would duplicate the previously reported expenditures. A breakdown of total expenditures and percentages by major account for selected years is given in table H.

### Current Expenditures

In 1967-68, current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools amounted to \$26.9 billion, or

Table H.—Summary of expenditures for public day schools, by account: United States, 1929-30 to 1967-68

Account	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68
Amounts in thousands of dollars									
Total expenditures, all schools . . . . .	2,316,790	2,344,049	5,837,643	13,569,163	15,613,255	<sup>1</sup> 18,373,339	21,324,993	26,248,026	32,977,182
Total current expenditures, all schools . . . . .	1,853,377	1,955,166	4,722,888	10,374,494	12,461,955	<sup>1</sup> 14,923,363	17,645,973	21,701,584	27,743,581
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	10,251,842	12,329,389	<sup>1</sup> 14,729,270	17,218,446	21,053,280	26,877,162
Administration <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	78,680	91,571	220,050	443,325	528,408	648,372	744,770	937,646	1,249,028
Instruction . . . . .	1,317,727	1,403,285	3,112,340	6,900,899	8,350,738	10,016,280	11,750,469	14,445,484	18,375,762
Salaries of instructional staff . . . . .	(1,250,427)	(1,314,342)	(2,896,489)	(6,368,177)	(7,671,250)	(9,191,353)	(10,755,450)	(13,068,457)	(16,373,367)
Other expenditures for instruction . . . . .	(67,300)	(88,943)	(215,851)	(532,722)	(679,487)	(824,927)	(975,018)	(1,377,034)	(2,002,389)
Plant operation . . . . .	216,072	194,355	427,587	924,342	1,085,036	1,283,085	1,445,845	1,762,745	2,074,638
Plant maintenance . . . . .	78,810	73,321	214,164	378,127	422,586	477,346	539,186	623,581	789,760
Fixed charges . . . . .	50,270	50,116	261,469	715,033	909,323	1,077,278	1,343,684	1,700,965	2,388,286
Other school services <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	101,993	129,141	451,663	890,118	1,033,297	<sup>1</sup> 1,226,909	1,394,492	1,582,858	1,999,689
Pupil transportation . . . . .	NA	NA	(214,784)	(416,491)	(486,338)	(576,361)	(673,845)	(787,358)	(981,006)
Food services . . . . .	NA	NA	(139,992)	(305,524)	(372,975)	<sup>1</sup> (435,488)	(493,182)	(521,900)	(674,883)
Health services . . . . .	NA	NA	(30,599)	(85,574)	(100,993)	(129,007)	(127,737)	(156,748)	(205,574)
Attendance services . . . . .	NA	NA	NA	(25,352)	(27,948)	(35,584)	(38,026)	(46,980)	(70,071)
Miscellaneous school services <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	(66,289)	(57,177)	(45,042)	(50,469)	(61,703)	(69,873)	(68,155)
Current expenditures for summer schools . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	4,554	13,263	21,326	28,994	70,310	105,894
Current expenditures for adult education . . . . .	<sup>6</sup> 9,825	<sup>6</sup> 13,367	<sup>6</sup> 35,614	36,749	26,858	29,536	74,872	120,874	151,864
Current expenditures for community colleges . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	40,492	34,492	71,252	245,433	301,545	390,069
Current expenditures for community services . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	40,855	57,953	71,979	78,229	155,575	218,592
Capital Outlay . . . . .	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	<sup>7</sup> 2,852,747	<sup>7</sup> 2,661,786	<sup>7</sup> 2,862,733	<sup>7</sup> 2,977,976	3,754,862	4,255,791
Interest on school debt . . . . .	92,536	130,909	100,578	341,922	489,514	587,223	701,044	791,580	977,810
Percent distribution									
Total expenditures, all schools . . . . .	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total current expenditures, all schools . . . . .	80.0	83.4	80.9	76.5	79.8	81.2	82.7	82.7	84.1
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	79.6	82.8	80.3	75.6	79.0	<sup>1</sup> 80.2	80.7	80.2	81.5
Administration <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	3.4	3.9	3.8	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.8
Instruction . . . . .	56.9	59.9	53.3	50.9	53.5	<sup>1</sup> 54.5	55.1	55.0	55.7
Salaries of instructional staff . . . . .	(54.0)	(56.1)	(49.6)	(46.9)	(49.1)	<sup>1</sup> (50.0)	(50.5)	(49.8)	(49.7)
Other expenditures for instruction . . . . .	(2.9)	(3.2)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(4.4)	(4.5)	(4.6)	(5.2)	(6.1)
Plant operation . . . . .	9.3	8.3	7.3	6.8	6.9	7.0	6.8	6.7	6.3
Plant maintenance . . . . .	3.4	3.1	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.4
Fixed charges . . . . .	2.2	2.1	4.5	5.3	5.8	5.9	6.3	6.5	7.2
Other school services <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	4.4	5.5	7.7	6.6	6.6	<sup>1</sup> 6.8	6.5	6.0	6.1
Pupil transportation . . . . .	NA	NA	(3.7)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.1)	(3.2)	(3.0)	(3.0)
Food services . . . . .	NA	NA	(2.4)	(2.3)	(2.4)	<sup>1</sup> (2.4)	(2.3)	(2.0)	(2.0)
Health services . . . . .	NA	NA	(.5)	(.6)	(.6)	(.7)	(.6)	(.6)	(.6)
Attendance services . . . . .	NA	NA	NA	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)	(.2)
Miscellaneous school services <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	(1.1)	(.4)	(.3)	(.3)	(.3)	(.3)	(.2)
Current expenditures for summer schools . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	.1	.1	.1	.3	.3
Current expenditures for adult education . . . . .	<sup>6</sup> .4	<sup>6</sup> .6	<sup>6</sup> .6	.3	.2	.2	.4	.5	.5
Current expenditures for community colleges . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	.3	.2	.4	1.2	1.1	1.2
Current expenditures for community services . . . . .	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	.3	.4	.4	.4	.6	.7
Capital outlay . . . . .	16.0	11.0	17.4	<sup>7</sup> 21.0	<sup>7</sup> 17.0	<sup>7</sup> 15.6	<sup>7</sup> 14.0	14.3	12.9
Interest on school debt . . . . .	4.0	5.6	1.7	2.5	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.0	3.0

<sup>1</sup> Figures previously published have been revised.

<sup>2</sup> Prior to 1963-64, included expenditures for summer schools and adult and community college programs of education in California.

<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditures for State, intermediate, and local administration.

<sup>4</sup> Prior to 1953-54, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

<sup>5</sup> Includes direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils (if paid from school funds) and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.

<sup>6</sup> Prior to 1953-54, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

<sup>7</sup> Excludes capital outlay by State and local schoolhousing authorities prior to 1965-66.

<sup>8</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Data include Alaska and Hawaii beginning in 1959-60.

Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

In summary, the data so far indicate that Teaching Assistants are generally performing the tasks originally expected of them in the position. Further, there has been no emerging effort on the part of the Spring Creek and Parker staffs to seek more Teaching Assistants by releasing some of their certified teachers. Finally, neither staff has demonstrated a willfull intent to misuse the Teaching Assistants in any way. In fact, there has been a concerted effort in both schools to be extremely careful that the TAs are not misused and that they are asked to perform only their expected role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed by the DS Coordinators after studying the data gathered to date and after much deliberation and consultation with the Personnel Director, Area Directors, principals and teachers in the DS schools, and the Teaching Assistants themselves. They are presented as ideas for the beginning of further discussion and negotiation about the role of the TA and its potential for the Eugene School District.

The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of



action for evaluating the results of that staff performance.

The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

- 3) It is proposed that a school with a well-designed plan for staffing and evaluation of its program at a designated time could request the addition of Teaching Assistants from the monies allotted for certificated or non-certificated staff. It is suggested at this time, however, that a limit be set upon the amount of money that could be used from either allotment.
- 4) Finally, it is suggested that the EEA TEPS committee, the District Personnel Director, and the area directors work jointly with the DS Coordinators and the TAs to develop final guidelines for the previous three sections of this recommendation. These guidelines would be completed by June, 1972.

The second recommendation relates directly to the role of the Teaching Assistant, and proposes the acceptance of the position in the district's staffing pattern as an alternative way of providing education for students. The recommendation is as follows:

We propose that the Teaching Assistant position be accepted as a regular position in the staffing pattern of the Eugene School District. Acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily provide each school in the district to have an equal number of TAs. It would mean that the position is available for schools that determine that Teaching Assistants could help them to improve the program

in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

We are convinced that the recommendations proposed in this report are realistic for the district in terms of how the district can finance such a program, how guidelines should be established for further development of the Teaching Assistant role, and what requirements must be placed upon school staffs that decide to utilize the services of the TA.

## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

The paraprofessional shall provide instructional assistance to the certified staff. The main responsibility will be to serve as teaching technician, performing a number of teaching tasks with students.

##### Specific Functions

- 1) Provide individual research help for students seeking assistance.
- 2) Serve as listener and helper to small reading groups.
- 3) Serve as a discussion leader for large or small groups.
- 4) Seek out information and materials for instruction by self or other unit staff members.
- 5) Provide assistance to teachers in analyzing individual student progress.
- 6) Assist teachers in the creation of learning packages or programs.
- 7) Operate audio-visual aids for groups of students.
- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
- 4) Demonstrates ability to follow instructions and carry out necessary tasks.
- 5) Demonstrates desire to improve self skills and instructional skills necessary to the position.

Appendix B

EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Differentiated Staffing Project  
Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DAY \_\_\_\_\_

LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
	e. Administrrating assignments & monitoring tests					
2.	Working with Small Student Groups					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Skill reinforcement - Conducting drill exercises					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Assisting with student research					
3.	Working with Individual Students					
	a. Reinforcement of skills					
	b. Assisting with student research					
	c. Desk to desk individual help					
	d. Reading to a student					
	e. Hearing a student read					
4.	Working with Staff					
	a. Seeking out materials					
	b. Attending meetings					
	c. Assisting with Evaluation of Students					

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5. Clerical Duties					
a. Reproducing test, worksheets, transparencies					
b. Constructing materials (bulletin boards, games, etc.)					
c. Correcting papers and tests					
d. Housekeeping					
e. Hearing a student read					
6. Supervision Duties					
a. Recess supervision					
b. Noon duty					
c. Halls supervision					
d. Field trips					
7. Working Alone					
a. Planning					
b. Research					

B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) From whom do you receive most of your supervision?
- 2) With whom do you spend most of your time planning for what you do?
- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
- 4) Are there any particular kinds of training programs that you think would be beneficial at this time in assisting you in fulfilling your responsibilities better?

Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

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- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of

action for evaluating the results of that staff performance. The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

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## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

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# Appendix B

## EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Differentiated Staffing Project Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
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5. Clerical Duties					
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## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

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# Appendix B

## EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Differentiated Staffing Project Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
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- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
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81.5 percent of expenditures for all educational purposes (tables H and 32). Current expenditures for other programs under the jurisdiction of local boards of education (summer schools, junior colleges, adult education, and community services) totaled \$866 million in 1967-68. Data for these programs are incomplete in some respects.

The proportion of expenditures for *administration* (State, intermediate, and local levels combined), which has remained about the same for a number of years, was 3.8 percent of total expenditures in 1967-68. The proportion for *plant operation* (including salaries of janitors and the cost of fuel, water, power, supplies, etc.) continued a decline started during the 1940's and dropped to 6.3 percent of total expenditures in 1967-68. For *plant maintenance* (activities concerned with keeping the grounds, buildings, and equipment at their original condition of completeness or efficiency, either through repairs or by replacement of property), the percentage has shown little change in recent years. In 1967-68, expenditures for this purpose constituted 2.4 percent of the total. Other school services (including attendance and health services, the school lunch program, and pupil transportation) accounted for 6.1 percent of total expenditures in 1967-68 (tables H and 33).

The two major accounts which have shown gains in the proportions they constitute of total expenditures are *instruction* and *fixed charges*. Principally as a result of increases in salaries of instructional personnel and a reduction in the pupil-teacher ratio, the proportion of expenditures for *instruction* rose from 50.9 percent in 1957-58 to 55.7 percent in 1967-68. In addition to salaries, the instruction account also includes the cost of free textbooks, teaching supplies, school library books, and other instructional supplies and expenses. The proportion of total expenditures for fixed charges (including State, intermediate, and local payments to teacher retirement funds, social security, insurance premiums, and rent) advanced from 5.3 percent in 1957-58 to 7.2 percent in 1967-68. This increase in *fixed charges* may be attributed mainly to larger retirement contributions, including payments for social security, in several States.

### Current Expenditures Per Pupil

Although overall figures on current expenditures indicate general trends, it is only when such expenditures are related to the pupil load that these costs are brought into sharp relief. A recommended unit of measure for use in computing per pupil expenditures is average daily membership (ADM) because it recognizes the number of pupils for whom provision is made rather than the number actually present and thereby states a more accurate unit cost. However, ADM was not available for all States. The estimated average annual *current expenditure per pupil in ADM* for the Nation was \$621 in 1967-68 (table 49).

The annual *current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance (ADA)* increased from an average of \$341 in 1957-58 to \$658 in 1967-68 (table 50). For 1957-58 the range in average expenditure per pupil in ADA by State was from \$174 to \$507—a difference of \$333 or almost three times as great in the highest State as in the lowest State. Ten years later the dollar difference between the highest and lowest State averages had more than doubled, amounting to \$706, yet the highest average for a State was still only about three times the lowest. The 1967-68 annual expenditure per pupil in ADA was \$1,075 in the highest State, compared with \$369 in the lowest. State averages, however, give little indication of the range of expenditures among local school agencies within States. Perhaps the principal value of per pupil expenditure comparisons is to call attention to differences in order to invite further study (tables 49 and 50).

### Average Salaries of Instructional Staff

Before 1919-20, salary information was available only for teachers. Since then, the Office of Education has been collecting data on salaries for the entire instructional staff including supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, etc. Average annual salaries of the instructional staff are obtained by dividing the gross salaries paid by the full-time-equivalent number of such personnel.

Except for several depression years in the middle 1930's, average salaries of the instructional staff have increased steadily. The average annual salary in unadjusted dollars rose from \$4,702 in 1957-58 to about \$7,630 in 1967-68, an increase of 62 percent in 10 years. However, when an adjustment is made to reflect the rise in the Consumer Price Index (restating the 1957-58 average salary in 1967-68 dollars), the increase was 36.3 percent.

The top six States, having average salaries above \$8,300, had 25 percent of the instructional staff of the Nation, while the lower six States, with average salaries below \$6,000, had about 6 percent of the instructional staff members. The three States with the highest averages were Alaska, \$9,658; California, \$9,450; and New York, \$8,600. The three with the lowest averages were Arkansas, \$5,723; South Dakota, \$5,425; and Mississippi, \$4,735 (table 48).

### Capital Outlay

Capital outlay is defined as an expenditure which results in the acquisition of fixed assets or additions to fixed assets. Included in capital outlay are expenditures for land, construction and remodeling of buildings, additions to buildings, improvement of grounds, and the purchase of initial or additional equipment. Such expenditures are generally financed from bond issues or other



types of borrowing, and then fluctuate much more widely than current expenditures.

Following World War I there was a period of accelerated school construction activity, culminating in 1925-26 when expenditures for this purpose amounted to \$411 million, or about one-fifth of total expenditures. Capital outlay expenditures then declined until they reached a low of \$59 million (3.4 percent of total expenditures) in the depression year 1933-34. An upturn in the second half of the decade was cut short by the outbreak of World War II; capital outlay fell to a new low of \$54 million in 1943-44 (2.2 percent of total expenditures). The tremendous growth in enrollments during the postwar period necessitated large outlays for school facilities and equipment. Capital outlay increased from \$412 million in 1947-48 to \$3.09 billion in 1957-58 and to \$4.26 billion in 1967-68. However, these outlays represented only 12.9 percent of total expenditures in 1967-68, compared with 22.8 percent in 1957-58. The expenditures for capital outlay reported in table 44 include amounts reported as expended by State and local public schoolhousing authorities.

The annual capital outlay per pupil in average daily attendance was \$104.24 in 1967-68 (table 49). For individual States, the per pupil expenditure ranged from \$26 to \$249. A State-by-State comparison for any one year may not be meaningful because a capital outlay program in any State may extend over several consecutive years.

### Interest on School Debt

The third major category of school expenditures (after current expenditures and capital outlay) is represented by interest payments on the bonded and other school debt. Reflecting the increasing long- and short-term indebtedness incurred by local school systems and State agencies, interest payments jumped from \$342 million in 1957-58 to \$978 million in 1967-68. During this period, interest payments per pupil in average daily attendance rose from \$11.50 to \$23.95. Proportionately, interest payments represented 3.0 percent of total expenditures in 1967-68, compared with 2.5 percent in 1957-58.

In view of the long-term financing necessitated by a high level of school construction and increased interest rates, interest payments are expected to constitute an increasing proportion of school expenditures for the next several years.

### Outstanding School Indebtedness

Indebtedness for public schools is incurred to finance construction of school facilities by bond sales and long-term loans and to pay operating expenses pending receipt of revenues by making short-term loans. Although

local school systems incur most of the debt for public school purposes, other types of governmental units (States, counties, cities, townships, etc.) also incur debt for financing public schools. In addition, the "authority plan" has been used in Georgia, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin. Public schoolhousing authorities were developed as a means of circumventing strict debt limitations in some States. Although the mechanism may vary from State to State, each of the authorities serves to finance the construction, supervise the erection, and lease the finished school building to the local education agency. The debt is repaid from the rents collected by the authorities. When the bonds have been retired and other obligations of the authority met, the ownership of the building normally passes to the school system. In recent years, the proportion of bonds issued for public school purposes by agencies other than school systems has increased.

School indebtedness has, in general, fluctuated with the amount of school construction activity over the years. Thus, reflecting a decline in capital outlay during the 1930's and World War II, the end-of-year school indebtedness dropped from \$3.1 billion in 1931-32 to \$2.1 billion in 1945-46. With the upswing in school construction during the postwar period, school indebtedness rose sharply from the \$2.6 billion reported for 1947-48. Between 1957-58 and 1967-68, indebtedness more than doubled—from \$12.9 billion to \$30.3 billion (table 46).

### Value of School Property

To obtain some measure of the total amount of money that has been invested in public school plants (including sites, buildings, and equipment) the States have been asked to report the original cost of school property plus the cost of all additions and alterations. If this information on original cost was not available, values were reported on some other basis, such as replacement costs, insurance appraisals, etc.

Table 47 presents data on the total value of school property and the value per pupil in average daily attendance for the 33 States which were able to report this information. This group of States, with about one-half of the average daily attendance in the United States, reported the total value of school property in 1967-68 as \$31.7 billion, about \$1,500 per pupil in average daily attendance. Because the valuation was not always on the same basis, care should be exercised in making State-by-State comparisons.

### Economic Indexes Related to Financing Public Schools

Table 51 presents three economic indexes which point up some of the problems faced by individual States in

financing public schools: (1) educational burden (number of school-age children to be supported by the productive adults in the labor force), (2) financial ability to support public education, and (3) effort (relation between expenditures and resources).

The educational burden is often measured by relating the number of school-age children (5-17 years old) per 1,000 adults 21 to 64 years old. In 1967-68, this ratio was 641 children per 1,000 adults in Mississippi (high-burden State) and 457 children per 1,000 adults in New York (low-burden State).

The financial ability to support public schools, as measured by State personal income per pupil in average daily attendance, was nearly three times as much in New York (\$22,740) as in Mississippi (\$8,215). Thus, it appears that the poorer States not only have proportionately more children to educate but have fewer resources to draw upon.

The effort of individual States to support public schools, as measured by the percentage that current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools is of State personal income, ranged from 3.49 percent in Rhode Island to 6.24 percent in New Mexico. It should be noted, however, that some of the States that ranked high in "effort" had relatively low levels of per pupil expenditures. Of the 10 States making the greatest effort, only two were among the 10 States with the highest levels of current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance.

No claim of conclusiveness is made for the economic indexes presented in table 51. They are offered, rather, in order to show the bearing that economic differences among the States have on the types of educational programs they can afford.

## BASIC TABLES

### *Explanation of Symbols*

Category exists but data not available . . . . .	NA
Quantity is zero or unknown or item not applicable . . . . .	—
Quantity is zero in percentage column . . . . .	0.0

### *Rounding*

Individual numbers and percentages may not add exactly to totals because some figures, chiefly for school finance tables, have been rounded separately.

Table 1.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary day school statistics: United States, 1869-70 to 1967-68

Item 1	1869-70 2	1899-1900 3	1929-30 4	1949-50 5	1955-56 6	1959-60 7	1965-66 8	1967-68 9
<b>POPULATION AND PUPILS</b>								
Total population <sup>1</sup> (thousands) . . . . .	39,818	75,995	121,770	148,665	164,303	179,323	193,795	197,863
Population aged 5-17 years, inclusive <sup>1</sup> (thousands) . . . . .	12,055	21,573	31,417	30,168	37,262	43,881	49,995	51,584
Percent of total population aged 5-17 . . . . .	30.3	28.4	25.8	20.3	22.7	24.5	25.8	26.1
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands) . . . . .	6,872	15,503	25,678	25,111	31,163	36,087	42,835	43,891
Preprimary and grades 1-8 (thousands) . . . . .	6,792	14,984	21,279	19,387	24,290	27,602	31,177	31,642
Grades 9-12 and postgraduates (thousands) . . . . .	80	519	4,399	5,725	6,873	8,485	11,658	12,250
Percent of total population enrolled <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	17.3	20.4	21.1	16.9	19.0	20.1	22.1	22.2
Percent of population 5-17 years enrolled <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	57.0	71.9	81.7	83.2	83.6	82.2	85.7	85.1
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9-12 and postgraduates) <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	1.2	3.3	17.1	22.7	22.1	23.5	27.2	27.9
High school graduates (thousands) . . . . .	NA	262	2,592	1,063	1,252	1,627	2,327	2,395
<b>ATTENDANCE</b>								
Average daily attendance (thousands) . . . . .	4,077	10,633	21,265	22,284	27,740	32,477	39,154	40,828
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands) . . . . .	539,053	1,534,823	3,672,765	3,964,354	4,938,161	5,781,774	7,005,500	7,300,330
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily . . . . .	59.3	68.6	82.8	88.7	89.0	90.0	91.4	91.3
Average length of school term (in days) . . . . .	132.2	144.3	172.7	177.9	178.0	178.0	178.9	178.8
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled . . . . .	78.4	99.0	143.0	157.9	158.5	160.2	163.5	163.2
<b>INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF</b>								
Total instructional staff (thousands) . . . . .	NA	NA	880	962	1,213	1,464	1,885	2,071
Supervisors (thousands) . . . . .	NA	NA	7	9	13	14	22	29
Principals (thousands) . . . . .	NA	NA	31	39	51	64	77	86
Teachers, librarians, and other non-supervisory instructional staff (thousands) <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	201	423	843	914	1,149	1,387	1,786	1,957
Men (thousands) . . . . .	78	127	140	195	299	402	568	616
Women (thousands) . . . . .	123	296	703	719	850	985	1,218	1,341
Percent men . . . . .	38.7	29.9	16.6	21.3	26.0	29.0	31.8	31.5
<b>REVENUE RECEIPTS</b>								
Amounts in thousands of dollars								
Total . . . . .	NA	\$219,766	\$2,088,557	\$5,437,044	\$9,686,677	\$14,746,618	\$25,356,858	\$31,903,064
State taxes and appropriations . . . . .	NA	37,887	329,312	2,122,763	3,699,721	5,458,943	9,608,846	11,998,774
Intermediate and local district taxes and appropriations . . . . .	NA	149,487	1,645,688	2,900,561	5,116,788	8,031,854	12,939,080	16,099,100
Other . . . . .	NA	32,392	113,557	413,720	870,168	1,255,821	2,808,933	3,805,194
Percent of total derived from:								
State taxes and appropriations . . . . .	NA	17.2	15.8	39.0	38.2	37.0	37.9	37.6
Intermediate and local district taxes and appropriations . . . . .	NA	68.0	78.8	53.4	52.8	54.5	51.0	50.5
Other . . . . .	NA	14.8	5.4	7.6	9.0	8.5	11.1	11.9
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>								
Total, all schools . . . . .	63,397	214,965	2,316,790	5,837,643	10,955,047	15,613,255	26,248,026	32,977,182
Current expenditures . . . . .	NA	179,514	1,843,552	4,687,274	8,251,420	12,329,389	21,053,280	26,877,162
Capital outlay . . . . .	NA	35,451	370,878	1,014,176	2,387,187	2,661,786	3,754,362	4,255,791
Interest on school debt . . . . .	NA	NA	92,536	100,578	215,699	489,514	791,580	977,810
Other <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	9,825	35,614	100,741	132,567	643,304	866,419
Percent of total devoted to:								
Current expenditures . . . . .	NA	83.5	79.6	80.3	75.3	79.0	80.2	81.5
Capital outlay . . . . .	NA	16.5	16.0	17.4	21.8	17.0	14.3	12.9
Interest on school debt . . . . .	NA	NA	4.0	1.7	2.0	3.1	3.0	3.0
Other <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	.4	.6	.9	.8	2.5	2.6
<b>AVERAGE AMOUNTS</b>								
Data in unadjusted dollars								
Annual salary of total instructional staff <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	\$189	\$325	\$1,420	\$3,010	\$4,156	\$5,174	\$6,935	\$7,630
Personal income <sup>1</sup> per member of the labor force <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	1,634	3,400	4,617	5,413	7,272	7,660
Total expenditure, all schools, per capita of total population . . . . .	1.59	2.83	19.03	39.27	66.68	87.07	135.44	166.67
National income <sup>1</sup> per capita of total population . . . . .	NA	NA	667	1,520	2,037	2,272	3,019	3,424
Current expenditure <sup>9</sup> per pupil in ADA <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	NA	11 16.67	86.70	208.83	294.22	375.14	537.35	658.26
Total expenditure <sup>12</sup> per pupil in ADA . . . . .	15.55	20.21	108.49	258.85	388.06	472.17	653.81	786.44
National income per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	NA	3,845	10,312	12,249	12,547	14,943	16,697
Current expenditure per day <sup>13</sup> per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	11 1.12	.50	1.17	1.65	2.11	3.00	3.68
Total expenditure <sup>12</sup> per day per pupil in ADA . . . . .	.12	.14	.63	1.46	2.18	2.65	3.65	4.40
Data in adjusted dollars—1967-68 purchasing power								
Annual salary of total instructional staff <sup>8</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	\$2,821	\$4,324	\$5,259	\$5,990	\$7,388	\$7,630
Personal income <sup>1</sup> per member of the labor force <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	3,247	4,884	5,842	6,267	7,747	7,660
Total expenditure, all schools, per capita of total population . . . . .	NA	NA	37.81	56.41	84.38	100.81	144.28	166.67
National income <sup>1</sup> per capita of total population . . . . .	NA	NA	1,325	2,183	2,578	2,631	3,216	3,424
Current expenditure <sup>9</sup> per pupil in ADA <sup>10</sup> . . . . .	NA	NA	172.26	299.96	372.31	434.34	572.44	658.26
Total expenditure <sup>12</sup> per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	NA	215.56	371.81	491.05	546.68	696.50	786.44
National income per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	NA	7,640	14,812	15,500	14,527	15,919	16,697
Current expenditure per day <sup>13</sup> per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	NA	.99	1.68	2.09	2.44	3.20	3.68
Total expenditure <sup>12</sup> per day per pupil in ADA . . . . .	NA	NA	1.25	2.10	2.76	3.07	3.89	4.40

<sup>1</sup> For definitions and sources of data, see p. 72.<sup>2</sup> From reports of public high schools.<sup>3</sup> The percentages shown here will not necessarily agree with those shown for the same item in tables 20 and 21 (which give historical data by State), because the population figures used as a base are somewhat different in the two tables.<sup>4</sup> Before 1919-20, data are for number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.<sup>5</sup> Distribution estimated by Office of Education.<sup>6</sup> Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1955-56 and later years are not entirely comparable with data for prior years. See also footnote 7.<sup>7</sup> 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."<sup>8</sup> Includes supervisors of instruction, principals, classroom teachers, and other instructional staff.<sup>9</sup> Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs. (See table 40.)<sup>10</sup> Average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.<sup>11</sup> Excludes interest on school debt.<sup>12</sup> The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.<sup>13</sup> Per day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of school term.

NA—Not available.

NOTE—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals. Data are for States in the Union as of the years reported.

Table 2.—Board members and staff of State boards of education and staff of State departments of education, by State:  
United States, 1967-68

Region and State	Board members and staff of State boards or commissions of education (including State boards of vocational education)				Staff of State departments of education					
	Total	Board members <sup>1</sup>	Professional staff	Secretarial and clerical assistants	Total	Chief State school officer and administrative staff	Professional staff on statewide basis	Regional and district supervisory staff	Secretarial and clerical assistants	Operation and maintenance force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States . . . . .	789	523	139	127	<sup>2</sup> 19,189	970	6,099	2,460	9,237	423
North Atlantic . . . . .	120	112	3	5	5,390	231	1,837	562	2,592	168
Connecticut . . . . .	9	9	—	—	505	22	184	22	277	—
Delaware . . . . .	8	8	—	—	218	14	103	4	93	4
Maine . . . . .	10	10	—	—	227	6	61	—	160	—
Maryland . . . . .	7	7	—	—	286	10	127	—	149	—
Massachusetts . . . . .	15	13	1	1	455	30	183	12	225	5
New Hampshire . . . . .	7	7	—	—	95	6	41	—	48	—
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	12	12	—	—	383	18	111	99	155	—
New York . . . . .	17	15	1	1	1,802	68	638	55	882	159
Pennsylvania . . . . .	21	17	1	3	1,160	38	294	336	492	—
Rhode Island . . . . .	7	7	—	—	129	10	44	9	66	—
Vermont . . . . .	7	7	—	—	130	9	51	25	45	—
District of Columbia . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	332	141	103	88	3,604	288	1,114	285	1,886	31
Illinois . . . . .	82	<sup>4</sup> 12	31	39	757	18	185	93	430	31
Indiana . . . . .	21	21	—	—	265	36	81	12	136	—
Iowa . . . . .	9	9	—	—	293	31	99	7	156	—
Kansas . . . . .	47	17	18	12	153	28	60	3	62	—
Michigan . . . . .	13	10	1	2	488	20	207	—	261	—
Minnesota . . . . .	9	9	—	—	295	31	141	13	110	—
Missouri . . . . .	8	8	—	—	236	39	62	19	116	—
Nebraska . . . . .	8	8	—	—	208	5	—	99	104	—
North Dakota . . . . .	23	7	8	8	65	26	—	—	39	—
Ohio . . . . .	24	24	—	—	409	17	150	34	208	—
South Dakota . . . . .	7	7	—	—	120	28	26	5	61	—
Wisconsin . . . . .	81	9	45	27	315	9	103	—	203	—
Southeast . . . . .	121	113	4	4	6,079	143	1,922	1,171	2,640	203
Alabama . . . . .	10	10	—	—	265	8	81	34	142	—
Arkansas . . . . .	9	9	—	—	248	14	24	71	119	20
Florida . . . . .	5	5	—	—	733	10	308	11	393	11
Georgia . . . . .	10	10	—	—	791	19	293	59	405	15
Kentucky . . . . .	7	7	—	—	1,125	8	214	602	255	46
Louisiana . . . . .	11	11	—	—	624	6	174	44	389	11
Mississippi . . . . .	3	3	—	—	244	9	112	13	110	—
North Carolina <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	13	13	—	—	526	20	242	—	260	4
South Carolina . . . . .	16	16	—	—	465	15	104	163	118	65
Tennessee . . . . .	15	13	1	1	526	18	148	130	206	24
Virginia . . . . .	7	7	—	—	336	11	141	37	147	—
West Virginia . . . . .	15	9	3	3	196	5	81	7	96	7
West and South west . . . . .	216	157	29	30	4,116	308	1,226	442	2,119	21
Alaska . . . . .	7	7	—	—	100	5	15	15	63	2
Arizona . . . . .	9	9	—	—	151	19	31	—	97	4
California . . . . .	14	10	1	3	880	47	259	105	469	—
Colorado . . . . .	57	14	24	19	159	20	66	1	72	—
Hawaii . . . . .	13	11	—	2	443	29	77	123	214	—
Idaho . . . . .	15	9	3	3	86	20	16	—	50	—
Montana . . . . .	12	11	—	1	136	7	51	—	78	—
Nevada . . . . .	8	8	—	—	82	6	32	—	44	—
New Mexico . . . . .	11	11	—	—	160	<sup>6</sup> 7	<sup>6</sup> 71	—	<sup>3</sup> 82	—
Oklahoma . . . . .	9	7	1	1	213	32	43	42	96	—
Oregon . . . . .	7	7	—	—	385	30	146	—	209	—
Texas . . . . .	22	21	—	1	730	40	286	83	306	15
Utah . . . . .	9	9	—	—	156	13	68	—	75	—
Washington <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	14	14	—	—	235	22	41	—	172	—
Wyoming . . . . .	9	9	—	—	200	11	24	73	92	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes ex officio members. Unless otherwise noted, serve as members of both the State board of education and the State board for vocational education.

<sup>2</sup> Excludes personnel for supplementary services in other programs operated by State departments of education (State library, State museum, teacher retirement systems, etc.).

<sup>3</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>4</sup> Members of the State board for vocational education; State has no State board of education.

<sup>5</sup> Data for columns 2 and 6 from published annual State report; distribution estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Data from published annual State report.

<sup>7</sup> Does not include data for the State division of vocational education.



**Table 3.—Intermediate administrative units — number of units, board members, and staff, by State:  
United States, 1967-68**

Region and State	Number of inter- mediate adminis- trative units <sup>1</sup>	Members of boards of education	Personnel of intermediate administrative units (full-time and part-time)							
			Superin- tendents and other adminis- trative staff	Instructional personnel			Attend- ance officers and visiting teachers	Health personnel	Secre- tarial and clerical personnel	Other employed personnel
				Consul- tants or super- visors of instruc- tion	Guidance personnel	Psycho- logical personnel				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,522	6,111	1,896	1,476	152	395	445	246	1,602	1,402
North Atlantic . . . . .	153	1,090	58	64	—	—	—	27	251	—
New Hampshire . . . . .	34	700	58	7	—	—	—	27	87	—
Pennsylvania . . . . .	66	390	( <sup>3</sup> )	57	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	—	164	—
Vermont . . . . .	53	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )
Great Lakes and Plains . . .	688	2,388	845	369	59	291	348	34	810	813
Illinois . . . . .	102	—	213	—	—	—	—	—	142	—
Indiana <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	18	162	20	2	—	—	11	1	—	7
Iowa . . . . .	89	445	150	32	13	123	1	7	161	705
Michigan . . . . .	60	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota . . . . .	70	—	37	4	—	—	—	—	41	—
Missouri . . . . .	32	684	32	—	—	—	—	—	32	—
Nebraska . . . . .	93	—	101	—	—	—	—	2	53	8
North Dakota . . . . .	53	—	76	1	—	—	—	15	36	10
Ohio . . . . .	88	440	96	293	16	123	108	6	269	54
South Dakota . . . . .	64	448	88	—	—	—	—	—	45	—
Wisconsin . . . . .	19	209	32	37	30	45	228	3	31	29
Southeast . . . . .	128	810	77	35	2	2	62	3	68	98
Arkansas . . . . .	71	370	—	—	—	—	10	—	44	—
Mississippi . . . . .	11	55	12	—	—	—	—	—	23	—
South Carolina . . . . .	46	385	65	35	2	2	52	3	1	98
West and Southwest . . . . .	553	1,823	916	1,008	91	102	35	182	473	491
Arizona . . . . .	14	—	27	2	—	9	—	1	41	22
California . . . . .	52	324	166	713	—	90	—	57	—	177
Colorado . . . . .	28	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	21	—
Montana . . . . .	56	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oklahoma . . . . .	77	—	143	—	—	—	—	54	7	—
Oregon . . . . .	30	203	41	63	4	3	11	3	118	211
Texas . . . . .	240	1,116	383	110	75	—	24	67	156	81
Washington . . . . .	36	180	53	120	12	—	—	—	130	—
Wyoming . . . . .	20	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervisory and superintendency units in 5 States (Iowa, New Hampshire, Vermont, Washington, and Wisconsin).

<sup>2</sup> Totals are for the 26 States having intermediate administrative units between the State education agency and local school systems.

<sup>3</sup> Does not include intermediate administrative and psychological personnel, included in table 2.

<sup>4</sup> Does not include personnel classified as employees of local education agencies, included in table 4.

<sup>5</sup> Data from Indiana School Directory, 1967-68.



Table 4.—Local education agencies (school systems) — number of units, board members, and staff, by region and State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Number of local school systems <sup>1</sup>	Total board members and staff	Board of education members	Administrative personnel		Instructional staff (from table 10)	Noninstructional staff (from tables 14 and 15)	
				Superintendents	Assistants to superintendents		Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>3,158,074</b>	<b>112,064</b>	<b>13,584</b>	<b>10,784</b>	<b>2,071,246</b>	<b>811,527</b>	<b>138,869</b>
<b>North Atlantic . . . . .</b>	<b>3,523</b>	<b>843,549</b>	<b>22,786</b>	<b>2,288</b>	<b>3,380</b>	<b>533,655</b>	<b>197,967</b>	<b>83,473</b>
Connecticut . . . . .	179	43,475	1,384	138	123	31,272	8,338	2,220
Delaware . . . . .	51	8,184	256	40	65	6,004	1,819	---
Maine . . . . .	323	17,812	1,601	124	42	10,638	5,022	385
Maryland . . . . .	24	59,129	140	24	709	39,859	<sup>2</sup> 18,397	( <sup>2</sup> )
Massachusetts . . . . .	406	80,187	2,188	235	145	52,986	17,189	7,444
New Hampshire . . . . .	183	9,372	778	8	12	6,844	1,286	444
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	593	111,729	<sup>4</sup> 4,623	391	605	<sup>5</sup> 72,262	22,510	11,338
New York . . . . .	853	313,248	4,850	695	818	191,818	74,118	40,949
Pennsylvania . . . . .	<sup>6</sup> 597	170,111	5,547	543	643	101,476	42,892	18,910
Rhode Island . . . . .	40	12,255	222	36	25	8,436	2,898	638
Vermont . . . . .	<sup>7</sup> 273	7,703	1,088	53	52	4,251	1,114	1,145
District of Columbia . . . . .	1	10,344	9	1	141	7,809	2,384	---
<b>Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .</b>	<b>10,861</b>	<b>845,079</b>	<b>50,107</b>	<b>5,843</b>	<b>2,724</b>	<b>593,209</b>	<b>164,226</b>	<b>28,970</b>
Illinois . . . . .	1,315	155,025	8,745	1,268	571	109,426	29,733	5,282
Indiana . . . . .	395	54,677	1,591	298	322	52,106	<sup>8</sup> 360	---
Iowa . . . . .	474	52,083	2,506	455	29	35,181	11,902	2,010
Kansas . . . . .	336	42,749	2,000	308	82	28,803	11,556	---
Michigan . . . . .	718	101,207	4,789	648	866	92,609	1,389	906
Minnesota . . . . .	1,150	70,567	4,653	483	110	42,985	16,368	5,968
Missouri . . . . .	815	79,357	4,167	481	120	46,203	28,386	---
Nebraska . . . . .	2,172	32,468	7,695	348	33	16,839	5,806	1,747
North Dakota . . . . .	498	10,222	2,138	270	8	7,806	---	---
Ohio . . . . .	691	159,915	3,200	660	388	103,165	43,994	8,508
South Dakota . . . . .	1,804	18,243	5,571	215	49	9,295	3,113	---
Wisconsin . . . . .	493	68,566	3,052	409	146	48,791	11,619	4,549
<b>Southeast . . . . .</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>695,528</b>	<b>10,049</b>	<b>1,764</b>	<b>2,148</b>	<b>439,992</b>	<b>231,028</b>	<b>10,547</b>
Alabama . . . . .	118	52,294	596	118	75	34,513	16,633	359
Arkansas . . . . .	395	32,814	2,084	361	27	20,094	10,043	205
Florida . . . . .	67	95,957	343	67	444	60,557	34,546	---
Georgia . . . . .	195	75,915	1,132	194	119	46,980	27,490	---
Kentucky . . . . .	199	53,397	958	199	137	31,013	21,062	28
Louisiana . . . . .	66	63,220	728	66	494	38,124	<sup>2</sup> 23,808	( <sup>2</sup> )
Mississippi . . . . .	149	39,673	745	149	49	23,548	14,175	1,007
North Carolina . . . . .	160	72,467	<sup>4</sup> 950	<sup>1</sup> 160	<sup>4</sup> 127	<sup>1</sup> 52,152	<sup>4</sup> 17,423	<sup>4</sup> 1,655
South Carolina . . . . .	105	45,240	541	141	19	29,354	14,584	601
Tennessee . . . . .	151	58,727	995	133	253	36,412	18,988	1,946
Virginia . . . . .	132	72,257	702	121	299	48,899	20,681	1,555
West Virginia . . . . .	55	33,567	275	55	105	18,346	11,595	3,191
<b>West and Southwest . . . . .</b>	<b>5,834</b>	<b>773,918</b>	<b>29,122</b>	<b>3,689</b>	<b>2,532</b>	<b>504,390</b>	<b>218,306</b>	<b>15,879</b>
Alaska . . . . .	27	5,432	487	55	15	3,385	1,141	349
Arizona . . . . .	297	30,594	1,154	136	120	18,874	8,482	1,828
California . . . . .	1,105	300,197	5,500	845	1,039	188,816	103,997	---
Colorado . . . . .	181	38,141	999	175	191	24,852	9,031	2,893
Hawaii . . . . .	1	9,900	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	7,363	2,436	101
Idaho . . . . .	117	12,712	565	106	20	8,334	3,684	3
Montana . . . . .	840	11,594	2,481	182	52	8,879	---	---
Nevada . . . . .	17	8,020	107	16	67	5,325	2,122	383
New Mexico . . . . .	90	18,932	450	90	93	12,655	<sup>2</sup> 5,644	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oklahoma . . . . .	949	48,454	3,864	509	138	27,211	13,853	2,879
Oregon . . . . .	376	38,347	2,300	181	390	24,156	11,320	---
Texas . . . . .	1,273	186,092	8,595	1,026	161	120,467	48,414	7,429
Utah . . . . .	40	18,886	207	40	26	12,982	5,631	---
Washington . . . . .	341	38,670	1,685	244	205	36,293	<sup>8</sup> 229	14
Wyoming . . . . .	180	7,947	728	84	15	4,798	2,322	---
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>								
Canal Zone . . . . .	1	801	---	1	6	651	128	15
Guam . . . . .	1	1,595	6	2	5	1,019	504	59
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1	34,917	---	1	936	22,230	5,318	6,432
Trust Territory . . . . .	1	1,410	---	6	9	1,217	176	2
Virgin Islands . . . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Source: Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools, OE 20007-67.)

Of this number, 1,606 systems did not operate schools.

<sup>2</sup> Part-time employees included in full-time.

<sup>3</sup> Data from published annual State report.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>5</sup> Includes estimates by Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Includes jointures (two or more systems combined for the purpose of operating schools), each counted as a single administrative unit.

<sup>7</sup> Previously published data have been revised.

<sup>8</sup> Data partially reported.

<sup>9</sup> Reported in table 2 with State personnel.

Table 5.—Number of local education agencies (school systems), operating and nonoperating, by State or other area:  
United States, 1931-32 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1931-32	1937-38	1947-48	1957-58	1962-63	1965-66	1967-68 <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States <sup>2</sup>	127,531	118,892	94,926	47,594	33,086	26,983	22,010
North Atlantic	14,342	12,112	9,046	5,026	4,436	4,006	3,523
Connecticut	161	169	173	175	177	178	179
Delaware	126	15	126	99	87	59	51
Maine	518	510	114	499	457	397	323
Maryland	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Massachusetts	355	355	351	365	390	392	406
New Hampshire	244	241	240	229	223	199	183
New Jersey	552	557	561	580	591	594	593
New York	9,467	7,559	4,609	1,492	1,204	997	853
Pennsylvania	2,587	2,582	2,540	1,261	984	863	597
Rhode Island	39	39	39	39	41	40	40
Vermont	268	60	268	262	257	262	273
District of Columbia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Great Lakes and Plains	73,092	71,325	62,126	31,615	19,644	14,744	10,861
Illinois	12,070	11,957	9,459	1,861	1,509	1,354	1,315
Indiana	1,292	1,158	1,090	1,028	779	442	395
Iowa	4,870	4,873	4,711	3,303	1,231	984	474
Kansas	8,748	8,652	5,643	2,984	2,000	1,500	336
Michigan	6,965	6,471	5,186	2,500	1,738	1,150	718
Minnesota	7,773	7,693	7,518	3,084	2,271	1,439	1,150
Missouri	8,764	8,764	8,326	2,629	1,633	1,028	815
Nebraska	7,244	7,046	6,900	4,663	3,090	2,546	2,172
North Dakota	2,228	2,273	2,267	1,968	826	603	498
Ohio	2,043	1,732	1,579	1,092	812	738	691
South Dakota	3,433	3,216	3,409	3,239	2,928	2,388	1,804
Wisconsin	7,662	7,490	6,038	3,264	827	572	493
Southeast	12,415	11,024	8,568	1,852	1,842	1,821	1,792
Alabama	112	112	108	112	117	119	118
Arkansas	3,193	3,062	1,589	422	417	410	395
Florida	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Georgia	272	228	189	198	197	195	195
Kentucky	384	270	246	216	206	200	199
Louisiana	66	67	67	67	67	67	66
Mississippi	5,560	4,954	4,120	151	150	149	149
North Carolina	200	169	172	174	173	169	160
South Carolina	1,792	1,752	1,680	109	108	108	105
Tennessee	194	164	150	153	154	152	151
Virginia	125	124	125	128	131	130	132
West Virginia	450	55	55	55	55	55	55
West and Southwest	27,682	24,431	15,186	9,101	7,164	6,412	5,834
Alaska	(17)	---	(23)	(28)	34	29	27
Arizona	500	380	342	309	307	308	297
California	3,589	2,993	2,411	1,818	1,577	1,357	1,105
Colorado	2,041	2,026	1,644	947	263	184	181
Hawaii	---	---	(1)	(1)	1	1	1
Idaho	1,418	1,213	959	155	117	117	117
Montana	2,439	2,083	1,522	1,166	1,017	906	840
Nevada	266	325	180	17	17	17	17
New Mexico	98	102	104	97	91	91	90
Oklahoma	4,933	4,628	2,712	1,432	1,180	1,049	949
Oregon	2,234	2,133	1,363	675	452	409	376
Texas	7,932	6,735	2,925	1,757	1,458	1,336	1,273
Utah	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington	1,792	1,389	628	447	409	378	341
Wyoming	400	384	356	241	201	190	180
Outlying Areas:							
American Samoa	---	---	1	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone	---	---	1	1	1	1	1
Guam	1	---	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico	---	---	70	1	1	1	1
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	1	1	1	1

<sup>1</sup> Source: *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools*, OE 20007-67).

<sup>2</sup> Beginning with 1962-63, totals include Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>3</sup> Includes jointures (two or more systems combined for the purpose of operating schools), each counted as a single administrative unit.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 1956-57 school year.

<sup>5</sup> Data for 1932.

<sup>6</sup> Previously published data have been revised.

<sup>7</sup> Georgia has one additional school system; however, one independent (city) system operates as a part of the county system in which it is located.

Note.—Data in parentheses are for territorial years and are not included in the totals.

Table 6.—Number of local education agencies (school systems), by size of enrollment and by State: United States, 1967

Region and State	Total number of school systems <sup>1</sup>	non- operating systems <sup>1</sup>	Operating systems by size of enrollment <sup>2</sup>								
			Total	25,000 or more	10,000 to 24,999	5,000 to 9,999	2,500 to 4,999	1,000 to 2,499	600 to 999	300 to 599	Under 300
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>22,010</b>	<b>1,606</b>	<b>20,255</b>	<b>170</b>	<b>529</b>	<b>1,083</b>	<b>1,941</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>2,058</b>	<b>2,581</b>	<b>8,393</b>
North Atlantic . . . . .	3,523	219	3,270	21	118	296	561	878	368	381	647
Connecticut . . . . .	179	1	179	1	14	23	31	41	22	26	21
Delaware . . . . .	51	1	50	---	2	5	6	17	6	5	9
Maine . . . . .	323	53	276	---	1	4	18	55	24	29	145
Maryland . . . . .	24	---	24	5	9	6	4	---	---	---	---
Massachusetts . . . . .	406	14	376	3	14	42	57	95	53	42	70
New Hampshire . . . . .	183	14	169	---	1	3	6	26	21	31	81
New Jersey . . . . .	593	21	568	3	14	51	98	148	82	98	74
New York . . . . .	853	91	760	5	32	85	152	239	94	81	72
Pennsylvania <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	597	7	584	2	28	71	175	234	42	19	13
Rhode Island . . . . .	40	---	40	1	3	5	12	9	3	5	2
Vermont . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 273	17	243	---	---	1	2	14	21	45	160
District of Columbia . . . . .	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	10,861	1,261	9,523	33	130	259	583	1,483	1,041	1,219	4,775
Illinois . . . . .	1,315	6	1,309	3	16	44	103	251	201	240	451
Indiana . . . . .	395	25	369	5	18	22	63	146	37	47	31
Iowa . . . . .	474	19	456	1	5	14	17	109	136	150	24
Kansas . . . . .	336	1	333	2	3	8	23	71	90	89	47
Michigan . . . . .	718	10	721	5	26	51	105	211	72	57	194
Minnesota . . . . .	1,150	8	1,104	3	13	18	28	97	100	148	697
Missouri . . . . .	815	101	711	2	13	21	32	117	102	122	302
Nebraska . . . . .	2,172	429	1,743	2	---	5	8	28	37	95	1,568
North Dakota . . . . .	498	60	430	---	2	2	3	10	29	70	314
Ohio . . . . .	691	---	714	7	21	62	152	281	108	42	41
South Dakota . . . . .	1,804	596	1,145	---	2	1	7	16	24	69	1,026
Wisconsin . . . . .	493	6	488	3	11	11	42	146	105	90	80
Southeast . . . . .	1,792	3	1,788	59	130	310	448	454	116	166	105
Alabama . . . . .	118	---	119	5	10	36	44	21	2	1	---
Arkansas . . . . .	395	2	394	---	4	10	19	74	58	132	97
Florida . . . . .	67	---	67	11	12	12	19	9	4	---	---
Georgia . . . . .	195	1	193	8	7	28	64	71	10	4	1
Kentucky . . . . .	199	---	199	3	2	26	53	74	18	20	3
Louisiana . . . . .	66	---	65	7	14	25	18	1	---	---	---
Mississippi . . . . .	149	---	149	1	4	26	66	44	8	---	---
North Carolina . . . . .	160	---	160	4	28	52	46	29	1	---	---
South Carolina . . . . .	105	---	106	3	17	20	27	35	3	1	---
Tennessee . . . . .	151	---	151	6	7	30	44	42	11	7	4
Virginia . . . . .	132	---	130	10	13	29	37	39	1	1	---
West Virginia . . . . .	55	---	55	1	12	16	11	15	---	---	---
West and Southwest . . . . .	5,834	123	5,674	57	151	218	349	685	533	815	2,866
Alaska . . . . .	27	---	28	---	2	1	3	3	3	2	14
Arizona . . . . .	297	1	286	2	5	12	13	36	32	47	139
California . . . . .	1,105	4	1,130	24	75	100	113	177	95	149	397
Colorado . . . . .	181	---	181	4	7	8	16	25	25	31	65
Hawaii . . . . .	1	---	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho . . . . .	117	---	117	---	3	3	12	26	20	21	32
Montana . . . . .	840	80	745	---	2	3	4	21	21	48	646
Nevada . . . . .	17	---	17	2	---	---	3	6	3	---	3
New Mexico . . . . .	90	---	90	1	2	8	16	17	11	16	19
Oklahoma . . . . .	949	9	919	2	4	6	17	56	66	144	624
Oregon . . . . .	376	6	368	1	3	12	23	52	33	54	190
Texas . . . . .	1,273	14	1,247	12	32	37	87	191	169	224	495
Utah . . . . .	40	---	40	3	4	6	7	11	3	4	2
Washington . . . . .	341	6	331	5	10	22	31	52	44	54	113
Wyoming . . . . .	180	3	174	---	2	---	4	12	8	21	127

<sup>1</sup> Source: *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools*, (OE 20007-67).<sup>2</sup> Source: *Education Directory of Public School Systems, Part 2, 1967-68*, (OE 20005-68).<sup>3</sup> Includes jointures (two or more school systems combined for the purpose of operating schools), each counted as a single administrative unit.<sup>4</sup> Previously published data have been revised.NOTE.—The sum of columns 3 and 4 do *not* equal column 2, because data for columns 4 through 12 were collected in July 1967, whereas data for columns 2 and 3 were obtained during October 1967. The differences indicate that the States underwent several reorganizations within a few months' time.

Table 7.—Number of public schools by type, including one-teacher schools, by State or other area:  
United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Elementary and secondary schools										One-teacher schools			One- teacher schools as a percent of total elemen- tary schools	
	Secondary schools									Com- bined elemen- tary - second- ary <sup>1</sup>	Com- munity colleges or junior colleges <sup>2</sup>	Total (incl. in col. 3)	With 4 or fewer grades		With 5 or more grades
	Total	Elemen- tary schools	Total	Junior high	Senior high	Junior senior and undi- vided high	Regu- lar 4- year high	Incom- plete regu- lar high	Voca- tional or trade high						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United States . . . . .	94,197	67,186	23,318	7,437	4,318	4,650	6,433	155	325	3,693	217	4,146	514	3,632	6.2
North Atlantic . . . . .	18,586	13,894	4,197	1,527	617	1,010	748	52	243	495	26	160	111	49	1.2
Connecticut . . . . .	1,116	843	270	124	28	28	75	1	14	3	---	3	3	---	.4
Delaware . . . . .	205	135	70	28	8	19	11	---	4	---	---	2	---	2	1.5
Maine . . . . .	937	747	190	51	22	39	78	---	---	---	---	48	27	21	6.4
Maryland . . . . .	1,223	900	271	111	48	59	41	---	12	52	12	3	---	3	.3
Massachusetts . . . . .	2,363	1,818	542	228	59	60	127	---	68	3	2	23	23	---	1.3
New Hampshire . . . . .	473	375	98	24	19	29	25	1	---	---	---	14	9	5	3.7
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2,343	1,921	422	124	57	57	159	---	25	---	---	---	---	---	0
New York . . . . .	4,315	3,024	1,104	421	166	302	132	---	83	187	---	---	---	---	0
Pennsylvania . . . . .	4,597	3,310	1,052	346	183	378	68	50	27	235	12	4	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 4	.1
Rhode Island . . . . .	369	292	76	36	16	7	13	---	4	1	---	1	---	1	.3
Vermont . . . . .	458	390	55	6	---	30	18	---	1	13	---	62	49	13	15.9
District of Columbia . . . . .	187	139	47	28	11	2	1	---	5	1	---	---	---	---	0
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	31,866	23,011	7,575	2,345	1,659	1,361	2,166	13	31	1,280	27	2,819	314	2,505	12.3
Illinois . . . . .	4,858	3,375	1,049	393	---	---	656	---	---	434	---	2	---	2	.1
Indiana . . . . .	2,184	1,178	488	157	---	133	195	---	3	518	---	---	---	---	.0
Iowa . . . . .	2,047	1,331	716	246	347	122	---	---	1	---	3	10	3	7	.8
Kansas . . . . .	1,949	1,396	553	126	61	21	345	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	.0
Michigan . . . . .	4,480	3,362	1,057	451	328	278	---	---	---	61	5	22	20	2	.7
Minnesota . . . . .	2,439	1,819	620	133	92	375	19	---	1	---	---	499	64	435	27.4
Missouri . . . . .	2,275	1,573	702	188	514	---	---	---	---	---	12	56	---	56	3.6
Nebraska . . . . .	2,420	2,001	419	70	33	211	105	---	---	---	5	1,033	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 1,033	51.6
North Dakota . . . . .	778	487	24	13	10	---	---	---	1	267	2	174	47	127	35.7
Ohio . . . . .	4,244	3,189	1,055	286	197	173	365	11	23	---	---	2	---	2	.1
South Dakota . . . . .	1,709	1,462	247	30	18	31	168	---	---	---	---	895	107	788	61.2
Wisconsin . . . . .	2,483	1,838	645	252	59	17	313	2	2	---	---	126	73	53	6.9
Southeast . . . . .	20,476	13,618	5,006	1,165	593	2,048	1,116	49	35	1,852	47	393	40	353	2.9
Alabama . . . . .	1,662	614	256	59	34	163	---	---	---	792	---	7	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 7	1.1
Arkansas . . . . .	1,357	817	540	58	38	438	5	---	1	---	---	5	---	5	.6
Florida . . . . .	1,821	1,251	436	200	106	103	27	---	---	134	26	6	5	1	.5
Georgia . . . . .	1,915	1,319	425	94	30	177	90	15	19	171	1	---	---	---	.0
Kentucky . . . . .	1,784	1,408	376	60	32	104	179	---	1	---	---	234	19	215	16.6
Louisiana . . . . .	1,492	837	282	100	118	64	---	---	---	373	1	3	---	3	.4
Mississippi . . . . .	1,350	831	519	82	34	366	36	1	---	---	19	2	1	1	.2
North Carolina <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	2,366	1,691	675	85	55	51	475	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	.0
South Carolina . . . . .	1,383	898	380	77	27	213	61	---	2	105	---	---	---	---	.0
Tennessee . . . . .	1,934	1,387	407	110	45	86	138	24	4	140	---	32	---	32	2.3
Virginia . . . . .	1,846	1,350	359	99	26	166	63	---	5	137	---	13	10	3	1.0
West Virginia . . . . .	1,566	1,215	351	141	48	117	42	---	3	---	---	97	5	86	7.5
West and Southwest . . . . .	23,269	16,663	6,540	2,400	1,449	231	2,403	41	16	66	117	774	49	725	4.6
Alaska . . . . .	275	217	58	12	5	8	31	1	1	---	6	51	---	54	24.9
Arizona . . . . .	699	591	108	---	---	---	108	---	---	---	1	64	22	42	10.8
California . . . . .	6,735	5,467	1,268	429	215	20	604	---	---	---	82	102	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 102	1.9
Colorado . . . . .	1,206	809	385	158	107	86	32	1	1	12	---	20	2	18	2.5
Hawaii . . . . .	204	114	47	23	8	6	9	---	1	43	---	---	---	---	.0
Idaho . . . . .	565	369	187	72	28	13	73	1	---	9	---	19	9	10	5.1
Montana . . . . .	1,030	834	196	23	19	---	154	---	---	---	3	298	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 298	35.7
Nevada . . . . .	250	184	66	24	10	14	17	---	1	---	1	17	---	17	9.2
New Mexico . . . . .	668	454	214	98	45	40	29	2	---	---	---	14	7	7	3.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,293	1,407	886	340	501	---	39	---	6	---	5	44	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 44	3.1
Oregon . . . . .	1,302	987	315	94	45	13	160	3	---	---	12	21	6	15	2.1
Texas . . . . .	5,344	3,336	2,008	780	211	---	984	33	---	---	---	19	2	17	.6
Utah . . . . .	576	409	165	81	52	31	1	---	---	2	---	4	1	3	1.0
Washington . . . . .	1,655	1,148	507	212	127	---	162	---	6	---	---	---	---	---	.0
Wyoming . . . . .	467	337	130	54	76	---	---	---	---	---	7	98	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 98	29.1
Outlying Areas:															
Canal Zone . . . . .	25	19	6	1	1	3	1	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	.0
Guam . . . . .	30	22	8	5	2	---	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	.0
Puerto Rico . . . . .	2,024	1,583	228	112	62	51	---	---	3	213	---	459	455	4	29.0
Trust Territory . . . . .	196	188	8	---	---	2	6	---	---	---	---	13	13	---	6.9
Virgin Islands <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	28	22	5	3	---	---	2	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	.0

<sup>1</sup> Data on combined elementary-secondary schools were previously included in both elementary and secondary schools.

<sup>2</sup> Includes community colleges, junior colleges, and technical institutes operated by local school systems; excludes such schools operated by a board of higher education or any State-supported 4-year institution of higher education.

<sup>3</sup> Data from *Directory, Elementary and Secondary Day Schools,*

1968-69, Volume 1, North Atlantic Region, and Volume 3, Southeast Region, (OE-20126).

<sup>4</sup> Distribution by type of secondary school estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 14 included in column 15.

<sup>6</sup> Data from published annual territory report.

Table 8.—Number of one-teacher schools, by State or other area: United States, 1931-32 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1931-32	1943-44	1951-52	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>United States<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>143,391</b>	<b>96,302</b>	<b>50,742</b>	<b>26,169</b>	<b>20,213</b>	<b>13,333</b>	<b>9,895</b>	<b>6,491</b>	<b>4,146</b>
North Atlantic	19,306	9,517	4,056	1,064	688	481	394	283	160
Connecticut	404	152	31	9	5	2	2	4	3
Delaware	150	68	39	22	20	17	16	2	2
Maine	1,690	1,024	514	242	199	150	118	96	48
Maryland	833	244	75	27	19	11	10	11	3
Massachusetts	498	<sup>2</sup> 176	69	41	7	4	4	4	23
New Hampshire	503	237	129	49	41	35	25	18	14
New Jersey	271	109	20	3	1	4	2	1	---
New York	7,360	2,651	775	97	57	78	85	<sup>3</sup> 85	---
Pennsylvania	6,511	4,070	<sup>4</sup> 1,954	400	247	118	84	33	4
Rhode Island	75	33	20	5	6	1	1	1	1
Vermont	1,010	752	430	169	86	61	47	28	62
District of Columbia	1	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	74,153	54,418	30,815	17,940	13,988	8,757	6,609	4,339	2,819
Illinois	10,041	8,361	1,526	435	237	21	15	3	2
Indiana	1,830	636	300	88	48	33	21	5	---
Iowa	9,279	7,563	4,384	2,067	863	352	224	10	10
Kansas	6,983	5,280	2,275	1,497	790	<sup>5</sup> 539	329	163	---
Michigan	6,141	3,791	2,538	1,258	943	316	<sup>6</sup> 547	318	22
Minnesota	6,888	5,409	3,482	1,667	1,379	1,067	884	748	499
Missouri	7,296	5,782	2,694	1,126	<sup>5</sup> 583	436	349	138	56
Nebraska	6,136	5,161	4,018	2,812	2,543	2,041	1,732	1,413	1,033
North Dakota	4,754	3,141	2,601	1,730	1,143	652	390	271	174
Ohio	3,474	640	200	37	15	6	6	4	2
South Dakota	4,731	3,599	2,926	2,383	3,130	1,812	1,530	1,258	895
Wisconsin	6,600	5,055	3,871	2,840	2,314	1,482	582	8	126
Southeast	32,857	22,193	11,653	4,683	3,457	2,419	1,591	872	393
Alabama	2,800	1,409	654	296	207	136	91	60	7
Arkansas	2,707	2,182	414	151	110	73	51	25	5
Florida	702	551	164	44	34	23	15	13	6
Georgia	3,288	2,117	806	60	13	9	9	3	---
Kentucky	5,812	3,792	2,799	1,523	1,244	993	702	422	234
Louisiana	1,304	951	359	38	13	12	10	6	3
Mississippi	2,830	2,463	1,326	424	192	48	12	9	2
North Carolina	1,688	839	226	44	26	25	18	1	---
South Carolina	1,637	1,133	678	21	10	7	5	---	---
Tennessee	3,080	2,393	1,323	567	421	299	186	92	32
Virginia	2,607	1,552	798	343	241	162	93	28	13
West Virginia	4,402	2,811	2,106	1,172	946	632	399	213	91
West and Southwest <sup>1</sup>	17,075	10,174	4,218	2,482	2,080	1,676	1,301	997	774
Alaska	(56)	(33)	(43)	(46)	40	55	53	44	54
Arizona	159	123	79	45	41	38	31	26	64
California	1,538	1,108	495	300	244	213	174	143	102
Colorado	1,800	1,154	460	209	142	67	47	29	20
Hawaii	(18)	(16)	(14)	(12)	10	8	---	---	---
Idaho	839	409	151	70	48	31	23	19	19
Montana	2,637	922	836	723	675	569	475	382	298
Nevada	198	123	93	48	38	28	21	20	17
New Mexico	614	293	168	75	78	47	36	16	14
Oklahoma	3,106	2,223	955	408	305	238	178	106	44
Oregon	1,137	647	194	93	79	54	39	27	21
Texas	3,100	2,005	271	163	66	87	36	20	19
Utah	80	40	25	19	16	15	8	6	4
Washington	899	220	115	48	45	55	<sup>3</sup> 38	38	---
Wyoming	968	907	376	281	253	171	142	121	98
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>									
American Samoa	15	---	---	4	2	2	2	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	---	---	---	1	1	1	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	1,184	1,114	883	727	543	567	522	476	459
Trust Territory	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	30	13
Virgin Islands	6	4	9	7	4	6	3	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Beginning 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.<sup>2</sup> Data for 1941-42.<sup>3</sup> Data for 1963-64.<sup>4</sup> Data for 1950-51.<sup>5</sup> Represents only those one-teacher schools in systems operating no school other than a one-teacher school.<sup>6</sup> Data as of June 30, 1964.



Table 9.—Relative sizes of school districts (school systems) and schools, by State or other area:  
United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Total operating school systems <sup>1</sup>	Total ele- mentary and secondary schools	Total aver- age daily attendance K to 12	Average number of —		
				Schools per system	Pupils (ADA) per system	Pupils (ADA) per school
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States . . . . .	20,404	94,197	40,827,965	4.6	2,001.0	433.4
North Atlantic . . . . .	3,304	18,586	9,543,721	5.6	2,888.5	513.5
Connecticut . . . . .	178	1,116	576,170	6.3	3,236.9	516.3
Delaware . . . . .	50	205	109,727	4.1	2,194.5	535.3
Maine . . . . .	270	937	215,363	3.5	797.6	229.8
Maryland . . . . .	24	1,223	749,016	51.0	31,209.0	612.4
Massachusetts . . . . .	392	2,363	988,683	6.0	2,522.2	418.4
New Hampshire . . . . .	169	473	127,922	2.8	756.9	270.4
New Jersey . . . . .	572	<sup>2</sup> 2,343	<sup>3</sup> 1,266,524	4.1	2,214.2	540.6
New York . . . . .	762	4,315	3,019,295	5.7	3,962.3	699.7
Pennsylvania . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 590	4,597	2,125,071	7.8	3,601.8	462.3
Rhode Island . . . . .	40	369	148,019	9.2	3,700.5	401.1
Vermont . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 256	458	85,461	1.8	333.8	186.6
District of Columbia . . . . .	1	187	132,470	187.0	132,470.0	708.4
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	9,600	31,866	11,398,781	3.3	1,187.4	357.7
Illinois . . . . .	1,309	4,858	2,015,683	3.7	1,539.9	414.9
Indiana . . . . .	370	2,184	1,058,909	5.9	2,861.9	484.8
Iowa . . . . .	455	2,047	617,833	4.5	1,357.9	301.8
Kansas . . . . .	335	1,949	474,352	5.8	1,416.0	243.4
Michigan . . . . .	708	4,480	1,913,328	6.3	2,702.4	427.1
Minnesota . . . . .	1,142	2,439	800,267	2.1	700.2	328.1
Missouri . . . . .	714	2,275	871,444	3.2	1,220.5	383.1
Nebraska . . . . .	1,743	2,420	311,378	1.4	178.6	128.7
North Dakota . . . . .	438	778	141,787	1.8	323.7	182.2
Ohio . . . . .	691	4,244	2,207,276	6.1	3,194.3	520.1
South Dakota . . . . .	1,208	1,709	160,219	1.4	132.5	93.8
Wisconsin . . . . .	487	2,483	826,305	5.1	1,696.7	332.8
Southeast . . . . .	1,789	20,476	9,254,227	11.4	5,172.8	452.0
Alabama . . . . .	118	1,662	787,714	14.1	6,675.5	474.0
Arkansas . . . . .	393	1,357	412,782	3.5	1,050.3	304.2
Florida . . . . .	67	1,821	1,216,957	27.2	18,163.5	668.3
Georgia . . . . .	194	1,915	998,781	9.9	5,148.4	521.6
Kentucky . . . . .	199	1,784	635,403	9.0	3,193.0	356.2
Louisiana . . . . .	66	1,492	773,942	22.6	11,726.4	518.7
Mississippi . . . . .	149	1,350	539,615	9.1	3,621.6	399.7
North Carolina . . . . .	160	<sup>2</sup> 2,366	<sup>6</sup> 1,115,298	14.8	6,970.6	471.4
South Carolina . . . . .	105	1,383	604,928	13.2	5,761.2	437.4
Tennessee . . . . .	151	1,934	830,568	12.8	5,500.5	429.5
Virginia . . . . .	132	1,846	949,854	14.0	7,195.9	514.5
West Virginia . . . . .	55	1,566	388,385	28.5	7,061.5	248.0
West and Southwest . . . . .	5,711	23,269	10,631,236	4.1	1,861.5	456.9
Alaska . . . . .	27	275	63,923	10.2	2,367.5	232.4
Arizona . . . . .	296	699	366,415	2.4	1,237.9	524.2
California . . . . .	1,101	6,735	4,454,359	6.1	4,045.7	661.4
Colorado . . . . .	181	1,206	478,168	6.7	2,641.8	396.5
Hawaii . . . . .	1	204	158,111	204.0	158,111.0	775.1
Idaho . . . . .	117	565	168,255	4.8	1,438.1	297.8
Montana . . . . .	760	1,030	160,659	1.4	211.4	156.0
Nevada . . . . .	17	250	104,422	14.7	6,142.5	417.7
New Mexico . . . . .	90	668	252,759	7.4	2,808.4	378.4
Oklahoma . . . . .	940	2,293	559,350	2.4	595.1	243.9
Oregon . . . . .	370	1,302	425,047	3.5	1,148.8	326.5
Texas . . . . .	1,259	5,344	2,340,637	4.2	1,859.1	438.0
Utah . . . . .	40	576	282,215	14.4	7,055.4	490.0
Washington . . . . .	335	1,655	736,554	4.9	2,198.7	445.0
Wyoming . . . . .	177	467	80,362	2.6	454.0	172.1
Outlying Areas:						
Canal Zone . . . . .	1	25	13,545	25.0	13,545.0	541.8
Guam . . . . .	1	30	17,833	30.0	17,833.0	594.4
Puerto Rico . . . . .	1	2,024	604,206	2,024.0	604,206.0	298.5
Trust Territory . . . . .	1	196	<sup>3</sup> 25,651	196.0	196.0	130.9
Virgin Islands . . . . .	1	<sup>3</sup> 28	<sup>3</sup> 10,468	28.0	10,468.0	373.9

<sup>1</sup> Source: *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools*, (OE 20007-67).

<sup>2</sup> Data from *Directory, Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, 1968-69, Volume 1, Public, North Atlantic Region; Volume 3, Public, Southeast Region*, (OE 20126).

<sup>3</sup> Data from published annual state or territory report.

<sup>4</sup> Includes jointures (two or more systems combined for the

purpose of operating schools, each counted as a single administrative unit.

<sup>5</sup> Previously published data have been revised.

<sup>6</sup> Data from *Current Expenditures by Local Educational Agencies, 1967-68* (OE 22026-68).



Table 10.—Instructional staff in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by type of position and State or other area: United States, 1967-68

[In full-time equivalents]

Region and State or other area	Total instructional staff	Principals (including assistant principals)	Consultants or supervisors of instruction	Classroom teachers <sup>1</sup>	Librarians <sup>1</sup>	Guidance personnel <sup>1</sup>	Psychological personnel <sup>1</sup>	Other non-supervisory instructional personnel <sup>1</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States . . . . .	2,071,246	85,507	29,005	1,863,967	33,838	41,716	4,665	12,543
North Atlantic . . . . .	533,655	22,530	13,258	470,276	7,492	11,190	1,907	7,002
Connecticut . . . . .	31,272	1,353	277	28,557	297	674	114	---
Delaware . . . . .	6,004	212	53	5,451	120	108	38	22
Maine . . . . .	10,638	849	124	9,341	128	196	---	---
Maryland . . . . .	39,859	1,919	544	35,440	839	969	74	74
Massachusetts . . . . .	52,986	2,780	3,896	44,190	586	1,395	139	---
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,844	419	76	6,098	63	165	4	19
New Jersey <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	72,262	2,452	712	<sup>3</sup> 65,900	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 3,198
New York . . . . .	191,818	8,668	6,095	164,288	3,438	4,923	1,304	3,102
Pennsylvania . . . . .	101,476	2,981	1,225	92,818	1,633	2,085	173	561
Rhode Island . . . . .	8,436	350	118	7,569	143	227	6	23
Vermont . . . . .	4,251	247	48	3,754	112	85	5	---
District of Columbia . . . . .	7,809	300	90	6,870	133	363	50	3
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	593,209	23,054	6,309	537,914	9,613	12,525	1,147	2,647
Illinois . . . . .	109,426	3,530	1,705	98,918	1,540	2,022	270	1,441
Indiana . . . . .	52,106	2,520	739	<sup>5</sup> 46,782	822	1,214	29	---
Iowa . . . . .	35,181	1,598	339	31,860	575	675	45	39
Kansas . . . . .	28,803	1,297	226	25,874	681	501	67	157
Michigan . . . . .	92,609	3,139	789	84,759	1,172	2,515	235	---
Minnesota . . . . .	42,985	1,621	258	39,055	1,015	847	78	111
Missouri . . . . .	46,203	2,009	711	41,755	609	1,066	---	53
Nebraska . . . . .	16,839	613	111	15,272	300	338	8	197
North Dakota . . . . .	7,806	319	46	7,231	120	90	---	---
Ohio . . . . .	103,165	4,265	772	93,916	1,412	1,998	277	525
South Dakota . . . . .	9,295	279	42	8,617	138	138	7	74
Wisconsin . . . . .	48,791	1,864	571	43,875	1,229	1,121	131	---
Southeast . . . . .	439,992	17,667	4,227	398,503	9,601	8,258	675	1,061
Alabama . . . . .	34,513	1,269	305	<sup>6</sup> 32,939	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	---
Arkansas . . . . .	20,094	736	58	18,728	323	249	---	---
Florida . . . . .	60,557	2,132	500	53,736	1,844	1,382	514	449
Georgia . . . . .	46,980	1,773	655	42,291	1,485	776	---	---
Kentucky . . . . .	31,013	1,253	279	27,658	912	498	---	413
Louisiana . . . . .	38,124	1,472	327	34,481	1,138	701	5	---
Mississippi . . . . .	23,548	1,096	153	21,413	528	358	---	---
North Carolina <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	52,152	1,992	473	47,955	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 1,732	---	---
South Carolina . . . . .	29,354	1,045	184	26,162	1,206	721	36	---
Tennessee . . . . .	36,412	1,314	409	33,053	966	630	40	---
Virginia . . . . .	48,899	2,164	657	43,831	981	996	78	192
West Virginia . . . . .	18,346	1,421	227	16,256	218	215	2	7
West and Southwest . . . . .	504,390	22,256	5,211	457,274	7,132	9,743	936	1,838
Alaska . . . . .	3,385	158	37	3,065	62	52	5	6
Arizona . . . . .	18,874	676	222	16,985	408	399	47	137
California . . . . .	188,816	8,931	1,940	171,102	1,697	4,495	651	---
Colorado . . . . .	24,852	1,051	264	21,974	373	511	---	679
Hawaii . . . . .	7,363	358	51	6,741	203	---	10	---
Idaho . . . . .	8,334	267	182	7,451	192	222	2	18
Montana . . . . .	8,879	289	52	8,156	159	195	---	28
Nevada . . . . .	5,325	222	41	4,836	123	102	1	---
New Mexico . . . . .	12,655	613	199	11,272	240	322	1	8
Oklahoma . . . . .	27,211	770	182	25,525	293	421	20	---
Oregon . . . . .	24,156	1,180	290	21,508	524	485	20	149
Texas . . . . .	120,467	5,344	685	111,509	1,653	<sup>9</sup> 1,276	( <sup>9</sup> )	---
Utah . . . . .	12,982	549	148	11,578	322	324	30	31
Washington . . . . .	36,293	1,645	855	31,221	803	841	146	782
Wyoming . . . . .	4,798	203	63	4,351	80	98	3	---
Outlying Areas:								
Canal Zone . . . . .	651	20	13	591	6	17	4	---
Guam . . . . .	1,019	44	36	890	28	20	1	---
Puerto Rico . . . . .	22,230	959	376	20,248	261	247	---	139
Trust Territory . . . . .	1,217	28	36	1,142	9	2	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Data in each of the categories of nonsupervisory instructional staff are shown for those States reporting such information. In some States, classroom teachers may include other nonsupervisory personnel (librarians, guidance personnel, etc.) when not reported separately.

<sup>2</sup> Data obtained from published annual State report.

<sup>3</sup> Includes estimates by Office of Education.

<sup>4</sup> Data for columns 6, 7, and 8 included in column 9.

<sup>5</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Data for columns 6, 7, and 8 included in column 5.

<sup>7</sup> Data obtained from published annual State report and from *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools* (OE 20007-67).

<sup>8</sup> Data for column 6 included in column 7.

<sup>9</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 7.

**Table 11.—Principals and supervisors of instruction in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by level of instruction and State or other area: United States, 1967-68**

[In full-time equivalents]

Region and State or other area	Principals and assistant principals <sup>1</sup>				Consultants or supervisors of instruction <sup>1</sup>			
	Total	Serving both elementary and secondary schools	Elementary only	Secondary only	Total	Serving both elementary and secondary schools	Elementary only	Secondary only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>85,507</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>29,005</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
North Atlantic . . . . .	22,530	NA	NA	NA	13,258	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut . . . . .	1,353	---	830	523	277	NA	NA	NA
Delaware . . . . .	212	---	95	117	53	---	7	46
Maine . . . . .	849	---	660	189	124	---	64	60
Maryland . . . . .	1,919	---	1,146	773	544	---	276	268
Massachusetts . . . . .	2,780	3	1,793	984	3,896	14	1,463	2,419
New Hampshire . . . . .	419	35	259	125	76	47	15	14
New Jersey <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	2,452	NA	NA	NA	712	NA	NA	NA
New York . . . . .	8,668	2,848	3,375	2,445	6,095	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,981	26	1,385	1,570	1,225	667	391	167
Rhode Island . . . . .	350	---	215	135	118	---	75	43
Vermont . . . . .	247	23	155	69	48	31	10	7
District of Columbia . . . . .	300	11	148	141	90	NA	NA	NA
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	23,054	3,186	13,020	6,848	6,309	2,140	2,199	1,970
Illinois . . . . .	3,530	186	2,638	706	1,705	270	700	735
Indiana . . . . .	2,520	---	1,329	1,191	739	656	64	19
Iowa . . . . .	1,598	34	896	668	339	---	80	259
Kansas . . . . .	1,297	1,228	47	22	226	203	12	11
Michigan . . . . .	3,139	1,351	1,788	( <sup>3</sup> )	789	<sup>3</sup> 521	268	( <sup>3</sup> )
Minnesota . . . . .	1,621	---	760	861	258	---	104	154
Missouri . . . . .	2,009	---	1,343	666	711	---	422	289
Nebraska . . . . .	613	---	270	343	111	---	76	35
North Dakota . . . . .	319	23	143	153	46	3	14	29
Ohio . . . . .	4,265	104	2,596	1,565	772	385	223	164
South Dakota . . . . .	279	---	154	125	42	---	24	18
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,864	260	1,056	548	571	102	212	257
Southeast . . . . .	17,667	1,761	9,895	6,011	4,227	NA	NA	NA
Alabama . . . . .	1,269	---	479	790	305	305	---	---
Arkansas . . . . .	736	18	346	372	58	12	24	22
Florida . . . . .	2,132	186	1,164	782	500	283	101	116
Georgia . . . . .	1,773	191	1,100	482	655	655	---	---
Kentucky . . . . .	1,253	127	744	382	279	185	67	27
Louisiana . . . . .	1,472	373	815	284	327	327	NA	NA
Mississippi . . . . .	1,096	240	483	373	153	NA	NA	NA
North Carolina <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,992	---	1,353	639	473	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina . . . . .	1,045	---	539	506	184	NA	NA	NA
Tennessee . . . . .	1,314	153	761	400	409	240	109	60
Virginia . . . . .	2,164	399	1,188	577	657	NA	NA	NA
West Virginia . . . . .	1,421	74	923	424	227	167	42	18
West and Southwest . . . . .	22,256	NA	NA	NA	5,211	NA	NA	NA
Alaska . . . . .	158	8	91	59	37	6	18	13
Arizona . . . . .	676	22	490	164	222	26	157	39
California . . . . .	8,931	---	5,405	3,526	1,940	NA	NA	NA
Colorado . . . . .	1,051	235	474	342	264	93	124	47
Hawaii . . . . .	358	NA	NA	NA	51	NA	NA	NA
Idaho . . . . .	267	11	104	152	182	107	30	45
Montana . . . . .	289	19	197	73	52	19	18	15
Nevada . . . . .	222	16	113	93	41	29	6	6
New Mexico . . . . .	613	22	356	235	199	117	11	71
Oklahoma . . . . .	770	---	408	362	182	---	81	101
Oregon . . . . .	1,180	---	685	495	290	---	122	168
Texas . . . . .	5,344	NA	NA	NA	685	NA	NA	NA
Utah . . . . .	549	6	314	229	148	57	44	47
Washington . . . . .	1,645	---	896	749	855	NA	NA	NA
Wyoming . . . . .	203	NA	NA	NA	63	NA	NA	NA
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>								
Canal Zone . . . . .	20	---	12	8	13	10	1	2
Guam . . . . .	44	---	26	18	36	9	12	15
Puerto Rico . . . . .	959	196	450	313	376	227	61	88
Trust Territory . . . . .	28	---	9	19	36	---	36	---

<sup>1</sup> NA Data not available; some States were unable to provide a breakdown by level of the totals reported.

<sup>2</sup> Data obtained from published annual State report.

<sup>3</sup> Personnel serving "secondary only" were reported by the State as serving "both elementary and secondary."

Table 12.—Classroom teachers in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by level of instruction, sex, and State or other area: United States, 1967-68

[In full-time equivalents]

Region and State or other area	Total elementary and secondary teachers <sup>1</sup>			Elementary teachers			Secondary teachers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>United States</b> . . . . .	<b>1,863,967</b>	<b>587,808</b>	<b>1,276,159</b>	<b>1,039,282</b>	<b>151,651</b>	<b>887,631</b>	<b>824,685</b>	<b>436,157</b>	<b>388,528</b>
North Atlantic . . . . .	470,276	153,875	316,401	248,317	36,164	212,153	221,959	117,711	104,248
Connecticut . . . . .	28,557	9,751	18,806	16,481	3,006	13,475	12,076	6,745	5,331
Delaware . . . . .	5,451	1,969	3,482	2,765	465	2,300	2,686	1,504	1,182
Maine . . . . .	9,341	3,148	6,193	6,244	1,272	4,972	3,097	1,876	1,221
Maryland <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	35,440	10,229	25,211	18,679	1,849	16,830	16,761	8,380	8,381
Massachusetts . . . . .	44,190	13,216	30,974	24,900	3,304	21,596	19,290	9,912	9,378
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,098	1,989	4,109	3,226	383	2,843	2,872	1,606	1,266
New Jersey <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	65,900	23,378	42,522	38,486	7,697	30,789	27,414	15,681	11,733
New York <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	164,288	50,929	113,359	84,280	10,710	73,570	80,008	40,219	39,789
Pennsylvania . . . . .	92,818	34,137	58,681	43,297	6,338	36,959	49,521	27,799	21,722
Rhode Island . . . . .	7,569	2,554	5,015	3,972	487	3,485	3,597	2,067	1,530
Vermont . . . . .	3,754	1,178	2,576	2,151	280	1,871	1,603	898	705
District of Columbia . . . . .	6,870	1,397	5,473	3,836	373	3,463	3,034	1,024	2,010
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	537,914	180,548	357,366	297,292	43,078	254,214	240,622	137,470	103,152
Illinois . . . . .	98,918	30,500	68,418	57,390	8,549	48,841	41,528	21,951	19,577
Indiana <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	46,782	16,681	30,101	24,841	3,867	20,974	21,941	12,814	9,127
Iowa <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	31,860	11,543	20,317	16,420	1,970	14,450	15,440	9,573	5,867
Kansas . . . . .	25,874	8,184	17,690	14,738	2,007	12,731	11,136	6,177	4,959
Michigan <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	84,759	31,372	53,387	38,962	5,039	33,923	45,797	26,333	19,464
Minnesota . . . . .	39,055	15,259	23,796	19,411	2,588	16,823	19,644	12,671	6,973
Missouri . . . . .	41,755	11,612	30,143	28,167	4,581	23,586	13,588	7,031	6,557
Nebraska . . . . .	15,272	4,081	11,191	8,574	398	8,176	6,698	3,683	3,015
North Dakota . . . . .	7,231	2,483	4,748	4,640	724	3,916	2,591	1,759	832
Ohio . . . . .	93,916	30,172	63,744	54,744	8,271	46,473	39,172	21,901	17,271
South Dakota . . . . .	8,617	2,489	6,128	5,885	731	5,154	2,732	1,758	974
Wisconsin . . . . .	43,875	16,172	27,703	23,520	4,353	19,167	20,355	11,819	8,536
Southeast . . . . .	398,503	92,642	305,861	231,430	22,311	209,119	167,073	70,331	96,742
Alabama <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	32,939	7,081	25,858	16,506	845	15,661	16,433	6,236	10,197
Arkansas <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	18,728	4,461	14,267	10,367	650	9,717	8,361	3,811	4,550
Florida . . . . .	53,736	15,398	38,338	28,273	3,243	25,030	25,463	12,155	13,308
Georgia <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	42,291	8,821	33,470	25,713	2,173	23,540	16,578	6,648	9,930
Kentucky . . . . .	27,658	7,081	20,577	16,936	2,187	14,749	10,722	4,894	5,828
Louisiana . . . . .	34,481	8,755	25,726	19,832	2,209	17,623	14,649	6,546	8,103
Mississippi . . . . .	21,413	5,026	16,387	11,666	874	10,792	9,747	4,152	5,595
North Carolina <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	47,955	10,789	37,166	32,515	4,227	28,288	15,440	6,562	3,878
South Carolina . . . . .	26,162	4,943	21,219	14,288	832	13,456	11,874	4,111	7,763
Tennessee . . . . .	33,053	7,519	25,534	20,276	2,229	18,047	12,777	5,290	7,487
Virginia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	43,831	8,906	34,925	26,364	2,164	24,200	17,467	6,742	10,725
West Virginia <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	16,256	3,862	12,394	8,694	678	8,016	7,562	3,184	4,378
West and Southwest . . . . .	457,274	160,743	296,531	262,243	50,098	212,145	195,031	110,645	84,386
Alaska . . . . .	3,065	1,070	1,995	1,881	427	1,454	1,184	643	541
Arizona . . . . .	16,985	6,086	10,899	11,929	3,011	8,918	5,056	3,075	1,981
California . . . . .	171,102	68,500	102,602	104,279	25,000	79,279	66,823	43,500	23,323
Colorado . . . . .	21,974	7,569	14,405	11,548	1,668	9,880	10,426	5,901	4,525
Hawaii . . . . .	6,741	1,471	5,270	3,990	248	3,742	2,751	1,223	1,528
Idaho . . . . .	7,451	2,567	4,884	3,581	436	3,145	3,870	2,131	1,739
Montana <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	8,156	2,757	5,399	5,195	844	4,351	2,961	1,913	1,048
Nevada . . . . .	4,836	1,750	3,086	2,779	516	2,263	2,057	1,234	823
New Mexico . . . . .	11,272	3,930	7,342	6,086	974	5,112	5,186	2,956	2,230
Oklahoma . . . . .	25,525	9,103	16,422	13,787	2,442	11,345	11,738	6,661	5,077
Oregon <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	21,508	8,203	13,305	12,352	2,700	9,652	9,156	5,503	3,653
Texas <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	111,509	32,591	78,918	59,570	7,089	52,481	51,939	25,502	26,437
Utah . . . . .	11,578	4,537	7,041	6,090	1,147	4,943	5,488	3,390	2,098
Washington <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	31,221	8,867	22,354	16,957	3,261	13,696	14,264	5,606	8,658
Wyoming <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	4,351	1,742	2,609	2,219	335	1,884	2,132	1,407	725
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>									
Canal Zone . . . . .	591	170	421	326	33	293	265	137	128
Guam . . . . .	890	299	591	542	182	360	348	117	231
Puerto Rico . . . . .	20,248	5,198	15,050	12,303	1,981	10,322	7,945	3,217	4,728
Trust Territory . . . . .	1,142	857	285	994	746	248	148	111	37

<sup>1</sup> May include other nonsupervisory instructional personnel when not reported separately.

<sup>3</sup> Distribution by sex and level estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Distribution by sex estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>4</sup> Includes guidance and counseling personnel.

Table 13.—Classroom teachers, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

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[In full-time equivalents]

Region and State or other area	Classroom teachers				School librarians (when reported separately)				Guidance personnel (when reported separately)				Other non- super- visory in- structional personnel <sup>2</sup>			
	Total nonsuper- visory in- structional personnel	Elementary <sup>1</sup>			Total secondary	Total only	Total only	Total only	Total only	Total only	Total only	Total only				
		Total	Nursery and kin- dergarten (when reported separately)	Other elementary												
														Serving both ele- mentary and secondary	Serving ele- mentary only	Serving sec- ondary only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
United States <sup>3</sup> . . . . .																
	1,956,734	1,863,967	1,039,282	21,237	1,018,045	824,685	33,838	15,036	8,033	10,769	41,716	16,098	3,316	22,302	4,665	12,548
North Atlantic	497,867	470,276	248,317	5,161	243,156	221,959	7,492	3,949	1,477	2,066	11,190	1,770	1,709	7,711	1,907	7,002
Connecticut . . . . .	29,642	28,557	16,481	...	16,481	12,076	297	4,297	(4)	(4)	674	4,674	(4)	(4)	114	...
Delaware . . . . .	5,739	5,451	2,765	32	2,733	2,686	120	...	49	71	108	4,108	(4)	(4)	38	22
Maine . . . . .	9,665	9,341	6,244	...	6,244	3,097	128	...	23	105	196	...	21	175	...	...
Maryland . . . . .	37,396	35,440	18,679	908	17,771	16,761	839	...	454	385	969	...	126	843	74	74
Massachusetts . . . . .	46,310	44,190	24,900	955	23,945	19,290	586	3	143	440	1,395	3	477	915	139	...
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,349	6,098	3,226	109	3,117	2,872	63	31	7	25	165	75	13	77	4	19
New Jersey . . . . .	69,098	66,900	38,486	...	38,486	27,414	(7)	...	...	...	(7)	...	...	...	(7)	73,198
New York . . . . .	177,055	164,288	84,280	...	84,280	80,008	3,438	4,348	(4)	(4)	4,923	305	869	3,749	1,304	3,102
Pennsylvania . . . . .	97,270	92,818	43,297	2,650	40,647	49,521	1,633	156	603	874	2,085	242	163	1,680	173	561
Rhode Island . . . . .	7,968	7,569	3,972	227	3,745	3,597	143	...	74	69	227	...	33	194	6	23
Vermont . . . . .	3,956	3,764	2,151	66	2,085	1,603	112	17	45	50	85	...	7	78	5	...
District of Columbia . .	7,419	6,870	3,836	214	3,622	3,034	133	7	79	47	363	4,363	(4)	(4)	50	3
Great Lakes and Plains	563,846	537,914	297,292	10,261	287,031	240,622	9,613	3,666	1,808	4,139	12,525	4,655	850	7,020	1,147	2,647
Illinois . . . . .	104,191	98,918	57,390	...	57,390	41,528	1,540	162	458	920	2,022	...	320	1,702	270	1,441
Indiana . . . . .	48,847	46,782	24,841	1,263	23,578	21,941	822	822	...	...	1,214	1,214	...	...	29	...
Iowa . . . . .	33,244	31,860	16,420	...	16,420	15,440	575	4,575	(4)	(4)	675	...	13	662	45	89
Kansas . . . . .	27,280	25,874	14,738	939	13,799	11,136	681	643	37	(4)	501	500	(4)	(4)	67	157
Michigan . . . . .	88,681	84,759	38,962	...	38,962	45,797	1,172	4,117	(4)	(4)	2,515	4,251	(4)	(4)	235	...
Minnesota . . . . .	41,106	39,055	19,411	...	17,965	19,644	1,015	...	353	662	847	...	19	828	78	111
Missouri . . . . .	43,483	41,755	28,167	1,286	26,881	13,588	609	2	91	516	1,066	...	170	896	...	53
Nebraska . . . . .	16,115	15,272	8,574	611	7,963	6,698	300	...	53	247	338	...	10	328	8	197
North Dakota . . . . .	7,441	7,231	4,640	90	4,550	2,571	120	15	12	93	90	60	16	14	...	...
Ohio . . . . .	98,128	93,916	54,744	2,725	52,019	39,172	1,412	115	383	914	1,998	98	160	1,740	277	525
South Dakota . . . . .	8,974	8,617	5,885	...	5,885	2,732	138	...	39	99	138	...	32	106	7	74
Wisconsin . . . . .	46,356	43,875	23,620	1,901	21,519	20,355	1,229	160	382	687	1,121	268	109	744	131	...
Southeast	418,098	398,503	231,430	1,248	230,182	167,073	9,601	2,646	3,722	3,233	8,258	2,508	447	5,303	675	1,061
Alabama . . . . .	32,939	32,939	16,506	...	16,506	16,433	...	...	...	...	(8)	...	...	...	...	...
Arkansas . . . . .	19,300	18,728	10,367	...	10,367	8,361	323	...	6	317	249	...	11	238	...	...
Florida . . . . .	57,925	53,736	28,273	287	27,986	25,463	1,844	...	1,010	834	1,382	...	59	1,323	...	449
Georgia . . . . .	44,552	42,291	25,713	442	25,271	16,578	1,485	4,148	(4)	(4)	776	4,776	(4)	(4)	...	...
Kentucky . . . . .	29,481	27,658	16,936	84	16,852	10,722	912	115	490	307	498	...	106	392	...	413
Louisiana . . . . .	36,325	34,481	19,832	306	19,526	14,649	1,138	409	438	291	701	...	118	583	6	...
Mississippi . . . . .	22,299	21,413	11,666	...	11,666	9,747	528	4,528	(4)	(4)	358	...	...	358	...	...
North Carolina <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	49,687	47,955	32,515	...	32,515	15,440	(9)	...	...	...	9,173	1,732	(4)	(4)	...	...
South Carolina . . . . .	28,125	26,162	14,288	...	14,288	11,874	1,206	...	839	367	721	...	9	712	36	...
Tennessee . . . . .	34,689	33,053	20,276	94	20,182	12,777	966	109	459	398	630	...	91	539	40	...
Virginia . . . . .	46,078	43,831	26,364	...	26,364	17,467	981	...	480	501	996	...	53	943	78	192
West Virginia . . . . .	16,698	16,256	8,694	35	8,659	7,562	218	...	...	218	215	...	...	215	2	7



West and Southwest . . .	476,923	457,274	262,243	4,567	257,676	195,031	7,132	4,775	1,026	1,331	9,743	7,165	310	2,268	936	1,838
Alaska . . . . .	3,190	3,065	1,881	62	1,819	1,184	62	11	18	33	52	---	---	52	5	6
Arizona . . . . .	17,976	16,986	11,929	332	11,597	5,056	408	22	264	122	399	25	88	286	47	137
California . . . . .	177,945	171,102	104,279	---	104,279	66,823	1,697	41,697	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	4,495	4,495	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	651	---
Colorado . . . . .	23,537	21,974	11,548	725	10,823	10,426	373	32	111	230	511	48	25	438	---	679
Hawaii . . . . .	6,954	6,741	3,990	581	3,409	2,751	203	<sup>4</sup> 203	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	---	---	---	10	---
Idaho . . . . .	7,885	7,451	3,581	---	3,581	3,870	192	5	16	171	222	28	6	188	2	18
Montana . . . . .	8,538	8,156	5,195	78	5,117	2,961	159	25	36	98	195	22	7	166	---	28
Nevada . . . . .	5,062	4,836	2,779	188	2,591	2,057	123	---	56	67	102	---	5	97	---	---
New Mexico . . . . .	11,843	11,272	6,086	---	6,086	5,186	240	<sup>4</sup> 240	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	322	<sup>4</sup> 322	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	1	8
Oklahoma . . . . .	26,259	25,525	13,787	488	13,299	11,738	293	---	107	186	421	---	88	333	20	---
Oregon . . . . .	22,686	21,508	12,352	188	12,164	9,156	524	---	244	280	485	---	78	407	20	149
Texas . . . . .	114,438	111,509	59,570	423	59,147	51,939	1,653	<sup>4</sup> 1,653	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>10</sup> 1,276	<sup>4</sup> 1,276	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	---
Utah . . . . .	12,285	11,578	6,090	467	5,623	5,488	322	4	174	144	324	10	13	301	30	31
Washington . . . . .	33,793	31,221	16,957	1,035	15,922	14,264	803	<sup>4</sup> 803	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	841	<sup>4</sup> 841	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	146	782
Wyoming . . . . .	4,532	4,351	2,219	---	2,219	2,132	80	<sup>4</sup> 80	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	98	<sup>4</sup> 98	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	3	---
Outlying Areas:																
Canal Zone . . . . .	618	591	326	26	300	265	6	---	---	6	17	---	---	17	4	---
Guam . . . . .	939	890	542	---	542	348	28	---	18	10	20	---	---	20	1	---
Puerto Rico . . . . .	20,895	20,248	12,303	357	11,946	7,945	261	34	46	181	247	2	2	243	---	139
Trust Territory . . . . .	1,153	1,142	994	---	994	148	9	---	1	8	2	---	---	2	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Nursery and kindergarten teachers not reported separately are included in column 6.

<sup>2</sup> Includes audiovisual instructors, television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Data are shown in the categories as reported for the States. In some States, classroom teachers may include other categories of nonsupervisory instructional staff.

<sup>4</sup> Personnel not reported by level are shown as serving both "elementary and secondary."

<sup>5</sup> Data from published annual State report.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>7</sup> Librarians, guidance, and psychological personnel included under other nonsupervisory instructional personnel.

<sup>8</sup> Guidance personnel included with classroom teachers.

<sup>9</sup> Librarians included with guidance personnel.

<sup>10</sup> Psychological personnel included with guidance personnel.

Table 14.—Personnel engaged in health services, food services, and recreational activities in local education agencies, for States or other areas reporting: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Health personnel										Food services personnel		Recreational personnel	
	Physicians, including psychiatrists		Dentists		Nurses		Dental hygienists		Other professional & technical health personnel		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	Full-time	Part-time	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	13	14	15
Total for States reporting <sup>1</sup>	2,104	2,499	704	1,422	15,497	1,389	934	273	1,399	389	177,656	50,250	1,044	4,826
North Atlantic	1,959	2,176	671	1,307	6,568	622	872	264	948	330	29,966	26,997	778	3,839
Connecticut	---	---	---	---	332	54	76	68	---	---	1,373	1,046	---	---
Delaware	4	---	3	---	139	---	5	---	---	---	161	---	---	---
Maine	---	85	---	---	197	---	---	---	---	---	1,500	300	---	---
Maryland	<sup>3</sup> 274	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	469	---	---	---
Massachusetts	100	654	112	180	820	350	130	140	722	287	4,420	2,487	---	---
New Hampshire	---	37	---	---	83	93	4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
New Jersey	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
New York	1,500	---	530	---	2,825	---	481	---	201	---	10,916	17,100	---	---
Pennsylvania	79	1,303	25	1,069	2,019	11	173	2	20	31	10,670	5,727	714	3,817
Rhode Island	---	66	1	53	112	11	---	22	5	12	287	83	64	22
Vermont	1	31	---	5	41	103	3	32	---	---	158	254	---	---
District of Columbia	1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	112	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	44	269	17	82	3,426	623	42	7	44	32	40,086	13,828	161	754
Illinois	16	46	6	24	782	255	6	1	14	4	6,718	2,163	82	87
Indiana	---	---	2	---	250	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa	---	---	---	---	484	---	---	---	---	---	3,248	2,010	---	---
Kansas	---	---	---	---	258	---	---	---	---	---	3,166	---	---	---
Michigan	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---
Minnesota	7	53	---	12	350	175	12	---	9	22	3,151	2,237	50	430
Missouri	---	---	---	---	630	---	---	---	---	---	9,489	---	---	---
Nebraska	8	31	---	7	101	105	---	---	14	6	1,416	825	1	10
North Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	9	101	9	31	519	88	17	5	---	---	9,645	4,404	28	227
South Dakota	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	693	---	---	---
Wisconsin	4	38	---	8	52	---	7	1	---	---	2,560	2,189	---	---
Southeast	75	22	6	19	880	46	16	1	402	21	75,419	3,639	19	168
Alabama	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	5,931	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	3,500	---	---	---
Florida	1	---	1	---	29	---	---	---	7	---	12,780	---	---	---
Georgia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	10,352	---	---	---
Kentucky	---	---	---	---	60	---	---	---	---	---	6,318	---	---	---
Louisiana <sup>6</sup>	71	---	3	---	275	---	1	---	300	---	7,663	---	---	---
Mississippi	---	---	---	---	30	2	---	---	---	---	4,420	410	---	---
North Carolina <sup>8</sup>	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9,532	1,655	---	---
South Carolina	---	---	---	---	135	---	---	---	21	19	5,896	190	---	---
Tennessee	---	2	1	6	58	6	5	---	20	---	5,001	674	5	61
Virginia	1	9	---	8	206	8	---	---	---	---	1,358	231	---	---
West Virginia	2	11	1	5	87	30	10	1	12	2	2,668	479	14	107
West and Southwest	26	32	10	14	4,623	98	4	1	5	6	32,185	5,786	86	65
Alaska	---	---	---	---	36	---	---	---	---	---	233	186	---	---
Arizona	9	12	2	3	329	30	3	1	1	1	1,694	832	49	18
California	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	2,244	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---
Colorado	---	---	---	---	225	56	---	---	1	---	1,896	1,715	---	---
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	797	65	---	---
Idaho	---	1	---	2	<sup>9</sup> 49	---	( <sup>9</sup> )	---	---	---	1,016	---	---	---
Montana	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Nevada	---	---	---	---	41	---	---	---	3	5	365	74	3	47
New Mexico <sup>6</sup>	---	---	---	---	155	---	---	---	---	---	1,736	---	3	---
Oklahoma	2	19	8	9	121	---	---	---	---	---	2,516	---	---	---
Oregon	3	---	---	---	74	---	1	---	---	---	2,633	---	31	---
Texas	11	---	---	---	1,055	---	---	---	---	---	16,612	2,914	---	---
Utah	1	---	---	---	49	---	---	---	---	---	2,111	---	---	---
Washington	---	---	---	---	179	12	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	---	---	---	---	66	---	---	---	---	---	576	---	---	---
Outlying Areas:	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	26	10
Guam	---	---	---	---	8	---	---	---	---	---	167	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	84	---	1,432	5,724	---	---
Trust Territory	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	51	---	---	---
Virgin Islands <sup>10</sup>	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---	---	---	197	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Data for personnel in this table are incomplete and are provided only to the extent that the States reported them.

<sup>2</sup> Includes supervisors and managers only.

<sup>3</sup> Includes all health personnel.

<sup>4</sup> Health personnel reported with attendance personnel in table 15.

<sup>5</sup> Included under "other employees" in table 15.

<sup>6</sup> All part-time personnel included with full-time personnel.

<sup>7</sup> Cafeteria managers only.

<sup>8</sup> Data for 1965-66.

<sup>9</sup> Dental hygienists included with nurses.

<sup>10</sup> Data from published annual territory report.



Table 15.—Personnel engaged in attendance, clerical, plant operation and maintenance, transportation, and miscellaneous activities in local education agencies, for States or other areas reporting: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Attendance personnel			Secretarial and clerical personnel <sup>1</sup>		Plant operation personnel		Plant maintenance personnel		Other employees		
	Attendance officers		Full-time visiting teachers (home-school counselors)	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time transportation personnel	Full-time	Part-time
	Full-time	Part-time										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total for States reporting <sup>2</sup>	6,228	2,545	2,162	157,529	33,246	175,657	19,361	32,945	2,806	120,222	117,446	15,863
North Atlantic	4,019	2,243	760	57,224	23,036	62,215	8,436	8,266	1,102	20,133	3,588	13,121
Connecticut	14	16	—	2,589	659	2,979	269	487	26	125	363	82
Delaware	4	—	7	647	—	781	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	68	—	—
Maine	400	—	—	1,150	—	950	—	—	—	825	—	—
Maryland <sup>4</sup>	71	—	278	6,147	—	7,931	—	1,706	—	1,521	—	—
Massachusetts	153	262	153	4,191	2,556	5,693	453	507	75	188	—	—
New Hampshire	2	45	—	420	119	637	150	—	—	140	—	—
New Jersey <sup>5</sup>	1,983	1,519	—	6,286	1,457	8,843	1,300	1,260	410	2,540	1,598	7,652
New York	1,098	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	23,223	15,141	19,384	32,635	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	12,846	1,114	6,073
Pennsylvania	238	283	257	10,287	2,724	13,465	3,242	2,791	585	1,707	447	116
Rhode Island	19	41	18	931	106	1,173	98	161	2	112	15	122
Vermont	2	77	4	372	274	379	289	42	4	61	51	76
District of Columbia	35	—	43	981	—	—	—	1,312	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes and Plains	394	137	573	34,516	5,397	38,861	5,805	6,973	523	37,310	1,779	1,513
Illinois	92	8	116	6,709	1,205	7,889	1,134	1,302	49	5,574	427	306
Indiana	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Iowa	15	—	5	92	—	—	—	—	—	8,058	—	—
Kansas	15	—	46	2,038	—	2,826	—	537	—	2,670	—	—
Michigan <sup>9</sup>	22	—	70	385	—	—	—	—	—	—	905	906
Minnesota	13	16	124	4,315	2,055	4,743	700	547	101	2,896	151	167
Missouri	—	—	—	5,242	—	6,568	—	1,518	—	4,939	—	—
Nebraska	15	23	15	906	370	1,540	282	160	25	1,591	39	63
North Dakota	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ohio	114	90	197	10,880	1,045	10,530	2,205	2,403	312	9,643	—	—
South Dakota	—	—	—	803	—	839	—	—	—	778	—	—
Wisconsin	—	—	—	3,146	722	3,926	1,484	506	36	1,161	257	71
Southeast	1,248	56	347	38,553	1,551	45,667	2,388	10,830	662	52,795	4,771	1,974
Alabama	94	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	1,873	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,950	300	564	59	5,221	—	—
Arkansas	8	2	22	785	102	2,077	77	204	20	3,418	29	4
Florida	175	—	5	7,878	—	7,296	—	2,193	—	3,749	432	—
Georgia	32	—	213	4,474	—	4,988	—	1,174	—	5,474	783	—
Kentucky	209	28	107	5,546	—	2,421	—	685	—	4,664	1,010	—
Louisiana <sup>4</sup>	129	—	—	3,034	—	5,008	—	886	—	5,960	478	—
Mississippi	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	—	1,678	161	2,018	354	352	37	5,620	1,057	1,043
North Carolina <sup>11</sup>	177	—	—	714	—	5,107	—	1,315	—	578	—	—
South Carolina	119	—	—	—	—	2,702	320	609	72	5,102	—	—
Tennessee	181	—	—	4,866	285	3,494	311	854	144	3,736	767	457
Virginia	46	—	—	5,302	594	5,456	615	1,419	75	6,694	199	15
West Virginia	78	26	—	2,403	409	2,150	411	575	255	2,579	1,016	1,455
West and Southwest	567	109	482	27,236	3,262	28,914	2,732	6,876	519	9,984	107,308	3,255
Alaska	—	—	—	266	45	428	101	58	8	87	33	9
Arizona	45	38	43	2,519	488	2,104	221	904	33	616	164	151
California	( <sup>10</sup> )	—	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	—	( <sup>10</sup> )	—	( <sup>10</sup> )	—	( <sup>10</sup> )	101,753	—
Colorado	3	—	—	2,552	932	3,146	3190	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	1,208	—	—
Hawaii	197	—	15	586	36	714	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	6	121	—
Idaho <sup>4</sup>	2	—	—	690	—	858	—	103	—	966	—	—
Montana	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nevada	17	4	—	779	125	629	85	109	29	158	18	14
New Mexico <sup>4</sup>	20	—	19	1,450	—	1,408	—	597	—	195	61	—
Oklahoma	19	—	22	1,823	444	3,364	854	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	3,957	1,021	1,553
Oregon	28	—	—	3,056	—	2,410	—	1,314	—	1,687	83	—
Texas	205	65	301	11,839	1,192	12,056	1,281	3,350	449	—	2,985	1,528
Utah <sup>4</sup>	12	—	46	1,297	—	1,237	—	441	—	368	69	—
Washington	14	2	36	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wyoming	5	—	—	379	—	560	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	736	—	—
Outlying Areas:												
Canal Zone	—	—	—	54	—	341	—	( <sup>3</sup> )	—	—	7	5
Guam	3	—	1	190	59	113	—	20	—	2	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	237	1,356	6	2,010	695	37	1	—	162	6
Trust Territory	—	—	—	54	1	27	—	12	—	—	32	1
Virgin Islands <sup>5</sup>	5	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes nonprofessional teacher aides.

<sup>2</sup> Data for this table are incomplete and are provided to the extent that the States reported them.

<sup>3</sup> Plant maintenance personnel reported with plant operations personnel.

<sup>4</sup> Part-time personnel included with full-time personnel.

<sup>5</sup> Data from published annual State report.

<sup>6</sup> Includes health personnel.

<sup>7</sup> Includes food service and recreational personnel.

<sup>8</sup> Includes visiting teachers.

<sup>9</sup> Data are for certain districts only.

<sup>10</sup> Included under "other employees."

<sup>11</sup> Data are for 1965-66.

Table 16.—Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by grade, region, and State or other area: United States, fall 1967<sup>1</sup>—Con.

Region and State or other area	Kindergarten through Grade 8									
	Total enrollment	Total	Kinder- garten <sup>2</sup>	First grade	Second grade	Third grade	Fourth grade	Fifth grade	Sixth grade	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States . . . . .	43,891,449	31,641,909	2,432,140	3,972,936	3,714,392	3,654,306	3,575,909	3,558,941	3,448,224	
North Atlantic . . . . .	10,371,204	7,463,256	783,765	901,231	835,784	824,926	819,818	812,823	779,399	
Connecticut . . . . .	614,508	458,538	54,680	55,615	51,913	50,588	50,868	49,822	46,612	
Delaware . . . . .	117,478	84,927	1,899	11,748	10,658	10,348	10,171	10,023	9,684	
Maine . . . . .	228,826	168,876	18,584	20,710	19,159	18,803	18,326	18,262	17,912	
Maryland . . . . .	825,892	603,581	42,367	72,965	67,240	65,384	65,824	64,539	61,683	
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,079,797	780,578	58,155	96,857	91,129	89,781	88,608	86,983	83,789	
New Hampshire . . . . .	138,497	100,368	4,868	13,547	12,070	11,663	11,471	11,285	10,999	
New Jersey . . . . .	1,377,644	995,404	119,107	117,806	110,152	109,294	108,189	108,000	103,322	
New York . . . . .	3,321,100	2,385,900	296,700	282,000	264,600	260,600	260,000	256,000	248,000	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,256,000	1,578,300	160,000	187,200	172,500	175,100	173,400	174,700	166,000	
Rhode Island . . . . .	167,175	120,674	11,864	15,694	13,696	13,055	12,879	12,847	12,268	
Vermont <sup>3</sup> . . . . .	95,137	68,275	3,397	8,564	8,063	7,609	7,607	7,800	7,500	
District of Columbia . . . . .	149,150	117,835	12,144	18,525	14,604	12,701	12,475	12,562	11,630	
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	12,391,057	8,899,665	987,073	1,086,536	1,019,123	1,009,453	967,401	958,578	922,596	
Illinois . . . . .	2,215,328	1,606,369	174,630	194,158	186,008	194,312	173,243	173,124	163,746	
Indiana . . . . .	1,181,440	852,130	76,802	107,690	98,926	97,379	95,657	94,952	91,055	
Iowa . . . . .	643,958	455,508	59,868	51,799	49,867	48,130	47,154	47,477	47,850	
Kansas . . . . .	520,756	371,130	40,464	41,508	41,675	41,599	40,319	40,755	40,097	
Michigan . . . . .	2,042,000	1,478,600	193,200	176,000	165,000	162,000	160,900	156,300	150,700	
Minnesota . . . . .	863,435	601,248	65,740	72,278	68,770	67,904	65,289	64,711	62,296	
Missouri . . . . .	1,002,539	741,662	69,822	96,613	88,218	85,195	82,702	79,164	76,672	
Nebraska . . . . .	326,369	231,899	28,805	27,142	26,302	25,945	24,546	24,851	24,228	
North Dakota . . . . .	147,844	102,389	2,671	13,335	12,717	12,614	12,382	12,254	12,032	
Ohio . . . . .	2,358,900	1,706,540	174,000	214,800	198,000	191,000	187,300	186,800	178,300	
South Dakota . . . . .	167,456	117,850	9,497	14,235	13,679	13,527	13,118	13,132	13,347	
Wisconsin . . . . .	921,032	634,340	91,574	76,978	69,961	69,848	64,791	65,058	62,273	
Southeast . . . . .	9,932,184	7,218,976	51,161	970,826	910,002	899,536	884,089	881,703	858,421	
Alabama . . . . .	830,885	601,866	---	78,851	75,582	76,353	75,459	75,987	74,237	
Arkansas . . . . .	451,482	323,569	---	42,863	40,514	40,997	39,910	40,293	37,439	
Florida . . . . .	1,299,954	940,550	9,555	124,398	118,251	117,331	114,787	115,957	112,513	
Georgia . . . . .	1,086,881	798,758	13,059	110,052	103,367	99,249	97,341	93,615	92,097	
Kentucky . . . . .	687,351	497,380	4,492	71,935	61,199	60,653	59,598	60,243	58,432	
Louisiana . . . . .	840,314	620,698	11,900	83,922	78,280	76,826	75,056	74,870	72,110	
Mississippi . . . . .	582,588	430,958	---	59,052	55,014	54,984	53,449	53,017	51,949	
North Carolina . . . . .	1,193,267	852,841	---	112,292	105,788	105,166	103,432	103,840	102,949	
South Carolina . . . . .	646,907	473,395	---	64,983	60,194	58,128	57,602	58,010	56,583	
Tennessee . . . . .	874,333	638,783	2,500	85,745	82,408	80,126	78,969	77,929	75,271	
Virginia . . . . .	1,022,294	751,289	8,730	97,922	93,961	93,523	92,500	92,090	89,004	
West Virginia . . . . .	415,928	288,889	925	38,811	35,444	36,200	35,986	35,852	35,837	
West and Southwest . . . . .	11,197,004	8,060,012	610,141	1,014,343	949,483	920,391	904,601	905,837	887,808	
Alaska . . . . .	65,751	50,891	3,044	6,986	6,501	5,966	5,991	5,808	5,558	
Arizona . . . . .	399,450	299,500	9,500	42,000	35,000	35,000	34,000	33,000	33,000	
California . . . . .	4,466,266	3,204,075	372,538	385,406	361,108	347,795	341,748	343,810	336,087	
Colorado . . . . .	510,324	369,474	37,878	43,439	41,886	40,509	39,965	39,807	38,793	
Hawaii . . . . .	169,430	123,039	14,471	14,272	13,896	13,840	13,398	13,323	13,442	
Idaho . . . . .	176,104	121,529	---	16,318	15,395	14,871	14,764	14,682	14,773	
Montana . . . . .	171,806	121,390	3,656	15,904	15,010	14,839	14,335	14,557	13,973	
Nevada . . . . .	111,753	83,270	9,168	10,618	9,672	9,263	9,064	9,039	8,688	
New Mexico . . . . .	271,345	194,438	2,098	28,733	25,201	23,621	22,934	23,011	22,185	
Oklahoma . . . . .	593,117	422,227	25,966	52,470	49,634	48,962	48,070	48,491	48,503	
Oregon . . . . .	462,928	317,830	10,019	40,700	38,605	37,326	37,147	38,147	37,916	
Texas . . . . .	2,633,585	1,917,555	36,000	258,243	242,546	235,095	230,639	229,117	222,761	
Utah . . . . .	297,714	215,479	23,971	24,549	23,955	23,795	23,665	23,974	23,548	
Washington . . . . .	781,865	558,302	56,818	67,384	63,968	62,535	62,166	62,323	61,764	
Wyoming . . . . .	85,566	61,013	5,014	7,321	7,106	6,974	6,715	6,748	6,817	
Outlying Areas:										
American Samoa . . . . .	7,999	6,115	---	1,451	1,081	759	759	667	666	
Canal Zone . . . . .	13,866	10,224	1,105	1,250	1,202	1,142	1,094	1,116	1,097	
Guam . . . . .	19,184	14,301	---	(4)	(4)	(4)	1,596	1,349	1,304	
Puerto Rico . . . . .	654,762	527,451	14,067	82,659	73,328	69,037	66,037	62,856	57,133	
Trust Territory . . . . .	25,651	22,597	---	4,194	3,181	3,218	2,955	2,816	2,413	
U.S. Overseas Schools . . . . .	153,444	128,456	---	21,106	19,652	18,438	16,862	15,481	13,796	
Virgin Islands . . . . .	11,445	9,299	919	1,212	1,171	1,179	1,083	868	1,030	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by grade, region, and State or other area: United States, fall 1967<sup>1</sup>

and elementary ungraded				Grades 9 through 12, postgraduate and secondary ungraded						Region and State or other area
Seventh grade	Eighth grade	Elementary ungraded	Total 9-12 including post-graduate and ungraded	Ninth grade	Tenth grade	Eleventh grade	Twelfth grade	Post-graduate	Secondary ungraded	
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
3,454,645	3,359,894	470,522	12,249,540	3,390,286	3,219,772	2,879,108	2,520,745	16,261	223,368	United States
782,399	758,368	164,743	2,907,948	789,677	767,035	688,773	595,247	8,660	58,556	North Atlantic
45,387	43,286	9,767	155,970	43,909	41,426	36,242	31,929	84	2,380	Connecticut
9,433	9,140	1,823	32,551	9,327	8,588	7,407	6,380	—	849	Delaware
17,867	17,876	1,377	59,950	17,148	15,834	14,205	12,374	216	173	Maine
63,149	60,702	39,728	222,311	59,965	57,142	50,502	44,774	—	9,928	Maryland
84,458	81,460	19,358	299,219	82,211	78,460	70,445	62,815	5,288	—	Massachusetts
11,296	10,976	2,193	38,129	10,884	10,111	9,079	7,984	71	—	New Hampshire
100,792	98,536	20,206	382,240	104,657	99,695	90,329	80,448	1,867	5,244	New Jersey
249,000	233,000	36,000	935,200	254,000	251,600	226,600	187,000	—	16,000	New York
168,500	173,500	27,400	677,700	178,600	177,400	160,600	141,600	1,000	18,500	Pennsylvania
12,942	12,308	3,121	46,501	12,851	12,313	10,709	8,974	45	1,709	Rhode Island
7,776	7,275	2,684	26,862	7,449	6,965	6,372	5,858	83	135	Vermont <sup>2</sup>
11,799	10,309	1,086	31,315	8,676	7,601	6,283	5,111	6	3,638	District of Columbia
928,369	905,283	115,253	3,491,392	947,178	914,140	831,633	733,099	6,303	59,039	Great Lakes and Plains
164,999	158,275	23,874	608,959	167,564	161,267	147,436	125,035	20	7,637	Illinois
91,688	90,103	7,878	329,310	93,389	86,462	77,560	67,915	100	3,884	Indiana
48,237	47,792	7,334	188,450	48,903	48,720	47,062	43,067	—	698	Iowa
40,386	41,071	3,256	149,626	40,521	39,443	36,792	32,870	—	—	Kansas
153,200	146,500	14,800	563,400	152,400	147,100	127,800	112,600	25	23,475	Michigan
64,371	63,768	6,121	262,187	66,674	66,203	63,624	56,760	6,125	2,801	Minnesota
73,877	73,320	16,079	260,877	73,268	68,965	62,276	56,368	—	—	Missouri
24,201	23,894	1,985	94,470	24,994	24,866	23,179	21,044	—	387	Nebraska
11,690	11,569	1,125	45,455	12,216	12,075	10,938	10,129	—	97	North Dakota
178,400	173,700	24,240	652,360	179,200	171,300	152,400	133,300	—	16,160	Ohio
13,423	13,138	754	49,606	13,017	12,940	12,122	11,282	—	245	South Dakota
63,897	62,153	7,807	286,692	75,032	74,799	70,444	62,729	33	3,655	Wisconsin
861,319	827,197	74,722	2,713,208	799,170	723,982	628,365	548,531	467	12,693	Southeast
75,108	70,289	—	229,019	67,309	60,931	53,270	47,509	—	—	Alabama
39,905	38,725	2,923	127,913	37,066	33,574	29,964	26,914	—	395	Arkansas
113,373	109,603	4,782	359,404	104,056	98,530	84,471	70,558	—	1,789	Florida
89,755	89,679	10,544	288,123	88,037	76,529	65,390	58,167	—	—	Georgia
57,930	56,836	6,062	189,971	55,748	49,974	44,469	37,657	5	2,118	Kentucky
73,174	67,886	6,674	219,616	66,468	58,079	50,086	44,099	1	883	Louisiana
53,029	48,259	2,205	151,630	44,992	40,897	34,896	30,013	—	832	Mississippi
102,861	100,798	15,715	340,426	100,514	92,306	78,051	67,554	—	2,001	North Carolina
57,350	54,949	5,596	173,512	51,436	45,322	40,472	34,942	—	1,340	South Carolina
75,306	71,529	9,000	235,550	70,129	62,071	54,290	48,060	—	1,000	Tennessee
87,880	86,789	8,890	271,005	78,555	72,152	62,414	55,555	461	1,868	Virginia
35,648	31,855	2,331	127,039	34,860	33,617	30,592	27,503	—	467	West Virginia
882,558	869,046	115,804	3,136,992	854,261	814,615	730,337	643,868	831	93,080	West and Southwest
5,351	4,958	728	14,860	4,457	4,117	3,379	2,868	—	39	Alaska
37,000	36,000	5,000	99,950	28,000	26,000	24,000	21,000	150	800	Arizona
329,156	327,921	58,506	1,262,191	326,803	317,032	287,854	253,117	—	77,385	California
39,372	38,708	9,117	140,850	38,021	36,736	33,694	29,842	20	2,537	Colorado
12,658	12,685	1,054	46,391	11,908	11,833	10,641	9,754	485	1,770	Hawaii
14,966	14,854	906	54,575	14,706	14,372	13,088	12,060	—	349	Idaho
14,068	13,798	1,250	50,416	13,703	13,203	12,027	11,122	149	212	Montana
8,501	8,033	1,219	28,483	7,822	7,475	6,546	5,727	—	913	Nevada
22,070	21,739	2,846	76,907	21,782	20,602	18,380	16,143	—	—	New Mexico
48,668	48,532	2,931	170,890	47,943	44,666	41,160	37,005	—	116	Oklahoma
37,797	37,948	2,225	145,098	39,099	38,194	35,091	31,736	—	978	Oregon
221,782	213,882	27,490	716,030	210,830	193,195	164,280	140,853	—	6,872	Texas
23,521	22,778	1,723	82,235	22,320	21,455	19,733	17,591	27	1,109	Utah
60,927	60,417	—	223,563	60,169	59,282	54,487	49,625	—	—	Washington
6,721	6,788	809	24,553	6,698	6,453	5,977	5,425	—	—	Wyoming
366	366	—	1,844	535	650	431	268	—	—	Outlying Areas:
1,054	1,001	163	3,642	986	909	890	777	—	80	American Samoa
1,416	1,273	7,363	4,883	1,344	1,313	1,064	1,013	71	78	Canal Zone
53,748	46,255	2,331	127,311	37,952	34,057	29,750	23,933	696	923	Guam
1,957	1,863	—	3,054	1,153	877	563	441	—	—	Puerto Rico
12,105	10,291	725	24,988	8,797	6,840	5,203	4,104	—	44	Trust Territory
944	769	124	2,146	727	569	467	383	—	—	U.S. Overseas Schools
										Virgin Islands

<sup>1</sup> From Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools (OE-20007-67).

<sup>2</sup> Includes nursery schools.

<sup>3</sup> State reported revised data in 1968.

<sup>4</sup> Enrollment in grades 1, 2, and 3 included with elementary ungraded.

**Table 17.—Total population, school-age population, and enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68**

[In thousands, except cols. 6 and 8]

Region and State or other area	Population July 1, 1967 <sup>1</sup>					Enrollment <sup>2</sup>	
	Total resident population (excluding Armed Forces overseas)	School-age population (5-17 years inclusive)			School-age population as percent of total (col. 3 ÷ col. 2)	Total (kinder- garten through 12th grade and post- graduates)	Total as percent of school-age population (col. 7 ÷ col. 3)
		Total 5-17 years	5-13 years	14-17 years			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>197,863</b>	<b>51,584</b>	<b>36,966</b>	<b>14,618</b>	<b>26.1</b>	<b>43,891</b>	<b>85.1</b>
North Atlantic . . . . .	53,034	12,999	9,349	3,650	24.5	10,371	79.8
Connecticut . . . . .	2,918	732	532	200	25.1	615	84.0
Delaware . . . . .	524	142	104	38	27.1	117	82.4
Maine . . . . .	982	254	180	74	25.9	229	90.2
Maryland . . . . .	3,680	980	710	270	26.6	826	84.3
Massachusetts . . . . .	5,434	1,335	964	371	24.6	1,080	80.9
New Hampshire . . . . .	691	175	126	49	25.3	138	78.9
New Jersey . . . . .	6,981	1,718	1,245	473	24.6	1,378	80.2
New York . . . . .	18,023	4,269	3,068	1,201	23.7	3,321	77.8
Pennsylvania . . . . .	11,672	2,879	2,043	836	24.7	2,256	78.4
Rhode Island . . . . .	901	216	156	60	24.0	167	77.3
Vermont . . . . .	420	110	79	31	26.2	95	86.4
District of Columbia . . . . .	808	189	142	47	23.4	149	78.8
<b>Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .</b>	<b>55,197</b>	<b>14,720</b>	<b>10,547</b>	<b>4,173</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>12,391</b>	<b>84.2</b>
Illinois . . . . .	10,887	2,796	2,023	773	25.7	2,215	79.2
Indiana . . . . .	5,012	1,340	958	382	26.7	1,181	88.1
Iowa . . . . .	2,772	727	509	218	26.2	644	88.6
Kansas . . . . .	2,281	603	430	173	26.4	521	86.4
Michigan . . . . .	8,608	2,397	1,721	676	27.8	2,042	85.2
Minnesota . . . . .	3,625	1,005	718	287	27.7	863	85.9
Missouri . . . . .	4,587	1,156	831	325	25.2	1,003	86.8
Nebraska . . . . .	1,443	379	270	109	26.3	326	86.0
North Dakota . . . . .	632	177	125	52	28.0	148	83.6
Ohio . . . . .	10,488	2,817	2,018	799	26.9	2,359	83.7
South Dakota . . . . .	668	186	131	55	27.8	167	89.8
Wisconsin . . . . .	4,194	1,137	813	324	27.1	921	81.0
<b>Southeast . . . . .</b>	<b>43,219</b>	<b>11,526</b>	<b>8,188</b>	<b>3,338</b>	<b>26.7</b>	<b>9,932</b>	<b>86.2</b>
Alabama . . . . .	3,533	965	682	283	27.3	831	86.1
Arkansas . . . . .	1,972	510	361	149	25.9	451	88.4
Florida . . . . .	6,035	1,504	1,094	410	24.9	1,300	86.4
Georgia . . . . .	4,490	1,220	870	350	27.2	1,087	89.1
Kentucky . . . . .	3,201	839	590	249	26.2	687	81.9
Louisiana . . . . .	3,663	1,054	756	298	28.8	840	79.7
Mississippi . . . . .	2,344	676	479	197	28.8	583	86.2
North Carolina . . . . .	5,059	1,350	951	399	26.7	1,193	88.4
South Carolina . . . . .	2,638	746	524	222	28.3	647	86.7
Tennessee . . . . .	3,936	1,013	717	296	25.7	874	86.3
Virginia . . . . .	4,541	1,185	849	336	26.1	1,022	86.2
West Virginia . . . . .	1,807	464	315	149	25.7	416	89.7
<b>West and Southwest . . . . .</b>	<b>46,414</b>	<b>12,337</b>	<b>8,880</b>	<b>3,457</b>	<b>26.6</b>	<b>11,197</b>	<b>90.8</b>
Alaska . . . . .	271	82	62	20	30.3	66	80.5
Arizona . . . . .	1,637	461	336	125	28.2	399	86.6
California . . . . .	18,992	4,859	3,523	1,336	25.6	4,466	91.9
Colorado . . . . .	2,012	546	392	154	27.1	510	93.4
Hawaii . . . . .	760	214	155	59	28.2	169	79.0
Idaho . . . . .	701	199	140	59	28.4	176	88.4
Montana . . . . .	699	196	139	57	28.0	172	87.8
Nevada . . . . .	436	114	86	28	26.1	112	98.2
New Mexico . . . . .	1,002	311	224	87	31.0	271	87.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	2,516	624	441	183	24.8	593	95.0
Oregon . . . . .	1,981	509	356	153	25.7	463	91.0
Texas . . . . .	10,858	2,977	2,138	839	27.4	2,634	88.5
Utah . . . . .	1,022	313	227	86	30.6	298	95.2
Washington . . . . .	3,208	843	598	245	26.3	782	92.8
Wyoming . . . . .	319	89	63	26	27.9	86	96.5
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>							
American Samoa . . . . .	29	9	—	—	31.0	8	88.9
Canal Zone . . . . .	56	11	—	—	19.6	14	( <sup>3</sup> )
Guam . . . . .	92	24	—	—	26.1	19	79.2
Puerto Rico . . . . .	2,695	746	—	—	27.7	655	87.8
Trust Territory . . . . .	95	29	—	—	30.5	26	89.7
Virgin Islands . . . . .	55	14	—	—	25.5	11	78.6

<sup>1</sup> Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Population Estimates P-25, No. 420, and unpublished estimates.

<sup>2</sup> Source: *Fall 1968 Statistics of Public Schools* (OE-20007-68). Enrollment not cumulative, but as of the beginning of the school year.

<sup>3</sup> Exceeds 100 percent. Because of a large number of in-migrants, the total enrollment exceeds school-age population.

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



**Table 18.—Enrollment, by grade, in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States, 1956-57 to 1967-68**  
[Enrollment in ungraded and special classes not shown separately but prorated among the regular grades to facilitate historical comparisons. Table 17 shows the ungraded enrollment for 1967-68]

Item	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60	1960-61	1961-62	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65 <sup>1</sup>	1965-66	1966-67 <sup>2</sup>	1967-68 <sup>3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of pupils enrolled												
Total <sup>4</sup>	32,334	33,529	34,839	36,087	37,260	38,253	39,746	41,025	42,280	42,835	43,898	45,076
Kindergarten to grade 8	25,016	25,669	26,581	27,602	28,439	28,687	29,374	29,915	30,652	31,177	31,766	32,495
Grades 9 to 12 and postgraduate	7,318	7,860	8,258	8,485	8,821	9,566	10,372	11,110	11,628	11,658	12,132	12,581
Kindergarten	1,675	1,772	1,834	1,923	2,000	2,065	2,162	2,176	2,251	2,328	2,411	2,432
First grade	3,491	3,587	3,679	3,733	3,822	3,857	3,928	4,023	4,014	4,097	4,092	4,155
Second grade	3,241	3,214	3,346	3,436	3,502	3,568	3,630	3,706	3,800	3,766	3,828	3,885
Third grade	3,183	3,176	3,179	3,302	3,405	3,428	3,518	3,560	3,662	3,741	3,743	3,823
Fourth grade	3,238	3,127	3,142	3,146	3,278	3,343	3,391	3,467	3,523	3,609	3,706	3,741
Fifth grade	2,808	3,181	3,099	3,118	3,278	3,343	3,332	3,366	3,465	3,504	3,581	3,723
Sixth grade	2,443	2,759	3,136	3,070	3,095	3,065	3,190	3,299	3,362	3,433	3,492	3,607
Seventh grade	2,475	2,458	2,785	3,173	3,123	3,122	3,140	3,241	3,363	3,406	3,528	3,614
Eighth grade	2,460	2,395	2,381	2,701	3,083	3,021	3,083	3,077	3,212	3,293	3,385	3,515
Ninth grade	2,368	2,480	2,412	2,413	2,750	3,155	3,172	3,190	3,198	3,307	3,412	3,546
Tenth grade	1,974	2,194	2,318	2,258	2,252	2,595	2,981	3,007	3,085	3,057	3,173	3,369
Eleventh grade	1,614	1,736	1,955	2,063	1,997	2,018	2,348	2,747	2,778	2,778	2,899	3,012
Twelfth grade	1,349	1,431	1,538	1,747	1,820	1,791	1,866	2,160	2,560	2,511	2,641	2,638
Postgraduate	13	19	35	4	2	7	5	6	7	5	7	16
Percent distribution												
Total <sup>4</sup>	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 to grade 8	77.4	76.6	76.3	76.5	76.3	75.0	73.9	72.9	72.5	72.8	72.4	72.1
Grades 9 to 12 and postgraduate	22.6	23.4	23.7	23.5	23.7	25.0	26.1	27.1	27.5	27.2	27.6	27.9
Kindergarten	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.4
First grade	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.3	10.1	9.9	9.8	9.5	9.6	9.4	9.2
Second grade	10.0	9.6	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.1	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.7	8.6
Third grade	9.8	9.5	9.1	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.7	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.5
Fourth grade	10.0	9.3	9.0	8.7	8.8	8.7	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.3
Fifth grade	8.7	9.5	8.9	8.6	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
Sixth grade	7.6	8.2	9.0	8.5	8.3	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Seventh grade	7.7	7.3	8.0	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Eighth grade	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.5	8.3	7.9	7.8	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.8
Ninth grade	7.3	7.4	6.9	6.7	7.4	8.2	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9
Tenth grade	6.1	6.5	6.7	6.3	6.0	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.5
Eleventh grade	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.7	5.4	5.3	5.9	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Twelfth grade	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.8	4.9	4.7	4.7	5.3	6.1	5.9	6.0	5.9
Postgraduate	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )	( <sup>6</sup> )

<sup>1</sup> Distribution by grade estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Data from *Digest of Educational Statistics, 1969* (OE-10024-69).

<sup>3</sup> Annual unduplicated grade enrollment for 1967-68 was estimated on the basis of those States reporting a year-end enrollment — approximately 102.7 percent of the fall 1967 membership.

<sup>4</sup> Beginning 1958-59, includes Alaska; beginning 1959-60, includes Hawaii.

<sup>5</sup> Figures in bold type, shown in diagonal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of pupils who entered the first grade in 1956-57, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from first-grade enrollments.

<sup>6</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 19.—Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area:  
United States, 1870-71 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1870-71 <sup>1</sup>	1899-1900	1917-18	1929-30	1949-50	1957-58	1959-60	1965-66	Cumulative enrollment 1967-68	Fall membership 1967-68 <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States <sup>3</sup>	7,561,582	15,503,110	20,853,516	25,678,015	25,111,427	33,528,591	36,086,771	42,835,423	44,742,341	43,891,449
North Atlantic	2,894,242	3,949,736	5,313,299	6,764,028	5,993,454	7,901,198	8,452,285	9,985,851	10,585,976	10,371,204
Connecticut	113,588	155,228	243,880	319,453	273,015	436,552	476,828	592,052	628,252	614,508
Delaware	20,058	36,895	57,137	42,360	46,055	72,426	80,874	108,351	121,153	117,478
Maine	152,600	130,918	140,774	154,155	158,247	184,226	195,325	221,951	230,392	228,826
Maryland	115,683	222,373	235,236	277,159	335,018	538,790	596,375	786,820	856,518	825,892
Massachusetts	273,661	474,891	630,878	759,492	632,285	810,614	860,667	1,025,902	1,092,951	1,079,797
New Hampshire	71,957	65,688	66,021	74,240	71,723	97,478	105,827	133,287	143,342	138,497
New Jersey	169,430	322,575	562,319	727,012	674,915	959,479	1,051,079	1,323,217	1,452,457	1,377,644
New York	1,028,110	1,209,574	1,666,589	2,141,479	1,998,129	2,658,869	2,828,853	3,176,574	3,325,477	3,321,100
Pennsylvania	834,614	1,151,880	1,514,984	1,937,433	1,550,286	1,834,553	1,927,832	2,231,320	2,310,486	2,256,000
Rhode Island	34,000	67,231	91,864	118,704	96,305	125,301	133,317	154,501	173,976	167,175
Vermont	65,384	65,964	62,049	65,976	61,143	69,717	72,822	88,428	92,528	95,137
District of Columbia	15,157	46,519	61,536	80,965	96,323	113,183	122,486	143,448	158,444	149,150
Great Lakes and Plains	3,300,660	5,842,569	6,404,805	7,729,278	7,021,472	9,514,535	10,159,357	11,991,686	12,586,200	12,391,057
Illinois	672,787	958,911	1,088,391	1,395,907	1,153,683	1,654,311	1,787,869	2,123,392	2,215,328	2,215,328
Indiana	450,057	564,807	564,152	667,379	689,803	934,948	989,259	1,172,602	1,181,440	1,181,440
Iowa	341,932	566,223	530,375	554,655	477,720	573,152	598,103	625,376	677,623	643,958
Kansas	89,777	389,582	405,319	431,166	347,626	456,810	478,630	506,958	554,488	520,756
Michigan	292,466	504,985	655,941	970,582	1,069,435	1,495,729	1,625,247	1,968,403	2,079,704	2,042,000
Minnesota	113,983	399,207	488,323	551,741	481,612	637,642	681,938	832,962	886,171	863,435
Missouri	330,070	719,817	664,412	656,073	644,457	778,507	820,724	975,831	1,031,010	1,002,539
Nebraska	23,265	288,227	300,011	325,216	227,879	266,769	282,721	327,822	336,034	326,369
North Dakota	1,660	77,686	168,034	169,277	114,661	130,173	136,766	154,854	153,513	147,844
Ohio	719,372	829,160	951,960	1,277,636	1,202,967	1,763,837	1,905,995	2,271,420	2,358,900	2,358,900
South Dakota	( <sup>4</sup> )	98,822	138,485	165,624	117,675	143,801	153,596	172,965	175,654	167,456
Wisconsin	255,285	445,142	449,403	564,022	493,949	678,856	698,509	859,101	936,335	921,032
Southeast	1,157,056	4,135,237	5,729,447	6,679,774	6,903,777	8,452,116	8,872,919	10,042,139	10,241,340	9,932,184
Alabama	141,312	376,423	573,762	622,988	680,066	758,214	787,269	862,041	860,295	830,885
Arkansas	69,927	314,662	461,591	456,185	407,084	420,011	424,206	452,370	454,874	451,482
Florida	14,000	108,874	196,405	346,434	449,836	874,377	993,496	1,299,247	1,393,753	1,299,954
Georgia	49,578	482,673	679,661	713,290	718,036	914,431	949,099	1,090,854	1,121,998	1,086,881
Kentucky	178,457	500,294	533,355	588,354	562,883	609,548	631,412	682,714	701,613	687,351
Louisiana	57,639	196,169	325,571	434,557	483,363	648,854	693,202	823,863	863,038	840,314
Mississippi	117,000	386,507	540,756	595,449	527,440	536,417	566,421	607,884	599,891	582,588
North Carolina	115,000	400,452	634,250	866,939	884,733	1,060,187	1,105,412	1,204,351	1,193,267	1,193,267
South Carolina	56,056	281,891	394,467	469,370	494,185	584,283	610,099	660,156	665,983	646,907
Tennessee	140,000	485,354	591,346	627,747	659,785	780,933	810,300	901,569	906,937	874,333
Virginia	131,088	370,595	481,139	562,956	597,867	800,464	841,574	1,018,465	1,053,358	1,022,294
West Virginia	76,999	232,343	317,144	395,505	438,498	464,397	460,429	438,625	426,333	415,928
West and Southwest	209,624	1,574,568	3,405,964	4,504,935	5,192,724	7,660,742	8,602,210	10,815,747	11,328,825	11,197,004
Alaska	—	—	(3,341)	(3,436)	(13,910)	(36,017)	44,450	65,574	67,203	65,751
Arizona	—	16,504	67,973	103,806	139,244	262,220	302,672	401,182	424,998	399,450
California	91,332	269,736	602,758	1,068,683	1,757,424	2,826,339	3,199,455	4,227,129	4,466,266	4,466,266
Colorado	4,357	117,555	200,763	240,482	229,196	365,518	393,690	510,743	536,073	510,324
Hawaii	—	—	(35,967)	(71,657)	(89,820)	(130,158)	139,429	162,164	169,430	169,430
Idaho	906	35,669	104,737	120,947	122,259	154,111	162,839	181,526	184,458	176,104
Montana	1,657	39,430	122,000	120,337	105,917	136,832	144,998	172,754	177,848	171,806
Nebraska	3,106	6,676	14,518	18,041	25,144	58,218	66,415	117,457	125,040	111,753
New Mexico	1,320	36,735	85,677	102,084	148,978	209,739	231,004	280,503	284,928	271,345
Oklahoma	—	99,602	551,365	682,650	441,263	513,500	533,928	601,433	619,740	593,117
Oregon	21,000	89,405	145,891	202,595	255,032	359,987	388,772	466,416	483,006	462,928
Texas	63,504	659,598	1,098,989	1,308,028	1,354,167	1,915,612	2,068,158	2,520,207	2,615,623	2,633,585
Utah	16,992	73,042	110,193	138,046	153,648	214,812	235,934	294,714	305,679	297,714
Washington	5,000	115,104	262,929	344,731	400,867	569,176	609,035	723,398	781,870	781,865
Wyoming	450	14,512	38,271	54,505	59,585	74,678	81,431	90,547	86,663	85,566
Outlying Areas:										
American Samoa	—	—	—	—	4,001	5,012	45,462	7,299	—	7,999
Canal Zone	—	—	2,774	7,003	9,523	12,118	11,937	14,629	15,471	13,866
DOE Overseas Schools	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	178,175	—	153,444
Guam	—	—	—	3,683	8,553	13,397	14,641	18,376	20,920	19,184
Puerto Rico	—	—	141,589	221,248	409,639	564,041	573,440	640,344	670,187	654,762
Trust Territory	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,522	—	25,651
Virgin Islands	—	—	—	3,061	4,896	6,392	6,849	10,254	11,497	11,445

<sup>1</sup> Estimated.

<sup>2</sup> These data are shown for purposes of comparison.

<sup>3</sup> Data are for States in the Union as of the years reported.

<sup>4</sup> Enrollment not cumulative, but as of a specific date.

<sup>5</sup> Data from published annual State or territory report.

<sup>6</sup> Data not entirely comparable to enrollment reported in former years.

because formerly semiprivate schools have been designated as public schools by the State department of education.

<sup>7</sup> Data from *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools*, (OE-20007-67).

<sup>8</sup> Does not include enrollment in vocational high schools not reported as part of the regular public school system.

<sup>9</sup> Included with North Dakota.



Table 20.—Percentage of total population enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1870-71 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1870-71	1899-1900	1917-18	1929-30	1949-50	1957-58	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>United States</b>	<b>19.1</b>	<b>20.5</b>	<b>19.8</b>	<b>20.9</b>	<b>16.6</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>22.1</b>	<b>22.2</b>
<b>North Atlantic:</b>									
Connecticut	20.8	17.0	19.0	19.9	13.5	19.3	18.8	20.9	21.1
Delaware	15.8	20.0	17.1	17.8	14.4	16.6	18.1	21.5	22.3
Maine	24.3	18.9	18.0	19.4	17.2	19.6	20.2	22.5	23.3
Maryland	14.6	18.7	17.0	17.0	14.2	18.8	19.2	22.3	22.4
Massachusetts	18.3	16.9	16.5	17.9	13.4	16.8	16.7	19.1	19.9
New Hampshire	22.4	16.0	14.8	16.0	13.4	16.9	17.4	19.8	20.0
New Jersey	18.3	17.1	18.3	19.6	13.9	17.1	17.3	19.5	19.7
New York	23.2	16.6	15.7	17.0	13.4	16.5	16.9	17.5	18.4
Pennsylvania	23.2	18.3	17.2	20.1	14.7	16.6	17.0	19.3	19.3
Rhode Island	15.1	15.7	14.4	17.3	12.2	14.6	15.5	17.4	18.5
Vermont	19.8	19.2	16.9	18.3	16.0	19.0	18.7	21.8	22.7
District of Columbia	11.2	16.7	16.4	16.6	12.1	13.8	16.0	17.8	18.4
<b>Great Lakes and Plains:</b>									
Illinois	26.0	19.9	17.2	18.3	13.2	17.1	17.7	20.0	20.3
Indiana	26.3	22.4	19.8	20.6	17.5	20.7	21.2	24.0	23.6
Iowa	28.2	25.4	23.8	22.4	18.1	20.6	24.7	22.7	23.2
Kansas	22.3	26.5	21.6	22.9	18.1	21.8	22.0	22.6	22.8
Michigan	24.0	20.9	20.9	20.0	16.7	19.5	20.8	23.7	23.7
Minnesota	24.5	22.8	20.8	21.5	16.1	19.2	20.0	23.4	23.8
Missouri	18.7	23.2	19.2	18.1	16.2	18.4	19.0	21.7	21.9
Nebraska	16.6	27.0	23.1	23.6	17.0	18.6	20.0	22.5	22.6
North Dakota	9.3	24.3	21.2	24.9	18.4	20.2	21.6	23.8	23.4
Ohio	26.5	19.9	18.1	19.2	15.1	19.1	19.6	22.2	22.5
South Dakota	---	24.6	18.8	23.9	17.9	20.3	22.6	25.2	25.0
Wisconsin	24.6	21.5	17.6	19.2	14.3	17.6	17.7	20.7	22.0
<b>Southeast:</b>									
Alabama	13.9	20.6	24.0	23.5	22.2	24.0	24.1	24.7	23.6
Arkansas	13.7	24.0	26.0	24.6	21.3	23.7	23.7	23.3	22.9
Florida	7.2	20.6	20.9	23.6	16.1	20.7	20.1	22.4	21.5
Georgia	4.1	21.8	23.1	24.5	20.8	24.3	24.1	24.8	24.2
Kentucky	13.2	23.3	22.1	22.5	19.0	20.1	20.8	21.5	21.5
Louisiana	7.7	14.2	17.3	20.7	18.0	21.1	21.3	23.1	22.9
Mississippi	13.7	24.9	27.0	29.6	24.1	24.8	26.0	26.3	24.9
North Carolina	10.5	21.1	25.7	27.3	21.7	23.7	24.3	24.4	23.6
South Carolina	9.1	21.0	23.8	27.0	23.3	24.7	25.6	25.9	24.5
Tennessee	10.9	24.0	25.5	24.0	20.0	22.7	22.7	23.4	22.2
Virginia	10.5	20.0	21.5	23.2	18.0	20.9	21.2	23.0	22.5
West Virginia	16.9	24.2	22.0	22.9	21.8	23.7	24.7	24.2	23.0
<b>West and Southwest:</b>									
Alaska	---	---	5.2	5.8	13.7	17.1	19.7	24.7	24.4
Arizona	---	13.4	25.0	23.8	22.1	23.6	23.2	25.5	24.4
California	15.6	18.2	19.3	18.8	17.7	20.4	20.4	23.0	23.5
Colorado	9.3	21.8	19.8	23.2	20.1	22.0	22.4	26.2	25.3
Hawaii	---	---	16.1	19.5	---	21.2	22.0	22.8	22.2
Idaho	5.6	22.7	22.7	27.2	22.9	23.9	24.4	26.3	26.1
Montana	7.5	16.2	25.1	22.4	19.2	20.4	21.5	24.6	24.6
Nevada	7.0	15.8	12.7	19.8	22.6	22.1	23.3	27.0	25.7
New Mexico	1.4	18.8	19.6	24.1	22.6	25.4	24.3	27.7	27.0
Oklahoma	---	25.0	23.2	28.5	19.8	22.8	22.9	24.6	23.6
Oregon	21.6	21.6	16.4	21.2	19.3	20.7	22.0	24.0	23.4
Texas	7.3	21.6	23.9	22.5	17.5	20.9	21.6	23.8	24.3
Utah	18.6	26.4	24.3	27.2	24.4	25.6	26.6	29.7	29.1
Washington	18.6	22.2	15.8	22.1	19.3	20.9	21.3	24.3	24.4
Wyoming	4.6	15.7	20.1	24.1	23.2	23.7	24.7	27.6	27.0
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>									
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	27.2	26.0	27.6
Canal Zone	---	---	8.9	18.0	21.1	---	26.3	27.6	24.8
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	21.6	23.4	20.9
Puerto Rico	---	---	11.4	14.3	22.8	24.7	24.4	24.3	24.3
Trust Territory	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	22.8	27.0
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	13.9	---	19.4	21.3	---	20.8

NOTE.—See footnotes for table 19 and footnote 3, table 1.

Table 21.—Percentage of school-age population<sup>1</sup> enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1870-71 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1870-71	1899-1900	1917-18 <sup>2</sup>	1929-30	1949-50	1957-58	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States <sup>3</sup>	61.5	72.4	75.3	81.3	81.6	83.5	82.2	85.7	86.7
North Atlantic:									
Connecticut	80.8	74.5	82.7	79.3	79.1	88.6	81.9	84.6	85.8
Delaware	50.0	75.3	69.2	73.5	75.4	73.5	75.1	80.0	85.2
Maine	87.4	81.4	78.6	78.9	82.3	82.5	81.3	87.7	90.6
Maryland	46.7	67.0	64.8	68.9	72.0	78.5	77.5	84.2	87.4
Massachusetts	72.3	76.2	73.7	76.0	75.1	79.3	74.2	79.3	81.9
New Hampshire	91.3	74.0	66.7	68.0	70.6	74.6	73.3	78.2	81.7
New Jersey	63.2	68.5	76.1	80.4	80.2	79.3	76.8	80.4	84.5
New York	83.0	69.6	68.8	76.7	75.1	79.1	77.6	75.3	77.9
Pennsylvania	76.4	68.9	69.1	76.0	74.2	74.9	73.4	78.5	80.2
Rhode Island	59.2	66.8	62.3	69.9	70.1	69.1	69.6	72.8	80.6
Vermont	---	82.2	72.8	75.3	77.2	77.8	74.0	83.8	84.5
District of Columbia	41.6	76.8	82.6	91.9	84.2	77.9	86.5	82.7	83.6
Great Lakes and Plains:									
Illinois	81.0	72.7	70.0	78.9	73.7	77.5	77.4	79.7	79.2
Indiana	78.6	81.1	79.1	85.2	87.4	87.1	85.5	90.7	88.1
Iowa	84.4	89.1	91.0	90.2	89.7	87.5	87.9	87.4	93.3
Kansas	74.2	89.2	81.8	90.5	91.3	94.0	91.1	87.0	91.9
Michigan	79.7	77.1	85.1	81.2	80.4	80.4	81.7	85.8	86.8
Minnesota	75.9	77.6	76.9	84.0	78.8	79.4	78.6	85.9	88.2
Missouri	56.0	78.6	73.8	76.3	86.3	83.3	82.6	88.0	89.2
Nebraska	58.8	89.5	85.3	90.9	85.4	80.7	83.2	87.5	88.7
North Dakota	39.3	81.3	75.5	83.0	78.2	76.9	79.5	85.2	87.0
Ohio	84.0	75.4	76.4	79.9	82.4	82.6	80.5	83.4	83.7
South Dakota	(4)	79.5	68.0	84.7	81.4	83.2	85.8	91.5	94.6
Wisconsin	72.9	72.5	64.1	75.8	71.1	74.1	71.0	77.8	82.3
Southeast:									
Alabama	40.4	61.7	75.4	76.2	86.8	87.4	87.5	89.5	89.1
Arkansas	40.3	71.0	82.0	81.5	85.1	88.4	89.4	90.0	89.2
Florida	21.2	66.6	72.9	91.5	81.5	93.7	87.1	91.5	92.7
Georgia	11.9	65.3	72.5	79.7	85.0	90.2	89.4	91.6	92.0
Kentucky	---	75.3	75.4	78.1	78.1	76.2	79.2	81.3	83.7
Louisiana	24.8	43.6	55.1	71.7	75.3	79.1	77.7	81.0	81.9
Mississippi	40.6	73.3	83.0	97.1	91.2	87.7	90.4	91.0	88.8
North Carolina	31.2	63.6	80.0	84.1	84.9	88.5	88.6	90.6	88.4
South Carolina	27.3	60.7	71.2	86.2	85.9	85.5	87.5	90.4	89.3
Tennessee	32.0	75.1	84.8	83.5	84.7	88.4	88.0	90.4	89.5
Virginia	32.3	63.2	70.9	78.6	79.7	84.6	83.6	88.1	88.9
West Virginia	49.5	78.6	76.1	76.0	87.2	87.9	91.0	91.6	91.8
West and Southwest:									
Alaska	---	---	13.5	---	60.9	85.7	81.3	85.7	81.7
Arizona	---	51.9	102.0	88.6	76.8	92.9	86.4	91.6	92.2
California	63.6	79.6	99.4	93.8	93.8	91.5	86.4	91.2	91.9
Colorado	42.3	88.2	84.6	92.2	83.3	91.5	89.5	97.5	98.2
Hawaii	---	---	22.2	64.0	76.9	85.0	82.0	82.2	79.0
Idaho	46.1	79.2	86.0	95.1	86.5	89.0	87.7	92.9	92.5
Montana	70.2	72.8	116.6	85.3	84.1	81.5	81.8	88.7	90.8
Nevada	54.0	74.1	77.1	94.9	83.3	98.3	99.9	(5)	(5)
New Mexico	4.4	61.4	67.6	80.2	83.2	90.1	84.6	91.5	91.6
Oklahoma	---	79.8	75.6	98.2	86.5	94.0	93.3	99.3	99.4
Oregon	67.7	82.1	74.8	94.6	86.1	87.2	87.3	93.2	94.9
Texas	21.0	64.7	76.2	80.4	82.4	82.5	83.5	87.9	87.9
Utah	53.4	81.0	83.6	89.8	89.5	92.3	92.2	98.0	97.8
Washington	69.0	87.9	72.2	96.6	88.5	88.4	85.6	93.4	92.8
Wyoming	45.3	65.7	97.4	94.3	95.2	92.6	93.7	(5)	97.8
Outlying Areas:									
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	70.8	77.8	---
Canal Zone	---	---	---	80.2	---	---	99.1	(5)	(5)
Guam	---	---	---	---	81.8	72.2	77.9	72.0	87.2
Puerto Rico	---	---	28.9	41.7	57.1	76.0	70.8	77.0	89.8
Trust Territory	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	65.6	---
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	56.7	62.5	60.0	69.7	---	78.6

<sup>1</sup> Number of children 5 to 17 years of age, inclusive.

<sup>2</sup> School-age population includes children 5 to 18 years of age.

<sup>3</sup> See footnote 3, table 1.

<sup>4</sup> included with North Dakota.

<sup>5</sup> Exceeds 100 percent; see footnote 3, table 17.

Table 22.—Enrollment, membership, and attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Enrollment <sup>1</sup>	Average daily membership	Aggregate days membership (thousands)	Average daily attendance	Aggregate days attendance (thousands)	Average length of term in days (col. 6 ÷ col. 5)	Average daily attendance as percent of average daily membership	Average daily attendance as percent of enrollment	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled (col. 6 ÷ col. 2)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States . . . .	44,742,341	<sup>2</sup> 43,269,300	<sup>2</sup> 7,736,300	40,827,965	<sup>2</sup> 7,300,330	178.8	<sup>2</sup> 94.4	91.3	163.2
North Atlantic . . . . .	10,585,976	10,320,600	1,863,300	9,542,721	1,725,231	180.8	92.5	90.2	163.0
Connecticut . . . . .	628,252	621,563	111,881	576,170	103,711	180.0	92.7	91.7	165.1
Delaware . . . . .	121,153	116,423	20,945	109,727	19,751	180.0	94.2	90.6	163.2
Maine . . . . .	230,392	227,323	41,174	215,363	39,019	181.2	94.7	93.5	169.6
Maryland . . . . .	856,518	824,371	148,676	749,016	137,259	183.3	90.9	87.4	160.2
Massachusetts . . . . .	1,092,951	1,074,655	194,513	988,683	178,951	181.0	92.0	90.5	163.7
New Hampshire . . . . .	143,342	135,641	24,402	127,922	23,012	179.9	94.3	89.2	160.9
New Jersey . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 1,452,457	<sup>3</sup> 1,370,829	248,257	<sup>3</sup> 1,266,524	229,367	<sup>4</sup> 181.1	92.4	87.2	157.9
New York . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 3,325,477	3,287,239	<sup>6</sup> 591,703	3,019,295	<sup>6</sup> 543,473	<sup>7</sup> 180.0	91.8	90.8	163.5
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,310,486	2,260,032	410,556	2,125,071	385,942	181.6	94.0	92.0	167.1
Rhode Island . . . . .	173,976	165,472	29,785	148,019	26,643	180.0	89.5	85.1	153.1
Vermont . . . . .	92,528	90,888	15,614	85,461	14,682	171.8	94.0	92.4	157.9
District of Columbia . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 158,44	146,143	25,838	132,470	23,421	176.8	90.6	83.6	148.2
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	12,586,200	<sup>2</sup> 12,082,700	<sup>2</sup> 2,159,200	11,398,781	2,036,681	178.7	<sup>2</sup> 94.3	90.6	161.8
Illinois . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 2,215,328	2,133,258	377,587	2,015,683	356,776	177.0	94.5	91.0	161.0
Indiana . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 1,181,440	1,166,770	206,518	1,058,909	187,427	<sup>4</sup> 177.0	90.8	89.7	158.7
Iowa . . . . .	677,623	643,534	115,579	617,833	110,963	179.6	96.0	91.2	163.7
Kansas . . . . .	554,488	NA	NA	474,352	84,719	178.6	NA	85.5	152.9
Michigan . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 2,079,704	NA	NA	1,913,328	344,399	180.0	NA	92.0	165.6
Minnesota . . . . .	886,171	861,409	153,131	800,267	142,287	177.8	92.9	90.3	160.6
Missouri . . . . .	1,031,010	NA	NA	871,444	154,681	<sup>4</sup> 177.5	NA	84.5	150.0
Nebraska . . . . .	336,034	323,422	57,837	311,378	55,644	178.7	96.3	92.7	165.6
North Dakota . . . . .	153,513	146,588	26,529	141,787	25,656	181.0	96.7	92.4	166.6
Ohio . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 2,358,900	2,338,148	420,316	2,207,276	396,774	179.8	94.4	93.6	168.3
South Dakota . . . . .	175,654	166,781	29,770	160,219	28,600	178.5	96.1	91.2	162.5
Wisconsin . . . . .	936,335	869,418	156,144	826,305	148,755	180.0	95.0	88.2	158.9
Southeast . . . . .	10,241,340	<sup>2</sup> 9,809,500	<sup>2</sup> 1,750,100	9,254,227	1,650,754	178.4	<sup>2</sup> 94.3	90.4	161.2
Alabama . . . . .	860,295	827,939	145,167	787,714	138,191	175.4	95.1	91.6	160.6
Arkansas . . . . .	454,874	433,972	76,122	412,782	72,406	175.4	95.1	90.7	159.1
Florida . . . . .	1,393,753	1,298,025	233,644	1,216,957	219,053	180.0	93.8	87.3	157.1
Georgia . . . . .	1,121,998	1,076,936	193,848	998,781	179,781	180.0	92.7	89.0	160.2
Kentucky . . . . .	701,613	674,964	117,163	635,403	110,297	173.6	94.1	90.6	157.1
Louisiana . . . . .	863,038	831,751	148,112	773,942	137,804	178.0	93.0	89.7	159.7
Mississippi . . . . .	599,891	576,065	101,862	539,615	95,439	177.0	93.7	90.0	159.1
North Carolina . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 1,193,267	NA	NA	1,115,298	<sup>6</sup> 200,754	<sup>4</sup> 180.0	NA	93.5	168.2
South Carolina . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 665,983	642,134	1,156	604,928	108,887	180.0	94.2	90.8	163.5
Tennessee . . . . .	906,937	870,747	153,216	830,568	146,161	176.0	95.4	91.6	161.1
Virginia . . . . .	1,053,358	1,009,058	182,353	949,854	171,657	180.7	94.1	90.2	163.0
West Virginia . . . . .	426,333	410,145	74,246	388,385	70,324	181.1	94.7	91.1	165.1
West and Southwest . . . . .	11,328,825	<sup>2</sup> 11,056,500	<sup>2</sup> 1,963,700	10,631,236	1,887,664	177.6	<sup>2</sup> 96.2	93.8	166.6
Alaska . . . . .	67,203	66,716	11,959	63,923	11,290	176.6	95.8	95.1	168.5
Arizona . . . . .	424,998	380,379	66,566	366,415	64,123	175.0	96.3	86.2	150.9
California . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 4,466,266	4,533,000	806,909	<sup>9</sup> 4,454,359	<sup>9</sup> 792,876	178.0	<sup>9</sup> 98.3	<sup>9</sup> 99.7	<sup>9</sup> 177.5
Colorado . . . . .	536,073	507,048	91,065	478,168	85,883	179.6	94.3	89.2	160.2
Hawaii . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 169,430	169,162	29,879	158,111	28,051	177.4	93.5	93.3	166.0
Idaho . . . . .	184,458	NA	NA	168,255	30,454	181.0	NA	91.2	165.5
Montana . . . . .	177,848	173,297	31,297	160,659	29,026	180.7	92.7	90.3	163.1
Nevada . . . . .	125,040	111,117	19,957	104,422	18,759	179.6	94.0	83.5	150.1
New Mexico . . . . .	284,928	267,229	48,101	252,759	45,497	180.0	94.6	88.7	159.6
Oklahoma . . . . .	619,740	580,137	102,104	559,350	98,446	176.0	96.4	90.3	158.8
Oregon . . . . .	483,006	452,294	80,599	425,047	75,743	178.2	94.0	88.0	156.5
Texas . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 2,615,623	2,495,203	436,669	2,340,637	409,629	175.0	93.8	89.5	156.6
Utah . . . . .	305,679	294,873	53,423	282,215	50,842	180.2	95.7	92.3	166.2
Washington . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 781,870	NA	NA	736,554	132,580	180.0	NA	94.2	169.5
Wyoming . . . . .	86,663	84,141	15,145	80,362	14,465	180.0	95.5	92.7	166.3
Outlying Areas:									
Canal Zone . . . . .	15,471	14,078	2,785	13,545	2,534	187.0	96.2	87.6	168.9
Guam . . . . .	20,920	19,115	3,381	17,833	3,155	176.9	93.3	85.2	150.2
Puerto Rico . . . . .	670,187	639,764	117,422	604,206	110,411	182.7	94.4	90.2	164.7
Virgin Islands . . . . .	11,497	11,451	---	10,468	---	---	91.4	91.0	---

<sup>1</sup> Figures for a given State include pupils who enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils who were previously enrolled in other States.

<sup>2</sup> Includes estimates for the nonreporting States.

<sup>3</sup> Data from published annual State report.

<sup>4</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>5</sup> Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.

<sup>6</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>7</sup> Legal minimum for this State.

<sup>8</sup> Includes enrollment for the Americanization School (adult education).

<sup>9</sup> Since attendance figures include excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative, the ratios of attendance to enrollment and attendance to membership are not strictly comparable with those of other States.

Table 23.—Average daily attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1870-71 to 1967-68

[In thousands]

Region and State or other area	1870-71 <sup>1</sup>	1899-1900	1917-18	1929-30	1949-50	1957-58	1959-60	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States <sup>2</sup>	4,545	10,633	15,549	21,265	22,284	29,722	32,477	39,154	40,828
North Atlantic	1,706	2,831	4,185	5,845	5,271	6,965	7,592	9,100	9,543
Connecticut	63	112	191	274	245	384	425	543	576
Delaware	13	25	25	36	41	<sup>3</sup> 65	<sup>3</sup> 73	99	110
Maine	100	98	114	138	145	169	182	208	215
Maryland	56	134	162	236	299	479	534	704	749
Massachusetts	202	366	518	676	560	733	793	941	989
New Hampshire	48	47	53	66	66	87	96	120	128
New Jersey	87	208	424	663	583	842	942	1,187	1,267
New York	494	857	1,300	1,866	1,700	2,262	2,464	2,907	3,019
Pennsylvania	567	855	1,228	1,661	1,408	1,678	1,789	2,043	2,125
Rhode Island	22	47	72	103	84	108	118	138	148
Vermont	44	47	50	58	56	62	70	<sup>4</sup> 80	85
District of Columbia	10	35	48	68	84	96	106	130	132
Great Lakes and Plains	1,912	4,081	5,200	6,669	6,292	8,385	9,020	10,881	11,397
Illinois	342	738	962	1,204	1,032	1,414	1,514	1,905	2,016
Indiana	295	430	523	596	589	781	863	1,028	1,059
Iowa	212	373	396	465	418	506	538	<sup>5</sup> 595	618
Kansas	53	262	288	365	301	399	<sup>3</sup> 441	463	474
Michigan	193	355	523	845	987	1,373	1,458	1,793	1,913
Minnesota	51	243	374	457	434	578	627	770	800
Missouri	187	460	506	576	558	653	705	<sup>5</sup> 821	871
Nebraska	14	182	214	259	204	243	260	302	311
North Dakota	1	44	119	149	<sup>3</sup> 103	118	<sup>3</sup> 126	140	142
Ohio	432	616	849	1,141	1,110	1,585	1,734	2,136	2,207
South Dakota	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 68	90	139	106	129	138	<sup>5</sup> 159	160
Wisconsin	132	<sup>1</sup> 310	356	473	450	606	<sup>5</sup> 616	<sup>5</sup> 769	826
Southeast	783	2,661	3,760	5,135	6,093	7,368	7,893	9,042	9,255
Alabama	108	298	342	474	595	670	709	787	788
Arkansas	47	195	300	331	355	361	373	409	413
Florida	11	75	137	267	415	743	871	1,150	1,217
Georgia	31	298	461	538	620	771	821	967	999
Kentucky	121	310	315	433	484	544	567	619	635
Louisiana	40	146	233	350	421	567	619	738	774
Mississippi	90	225	346	436	472	444	486	536	540
North Carolina	73	207	415	673	798	950	1,003	1,102	1,115
South Carolina	45	201	256	348	414	498	531	593	605
Tennessee	89	339	406	482	583	695	736	824	831
Virginia	77	216	326	453	537	706	756	916	950
West Virginia	51	151	223	350	399	419	421	401	388
West and Southwest	144	1,058	2,442	3,689	4,727	7,157	7,972	10,134	10,630
Alaska	---	---	3	3	11	31	38	55	64
Arizona	---	10	41	76	127	218	258	347	366
California <sup>7</sup>	64	197	430	909	1,624	2,767	3,155	4,206	4,454
Colorado	3	73	138	191	210	307	345	454	478
Hawaii	---	---	34	69	85	122	131	152	158
Idaho	1	22	75	98	111	138	147	165	168
Montana	1	<sup>1</sup> 26	90	105	94	124	<sup>1</sup> 132	154	161
Nevada	2	5	10	15	25	48	55	98	104
New Mexico	1	22	56	76	121	180	202	248	253
Oklahoma	---	64	334	470	394	461	486	546	559
Oregon	15	64	131	155	229	315	345	414	425
Texas	41	439	788	1,074	1,157	1,660	1,822	2,262	2,341
Utah	13	51	86	121	142	195	216	272	282
Washington	3	75	195	279	357	527	569	679	737
Wyoming	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>1</sup> 10	31	48	49	64	71	82	80
Outlying Areas:									
American Samoa	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	7	---
Canal Zone	---	---	2	6	8	10	10	13	14
Guam	---	---	---	4	---	12	13	16	18
Puerto Rico	---	---	106	193	369	491	512	573	604
Virgin Islands	---	---	---	3	5	6	6	9	10

<sup>1</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Data are for States in the Union as of the years reported.

<sup>3</sup> Includes estimate for kindergarten.

<sup>4</sup> Data not entirely comparable to ADA reported in former years because formerly semiprivate schools have been designated as public schools by the State department of education.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes vocational schools not operated as a part of the regular public school system.

<sup>6</sup> Included with North Dakota.

<sup>7</sup> Includes excused absences.

<sup>8</sup> Fewer than 500.

NOTE.—U.S. totals are the sums of unrounded figures; regional totals are the sums of rounded figures.



Table 24.—Public high school graduates and high school equivalency certificates issued, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Public high school graduates from —			Other programs <sup>2</sup>	Persons granted high school equivalency certificates
	Day schools <sup>1</sup>				
	Total	Boys	Girls		
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States . . . . .	2,394,535	1,193,425	1,201,110	<sup>3</sup> 42,746	<sup>3</sup> 96,509
North Atlantic . . . . .	583,398	291,363	292,035	<sup>3</sup> 8,762	<sup>3</sup> 32,699
Connecticut . . . . .	31,274	<sup>4</sup> 15,447	<sup>4</sup> 15,827	<sup>5</sup> 2,073	2,334
Delaware . . . . .	6,121	3,041	3,080	157	---
Maine . . . . .	12,014	5,881	6,133	95	1,477
Maryland . . . . .	42,637	21,099	21,538	900	466
Massachusetts . . . . .	59,830	28,244	31,586	<sup>5</sup> 3,243	978
New Hampshire . . . . .	7,586	3,773	3,813	---	709
New Jersey . . . . .	82,182	42,720	39,462	---	---
New York . . . . .	182,000	90,000	92,000	2,000	16,000
Pennsylvania . . . . .	139,775	71,697	68,078	---	9,146
Rhode Island . . . . .	8,689	4,190	4,499	000	1,276
Vermont . . . . .	6,268	3,121	3,147	---	---
District of Columbia . . . . .	5,022	2,150	2,872	294	313
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	698,184	350,967	347,217	<sup>3</sup> 5,701	<sup>3</sup> 8,682
Illinois . . . . .	114,853	56,560	58,293	---	---
Indiana . . . . .	64,433	32,654	31,779	1,184	---
Iowa . . . . .	40,471	20,385	20,086	562	2,377
Kansas . . . . .	31,093	15,831	15,262	---	2,523
Michigan . . . . .	109,358	54,480	54,878	---	---
Minnesota . . . . .	55,286	28,045	27,241	---	2,180
Missouri . . . . .	51,951	26,323	25,628	---	---
Nebraska . . . . .	20,071	10,158	9,913	---	183
North Dakota . . . . .	9,568	4,771	4,797	---	438
Ohio . . . . .	128,930	65,285	63,645	3,955	201
South Dakota . . . . .	11,797	5,987	5,810	---	780
Wisconsin . . . . .	60,373	30,432	29,885	---	---
Southeast . . . . .	515,177	251,144	264,033	<sup>3</sup> 8,004	<sup>3</sup> 39,008
Alabama . . . . .	44,099	21,396	22,703	---	4,573
Arkansas . . . . .	24,574	12,678	11,896	---	1,410
Florida . . . . .	64,214	32,056	32,158	5,047	5,420
Georgia . . . . .	53,370	25,913	27,457	---	4,960
Kentucky . . . . .	35,426	17,245	18,181	---	---
Louisiana . . . . .	41,797	20,095	21,702	749	4,554
Mississippi . . . . .	28,225	13,609	14,616	---	2,929
North Carolina . . . . .	63,894	30,895	32,999	---	3,168
South Carolina . . . . .	33,667	16,236	17,431	2,208	1,522
Tennessee . . . . .	45,822	22,213	23,609	---	2,622
Virginia . . . . .	53,990	25,823	28,167	---	2,868
West Virginia . . . . .	26,099	12,985	13,114	---	4,982
West and Southwest . . . . .	597,776	299,951	297,825	<sup>3</sup> 20,279	<sup>3</sup> 16,120
Alaska . . . . .	2,705	1,361	1,344	---	252
Arizona . . . . .	19,654	9,824	9,830	56	1,465
California . . . . .	236,735	117,761	118,974	19,501	---
Colorado . . . . .	27,889	14,125	13,764	---	2,371
Hawaii . . . . .	9,430	4,630	4,800	---	661
Idaho . . . . .	11,451	5,847	5,604	---	225
Montana . . . . .	10,542	5,299	5,243	---	871
Nevada . . . . .	4,853	2,514	2,339	---	---
New Mexico . . . . .	14,876	7,530	7,346	218	<sup>6</sup> 2,533
Oklahoma . . . . .	34,645	17,833	16,812	---	1,246
Oregon . . . . .	29,322	14,770	14,552	119	2,453
Texas . . . . .	127,492	63,608	63,884	---	---
Utah . . . . .	16,599	8,430	8,169	385	---
Washington . . . . .	46,490	23,790	22,700	---	3,448
Wyoming . . . . .	5,093	2,629	2,464	---	595
Outlying Areas:					
American Samoa . . . . .	266	153	113	---	20
Canal Zone . . . . .	781	443	338	---	45
DOD Overseas Schools . . . . .	3,903	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	---	---
Guam . . . . .	938	411	527	---	---
Puerto Rico . . . . .	23,382	10,212	13,170	237	1,999
Trust Territory . . . . .	411	302	109	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Data from Fall 1968 Statistics of Public Schools (OE 20007-68).

<sup>2</sup> Includes evening, adult, and other programs.

<sup>3</sup> Total for States reporting.

<sup>4</sup> Distribution by sex estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>5</sup> Includes vocational schools.

<sup>6</sup> Data are for calendar year 1967.

<sup>7</sup> Distribution by sex not available.

Table 25.—Pupil transportation service data, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Average daily attendance of pupils transported at public expense				School bus accidents in which children were killed or fatally injured		Total number of vehicles					
	Public school pupils		Non- public school pupils trans- ported	Number of pupils for whom subsistence was paid in lieu of transpor- tation			Publicly owned		Privately owned		Jointly owned	
	Number transported	Percent of total average daily attendance					Large buses	Other vehi- cles	Large buses	Other vehi- cles	Large buses	Other vehi- cles
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States <sup>1</sup>	17,130,873	42.0	548,416	53,930	36	52	147,839	9,310	52,585	9,413	881	67
North Atlantic	4,487,990	47.0	178,767	34,370	5	9	18,577	2,127	24,689	6,215	---	---
Connecticut	315,751	54.8	15,459	---	---	---	2,183	320	226	42	---	---
Delaware	55,002	50.1	---	176	1	1	32	6	713	---	---	---
Maine	130,519	60.6	7,037	38	---	---	812	14	551	92	---	---
Maryland	362,270	48.4	5,882	25	---	---	1,484	40	2,299	73	---	---
Massachusetts	413,000	41.8	42,200	34,091	3	3	398	55	3,691	616	---	---
New Hampshire	65,875	51.5	7,235	---	---	---	150	1	683	178	---	---
New Jersey <sup>2</sup>	<sup>3</sup> 395,737	33.3	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	1	---	1,486	202	3,138	1,254	---	---
New York	<sup>3</sup> 1,485,025	49.2	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	5	8,296	1,138	4,890	2,414	---	---
Pennsylvania	1,145,866	53.9	88,299	2	---	---	3,215	251	7,734	1,323	---	---
Rhode Island	68,872	46.5	11,901	38	---	---	99	42	467	62	---	---
Vermont	48,070	56.2	754	---	---	---	399	22	297	161	---	---
District of Columbia	2,003	1.5	---	---	---	---	23	35	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	4,863,556	42.7	304,345	15,156	14	21	50,198	1,917	17,673	1,604	632	63
Illinois	617,984	30.7	41,976	---	---	---	5,530	223	2,321	369	---	---
Indiana	524,698	49.6	24,091	---	2	3	3,357	---	2,826	51	625	26
Iowa	269,706	43.7	---	6,225	1	1	5,764	379	139	96	---	---
Kansas	145,777	30.7	3,930	4,057	---	---	3,209	---	722	---	---	---
Michigan	700,011	36.6	45,869	7	9	9	8,868	117	63	---	---	---
Minnesota	398,616	49.8	---	69	---	---	3,673	294	3,488	265	7	37
Missouri	525,252	60.4	---	---	---	3	4,131	94	2,207	121	---	---
Nebraska	59,047	19.0	---	---	1	4	1,580	670	157	102	---	---
North Dakota	59,461	41.9	---	2,654	---	---	1,239	---	487	128	---	---
Ohio	1,131,560	51.3	130,539	---	---	---	<sup>4</sup> 10,134	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 608	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	---
South Dakota	38,085	23.8	---	2,135	---	---	874	38	326	65	---	---
Wisconsin	392,359	47.5	57,940	9	1	1	1,839	102	4,329	407	---	---
Southeast	4,855,105	52.5	61,120	2,413	13	16	54,763	3,734	6,465	1,113	178	---
Alabama	397,754	50.5	---	---	4	7	5,257	481	179	21	2	---
Arkansas	210,266	50.9	---	14	---	---	3,467	665	159	---	---	---
Florida	369,240	30.3	---	61	---	---	3,684	244	194	133	---	---
Georgia	517,517	51.8	---	562	2	2	4,773	31	256	70	104	---
Kentucky	389,019	61.2	18,762	---	---	---	3,957	70	662	410	---	---
Louisiana	462,241	59.7	42,358	---	1	1	1,750	12	3,903	184	72	---
Mississippi	312,956	58.0	---	---	1	1	5,269	417	17	9	---	---
North Carolina <sup>2</sup>	592,318	53.1	---	9	3	3	9,108	664	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	352,064	58.2	---	---	---	---	5,555	413	---	---	---	---
Tennessee	422,744	50.9	---	---	---	---	3,379	363	1,040	241	---	---
Virginia	573,207	60.3	---	414	---	---	6,313	374	55	---	---	---
West Virginia	255,779	65.9	---	1,353	2	2	2,251	---	---	45	---	---
West and Southwest	2,924,222	27.5	4,184	1,991	4	6	24,301	1,532	3,758	481	71	4
Alaska	23,072	36.1	---	---	---	---	71	---	<sup>6</sup> 208	17	---	---
Arizona	118,891	32.4	---	106	---	---	1,133	723	33	13	11	4
California	<sup>7</sup> 936,000	21.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Colorado	156,197	32.7	---	124	1	1	<sup>8</sup> 2,652	<sup>8</sup> 271	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	23,812	15.1	275	50	---	---	11	---	196	70	---	---
Idaho	85,629	50.9	---	831	2	2	<sup>4</sup> 1,039	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 360	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	---
Montana	50,098	31.2	---	576	---	---	596	15	644	46	---	---
Nevada	36,047	34.5	---	183	---	---	313	55	43	---	---	---
New Mexico	109,708	43.4	---	---	1	1	203	10	1,240	184	---	---
Oklahoma	203,161	36.3	---	---	---	---	3,452	20	53	8	60	---
Oregon	227,230	53.5	3,909	---	---	---	2,083	345	500	---	---	---
Texas	491,855	21.0	---	---	---	2	7,755	---	109	---	---	---
Utah	85,563	30.3	---	121	---	---	780	54	59	24	---	---
Washington	351,757	47.8	---	---	---	---	3,633	39	37	119	---	---
Wyoming	25,202	31.4	---	---	---	---	580	---	276	---	---	---
Outlying Areas:												
Canal Zone	7,650	56.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam	11,877	66.6	2,663	---	---	---	136	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico	99,461	16.5	---	---	---	---	143	---	317	1,080	---	---
Trust Territory	571	---	464	---	---	---	---	---	7	---	---	---
Virgin Islands <sup>9</sup>	3,594	34.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Totals are for States reporting this information.<sup>2</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.<sup>3</sup> Data for column 4 included in column 2.<sup>4</sup> Data for column 9 included in column 3.<sup>5</sup> Data for column 11 included in column 10.<sup>6</sup> Includes one boat.<sup>7</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.<sup>8</sup> Includes vehicles operated by contractor.<sup>9</sup> Data from published annual Territory report.



Table 26.—Selected data on school lunch programs in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Average number of pupils served lunch per day in organized school lunch programs <sup>1</sup>		Number of school plants providing a lunch program for 6 months or more	Expenditures for food services	
	Number of pupils	Percent of total average daily attendance		Amount (thousands)	As percent of current expenditures <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States .....	19,913,654	48.8	68,272	\$674,215	2.5
North Atlantic .....	3,614,403	37.9	13,261	162,486	2.0
Connecticut .....	185,966	32.3	760	8,703	2.0
Delaware .....	53,524	48.8	169	1,428	1.8
Maine .....	90,125	41.8	613	3,040	2.7
Maryland .....	278,613	37.2	1,004	10,024	1.9
Massachusetts .....	491,532	49.7	1,345	24,531	3.4
New Hampshire .....	58,102	45.4	337	2,121	2.8
New Jersey .....	<sup>3</sup> 290,256	22.9	<sup>3</sup> 1,186	12,829	1.3
New York .....	1,317,000	43.6	3,958	68,271	2.1
Pennsylvania .....	742,479	34.9	3,282	24,808	1.7
Rhode Island .....	38,500	26.0	211	2,214	2.1
Vermont .....	33,841	39.6	232	915	1.6
District of Columbia .....	34,465	26.0	164	<sup>4</sup> 3,602	3.2
Great Lakes and Plains .....	5,649,666	49.6	21,040	146,129	1.9
Illinois .....	<sup>5</sup> 1,522,679	75.5	3,129	21,944	1.5
Indiana .....	548,225	51.8	2,244	17,251	2.5
Iowa .....	329,410	53.3	1,366	11,624	2.8
Kansas .....	237,116	50.0	1,524	8,783	2.9
Michigan .....	543,273	28.4	2,240	17,755	1.3
Minnesota .....	490,000	61.2	1,465	12,255	2.1
Missouri .....	502,809	57.7	2,927	12,059	2.4
Nebraska .....	140,491	45.1	661	5,164	2.9
North Dakota .....	84,205	59.4	475	2,306	2.8
Ohio .....	846,116	38.3	2,765	22,865	1.7
South Dakota .....	63,949	39.9	367	2,474	2.8
Wisconsin .....	341,323	41.3	1,877	11,649	2.0
Southeast .....	6,255,129	67.6	18,300	220,652	4.7
Alabama .....	539,700	68.5	1,498	18,140	5.2
Arkansas .....	261,095	63.3	962	16,065	7.8
Florida .....	843,754	69.3	1,825	23,455	3.4
Georgia .....	734,157	73.5	1,909	21,638	4.2
Kentucky .....	538,261	84.7	1,609	12,802	4.3
Louisiana .....	584,407	75.5	1,472	28,835	6.4
Mississippi .....	358,754	60.5	1,037	12,177	6.1
North Carolina .....	<sup>6</sup> 736,784	66.1	<sup>6</sup> 2,004	<sup>7</sup> 25,636	4.8
South Carolina .....	457,000	75.5	1,195	18,414	6.5
Tennessee .....	486,835	58.6	1,681	18,847	4.9
Virginia .....	526,666	55.4	1,763	17,924	3.4
West Virginia .....	187,710	48.3	1,345	6,719	3.4
West and Southwest .....	4,394,462	41.3	15,671	144,948	2.2
Alaska .....	22,355	35.0	149	860	1.4
Arizona .....	152,585	41.6	499	6,490	2.8
California .....	1,572,600	35.3	<sup>3</sup> 4,107	43,436	1.4
Colorado .....	204,359	42.7	975	6,389	2.2
Hawaii .....	124,322	78.6	199	5,092	4.9
Idaho .....	75,960	45.1	458	2,116	2.4
Montana .....	52,580	32.7	276	2,374	2.3
Nevada .....	19,612	18.8	109	783	1.1
New Mexico .....	123,917	49.0	590	<sup>7</sup> 4,741	3.1
Oklahoma .....	345,438	61.8	1,425	10,519	3.7
Oregon .....	184,720	43.5	1,020	6,070	2.0
Texas .....	1,068,304	45.6	3,753	40,282	3.1
Utah .....	148,059	52.5	479	6,267	4.1
Washington .....	268,120	36.4	1,420	8,497	1.7
Wyoming .....	31,531	39.2	212	1,032	1.9
OUTLYING AREAS:					
American Samoa <sup>8</sup> .....	5,845	---	26	---	---
Canal Zone .....	---	---	2	---	---
Guam .....	7,735	43.4	27	390	2.7
Puerto Rico .....	311,864	51.6	2,412	25,016	15.7
Trust Territory .....	1,609	---	152	---	---
Virgin Islands <sup>9</sup> .....	<sup>9</sup> 11,122	( <sup>10</sup> )	35	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Computed by dividing the total number of pupils served by the number of days the lunch program was in operation. Does not include pupils served only milk or other beverage.

<sup>2</sup> Represents net expenditure from Federal, State, and local funds expended to cover deficit of school lunch and school milk programs, divided by current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools (table 32).

<sup>3</sup> Data from U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

<sup>4</sup> Data have been supplemented by reference to reports of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>5</sup> Abnormal increase due to changes in State legislation.

<sup>6</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>7</sup> Data from *Current Expenditures by Local Educational Agencies, 1967-68* (OE-22026-68) and U.S. Department of Agriculture reports.

<sup>8</sup> Data from published annual Territory report and the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>9</sup> Includes nonpublic pupils.

<sup>10</sup> Exceeds 100 percent. See footnote 9 above.

Table 27.—Students and employed personnel in public summer elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, summer 1967<sup>1</sup>

Region and State or other area	Enrollment			Number of teachers		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>Total for States Reporting</b> .....	<b>3,183,402</b>	<b>1,517,928</b>	<b>1,665,474</b>	<b>110,637</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
North Atlantic .....	677,990	204,564	473,426	10,429	5,130	5,299
Connecticut .....	12,845	10,813	2,032	324	835	89
Delaware .....	6,500	5,000	1,500	275	200	75
Maryland .....	98,452	49,467	48,985	179	94	85
Massachusetts .....	<sup>2</sup> 51,000	27,000	24,000	3,788	2,455	1,333
New Jersey .....	62,231	<sup>3</sup> 19,914	<sup>3</sup> 42,317	NA	NA	NA
New York .....	339,671	61,000	278,671	NA	NA	NA
Pennsylvania .....	88,254	25,008	63,246	4,412	1,250	3,162
Rhode Island .....	4,200	1,474	2,726	305	125	180
Vermont .....	1,900	939	961	86	31	55
District of Columbia .....	12,937	3,949	8,988	460	140	320
Great Lakes and Plains .....	895,439	486,933	408,506	33,413	13,082	20,331
Illinois .....	155,250	90,473	64,777	NA	NA	NA
Indiana .....	130,506	104,320	26,186	17,404	4,364	13,040
Kansas .....	47,217	27,081	20,136	1,720	1,072	648
Michigan .....	149,509	58,485	91,024	6,323	3,416	2,907
Minnesota .....	80,046	46,128	33,918	4,363	2,433	1,930
Nebraska .....	43,127	28,552	14,575	1,514	1,044	470
Ohio .....	169,375	55,675	113,700	2,089	753	1,336
Wisconsin .....	120,409	<sup>3</sup> 76,219	<sup>3</sup> 44,190	NA	NA	NA
Southeast .....	412,622	203,657	208,965	19,663	10,604	9,059
Florida .....	42,903	5,223	37,680	1,896	160	1,736
Kentucky .....	48,015	38,741	9,274	2,800	2,228	572
Louisiana .....	26,794	10,258	16,536	1,265	617	648
Mississippi .....	68,281	49,021	19,260	3,148	2,185	963
South Carolina .....	48,809	23,578	25,231	1,651	1,129	522
Tennessee .....	63,171	24,096	39,075	2,836	1,318	1,518
Virginia .....	88,097	37,255	50,842	4,447	1,977	2,470
West Virginia .....	26,552	15,485	11,067	1,620	990	630
West and Southwest .....	1,197,351	622,774	574,577	47,132	NA	NA
Alaska .....	1,217	1,217	---	61	61	---
Arizona .....	38,454	24,747	13,707	1,448	1,081	367
California <sup>2</sup> .....	918,000	500,000	418,000	30,700	16,700	14,000
Hawaii .....	16,695	5,386	11,309	695	225	470
Idaho .....	9,269	<sup>3</sup> 4,783	<sup>3</sup> 4,486	406	NA	NA
Nevada .....	6,426	3,852	2,574	357	214	143
New Mexico .....	16,284	6,198	10,086	658	326	332
Oklahoma .....	23,138	9,014	14,124	1,015	443	572
Oregon .....	8,519	5,759	2,760	363	220	143
Texas .....	110,768	33,060	77,708	9,877	6,278	3,599
Utah .....	48,581	28,758	19,823	1,552	NA	NA
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>						
Canal Zone .....	3,767	1,900	1,867	99	45	54
Guam .....	671	---	671	25	---	25
Puerto Rico .....	10,969	---	10,969	290	---	290

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are incomplete. Some States have reported expenditure data without reporting students and staff. Others have reported students and staff without reporting expenditures. The data are, nevertheless, provided in order to supplement information on summer school programs.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by State.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

Table 28.—Students and employed personnel in public adult education programs and community colleges operated by elementary and secondary local education agencies, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

Region and State or other area	Public adult education programs			Public community college programs under local boards of education		
	Number of different students enrolled in all programs	Employed personnel <sup>2</sup>		Number of different students enrolled in all programs	Employed personnel <sup>2</sup>	
		Instructional	Noninstructional		Instructional	Noninstructional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total for States reporting . . . . .	3,662,390	38,668	2,653	1,060,201	24,263	7,641
North Atlantic . . . . .	887,337	8,103	276	63,037	2,664	1,206
Connecticut . . . . .	62,820	---	---	---	---	---
Delaware . . . . .	14,674	36	---	---	---	---
Maine . . . . .	12,638	700	35	---	---	---
Maryland . . . . .	6,420	297	104	26,720	1,025	122
Massachusetts . . . . .	26,938	411	53	13,861	723	312
New Hampshire . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 1,179	40	---	---	---	---
New Jersey . . . . .	58,724	---	---	---	---	---
New York . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 494,179	---	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania . . . . .	163,557	5,342	---	22,456	916	772
Rhode Island . . . . .	23,741	615	48	---	---	---
Vermont . . . . .	5,205	318	36	---	---	---
District of Columbia . . . . .	17,262	344	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	926,738	12,536	420	131,091	3,609	1,300
Illinois . . . . .	200,736	<sup>4</sup> 4,100	<sup>4</sup> 90	---	---	---
Indiana . . . . .	74,974	---	---	---	---	---
Iowa . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 52,840	---	---	<sup>5</sup> 5,711	189	---
Michigan . . . . .	388,239	7,551	203	95,047	2,476	1,220
Minnesota . . . . .	139,882	3,847	78	---	---	---
Missouri . . . . .	47,004	---	---	24,593	733	---
Nebraska . . . . .	23,063	1,038	49	5,740	211	80
Southeast . . . . .	371,414	6,212	625	224,969	6,644	3,467
Alabama . . . . .	10,567	113	19	---	---	---
Arkansas . . . . .	8,340	346	15	---	---	---
Florida . . . . .	186,671	629	95	188,413	5,220	2,706
Georgia . . . . .	7,081	342	---	5,257	132	128
Kentucky . . . . .	8,634	486	180	---	---	---
Louisiana . . . . .	19,183	325	41	95	10	---
Mississippi . . . . .	11,528	50	16	31,204	1,282	633
South Carolina . . . . .	36,398	706	45	---	---	---
Tennessee . . . . .	57,251	2,275	---	---	---	---
West Virginia . . . . .	25,761	940	214	---	---	---
West and Southwest . . . . .	1,476,901	11,817	1,332	641,104	11,346	1,668
Arizona . . . . .	10,362	217	33	---	---	---
California <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	1,112,940	1,608	296	610,769	9,650	1,600
Colorado . . . . .	78,551	509	246	---	---	---
Hawaii . . . . .	19,923	50	33	---	---	---
Nevada . . . . .	18,826	110	15	---	---	---
Oklahoma . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 58,000	4,700	372	3,786	84	15
Oregon . . . . .	18,351	555	---	26,549	1,612	53
Texas . . . . .	109,144	3,086	251	---	---	---
Utah . . . . . <sup>2</sup>	29,725	912	73	---	---	---
Washington . . . . .	21,079	70	13	---	---	---
Outlying Areas:						
Canal Zone . . . . .	---	---	---	1,865	64	10
Puerto Rico . . . . .	50,384	1,470	156	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Data in this table are incomplete. Some States have reported expenditure data without reporting students and staff. Others have reported students and staff without reporting expenditures. The data are, nevertheless, provided in order to supplement information on these adult education and community college programs.

<sup>2</sup> Full-time and part-time.

<sup>3</sup> Data are for the number of registrations.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by the State.

<sup>5</sup> Incomplete; does not reflect all students enrolled.

Table 29.—Summary of revenue and nonrevenue receipts and beginning balances for public school purposes,  
by State or other area: United States, 1967-68  
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total amount available (columns 3+4+9)	Total revenue receipts	Nonrevenue receipts					Balances on hand beginning of year <sup>1</sup>			
			Total nonrevenue receipts	Sale of bonds and other long- term loans	Short- term loans	Sale of school property and insurance adjust- ments	Other non- revenue receipts	Total balances	For current operation	For capital outlay	For bond interest and redemp- tion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States . . . .	\$40,385,286	\$31,903,064	\$3,747,356	\$3,025,602	\$348,894	\$69,423	\$303,438	\$4,734,866	\$1,904,790	\$2,079,934	\$560,450
North Atlantic . . . . .	11,142,350	9,207,975	1,298,781	1,064,913	19,213	7,449	207,207	635,594	337,061	296,677	1,856
Connecticut . . . . .	530,559	499,679	30,880	<sup>2</sup> 30,880	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Delaware . . . . .	150,176	102,665	23,120	22,212	—	4	904	24,390	5,242	19,149	—
Maine . . . . .	181,996	136,041	21,853	21,792	—	61	—	24,102	20,441	1,855	1,806
Maryland . . . . .	832,290	676,596	97,855	91,200	—	302	6,354	57,839	9,758	48,031	50
Massachusetts . . . . .	934,967	859,967	75,000	75,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire . . . . .	115,610	89,147	13,259	11,625	619	159	856	13,204	1,698	11,506	—
New Jersey . . . . .	1,597,406	1,167,243	129,586	126,030	3,555	—	—	300,577	96,508	204,069	—
New York . . . . .	4,594,305	3,681,370	784,288	<sup>3</sup> 581,574	( <sup>3</sup> )	6,481	196,234	128,647	128,647	—	—
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,829,415	1,676,174	91,431	89,282	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	2,149	61,810	61,810	—	—
Rhode Island . . . . .	148,775	113,496	13,910	13,155	—	45	710	21,369	9,301	12,067	—
Vermont . . . . .	91,992	70,737	17,599	2,163	15,039	397	—	3,656	3,656	—	—
District of Columbia . . . . .	134,859	134,859	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	11,951,378	8,913,200	1,229,931	878,560	283,196	29,494	38,681	1,808,247	790,135	806,593	211,521
Illinois . . . . .	2,513,676	1,675,718	393,040	197,915	191,301	3,824	—	444,918	236,883	137,544	70,491
Indiana . . . . .	1,017,303	824,127	58,329	21,983	27,054	9,293	—	134,847	39,195	86,226	9,426
Iowa . . . . .	578,420	437,801	40,138	36,752	—	1,394	1,992	100,481	45,308	55,173	—
Kansas . . . . .	460,730	365,531	34,859	34,859	—	—	—	60,340	48,081	12,260	—
Michigan . . . . .	1,869,803	1,627,803	242,000	<sup>2</sup> 242,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Minnesota . . . . .	952,738	664,883	96,950	85,540	227	5,570	5,613	190,905	53,011	101,905	35,989
Missouri . . . . .	941,250	669,310	55,364	45,452	—	2,249	7,663	216,576	111,519	76,792	28,266
Nebraska . . . . .	257,653	178,080	33,499	22,104	8,958	444	1,993	46,074	19,258	19,930	6,886
North Dakota . . . . .	135,654	101,153	3,510	2,293	—	1,217	—	30,991	14,937	9,562	6,493
Ohio . . . . .	2,053,795	1,575,832	174,464	102,584	51,254	3,658	16,968	303,499	54,300	199,711	49,488
South Dakota . . . . .	156,939	99,740	6,971	6,091	224	656	—	50,228	31,168	14,578	4,482
Wisconsin . . . . .	1,013,417	693,222	90,807	80,987	4,178	1,189	4,452	229,388	136,475	92,912	—
Southeast . . . . .	6,615,818	5,429,233	501,634	399,876	38,999	14,157	48,602	684,951	168,534	264,797	67,694
Alabama . . . . .	448,136	386,340	9,723	6,331	—	1,763	1,629	52,073	—	—	—
Arkansas . . . . .	298,030	228,544	35,490	33,924	825	741	—	33,996	15,867	18,129	—
Florida . . . . .	1,167,221	894,161	43,722	28,497	14,340	885	—	229,338	59,422	139,718	30,198
Georgia . . . . .	752,245	634,019	54,065	25,138	10,404	3,739	14,784	64,161	21,132	32,594	10,435
Kentucky . . . . .	434,095	351,274	59,951	<sup>2</sup> 56,935	—	1,282	1,734	22,870	10,350	12,500	20
Louisiana . . . . .	678,389	528,188	83,925	53,091	1,804	913	28,117	66,276	—	—	—
Mississippi . . . . .	299,870	256,539	11,512	8,659	1,915	938	—	31,819	15,787	8,829	7,203
North Carolina . . . . .	565,357	<sup>5</sup> 548,357	17,000	<sup>1</sup> 17,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South Carolina . . . . .	382,423	314,748	42,345	35,008	5,375	772	1,190	25,330	11,557	10,351	3,422
Tennessee . . . . .	541,175	424,480	51,119	49,737	—	1,382	—	65,576	—	—	—
Virginia . . . . .	770,636	637,133	79,975	73,336	4,336	1,155	1,148	53,528	10,047	40,018	3,463
West Virginia . . . . .	278,241	225,450	12,807	12,220	—	587	—	39,984	24,372	2,658	12,953
West and Southwest . . . . .	10,675,740	8,352,656	717,010	682,253	7,486	18,323	8,948	1,606,074	609,060	711,867	279,379
Alaska . . . . .	72,512	63,312	9,200	<sup>2</sup> 9,200	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arizona . . . . .	335,238	271,113	17,923	16,006	—	—	1,917	46,202	11,018	23,103	12,081
California . . . . .	5,241,336	4,109,887	249,964	244,950	—	5,014	—	881,485	354,082	362,538	164,865
Colorado . . . . .	498,607	351,341	37,554	36,331	365	858	—	109,712	62,261	28,080	19,372
Hawaii . . . . .	128,763	124,575	—	—	—	—	—	4,188	4,188	—	—
Idaho . . . . .	120,017	98,162	7,424	6,664	—	431	329	14,431	4,209	6,006	4,215
Montana . . . . .	188,767	129,389	10,395	10,395	—	—	—	48,983	26,866	15,516	6,601
Nevada . . . . .	120,716	83,055	5,789	5,273	—	467	49	31,872	2,604	26,614	2,654
New Mexico . . . . .	221,649	179,372	9,339	8,918	—	400	21	32,938	11,170	16,648	5,120
Oklahoma . . . . .	393,596	331,624	34,977	34,977	—	—	—	26,995	26,995	—	—
Oregon . . . . .	443,284	358,154	25,863	23,247	223	694	1,699	59,267	21,362	33,458	4,447
Texas . . . . .	1,814,152	1,417,500	224,662	210,751	6,894	7,017	—	171,990	49,902	98,750	23,338
Utah . . . . .	229,218	185,356	16,738	15,491	—	829	418	27,124	9,172	17,951	—
Washington . . . . .	793,978	<sup>6</sup> 591,421	57,437	51,140	—	2,406	3,892	145,120	25,231	83,203	36,686
Wyoming . . . . .	73,907	58,395	9,745	8,910	4	207	623	5,767	—	—	—
Outlying Areas:											
Canal Zone . . . . .	15,643	15,643	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam . . . . .	10,914	10,914	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerto Rico . . . . .	191,656	186,361	—	—	—	—	—	5,295	4,691	604	—
Trust Territory . . . . .	5,456	5,456	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands . . . . .	10,570	10,570	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data are incomplete but are presented here to the extent that the States reported them.

<sup>2</sup> Source: *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1967-68* (OE-22009-68).

<sup>3</sup> Data for column 6 included in column 5.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 7 included in column 3.

<sup>5</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include revenue for administration of the Division of Vocational Education.

<sup>7</sup> Data obtained from published annual territory report and U.S. Department of Agriculture.

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



Table 30.—Revenue receipts for public elementary and secondary education, from Federal, State, local, and other sources, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68  
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Federal					State					Local, including intermediate				
	School lunch and special milk programs					Taxation and appropriations					Perma- nent funds and endow- ments				
	Total revenue receipts	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States . . . . .	\$31,903,064	\$2,806,469	\$196,650	\$241,324	\$293,645	\$2,074,946	\$12,275,536	\$11,361,261	\$116,897	\$797,380	\$16,691,307	\$16,099,100	\$592,205	\$129,756	
North Atlantic	9,207,975	597,018	36,332	55,670	56,025	448,991	3,481,304	3,291,879	6,891	182,533	5,091,360	5,020,898	70,461	38,293	
Connecticut . . . . .	499,679	25,205	2,012	3,079	2,970	17,144	169,405	169,405	169,405	169,405	169,405	169,405	169,405	169,405	
Delaware . . . . .	102,666	8,061	776	663	668	6,699	73,453	73,453	73,453	73,453	73,453	73,453	73,453	73,453	
Maine . . . . .	136,041	11,071	266	1,192	1,215	8,408	41,052	41,052	41,052	41,052	41,052	41,052	41,052	41,052	
Maryland . . . . .	676,596	64,055	4,255	3,853	3,957	51,948	245,627	245,627	245,627	245,627	245,627	245,627	245,627	245,627	
Massachusetts . . . . .	859,967	81,874	8,177	7,152	11,596	54,948	193,216	193,216	193,216	193,216	193,216	193,216	193,216	193,216	
New Hampshire . . . . .	89,147	6,177	317	842	940	4,066	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	3,751	
New Jersey . . . . .	1,167,243	62,676	2,377	4,945	4,993	55,857	315,930	315,930	315,930	315,930	315,930	315,930	315,930	315,930	
New York . . . . .	3,681,370	160,378	4,803	21,852	18,538	115,185	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	1,669,227	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,676,174	124,330	11,708	10,180	10,332	92,112	704,875	704,875	704,875	704,875	704,875	704,875	704,875	704,875	
Rhode Island . . . . .	113,496	9,083	200	537	300	3,721	34,996	34,996	34,996	34,996	34,996	34,996	34,996	34,996	
Vermont . . . . .	70,727	5,224	585	855	331	3,721	23,772	23,772	23,772	23,772	23,772	23,772	23,772	23,772	
District of Columbia . . . . .	134,859	32,940	796	855	436	30,854	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	2,702,819	
Great Lakes and Plains	8,913,200	598,315	42,898	61,596	67,397	426,324	2,700,819	2,472,599	20,534	297,686	5,489,845	5,288,673	201,173	34,327	
Illinois . . . . .	1,675,718	108,221	5,362	8,900	10,666	83,292	431,481	428,824	12,318	1,001	1,118,633	1,097,607	21,016	17,392	
Indiana . . . . .	824,127	47,376	1,692	6,407	6,826	32,450	298,166	298,166	298,166	298,166	298,166	298,166	298,166	298,166	
Iowa . . . . .	437,801	36,241	1,892	4,280	5,767	24,303	108,578	106,730	1,824	1,808	476,750	470,436	6,324	1,956	
Kansas . . . . .	365,531	33,641	871	3,071	3,421	25,486	102,939	104,411	1,524	1,008	227,950	227,453	1,498	1,713	
Michigan <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	1,627,803	85,556	423	9,607	7,988	684,286	582,568	582,568	9,302	121,728	896,007	807,612	48,395	1,845	
Minnesota . . . . .	664,883	45,748	5,629	4,604	5,706	20,808	268,181	268,181	25,285	327,919	312,569	312,569	15,350	2,036	
Missouri . . . . .	669,310	60,238	6,360	5,182	6,081	42,657	268,181	268,181	3,780	25,285	401,868	401,868	15,350	759	
Nebraska . . . . .	178,080	17,665	1,667	1,616	2,955	11,625	8,303	8,303	3,780	1,932	151,316	144,141	7,176	597	
North Dakota . . . . .	101,153	10,312	604	1,464	1,218	8,027	25,665	25,665	2,754	7,314	64,989	61,573	3,417	187	
Ohio . . . . .	1,575,832	103,708	16,102	11,477	10,780	65,378	427,111	419,797	2,247	538	1,038,129	961,970	76,159	6,884	
South Dakota . . . . .	99,740	6,511	631	897	966	10,806	12,084	9,299	927	36,997	73,833	71,433	2,400	523	
Wisconsin . . . . .	693,222	36,009	1,675	6,191	4,290	24,854	196,559	159,734	927	36,997	460,220	453,182	7,038	435	
Southeast	5,429,233	850,977	67,750	77,720	105,228	600,283	2,737,396	2,475,422	15,508	246,467	1,823,074	1,723,952	99,124	17,786	
Alabama . . . . .	386,340	78,044	5,454	6,315	9,943	56,333	217,008	203,680	12,318	1,001	89,510	87,370	32,131	1,777	
Arkansas . . . . .	228,544	45,421	6,077	4,062	5,404	29,878	98,838	92,850	5,988	84,060	84,060	80,996	3,063	728	
Florida . . . . .	894,161	114,773	8,725	7,493	12,639	85,916	369,671	369,671	20,148	60,987	384,813	358,791	26,022	4,766	
Georgia . . . . .	634,019	87,742	1,320	8,479	13,159	54,784	366,172	305,876	60,305	60,305	178,900	171,011	7,080	2,014	
Kentucky . . . . .	351,274	56,022	1,892	5,893	7,000	41,237	170,198	169,864	335	335	123,992	122,563	1,429	1,061	
Louisiana . . . . .	528,188	67,227	1,751	7,456	10,532	47,487	307,326	296,266	111	10,949	153,169	145,366	7,803	467	
Mississippi . . . . .	568,539	56,594	3,203	5,670	5,232	42,490	125,123	110,729	62	14,332	172,626	169,642	3,984	2,197	
North Carolina . . . . .	548,357	102,115	9,435	11,719	10,512	76,490	330,384	303,528	26,855	115,858	109,018	109,018	6,840	309	
South Carolina . . . . .	314,748	55,109	2,863	5,542	8,001	38,705	178,448	136,874	3,017	41,573	80,882	80,176	706	309	
Tennessee . . . . .	424,480	75,434	3,490	6,302	9,700	56,463	210,948	194,601	26,347	136,316	134,936	134,936	1,782	1,782	
Virginia . . . . .	637,133	81,754	8,167	9,761	9,761	57,797	228,388	193,799	3,017	31,397	324,279	319,670	4,310	2,711	
West Virginia . . . . .	225,450	30,742	5,403	2,189	3,404	17,745	114,743	107,558	7,185	79,479	75,404	75,404	4,076	486	
West and Southwest	8,352,656	760,159	49,670	46,238	64,895	599,348	3,266,017	3,121,361	73,964	70,694	4,287,028	4,065,577	221,447	39,449	
Alaska . . . . .	63,312	13,647	528	195	618	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	27,451	
Arizona . . . . .	271,113	32,454	2,307	1,729	3,053	25,365	83,414	79,989	3,217	209	154,672	151,109	3,563	573	
California . . . . .	4,109,887	309,829	17,374	13,963	21,331	257,161	1,470,667	1,414,557	56,109	56,109	2,347,421	2,299,770	127,651	1,970	
Colorado . . . . .	351,341	32,470	3,072	2,375	3,445	23,579	83,163	79,657	3,507	3,507	235,568	229,668	5,899	1,119	
Hawaii . . . . .	124,576	16,613	504	1,066	1,827	13,195	101,805	101,805	101,805	101,805	101,805	101,805	101,805	101,805	
Idaho . . . . .	98,162	11,379	566	1,354	8,594	8,594	33,345	30,777	2,541	28	53,184	47,064	6,119	255	
Montana . . . . .	129,389	12,705	1,307	659	853	9,886	34,316	30,777	8,806	81,898	79,807	79,807	2,091	270	
Nevada . . . . .	83,055	7,001	453	261	430	5,856	31,228	30,666	219	344	44,367	42,410	1,957	458	
New Mexico . . . . .	179,372	10,347	783	1,893	2,345	29,707	111,688	92,598	19,099	3,596	168,748	120,961	3,993	9	
Oklahoma . . . . .	331,624	48,579	2,839	3,242	5,719	36,777	114,289	108,743	3,181	1,950	326,651	326,651	47,786	9	
Oregon . . . . .	368,154	14,751	3,029	2,465	3,605	5,651	88,743	81,398	3,181	4,163	252,750	241,372	11,377	1,910	
Texas . . . . .	1,417,500	159,162	13,685	12,073	12,896	120,508	638,826	602,914	30,482	5,431	588,155	587,733	422	3,456	
Utah . . . . .	185,356	19,802	689	1,616	2,989	14,506	90,993	89,833	260	260	76,010	72,602	2,408	451	
Washington . . . . .	591,421	43,998	2,354	3,263	3,951	34,429	334,472	332,290	122	21,182	211,293	202,659	8,623	1,667	
Wyoming . . . . .	58,395	3,039	180	1,553	1,479	1,828	22,317	22,177	122	18	32,979	32,009	971	59	
Outlying Areas:															
Canal Zone . . . . .	15,643	15,643	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Guam . . . . .	10,914	3,048	259	87	7,260	2,702	7,866	7,866	7,866	7,866	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	
Puerto Rico . . . . .	186,361	45,442	7,410	6,306	7,260	24,465	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	140,919	
Trust Territory . . . . .	5,456	5,456	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	
Virgin Islands <sup>11</sup> . . . . .	10,570	1,897	140	128	194	1,436	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	8,673	

<sup>1</sup> Includes other Federal funds paid through the State or to local school systems such as funds distributed under the National Defense Education Act, and funds for current expenses and capital outlay assistance for federally affected areas, money derived from Federal forest reserves and Federal aid royalties, and money for educating Indians in local public schools.

<sup>2</sup> Includes any other revenue receipts (cash and noncash) from State revenues for support of public schools.

<sup>3</sup> Column 11 includes \$637,513,000 of direct State expenditures for local school purposes which should be considered as tax revenue. (See column 9.)

<sup>4</sup> Includes receipts from permanent funds and endowments, and receipts from sale of junk, fines, interest on bank deposits, temporary rents, and any other revenue receipts from county and local sources.

<sup>5</sup> Data from the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

<sup>6</sup> Data estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>7</sup> Data for 1965-66, partially estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>8</sup> Data for 1966-66 school year.

<sup>9</sup> Some local revenues are still being reported even though the entire State of Hawaii is now a single school system.

<sup>10</sup> Data partially estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>11</sup> Data obtained from published annual Territory report.

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

Table 31.—Percentage distribution of revenue receipts for public elementary and secondary education, from Federal, State, local, and other sources, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

Region and State or other area	Total revenue receipts	Federal					State				Local, including intermediate			
		Total	Vocational education	Cash reimbursements	Value of commodities	Other	Total	Taxation and appropriations	Permanent funds and endowments	Other	Total	Taxation and appropriations	Other	Other revenue receipts
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States . . . . .	100.0	8.8	0.6	0.8	0.9	6.5	38.5	35.6	0.4	2.5	52.3	50.5	1.9	0.4
North Atlantic . . . . .	100.0	6.5	.4	.6	.6	4.9	37.8	35.8	.1	2.0	55.3	54.5	.8	.4
Connecticut . . . . .	100.0	5.0	.4	.6	.6	3.4	33.9	29.3	---	4.6	61.0	60.7	.2	.1
Delaware . . . . .	100.0	8.6	.8	.6	.7	6.5	71.5	54.9	---	16.7	19.9	18.5	1.4	---
Maine . . . . .	100.0	8.1	.2	.9	.9	6.2	30.2	25.9	---	4.3	61.4	60.6	.9	.3
Maryland . . . . .	100.0	9.5	.6	.6	.6	7.7	36.3	36.3	---	( <sup>2</sup> )	54.0	53.0	1.0	.2
Massachusetts . . . . .	100.0	9.5	1.0	.8	1.3	6.4	22.5	18.4	---	4.1	67.8	67.6	.2	.2
New Hampshire . . . . .	100.0	6.9	.4	.9	1.1	4.6	10.9	8.6	---	2.4	81.9	81.5	.4	.2
New Jersey . . . . .	100.0	5.8	.2	.4	.4	4.8	27.1	18.7	.6	7.8	67.1	65.4	1.7	---
New York . . . . .	100.0	4.4	.1	.6	.5	3.1	45.3	45.3	---	---	49.7	49.2	.5	.6
Pennsylvania . . . . .	100.0	7.4	.7	.6	.6	5.5	42.1	41.5	---	.5	49.8	48.7	1.1	.7
Rhode Island . . . . .	100.0	8.0	.2	.5	.3	7.1	30.8	30.8	---	---	61.1	60.4	.7	.1
Vermont . . . . .	100.0	7.4	.9	.7	.5	5.3	33.6	33.6	---	---	58.5	56.5	2.0	.5
District of Columbia . . . . .	100.0	24.4	.6	.6	.3	22.9	---	---	---	---	75.6	75.6	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	100.0	6.7	.5	.7	.8	4.8	31.3	27.7	.2	3.3	61.6	59.3	2.3	.4
Illinois . . . . .	100.0	6.5	.3	.5	.6	5.0	25.7	25.6	---	.2	66.8	65.5	1.3	1.0
Indiana . . . . .	100.0	5.7	.2	.8	.8	3.9	36.2	24.8	---	11.3	57.8	57.1	.8	.2
Iowa . . . . .	100.0	8.3	.4	1.0	1.3	5.6	24.8	24.4	---	.4	66.5	63.7	2.8	.4
Kansas . . . . .	100.0	9.2	.2	.8	1.2	7.0	28.2	25.8	.4	1.9	62.6	62.2	.4	---
Michigan . . . . .	100.0	5.3	( <sup>2</sup> )	.6	.5	4.2	42.0	34.6	---	7.5	52.6	49.6	3.0	.1
Minnesota . . . . .	100.0	6.9	.8	.7	.9	4.5	43.5	38.3	1.4	3.8	49.3	47.0	2.3	.3
Missouri . . . . .	100.0	9.0	.9	.8	.9	6.4	30.8	30.8	---	---	60.0	60.0	---	.1
Nebraska . . . . .	100.0	10.0	.9	.9	1.7	6.5	4.7	1.5	2.1	1.1	85.0	80.9	4.0	.3
North Dakota . . . . .	100.0	10.2	.6	.5	1.2	7.9	25.4	22.6	2.7	( <sup>2</sup> )	64.2	60.9	3.4	.2
Ohio . . . . .	100.0	6.6	1.0	.7	.7	4.1	27.1	26.6	---	.5	65.9	61.0	4.8	.4
South Dakota . . . . .	100.0	13.3	.6	.9	1.0	10.8	12.1	9.3	2.3	.5	74.0	71.6	2.4	.5
Wisconsin . . . . .	100.0	5.2	.2	.7	.6	3.6	28.4	23.0	.1	5.2	66.4	65.4	1.0	.1
Southeast . . . . .	100.0	15.7	1.2	1.4	1.9	11.1	50.4	45.6	.3	4.5	33.6	31.8	1.8	.3
Alabama . . . . .	100.0	20.2	1.4	1.6	2.6	14.6	56.2	52.7	3.2	.3	23.2	14.9	8.3	.5
Arkansas . . . . .	100.0	19.9	2.7	1.8	2.4	13.1	43.2	40.6	---	2.6	36.8	35.4	1.3	.1
Florida . . . . .	100.0	12.8	1.0	.8	1.4	9.6	43.6	41.3	---	2.3	43.0	40.1	2.9	.5
Georgia . . . . .	100.0	13.8	1.8	1.3	2.1	8.6	57.8	48.2	---	9.5	28.1	27.0	1.1	.3
Kentucky . . . . .	100.0	15.9	.5	1.7	2.0	11.7	48.5	48.3	---	.1	35.3	34.9	.4	.3
Louisiana . . . . .	100.0	12.7	.3	1.4	2.0	9.0	58.2	56.1	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.1	29.0	27.5	1.5	.1
Mississippi . . . . .	100.0	22.1	1.2	2.2	2.0	16.6	48.8	43.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	5.6	28.3	26.8	1.6	.9
North Carolina . . . . .	100.0	18.6	1.7	2.1	1.9	12.8	60.2	55.4	---	4.9	21.1	19.9	1.2	---
South Carolina . . . . .	100.0	17.5	.9	1.8	2.5	12.3	56.7	43.5	---	13.2	25.7	25.5	.2	.1
Tennessee . . . . .	100.0	17.8	.8	1.6	2.3	13.1	49.7	43.5	---	6.2	32.1	31.7	.4	.4
Virginia . . . . .	100.0	12.8	1.3	1.0	1.5	9.1	35.8	30.4	.5	4.9	50.9	50.2	.7	.4
West Virginia . . . . .	100.0	13.6	2.4	1.0	1.5	8.8	50.9	47.7	---	3.2	35.3	33.4	1.8	.2
West and Southwest . . . . .	100.0	9.1	.6	.6	.8	7.2	39.1	37.4	.9	.8	51.3	48.7	2.7	.5
Alaska . . . . .	100.0	21.6	.8	.3	1.0	19.4	43.4	43.4	---	---	35.0	34.1	.9	.1
Arizona . . . . .	100.0	12.0	.9	.6	1.1	9.4	30.8	29.5	1.2	.1	57.1	55.7	1.3	.2
California . . . . .	100.0	7.5	.4	.3	.5	6.3	35.8	34.4	---	1.4	56.6	53.5	3.1	( <sup>2</sup> )
Colorado . . . . .	100.0	9.2	.9	.7	1.0	6.7	23.7	22.7	1.0	---	67.1	65.4	1.7	( <sup>2</sup> )
Hawaii . . . . .	100.0	13.3	.4	.9	1.5	10.6	81.7	81.7	---	---	4.9	4.9	---	---
Idaho . . . . .	100.0	11.6	.6	.9	1.4	8.8	34.0	31.4	2.6	( <sup>2</sup> )	54.2	47.9	6.2	.3
Montana . . . . .	100.0	9.8	1.0	.5	.7	7.6	26.7	20.5	6.2	---	63.3	61.7	1.6	.2
Nevada . . . . .	100.0	8.4	.5	.3	.5	7.1	37.6	36.9	.3	.4	53.4	51.1	2.4	.6
New Mexico . . . . .	100.0	19.4	.4	1.1	1.3	16.6	62.3	51.6	10.6	---	18.2	17.1	1.1	.2
Oklahoma . . . . .	100.0	14.6	.9	1.0	1.7	11.1	34.5	32.8	1.1	.6	50.9	36.5	14.4	( <sup>2</sup> )
Oregon . . . . .	100.0	4.1	.8	.7	1.0	1.6	24.8	22.7	.9	1.2	70.6	67.4	3.2	.5
Texas . . . . .	100.0	11.2	1.0	.9	.9	8.5	45.1	42.5	2.2	.4	41.5	41.5	( <sup>2</sup> )	2.2
Utah . . . . .	100.0	10.7	.4	.9	1.6	7.8	48.6	48.5	---	.1	40.5	39.5	1.3	.2
Washington . . . . .	100.0	7.4	.4	.6	.7	5.8	56.6	56.2	---	.4	35.7	34.3	1.5	.3
Wyoming . . . . .	100.0	5.2	.3	.9	.8	3.1	38.2	38.0	.2	( <sup>2</sup> )	56.5	54.8	1.7	.1
Outlying Areas:														
Canal Zone . . . . .	100.0	100.0	NA	NA	NA	NA	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam . . . . .	100.0	27.9	2.4	.8	---	24.8	72.1	72.1	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico . . . . .	100.0	24.4	4.0	3.4	3.9	13.1	---	---	---	---	75.6	75.6	---	---
Trust Territory . . . . .	100.0	100.0	---	---	---	100.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Virgin Islands . . . . .	100.0	17.9	1.3	1.2	1.8	13.6	---	---	---	---	82.1	82.1	---	---

<sup>1</sup> This table is to be used in conjunction with the preceding table, which presents fully annotated data on amounts of receipts.

<sup>2</sup> Less than 0.05 percent.

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



Table 32.—Summary of expenditures for public schools, by purpose and by State or other area: United States, 1967-68  
(In thousands of dollars)

Region and State or other area	CURRENT EXPENDITURES																
	Full-time elementary and secondary day schools										Other programs						
	Total expenditures, all schools (col. 3 + 16 + 17)	Total (col. 4 + 11)	Adminis- tration <sup>1</sup>	Instruction <sup>2</sup>	Operation of plant	Mainte- nance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services	Total	Com- munity services	Summer schools	Adult educa- tion	Com- munity colleges <sup>3</sup>	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
<b>United States . . . . . \$32,977,182 \$27,743,581 \$26,877,162 \$1,249,028 \$18,375,762 \$2,074,038 \$789,760 \$2,388,286 \$1,999,689 \$866,419 \$218,592 \$105,894 \$161,864 \$390,069 \$4,255,791 \$977,810</b>																	
<b>North Atlantic . . . . . 9,545,208 8,137,117 7,904,352 362,219 5,256,869 607,153 214,150 814,289 640,273 172,155 64,072 57,407 14,522 36,054 1,069,027 339,064</b>																	
Connecticut . . . . .	456,364	447,132	444,112	17,985	316,263	34,243	10,948	33,326	31,448	3,020	1,393	1,027	1,027	33,326	15,500		
Delaware . . . . .	114,694	114,694	114,694	5,293	65,586	6,016	2,287	9,528	9,066	407	203	165	165	27,366	5,346		
Maine . . . . .	135,396	114,878	113,912	5,488	77,599	9,743	2,813	7,246	10,923	966	100	191	191	18,066	2,452		
Maryland . . . . .	725,360	574,211	538,026	17,150	381,791	43,260	19,403	40,037	36,968	35,585	15,966	3,829	15,790	124,876	26,274		
Massachusetts . . . . .	833,454	735,981	727,488	26,946	496,795	64,603	17,756	59,413	62,883	8,493	4,506	1,691	1,465	77,927	19,546		
New Hampshire . . . . .	94,318	75,076	74,764	3,505	60,927	6,308	1,681	4,738	7,605	311	126	102	102	16,212	3,033		
New Jersey . . . . .	1,262,276	1,033,889	1,016,384	36,491	674,302	80,314	30,764	122,844	69,670	17,505	9,286	1,801	6,417	189,457	38,930		
New York . . . . .	3,757,442	3,316,266	3,245,717	161,159	2,057,317	220,810	77,986	446,127	282,318	70,539	17,003	63,536	63,536	323,826	105,449		
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,794,869	1,477,458	1,448,667	76,583	954,276	116,445	42,076	143,289	115,997	28,701	9,458	1,474	1,474	211,962	105,449		
Rhode Island . . . . .	128,981	106,358	104,481	3,456	73,647	9,401	2,152	8,471	7,454	877	474	134	269	20,028	3,595		
Vermont . . . . .	67,063	56,922	56,765	3,956	38,645	4,594	1,642	3,710	4,318	157	49	36	72	9,160	1,581		
District of Columbia . . . . .	134,391	117,974	112,470	3,207	79,921	10,406	4,743	9,470	4,725	5,504	5,504	5,504	5,504	16,417	1,400		
<b>Great Lakes and Plains . . . . . 9,282,040 7,548,140 7,548,140 345,708 5,120,884 696,330 214,675 658,939 511,602 128,310 48,497 28,840 31,312 19,661 1,353,987 251,603</b>																	
Illinois . . . . .	1,703,459	1,450,439	1,427,886	74,231	923,917	142,705	48,952	104,360	87,621	22,553	7,718	11,462	10,830	261	208,775	44,255	
Indiana . . . . .	913,567	694,455	680,084	20,283	461,400	59,719	19,510	67,318	55,853	14,371	4,718	5,894	3,759	198,809	20,303		
Iowa . . . . .	487,457	420,839	416,409	31,857	274,278	35,586	10,992	28,119	35,578	4,430	1,171	1,171	1,171	57,352	9,266		
Kansas . . . . .	365,387	304,778	304,304	13,569	212,211	28,172	8,161	18,694	25,486	474	197	160	127	55,958	4,651		
Michigan . . . . .	1,722,983	1,409,123	1,384,716	54,306	930,718	132,136	38,393	158,277	70,886	24,407	13,845	4,477	6,086	253,500	60,360		
Minnesota . . . . .	738,138	580,637	573,689	24,064	387,936	53,493	12,022	48,128	48,046	6,943	1,522	2,791	2,635	120,047	19,019		
Missouri . . . . .	662,868	538,113	510,596	21,233	356,745	40,066	18,225	31,131	41,193	27,517	11,628	569	569	15,320	2,800		
Nebraska . . . . .	212,662	181,198	177,944	9,518	120,823	14,403	6,825	13,942	12,434	3,254	31	483	922	25,688	5,776		
North Dakota . . . . .	99,658	81,421	77,944	4,581	53,664	7,281	1,785	4,730	6,643	56	56	56	56	15,267	2,800		
Ohio . . . . .	1,558,569	1,338,826	1,320,616	62,668	893,199	129,497	37,034	136,675	66,643	18,209	11,212	3,583	3,414	180,870	38,874		
South Dakota . . . . .	106,016	89,939	89,468	5,880	50,882	7,128	2,464	5,933	7,541	471	67	404	404	13,478	1,698		
Wisconsin . . . . .	712,377	586,683	581,063	23,518	387,300	49,144	18,222	52,082	50,797	5,620	3,053	2,566	2,566	108,527	17,167		
<b>Southeast . . . . . 5,647,876 4,791,837 4,648,474 186,621 3,233,638 264,272 132,008 374,559 456,481 143,363 17,023 15,104 40,813 70,424 736,091 119,948</b>																	
Alabama . . . . .	391,496	350,196	348,247	10,561	233,726	44,726	7,441	33,733	47,882	1,949	66	1,883	1,883	38,086	3,714		
Arkansas . . . . .	244,218	205,876	205,200	10,697	124,803	11,770	8,683	27,921	27,921	586	...	...	...	32,585	5,757		
Florida . . . . .	899,032	762,364	753,579	24,653	526,292	45,115	19,360	45,367	44,417	12,454	3,310	7,215	5,867	121,780	14,086		
Georgia . . . . .	652,415	533,579	521,125	23,630	368,506	28,870	13,413	44,417	46,287	12,454	3,310	7,215	5,867	104,750	14,086		
Kentucky . . . . .	347,408	308,861	300,555	12,853	210,535	18,241	6,286	18,866	33,776	8,306	149	7,195	962	30,338	8,709		
Louisiana . . . . .	540,965	462,043	447,737	16,277	301,788	22,799	13,068	35,099	58,066	4,306	3,516	269	405	71,230	17,192		
Mississippi . . . . .	251,687	213,881	199,041	8,716	134,505	11,176	6,337	11,563	26,624	14,840	49	326	813	33,726	10,204		
North Carolina . . . . .	507,170	533,620	533,211	17,293	386,120	25,111	16,339	43,867	45,481	415	...	...	...	63,250	10,204		
South Carolina . . . . .	329,895	291,483	282,085	17,097	184,932	14,400	7,272	27,952	30,432	9,398	1,726	677	6,995	32,773	5,639		
Tennessee . . . . .	487,911	393,682	383,289	16,381	260,783	23,891	8,839	35,907	37,018	10,393	7,083	3,310	3,310	79,009	15,720		
Virginia . . . . .	664,799	545,478	531,039	18,930	377,807	34,712	19,324	39,556	40,648	14,439	6,394	8,045	8,045	100,433	18,898		
West Virginia . . . . .	230,890	200,748	197,846	8,900	131,778	13,283	6,447	16,715	21,122	2,903	1,124	1,780	1,780	27,631	2,531		
<b>West and Southwest . . . . . 9,502,088 7,138,177 6,715,686 364,480 4,764,371 506,883 228,027 470,489 391,333 122,591 89,000 4,543 66,117 263,936 1,096,686 267,195</b>																	
Alaska . . . . .	72,900	59,866	59,660	4,296	39,199	6,857	2,346	5,032	3,940	217	60	40	81	10,560	2,454		
Arizona . . . . .	277,973	238,124	235,631	9,797	174,228	20,427	8,161	8,740	14,283	2,493	2,158	335	335	32,647	6,202		
California . . . . .	4,046,011	3,300,931	3,070,912	174,211	2,165,032	233,027	102,934	209,608	134,200	370,019	48,588	53,069	257,361	505,244	139,836		
Colorado . . . . .	347,836	297,980	294,405	13,093	208,997	24,036	8,826	20,961	19,392	3,575	890	2,685	2,685	39,772	10,083		
Hawaii . . . . .	126,236	106,532	104,736	7,485	72,016	3,698	6,700	7,532	8,305	1,706	...	...	...	17,831	1,873		
Idaho . . . . .	99,686	87,121	86,972	4,429	68,310	6,970	2,170	8,055	7,037	1,49	...	...	...	10,664	1,900		
Montana . . . . .	129,680	106,372	105,217	6,167	69,596	8,370	4,150	7,419	9,566	1,155	2	149	149	10,664	1,900		
Nevada . . . . .	96,486	71,967	70,866	2,710	51,832	6,088	2,176	4,264	3,807	1,101	9	259	259	19,089	3,360		
New Mexico . . . . .	182,227	155,195	154,591	5,815	105,858	11,491	4,434	12,641	14,352	604	148	52	49	25,119	1,913		
Oklahoma . . . . .	323,166	288,971	286,757	13,309	192,405	21,648	16,485	20,894	23,116	2,214	1,111	576	576	28,921	6,274		
Oregon . . . . .	366,268	309,276	302,599	14,886	210,235	24,762	11,547	21,151	20,016	6,677	435	1,014	1,014	50,136	6,846		
Texas . . . . .	1,664,726	1,296,785	1,280,974	66,802	930,446	79,892	34,939	83,327	85,508	14,811	10,714	4,097	4,097	206,168	62,773		
Utah . . . . .	192,227	166,692	161,100	6,900	101,176	11,805	6,659	14,165	10,094	5,692	3,728	1,283	1,283	31,550	3,985		
Washington . . . . .	619,081	509,242	506,177	21,156	346,888	42,790	16,596	46,059	32,678	3,065	1,033	992	992	95,973	13,866		
Wyoming . . . . .	58,567	55,103	54,980	3,426	37,163	4,418	1,846	3,550	4,589	123	123	...	...	2,064	1,400		
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>																	
Central Zone . . . . .	16,643	11,596	10,048	446	6,930	882	589	971	230	1,848	639	75	935	3,947	...		
Guam . . . . .	18,132	14,284	14,284	2,678	8,789	212	730	538	1,437	...	...	...	...	1,849	...		
Puerto Rico . . . . .	189,747	168,292	169,221	6,697	98,712	7,408	772	12,727	32,904	9,071	7,482	118	1,471	21,449	...		
Trust Territory . . . . .	5,456	5,281	5,281	679													

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for administration at all levels (State departments and State boards of education (table 34), intermediate administrative units (table 35), and local education agencies (table 30)).  
<sup>2</sup> Applies only to those community colleges and technical institutes under the jurisdiction of local boards of education.  
<sup>3</sup> Includes expenditures not allocable to pupil costs which amounted to a total of \$1,828,000. States reporting such expenditures were Alaska, \$984,000; Minnesota, \$731,000; Utah, \$9,000; and West Virginia, \$104,000

**Table 33.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for public schools, by purpose and State or other area: United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>**

Current expenditures for full-time elementary and secondary day schools											
Region and State or other area	Total expenditures, all schools	Current expenditures, all schools					Current expenditures, other programs				
		Total	Adminis- tration	Instruction	Operation of plant	Maintenance of plant	Fixed charges	Other school services	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
UNITED STATES . .	100.0	81.5	3.8	55.7	6.3	2.4	7.2	6.1	2.6	12.9	3.0
North Atlantic . . . . .	100.0	83.4	3.8	55.1	6.4	2.2	9.3	6.7	1.8	11.2	3.6
Connecticut . . . . .	100.0	89.5	3.6	63.7	6.9	2.2	6.7	6.3	.6	6.8	3.1
Delaware . . . . .	100.0	71.1	4.6	48.5	6.0	2.0	4.8	5.2	.4	23.9	4.7
Maine . . . . .	100.0	84.1	4.1	57.3	7.2	2.1	5.4	8.1	.7	13.3	1.8
Maryland . . . . .	100.0	74.3	2.4	52.6	6.0	2.7	5.5	5.1	4.9	17.2	3.6
Massachusetts . . . . .	100.0	87.3	3.1	59.6	7.8	2.1	7.1	7.5	1.0	9.4	2.4
New Hampshire . . . . .	100.0	79.3	3.7	54.0	6.7	1.8	5.0	8.1	.3	17.2	3.2
New Jersey . . . . .	100.0	80.5	3.1	53.4	6.4	2.4	9.7	5.5	1.4	15.0	3.1
New York . . . . .	100.0	86.4	4.3	54.8	5.9	2.1	11.9	7.5	1.9	8.6	3.1
Pennsylvania . . . . .	100.0	80.7	4.3	53.2	6.5	2.3	8.0	6.5	1.6	11.8	5.9
Rhode Island . . . . .	100.0	81.0	2.7	57.0	7.3	1.7	6.6	5.8	.7	15.5	2.8
Vermont . . . . .	100.0	83.9	5.9	57.0	6.8	2.4	5.5	6.4	.2	13.5	2.3
District of Columbia . .	100.0	83.7	2.4	59.5	7.7	3.5	7.1	3.5	4.1	12.2	—
Great Lakes and Plains . .	100.0	81.3	3.7	55.2	7.5	2.3	7.1	5.5	1.4	14.6	2.7
Illinois . . . . .	100.0	83.8	4.4	57.2	8.4	2.6	6.1	5.1	1.3	12.3	2.6
Indiana . . . . .	100.0	74.4	2.2	51.2	6.5	2.1	6.3	6.1	1.6	21.8	2.2
Iowa . . . . .	100.0	85.4	6.5	56.3	7.3	2.3	5.8	7.3	.9	11.8	1.9
Kansas . . . . .	100.0	83.3	3.7	58.1	6.9	2.5	5.1	7.0	.1	15.3	1.3
Michigan . . . . .	100.0	80.4	3.2	54.0	7.7	2.2	9.2	4.1	1.4	14.7	3.5
Minnesota . . . . .	100.0	77.7	3.3	52.6	7.3	1.6	6.5	6.5	.9	17.5	3.9
Missouri . . . . .	100.0	77.0	3.2	54.1	6.0	2.8	4.7	6.2	4.2	16.1	2.7
Nebraska . . . . .	100.0	83.7	4.5	56.8	6.8	3.2	6.6	5.9	1.5	12.1	2.7
North Dakota . . . . .	100.0	81.7	4.6	53.7	7.3	1.8	4.8	9.6	.1	15.3	2.9
Ohio . . . . .	100.0	84.7	4.0	57.3	8.3	2.1	8.8	4.3	1.2	11.6	2.5
South Dakota . . . . .	100.0	85.2	5.6	58.0	6.8	2.3	5.3	7.2	.5	12.8	1.5
Wisconsin . . . . .	100.0	81.6	3.3	54.4	6.9	2.6	7.3	7.1	.8	15.3	2.4
Southeast . . . . .	100.0	82.3	3.3	57.3	4.7	2.4	6.6	8.1	2.5	13.0	2.1
Alabama . . . . .	100.0	89.0	2.7	59.7	3.8	1.9	8.6	12.2	.5	9.7	.8
Arkansas . . . . .	100.0	84.1	4.4	51.1	4.8	3.5	8.8	11.4	.2	13.3	2.4
Florida . . . . .	100.0	77.8	2.7	58.2	5.0	2.2	5.0	4.6	7.0	13.5	1.7
Georgia . . . . .	100.0	79.9	3.6	55.9	4.4	2.1	6.8	7.1	1.9	16.1	2.2
Kentucky . . . . .	100.0	86.5	3.7	60.6	5.3	1.8	5.4	9.7	2.4	8.7	2.4
Louisiana . . . . .	100.0	82.8	3.1	55.8	4.2	2.4	6.5	10.7	.8	13.3	3.2
Mississippi . . . . .	100.0	79.1	3.4	53.5	4.4	2.6	4.6	10.6	5.9	13.4	1.6
North Carolina . . . . .	100.0	87.8	2.9	63.4	4.1	2.7	7.2	7.5	.1	10.4	1.7
South Carolina . . . . .	100.0	85.5	5.2	56.1	4.4	2.2	8.5	9.2	2.9	9.9	1.7
Tennessee . . . . .	100.0	78.6	3.5	53.5	4.9	1.8	7.4	7.6	2.1	16.2	3.1
Virginia . . . . .	100.0	79.9	2.9	56.8	5.2	2.9	6.0	6.1	2.2	15.1	2.8
West Virginia . . . . .	100.0	85.7	3.7	57.1	5.8	2.8	7.2	9.2	1.3	12.0	1.1
West and Southwest . . .	100.0	79.0	4.2	56.0	6.0	2.7	5.5	4.6	5.0	12.9	3.1
Alaska . . . . .	100.0	81.9	5.9	53.8	9.4	3.2	4.2	5.4	.3	14.5	3.4
Arizona . . . . .	100.0	84.8	3.5	62.7	7.3	2.9	3.1	5.1	.9	12.1	2.2
California . . . . .	100.0	74.7	4.3	53.6	5.8	2.5	5.2	3.3	9.4	12.5	3.5
Colorado . . . . .	100.0	84.6	3.8	60.1	6.9	2.5	5.8	5.6	1.0	11.4	2.9
Hawaii . . . . .	100.0	83.0	5.9	57.1	2.9	4.5	6.0	6.6	1.4	14.1	1.5
Idaho . . . . .	100.0	87.3	4.4	58.5	7.0	2.2	8.1	7.1	.2	10.7	1.9
Montana . . . . .	100.0	81.1	4.8	53.7	6.5	3.2	5.7	7.3	.9	15.4	2.6
Nevada . . . . .	100.0	73.5	2.8	53.7	6.3	2.3	4.4	4.0	1.1	19.8	5.6
New Mexico . . . . .	100.0	84.8	3.2	58.1	6.3	2.4	6.9	7.9	.3	13.8	1.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	100.0	88.8	4.1	59.5	6.7	4.8	6.5	7.2	.7	9.0	1.6
Oregon . . . . .	100.0	82.6	4.1	57.4	6.8	3.2	5.8	5.5	1.8	13.7	1.9
Texas . . . . .	100.0	81.9	4.3	59.5	5.1	2.2	5.3	5.5	1.0	13.2	4.0
Utah . . . . .	100.0	78.6	3.6	52.6	6.0	3.5	7.4	5.5	2.9	16.4	2.1
Washington . . . . .	100.0	81.2	3.4	56.0	6.9	2.7	7.4	5.3	.5	15.5	2.2
Wyoming . . . . .	100.0	93.9	5.9	63.4	7.5	3.2	6.1	7.8	.2	3.5	2.4
Outlying Areas:											
Canal Zone . . . . .	100.0	64.2	2.9	44.3	5.6	3.8	6.2	1.5	10.5	25.2	—
Guam . . . . .	100.0	78.8	14.2	48.5	1.2	4.0	3.0	7.9	—	21.2	—
Puerto Rico . . . . .	100.0	83.9	3.5	52.0	3.9	.4	6.7	17.3	4.8	11.3	—
Trust Territory . . . . .	100.0	96.8	12.5	76.2	.8	.5	1.8	5.1	—	3.2	—

<sup>1</sup> This table is to be used in conjunction with the preceding table, which presents fully annotated data on amounts of expenditures.

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

Table 34.—Current expenditures for administration of public school State boards of education and State departments of education, by State: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total expenditures for State administration (col. 3 + col. 7)	State boards of education (including vocational boards) <sup>1</sup>					State departments of education <sup>1</sup>					
		Expenditures for regular programs					Expenditures for regular programs					
		Total	Expenses of board members	Salaries and staff	Supplies, travel, and other expenses	Total	Administrative and professional staff	Salaries			Supplier travel, and other expenses	Expenditures for emergency programs
								Secre- tarial and clerical personnel	Plant op- eration and main- tenance personnel			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
UNITED STATES	\$230,736	\$6,830	\$436	\$5,192	\$1,206	\$223,906	\$93,908	\$34,230	\$4,924	\$76,993	\$13,849	
North Atlantic	66,432	336	33	113	191	66,096	32,248	5,456	2,043	25,908	442	
Connecticut	5,543	3	1	---	2	5,540	4,742	---	---	798	---	
Delaware	2,025	3	3	---	---	2,022	480	406	21	1,115	---	
Maine	2,083	---	---	---	---	2,083	791	403	---	889	---	
Maryland	4,432	5	5	---	---	4,427	1,629	633	---	1,757	408	
Massachusetts	4,034	140	3	---	137	3,894	<sup>2</sup> 3,082	( <sup>2</sup> )	( <sup>2</sup> )	812	---	
New Hampshire	1,046	2	2	---	---	1,044	312	197	---	501	34	
New Jersey	2,779	---	---	---	---	2,779	<sup>3</sup> 1,751	<sup>3</sup> 389	---	<sup>3</sup> 639	---	
New York	30,391	40	---	40	---	30,351	9,390	3,084	2,022	15,855	---	
Pennsylvania	11,997	100	13	37	51	11,897	<sup>4</sup> 9,053	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	2,844	---	
Rhode Island	573	2	1	---	1	571	390	157	---	24	---	
Vermont	1,529	41	5	36	---	1,488	628	187	---	674	---	
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Great Lakes and Plains	39,966	2,546	149	1,896	503	37,420	16,684	8,685	63	8,325	3,661	
Illinois	7,840	1,225	1	1,023	201	6,615	3,841	1,562	63	1,149	---	
Indiana	2,001	6	6	---	---	1,995	1,001	678	---	316	---	
Iowa	3,020	22	21	---	1	2,998	1,536	631	---	831	---	
Kansas	2,013	290	8	192	90	1,723	877	318	---	529	---	
Michigan	5,071	63	63	---	---	5,008	1,711	1,858	---	1,439	---	
Minnesota	3,351	42	6	37	---	3,309	1,379	511	---	923	496	
Missouri	2,298	3	3	---	---	2,295	1,481	464	---	350	---	
Nebraska	1,484	4	4	---	---	1,480	513	244	---	367	355	
North Dakota	736	175	1	106	69	561	283	187	---	91	---	
Ohio	5,265	37	26	---	10	5,228	2,453	1,472	---	1,302	---	
South Dakota	1,099	8	8	---	1	1,091	478	209	---	403	---	
Wisconsin	5,788	671	2	538	131	5,117	1,131	551	---	625	2,810	
Southeast	62,680	1,053	96	914	44	61,627	24,306	9,170	2,759	17,603	7,788	
Alabama	2,835	3	3	---	---	2,832	<sup>4</sup> 1,095	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	433	1,304	
Arkansas	2,360	399	1	372	26	1,961	1,104	443	185	229	---	
Florida	6,929	---	---	---	---	6,929	3,054	1,166	29	1,125	1,555	
Georgia	10,404	500	37	464	---	9,904	3,872	1,896	61	4,075	---	
Kentucky	3,402	4	4	---	---	3,398	1,577	946	---	824	52	
Louisiana	4,986	3	3	---	---	4,983	2,327	1,373	37	1,246	---	
Mississippi	2,028	---	---	---	---	2,028	859	362	---	807	---	
North Carolina	3,735	11	5	6	---	3,724	2,200	930	---	576	17	
South Carolina	9,745	29	29	---	---	9,716	1,679	619	2,332	4,055	1,030	
Tennessee	5,405	21	5	13	2	5,384	2,562	989	86	1,747	---	
Virginia	8,592	4	4	---	---	8,588	<sup>5</sup> 2,996	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	1,762	3,830	
West Virginia	2,259	79	5	59	16	2,180	981	446	29	724	---	
West and Southwest	61,658	2,895	158	2,269	468	58,763	20,670	10,919	59	25,157	1,958	
Alaska	950	8	4	3	1	942	407	252	---	283	---	
Arizona	1,842	1	1	---	---	1,841	635	536	20	650	---	
California	23,824	11	11	---	---	23,813	6,272	3,669	---	13,873	---	
Colorado	3,049	431	17	365	49	2,618	1,028	355	---	1,235	---	
Hawaii	7,485	82	55	16	10	7,403	2,446	1,516	---	3,441	---	
Idaho	1,165	206	15	140	50	959	396	197	---	298	67	
Montana	1,653	18	8	7	3	1,635	663	315	---	657	---	
Nevada	1,081	12	8	---	4	1,069	508	243	---	318	---	
New Mexico <sup>3</sup>	1,162	7	7	---	---	1,155	309	283	---	261	302	
Oklahoma	2,020	30	3	21	6	1,990	987	390	4	609	---	
Oregon	2,308	12	5	1	7	2,296	1,237	459	---	600	---	
Texas	7,441	14	14	---	---	7,427	3,044	1,372	35	1,388	1,589	
Utah	3,628	2,058	7	1,714	337	1,570	887	346	---	337	---	
Washington	2,784	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	---	---	<sup>5</sup> 2,784	1,009	986	---	788	---	
Wyoming	1,266	5	3	2	1	1,261	842	---	---	419	---	

<sup>1</sup> Totals are for States reporting this information.

<sup>2</sup> Data for columns 9 and 10 included in column 8.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by the Office of Education.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 9 included in column 8.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 3 included in column 7.

<sup>6</sup> Does not include expenditures for administration by the Division of Vocational Education.

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

Table 35.—Current expenditures for administration of public school intermediate administrative units, by State: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total expenditures for administration for intermediate administrative units	Compensation and travel for board of education		Superintendent's office						
		Board members	Occasional consultative personnel	Superintendents and other administrative staff	Salaries				Other employed personnel	Travel, supplies, and other expenses
					Instructional personnel	Attendance personnel	Health personnel	Secretarial and clerical personnel		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
UNITED STATES <sup>1</sup>	\$104,287	\$601	\$391	\$70,312	\$13,788	\$1,029	\$530	\$4,870	\$866	\$11,901
North Atlantic . . . . .	1,069	---	---	---	---	---	---	657	---	412
Pennsylvania . . . . .	1,069	( <sup>2</sup> )	---	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	675	---	<sup>2</sup> 412
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	29,999	174	48	7,564	9,671	800	116	2,825	572	8,230
Illinois . . . . .	3,511	---	---	2,288	---	---	---	875	208	140
Indiana . . . . .	1,052	---	---	283	66	543	30	70	4	56
Iowa . . . . .	13,111	---	35	1,544	5,383	3	20	180	320	5,627
Minnesota . . . . .	551	---	---	299	36	---	---	180	---	36
Missouri . . . . .	253	3	---	177	---	---	---	58	1	15
Nebraska . . . . .	986	---	---	477	12	7	10	222	10	248
North Dakota . . . . .	635	---	6	366	12	---	56	81	29	83
Ohio . . . . .	8,622	93	---	1,397	4,162	247	---	952	---	1,771
South Dakota . . . . .	734	58	7	<sup>4</sup> 470	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	---	105	---	94
Wisconsin . . . . .	544	20	---	263	---	---	---	102	---	160
Southeast . . . . .	1,008	20	2	537	---	18	---	255	8	168
Arkansas . . . . .	702	7	---	435	---	18	---	134	---	108
Mississippi . . . . .	306	13	2	102	---	---	---	121	8	60
West and Southwest . . . . .	72,211	407	341	62,211	4,117	211	414	1,133	286	3,091
Arizona . . . . .	722	---	---	212	12	---	5	142	169	182
California . . . . .	59,020	313	302	<sup>5</sup> 58,405	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Colorado . . . . .	206	---	---	139	---	---	---	38	---	29
Oklahoma . . . . .	102	---	---	<sup>5</sup> 102	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Oregon . . . . .	3,596	14	39	696	1,105	64	30	219	117	1,312
Texas . . . . .	5,442	74	---	2,246	2,114	147	379	219	---	263
Washington . . . . .	3,123	6	---	411	886	---	---	515	---	1,305

<sup>1</sup> Represents total for 20 or the 26 States reporting intermediate administrative units. For the reporting States, data are incomplete. Expenditures for New Hampshire and South Carolina are included with expenditures for local education agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Data for column 3 included in column 11.

<sup>3</sup> Expenditures for administrative and instructional personnel are

included in table 34 (expenditures for administration by State departments of education).

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 6 included in column 5.

<sup>5</sup> The figure in column 5 represents total expenditures for salaries, travel, and other expenses of the superintendent's office.

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

Table 36.—Current expenditures for administration of elementary and secondary local education agencies, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total expenditures for administration for local education agencies	Compensation of board members	Salaries		
			Superintendents and other administrative personnel	Secretarial and clerical assistants	Supplies and other expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>UNITED STATES<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$914,005</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>
North Atlantic	294,718	NA	NA	NA	NA
Connecticut	12,442	---	<sup>2</sup> \$10,624	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$1,819
Delaware	3,268	---	<sup>2</sup> 2,562	( <sup>2</sup> )	706
Maine	3,405	---	2,906	---	500
Maryland	12,718	---	5,568	\$4,265	2,885
Massachusetts	21,912	\$132	7,768	7,057	6,956
New Hampshire	2,459	130	1,852	223	255
New Jersey	35,712	---	<sup>2</sup> 28,570	( <sup>2</sup> )	7,142
New York	130,768	---	58,093	23,864	48,810
Pennsylvania	63,517	( <sup>3</sup> )	36,730	17,357	<sup>3</sup> 9,430
Rhode Island	2,883	109	1,302	930	542
Vermont	2,427	146	1,531	373	377
District of Columbia	3,207	NA	NA	NA	NA
Great Lakes and Plains	275,743	3,979	104,580	109,681	57,501
Illinois	62,880	---	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 48,282	14,597
Indiana	17,230	443	9,362	4,801	2,624
Iowa	15,726	---	7,066	4,616	4,044
Kansas	11,556	---	9,143	---	2,413
Michigan	49,235	876	23,721	14,350	10,287
Minnesota	20,162	971	9,011	5,709	4,471
Missouri	18,682	---	5,333	8,480	4,869
Nebraska	7,048	358	3,894	1,500	1,295
North Dakota	3,210	561	2,076	---	573
Ohio	48,781	---	23,383	17,424	7,975
South Dakota	4,047	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 3,262	( <sup>5</sup> )	785
Wisconsin	17,186	770	8,329	4,519	3,568
Southeast	122,933	NA	NA	NA	NA
Alabama	7,726	172	3,426	2,934	1,194
Arkansas	7,635	---	3,778	1,431	2,426
Florida	17,724	651	<sup>2</sup> 13,208	( <sup>2</sup> )	3,865
Georgia	13,226	379	4,426	3,162	5,260
Kentucky	9,451	101	5,559	1,668	2,122
Louisiana	11,931	699	3,899	3,240	4,093
Mississippi	6,242	187	2,544	2,268	1,244
North Carolina	13,558	NA	NA	NA	NA
South Carolina	7,352	---	5,786	---	1,567
Tennessee	11,446	137	4,553	2,550	4,206
Virginia	10,401	310	4,466	3,651	1,974
West Virginia	6,241	109	2,967	2,039	1,126
West and Southwest	220,611	451	112,751	72,313	35,093
Alaska	3,345	---	<sup>2</sup> 2,464	( <sup>2</sup> )	881
Arizona	7,233	31	3,728	2,664	810
California	91,367	---	30,872	47,134	13,360
Colorado	9,838	---	7,913	---	1,925
Hawaii <sup>6</sup>	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho	3,264	307	1,797	562	598
Montana	4,514	---	<sup>7</sup> 4,514	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )
Nevada	1,629	---	639	713	276
New Mexico	4,653	---	2,247	1,582	824
Oklahoma	11,187	50	6,098	2,568	2,471
Oregon	8,982	---	4,439	1,971	2,571
Texas	53,919	---	37,651	8,856	7,412
Utah	3,272	63	1,526	958	725
Washington	15,249	---	7,721	4,756	2,773
Wyoming	2,159	---	1,142	549	467
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>					
Canal Zone	446	---	147	149	150
Guam	2,578	14	1,165	374	1,025
Puerto Rico	6,697	---	2,709	2,013	1,974
Trust Territory	679	---	352	104	223

<sup>1</sup> Totals are for States reporting this information.

<sup>2</sup> Data for column 5 included in column 4.

<sup>3</sup> Data for column 3 included in column 6.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 4 included in column 5.

<sup>5</sup> Data for columns 3 and 5 included in column 4.

<sup>6</sup> All expenditures are included in table 34 (expenditures for administration at the State level).

<sup>7</sup> Data for columns 5 and 6 included in column 4.

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



Table 37.—Current expenditures for instruction in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total expenditures for instruction	Total salaries of instructional staff	Other expenditures for instruction				
			Total	Salaries of clerical assistants to instructional personnel	Free text-books <sup>1</sup>	School library books	Supplies and other expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b> .....	\$18,375,762	\$16,373,367	\$2,002,389	\$600,108	\$248,079	\$176,810	\$977,392
North Atlantic .....	5,256,869	4,649,179	607,689	145,694	82,707	29,331	349,957
Connecticut .....	316,263	288,076	28,187	9,464	4,415	2,370	11,938
Delaware .....	55,586	49,041	6,545	2,091	751	556	3,147
Maine .....	77,599	70,026	7,574	1,939	1,399	1,029	3,207
Maryland .....	381,791	339,905	41,885	17,377	7,421	4,109	12,978
Massachusetts .....	496,795	447,752	49,043	12,167	8,374	2,073	26,429
New Hampshire .....	50,927	45,862	5,064	1,162	892	566	2,444
New Jersey .....	674,302	612,834	61,468	19,609	9,710	7,428	24,721
New York .....	2,057,317	1,772,207	285,110	73,878	32,683	NA	178,549
Pennsylvania .....	954,276	<sup>2</sup> 852,360	101,917	( <sup>3</sup> )	15,320	10,549	76,048
Rhode Island .....	73,547	67,916	5,631	1,721	1,076	212	2,622
Vermont .....	38,545	35,014	3,530	767	666	439	1,658
District of Columbia .....	79,921	68,186	11,735	5,519	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 6,216
Great Lakes and Plains .....	5,120,884	4,607,981	512,901	138,098	46,786	56,552	271,465
Illinois .....	973,917	864,875	109,042	24,118	---	20,182	64,742
Indiana .....	467,400	438,824	28,577	12,460	1,418	3,063	11,636
Iowa .....	274,278	249,991	24,288	5,509	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 18,779
Kansas .....	212,221	195,711	16,509	4,538	( <sup>3</sup> )	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 11,971
Michigan .....	930,718	855,223	75,496	29,758	8,864	8,153	28,721
Minnesota .....	387,936	340,769	47,167	11,500	6,308	7,438	21,921
Missouri .....	358,746	317,610	41,136	9,270	8,119	2,174	21,573
Nebraska .....	120,823	107,870	12,951	1,600	3,086	1,353	6,912
North Dakota .....	53,464	48,665	4,799	660	824	992	2,323
Ohio .....	893,199	788,723	104,476	26,658	11,762	4,420	61,636
South Dakota .....	60,882	54,987	5,894	1,004	1,184	984	2,722
Wisconsin .....	387,300	344,733	42,566	11,023	5,221	7,793	18,529
Southeast .....	3,233,638	2,890,225	343,411	99,328	46,377	46,913	150,793
Alabama .....	233,726	206,285	27,441	3,914	1,159	2,776	<sup>4</sup> 19,592
Arkansas .....	124,803	117,555	7,248	1,229	1,557	856	3,606
Florida .....	523,292	468,264	55,027	27,273	5,803	8,355	13,596
Georgia .....	364,509	318,308	46,201	9,140	5,935	8,037	23,089
Kentucky .....	210,535	197,189	13,347	3,669	2,638	3,317	3,723
Louisiana .....	301,788	272,336	29,452	5,231	6,101	1,122	16,998
Mississippi .....	134,565	117,069	17,496	3,402	2,897	3,666	7,531
North Carolina <sup>5</sup> .....	385,120	336,000	49,120	8,897	8,951	5,361	25,911
South Carolina .....	184,932	165,580	19,351	3,244	2,701	3,270	10,136
Tennessee .....	260,783	230,211	30,572	13,163	4,520	3,206	9,683
Virginia .....	377,807	342,841	34,965	14,398	2,734	4,535	13,298
West Virginia .....	131,778	118,587	13,191	5,768	1,381	2,412	3,630
West and Southwest .....	4,764,371	4,225,982	538,388	216,988	72,209	44,014	205,177
Alaska .....	39,199	34,829	4,370	1,257	1,808	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 1,305
Arizona .....	174,228	156,607	17,621	5,892	2,522	1,364	7,843
California .....	2,166,032	1,905,794	260,239	122,849	30,837	13,095	93,458
Colorado .....	208,997	188,845	20,152	7,132	2,287	2,429	8,304
Hawaii .....	72,016	62,192	9,823	3,086	866	535	5,336
Idaho .....	58,310	53,334	4,977	605	941	816	2,615
Montana .....	69,596	63,147	6,449	964	1,468	687	3,330
Nevada .....	51,832	45,043	6,790	3,203	783	400	2,404
New Mexico .....	105,858	96,649	9,209	2,646	2,117	1,482	2,964
Oklahoma .....	192,405	168,112	24,293	7,886	3,849	2,368	10,190
Oregon .....	210,235	189,904	20,330	7,430	2,676	2,661	7,563
Texas .....	930,446	836,786	93,660	33,923	14,661	13,076	32,000
Utah .....	101,176	90,693	10,482	3,550	1,639	1,419	3,874
Washington .....	346,888	300,194	46,693	15,892	5,205	3,316	22,280
Wyoming .....	37,153	33,853	3,300	673	550	366	1,711
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>							
Canal Zone .....	6,930	5,988	942	187	170	105	480
Guam .....	8,789	7,509	1,281	625	334	130	192
Puerto Rico .....	98,712	92,643	6,070	1,468	2,607	398	1,597
Trust Territory .....	4,158	2,970	1,187	64	---	---	1,123

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for textbooks purchased by State for distribution to local education agencies.

<sup>2</sup> Data for column 5 included in column 3.

<sup>3</sup> Data for columns 6 and 7 included in column 8.

<sup>4</sup> Includes salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants.

<sup>5</sup> Data obtained from *Current Expenditures by Local Education Agencies, 1967-68* (OE22026-68) and partially estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Data for column 7 included in column 8.

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



Table 38.—Current expenditures for salaries of the instructional staff in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total	Supervisors of instruction	Principals	Teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff			
				Total	Classroom teachers	Librarians	Other instructional personnel <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>UNITED STATES</b> . . . . .	\$16,373,382	\$239,645	\$989,529	\$15,094,205	\$14,362,785	\$145,928	\$585,495
North Atlantic . . . . .	4,649,179	76,685	301,850	4,270,641	4,055,634	28,716	186,293
Connecticut . . . . .	288,076	6,349	16,799	264,927	249,353	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 15,574
Delaware . . . . .	49,041	583	2,735	45,723	42,291	921	2,511
Maine . . . . .	70,026	1,646	3,412	64,967	63,073	---	1,894
Maryland . . . . .	339,905	8,993	25,613	305,299	284,845	7,307	13,147
Massachusetts . . . . .	447,752	11,630	30,476	405,645	386,143	4,070	15,432
New Hampshire . . . . .	45,862	1,110	2,658	42,094	40,707	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 1,387
New Jersey . . . . .	612,834	7,611	33,569	571,655	540,043	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 31,612
New York . . . . .	1,772,207	18,408	137,616	1,616,183	1,545,055	---	71,128
Pennsylvania . . . . .	852,360	17,120	38,789	796,451	753,956	14,352	28,143
Rhode Island . . . . .	67,916	1,231	4,168	62,517	59,277	1,197	2,044
Vermont . . . . .	35,014	913	1,583	32,517	31,433	391	694
District of Columbia <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	68,186	1,091	4,432	62,663	59,458	478	2,727
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	4,607,981	80,117	257,413	4,270,447	4,079,364	45,002	146,081
Illinois . . . . .	864,875	11,710	33,193	819,972	791,297	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 28,676
Indiana . . . . .	438,824	10,107	26,178	402,538	393,014	2,544	6,981
Iowa . . . . .	249,991	2,932	15,370	231,689	220,973	3,566	7,150
Kansas . . . . .	195,711	2,264	12,918	180,529	174,653	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 5,876
Michigan . . . . .	855,223	12,634	54,251	788,337	743,060	12,091	33,186
Minnesota . . . . .	340,769	3,277	18,374	319,117	301,136	7,829	10,152
Missouri . . . . .	317,610	6,162	19,859	291,589	278,892	4,086	8,611
Nebraska . . . . .	107,870	1,902	5,375	100,593	94,665	1,891	4,037
North Dakota . . . . .	48,665	526	2,198	45,941	44,596	776	568
Ohio . . . . .	788,723	10,229	50,455	728,024	687,667	12,219	28,138
South Dakota . . . . .	54,987	603	2,394	51,990	51,097	---	892
Wisconsin . . . . .	344,733	17,771	16,834	310,128	298,314	---	11,814
Southeast . . . . .	2,890,240	65,551	156,724	2,667,967	2,574,524	36,398	57,047
Alabama . . . . .	206,285	2,714	11,708	191,864	189,830	61	1,973
Arkansas . . . . .	117,555	518	5,564	111,473	108,125	1,795	1,553
Florida . . . . .	468,264	28,914	6,814	432,537	397,473	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 35,064
Georgia . . . . .	318,308	5,455	18,713	294,140	294,140	---	---
Kentucky . . . . .	197,189	2,575	11,197	183,417	174,037	5,213	4,166
Louisiana . . . . .	272,336	3,868	17,411	251,056	238,612	7,103	5,341
Mississippi . . . . .	117,069	1,268	7,289	108,512	104,589	2,081	1,843
North Carolina <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	336,015	4,435	22,446	309,134	293,245	12,076	3,813
South Carolina . . . . .	165,580	2,270	9,367	153,944	147,681	4,506	1,758
Tennessee . . . . .	230,211	<sup>5</sup> 4,302	12,256	213,653	213,653	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )
Virginia . . . . .	342,841	7,004	22,193	313,644	312,109	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 1,536
West Virginia . . . . .	118,587	2,228	11,766	104,593	101,030	<sup>6</sup> 3,563	( <sup>6</sup> )
West and Southwest . . . . .	4,225,982	67,292	273,542	3,885,148	3,653,263	35,812	196,074
Alaska . . . . .	34,829	578	2,091	32,161	30,775	592	793
Arizona . . . . .	156,607	1,736	8,669	146,202	137,960	2,991	5,252
California . . . . .	1,905,794	27,888	129,866	1,748,039	1,647,515	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 100,524
Colorado . . . . .	188,845	4,849	11,651	172,345	164,174	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 8,171
Hawaii . . . . .	62,192	494	3,829	57,869	56,077	1,686	107
Idaho . . . . .	53,334	298	3,053	49,982	47,557	557	1,868
Montana . . . . .	63,147	541	3,137	59,470	56,508	1,146	1,816
Nevada . . . . .	45,043	367	3,897	40,779	38,535	1,096	1,148
New Mexico . . . . .	96,649	1,059	6,987	88,603	84,687	1,482	2,435
Oklahoma . . . . .	168,112	1,607	7,028	159,476	154,215	1,958	3,303
Oregon . . . . .	189,904	3,060	13,587	173,257	141,007	( <sup>3</sup> )	<sup>3</sup> 32,249
Texas . . . . .	836,786	12,867	51,265	772,654	741,051	14,912	16,651
Utah . . . . .	90,693	1,631	5,951	83,111	77,825	2,245	3,041
Washington . . . . .	300,194	9,868	20,572	267,755	245,700	7,147	16,908
Wyoming . . . . .	33,853	445	1,959	31,445	29,637	---	1,808
<b>Outlying Areas:</b>							
Canal Zone . . . . .	5,988	200	327	5,460	5,213	51	197
Guam . . . . .	7,509	---	547	6,962	6,521	229	212
Puerto Rico . . . . .	92,643	3,320	6,209	83,114	80,721	781	1,613
Trust Territory . . . . .	2,970	232	181	2,557	2,527	13	16

<sup>1</sup> Salaries for individual categories of instructional staff are shown only to the degree that they are separately reported.

<sup>2</sup> Includes salaries of guidance and psychological personnel, audiovisual and television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Data for column 7 included in column 8.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 7 and 8 included in column 3.

<sup>6</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 7.

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

Table 39.—Current expenditures for plant operation and plant maintenance for public school purposes,  
by State or other area: United States, 1967-68  
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Operation of plant				Maintenance of plant (repairs and replacement)		
	Total	Salaries of custodians, engineers, etc.	Fuel, light, water, and power	Supplies and other expenses	Total	Salaries of carpenters, painters, etc.	Supplies, expenses, and contrac- tual services
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States . . . . .	\$2,074,638	NA	NA	NA	\$789,760	NA	NA
North Atlantic . . . . .	607,153	NA	NA	NA	214,150	NA	NA
Connecticut . . . . .	34,243	\$20,907	—	\$13,336	10,848	\$3,494	\$7,354
Delaware . . . . .	6,916	4,139	\$2,282	495	2,237	636	1,650
Maine . . . . .	9,743	5,009	3,797	937	2,813	410	2,402
Maryland . . . . .	43,280	28,002	11,913	3,364	19,403	7,950	11,453
Massachusetts . . . . .	64,693	36,867	17,464	10,363	17,756	4,346	13,410
New Hampshire . . . . .	6,308	3,196	2,465	647	1,681	233	1,448
New Jersey . . . . .	80,314	51,232	23,112	5,970	30,764	8,921	21,842
New York <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	220,810	113,054	56,692	51,064	77,986	53,732	24,254
Pennsylvania . . . . .	<sup>2</sup> 116,445	69,686	37,865	8,894	<sup>2</sup> 42,075	13,397	28,769
Rhode Island . . . . .	9,401	<sup>3</sup> 6,062	2,678	661	2,152	( <sup>3</sup> )	2,152
Vermont . . . . .	4,594	2,186	1,928	479	1,642	245	1,397
District of Columbia . . . . .	10,406	NA	NA	NA	4,743	NA	NA
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	696,330	NA	NA	NA	214,675	NA	NA
Illinois . . . . .	142,705	93,631	38,524	10,550	45,052	7,432	37,620
Indiana . . . . .	59,719	34,547	19,410	5,762	19,510	5,592	13,918
Iowa <sup>4</sup> . . . . .	35,585	NA	NA	NA	10,992	NA	NA
Kansas . . . . .	25,173	14,212	—	10,961	9,161	2,996	6,165
Michigan . . . . .	132,136	82,859	40,830	8,447	38,393	16,010	22,383
Minnesota . . . . .	53,493	31,161	17,571	4,761	12,022	3,585	8,437
Missouri . . . . .	40,066	7,984	14,028	18,055	18,225	6,927	11,298
Nebraska . . . . .	14,403	8,055	4,944	1,404	6,825	1,240	5,584
North Dakota . . . . .	7,281	3,199	3,343	735	1,785	525	1,260
Ohio . . . . .	129,497	68,501	37,946	23,050	32,034	13,500	18,535
South Dakota . . . . .	7,128	3,282	3,014	832	2,454	508	1,945
Wisconsin . . . . .	49,144	26,276	18,768	4,099	18,222	4,894	13,328
Southeast . . . . .	264,272	NA	NA	NA	132,908	NA	NA
Alabama . . . . .	14,904	6,500	<sup>5</sup> 8,225	179	7,441	<sup>6</sup> 7,441	( <sup>6</sup> )
Arkansas . . . . .	11,770	4,571	5,217	1,981	8,583	3,980	4,603
Florida . . . . .	45,115	26,286	15,891	2,938	19,360	11,064	8,296
Georgia . . . . .	28,870	13,316	11,938	3,617	13,413	4,863	8,550
Kentucky . . . . .	18,241	8,813	7,502	1,926	6,285	2,282	4,003
Louisiana . . . . .	22,799	13,626	7,095	2,078	13,068	4,897	8,171
Mississippi . . . . .	11,176	4,690	4,947	1,539	6,537	1,443	5,093
North Carolina . . . . .	25,111	NA	NA	NA	16,339	NA	NA
South Carolina . . . . .	14,400	6,218	6,512	1,670	7,272	2,380	4,892
Tennessee . . . . .	23,891	12,232	9,269	2,390	8,839	4,508	4,331
Virginia . . . . .	34,712	18,955	12,664	3,093	19,324	7,746	11,579
West Virginia . . . . .	13,283	7,051	5,352	879	6,447	3,181	3,265
West and Southwest . . . . .	506,883	316,487	89,257	101,139	228,027	103,701	124,327
Alaska . . . . .	6,857	3,655	2,452	750	2,346	1,045	1,301
Arizona . . . . .	20,422	12,836	6,051	<sup>7</sup> 1,535	8,161	4,258	3,903
California . . . . .	233,927	158,078	—	75,849	102,934	52,764	50,171
Colorado . . . . .	24,036	14,108	8,034	1,894	8,826	3,961	4,865
Hawaii . . . . .	3,698	3,213	—	484	5,700	5,700	—
Idaho . . . . .	6,970	3,598	2,683	689	2,170	763	1,407
Montana . . . . .	8,379	4,577	3,127	675	4,150	998	3,152
Nevada . . . . .	6,088	3,320	2,433	335	2,175	914	1,261
New Mexico . . . . .	11,491	6,262	4,343	885	4,434	1,911	2,523
Oklahoma . . . . .	21,548	11,666	7,469	2,413	15,485	1,545	13,940
Oregon . . . . .	24,762	14,868	7,922	1,973	11,547	4,975	6,572
Texas . . . . .	79,892	45,861	27,273	6,758	34,999	15,277	19,722
Utah . . . . .	11,605	6,479	4,204	922	6,659	2,416	4,243
Washington . . . . .	42,790	25,623	11,674	5,494	16,596	6,670	9,926
Wyoming . . . . .	4,418	2,343	1,592	483	1,845	504	1,341
Outlying Areas:							
Canal Zone . . . . .	882	58	360	464	589	27	562
Guam . . . . .	212	119	—	94	730	NA	NA
Puerto Rico . . . . .	7,408	6,020	—	1,388	772	84	688
Trust Territory . . . . .	46	36	—	10	26	16	10

<sup>1</sup> Distribution estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>2</sup> Includes expenditures for adult education and summer school.

<sup>3</sup> Data for column 7 included in column 3.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>5</sup> Includes expenditures for supplies.

<sup>6</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 7.

<sup>7</sup> Includes expenditures for fuel and heat.

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

Table 40.—Current expenditures for fixed charges for public school purposes, by State or other area:  
United States, 1967-68  
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total fixed charges	Total allocated to pupil costs	Allocated to pupil costs							
			Contributions to employee retirement systems			Insur- ance and judge- ments	Rent	Interest on current loans	Other	Not allocated to pupil costs
			Total	State	Local school board					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States . . . .	\$2,388,286	\$2,386,454	\$1,898,299	\$893,441	\$1,004,858	\$218,515	\$21,144	\$29,020	\$219,470	\$1,828
North Atlantic . . . . .	884,299	884,299	770,425	251,513	518,912	90,862	3,642	8,203	11,164	---
Connecticut . . . . .	33,326	33,326	26,556	22,759	3,797	---	---	---	6,770	---
Delaware . . . . .	5,528	5,528	4,897	4,826	71	504	103	---	23	---
Maine . . . . .	7,346	7,346	6,193	5,799	394	714	91	301	47	---
Maryland . . . . .	40,037	40,037	35,309	30,801	4,508	3,213	507	---	1,007	---
Massachusetts . . . . .	59,413	59,413	44,439	34,958	9,481	7,985	295	6,658	35	---
New Hampshire . . . . .	4,738	4,738	4,098	1,007	3,091	586	45	---	9	---
New Jersey . . . . .	122,844	122,844	105,286	90,519	14,767	14,717	2,389	52	401	---
New York . . . . .	446,127	446,127	403,871	---	403,871	42,256	---	---	---	---
Pennsylvania . . . . .	143,289	143,289	121,038	57,060	63,978	18,364	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,045	<sup>2</sup> 2,840	---
Rhode Island . . . . .	8,471	8,471	6,931	2,228	4,703	1,491	39	---	11	---
Vermont . . . . .	3,710	3,710	2,697	1,556	1,141	672	173	147	21	---
District of Columbia . . . . .	9,470	9,470	9,110	---	<sup>3</sup> 9,110	<sup>3</sup> 360	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	658,939	658,208	482,934	272,570	210,364	74,497	10,146	18,196	72,433	731
Illinois . . . . .	104,360	104,360	68,300	<sup>4</sup> 41,554	26,746	17,298	4,270	13,092	1,400	---
Indiana . . . . .	57,318	57,318	47,811	41,278	6,533	5,474	1,283	---	2,750	---
Iowa . . . . .	28,119	28,119	---	---	---	---	---	366	27,752	---
Kansas . . . . .	18,694	18,694	4,621	4,621	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 14,073	---
Michigan . . . . .	158,277	158,277	129,773	121,728	8,045	19,796	1,454	2,260	4,992	---
Minnesota . . . . .	48,128	47,397	36,826	25,277	11,549	8,372	741	1,055	403	731
Missouri . . . . .	31,131	31,131	26,062	---	26,062	2,832	---	---	2,237	---
Nebraska . . . . .	13,942	13,942	9,311	3,319	5,992	1,397	199	183	2,853	---
North Dakota . . . . .	4,730	4,730	3,244	---	3,244	1,088	130	20	247	---
Ohio . . . . .	136,575	136,575	112,925	---	112,925	6,973	987	551	15,139	---
South Dakota . . . . .	5,583	5,583	4,129	---	4,129	1,017	245	86	106	---
Wisconsin . . . . .	52,082	52,082	39,932	34,793	5,139	10,250	837	583	481	---
Southeast . . . . .	374,559	373,469	290,102	198,890	91,212	26,282	4,069	1,507	51,509	1,088
Alabama . . . . .	33,733	32,748	12,085	11,138	947	1,643	174	147	18,699	984
Arkansas . . . . .	21,517	21,517	12,234	5,514	6,720	1,663	50	188	7,382	---
Florida . . . . .	45,367	45,367	33,048	---	33,048	4,904	544	274	6,598	---
Georgia . . . . .	44,417	44,417	39,134	20,682	18,452	2,548	146	617	1,972	---
Kentucky . . . . .	18,866	18,866	15,537	14,172	1,365	1,473	317	---	1,539	---
Louisiana . . . . .	35,099	35,099	29,775	28,815	960	4,087	1,108	---	129	---
Mississippi . . . . .	11,563	11,563	9,951	246	9,705	1,186	143	8	274	---
North Carolina <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	43,867	43,867	30,456	30,456	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 13,411	---
South Carolina . . . . .	27,952	27,952	25,063	23,185	1,878	1,884	85	273	647	---
Tennessee . . . . .	35,907	35,907	32,870	26,100	6,770	2,521	---	---	517	---
Virginia . . . . .	39,556	39,556	35,991	31,397	4,594	1,985	1,261	---	318	---
West Virginia . . . . .	16,715	16,610	13,958	7,185	6,773	2,388	241	---	23	104
West and Southwest . . . . .	470,489	470,478	354,838	170,468	184,370	26,874	3,287	1,114	34,364	9
Alaska . . . . .	3,032	3,032	1,194	1,194	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 1,838	---
Arizona . . . . .	8,740	8,740	3,312	---	3,312	3,647	1,482	29	270	---
California . . . . .	209,608	209,608	153,905	55,768	98,137	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 55,702	---
Colorado . . . . .	20,061	20,061	15,065	---	15,065	2,448	351	126	2,071	---
Hawaii . . . . .	7,532	7,532	7,532	---	7,532	---	---	---	---	---
Idaho . . . . .	8,055	8,055	6,798	6,429	369	839	64	14	340	---
Montana . . . . .	7,419	7,419	5,490	---	5,490	1,361	90	39	439	---
Nevada . . . . .	4,254	4,254	3,378	2,701	677	800	34	---	42	---
New Mexico . . . . .	12,641	12,640	10,864	---	10,864	1,481	295	---	---	---
Oklahoma . . . . .	20,894	20,894	17,490	8,685	8,805	2,597	114	---	693	---
Oregon . . . . .	21,151	21,150	16,663	---	16,663	3,817	202	148	320	---
Texas . . . . .	83,327	83,327	75,614	70,090	5,524	5,614	567	270	1,262	---
Utah . . . . .	14,156	14,147	9,083	---	9,083	3,705	47	476	836	9
Washington . . . . .	46,069	46,069	25,601	25,601	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 20,468	---
Wyoming . . . . .	3,550	3,550	2,849	---	2,849	565	41	12	83	---
Outlying Areas:										
Canal Zone . . . . .	971	971	399	---	399	---	---	---	572	---
Guam . . . . .	538	538	538	---	538	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico . . . . .	12,727	12,727	9,862	---	9,862	1,325	1,540	---	---	---
Trust Territory . . . . .	96	96	96	---	96	---	---	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Total for States reporting this information.

<sup>2</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 10.

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>4</sup> Includes \$54,000 from the intermediate units.

<sup>5</sup> Data for other identified columns included in column 10.

<sup>6</sup> Data from *Current Expenditures by Local Educational Agencies, 1967-68* (OE 22026-68).

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

Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

In summary, the data so far indicate that Teaching Assistants are generally performing the tasks originally expected of them in the position. Further, there has been no emerging effort on the part of the Spring Creek and Parker staffs to seek more Teaching Assistants by releasing some of their certified teachers. Finally, neither staff has demonstrated a willfull intent to misuse the Teaching Assistants in any way. In fact, there has been a concerted effort in both schools to be extremely careful that the TAs are not misused and that they are asked to perform only their expected role.



RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed by the DS Coordinators after studying the data gathered to date and after much deliberation and consultation with the Personnel Director, Area Directors, principals and teachers in the DS schools, and the Teaching Assistants themselves. They are presented as ideas for the beginning of further discussion and negotiation about the role of the TA and its potential for the Eugene School District.

The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of



action for evaluating the results of that staff performance.

The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

- 3) It is proposed that a school with a well-designed plan for staffing and evaluation of its program at a designated time could request the addition of Teaching Assistants from the monies allotted for certificated or non-certificated staff. It is suggested at this time, however, that a limit be set upon the amount of money that could be used from either allotment.
- 4) Finally, it is suggested that the EEA TEPS committee, the District Personnel Director, and the area directors work jointly with the DS Coordinators and the TAs to develop final guidelines for the previous three sections of this recommendation. These guidelines would be completed by June, 1972.

The second recommendation relates directly to the role of the Teaching Assistant, and proposes the acceptance of the position in the district's staffing pattern as an alternative way of providing education for students. The recommendation is as follows:

We propose that the Teaching Assistant position be accepted as a regular position in the staffing pattern of the Eugene School District. Acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily provide each school in the district to have an equal number of TAs. It would mean that the position is available for schools that determine that Teaching Assistants could help them to improve the program

in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

We are convinced that the recommendations proposed in this report are realistic for the district in terms of how the district can finance such a program, how guidelines should be established for further development of the Teaching Assistant role, and what requirements must be placed upon school staffs that decide to utilize the services of the TA.

## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

The paraprofessional shall provide instructional assistance to the certified staff. The main responsibility will be to serve as teaching technician, performing a number of teaching tasks with students.

##### Specific Functions

- 1) Provide individual research help for students seeking assistance.
- 2) Serve as listener and helper to small reading groups.
- 3) Serve as a discussion leader for large or small groups.
- 4) Seek out information and materials for instruction by self or other unit staff members.
- 5) Provide assistance to teachers in analyzing individual student progress.
- 6) Assist teachers in the creation of learning packages or programs.
- 7) Operate audio-visual aids for groups of students.
- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
- 4) Demonstrates ability to follow instructions and carry out necessary tasks.
- 5) Demonstrates desire to improve self skills and instructional skills necessary to the position.

Appendix B

EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Differentiated Staffing Project  
Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DAY \_\_\_\_\_

LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
	e. Administering assignments & monitoring tests					
2.	Working with Small Student Groups					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Skill reinforcement - Conducting drill exercises					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Assisting with student research					
3.	Working with Individual Students					
	a. Reinforcement of skills					
	b. Assisting with student research					
	c. Desk to desk individual help					
	d. Reading to a student					
	e. Hearing a student read					
4.	Working with Staff					
	a. Seeking out materials					
	b. Attending meetings					
	c. Assisting with Evaluation of Students					

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5. Clerical Duties					
a. Reproducing test, worksheets, transparencies					
b. Constructing materials (bulletin boards, games, etc.)					
c. Correcting papers and tests					
d. Housekeeping					
e. Hearing a student read					
6. Supervision Duties					
a. Recess supervision					
b. Noon duty					
c. Halls supervision					
d. Field trips					
7. Working Alone					
a. Planning					
b. Research					

B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?



NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) From whom do you receive most of your supervision?
- 2) With whom do you spend most of your time planning for what you do?
- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
- 4) Are there any particular kinds of training programs that you think would be beneficial at this time in assisting you in fulfilling your responsibilities better?

Table 41.—Current expenditures for attendance, health, food, and miscellaneous school services for public school purposes, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Total expendi- tures for these school services	Attendance services			Health services provided by schools			Total expendi- tures for pupil transportation	Food services <sup>1</sup>	Miscel- laneous school services <sup>2</sup>
		Total	Salaries	Supplies and other expenses	Total	Salaries	Supplies and other expenses			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
<b>UNITED STATES . .</b>	<b>\$1,999,689</b>	<b><sup>3</sup>\$70,071</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b><sup>3</sup>\$205,574</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>NA</b>	<b>\$981,006</b>	<b>\$674,883</b>	<b><sup>3</sup>\$68,155</b>
North Atlantic . . . . .	640,273	27,618	NA	NA	97,022	\$87,689	\$9,337	326,884	163,154	25,596
Connecticut . . . . .	31,448	866	\$843	\$23	4,590	4,136	455	15,839	8,703	1,449
Delaware . . . . .	5,966	105	100	5	972	931	41	2,794	2,096	—
Maine . . . . .	10,923	71	63	8	582	388	195	6,835	3,040	394
Maryland . . . . .	36,966	4,990	4,752	238	1,490	985	505	19,805	10,024	658
Massachusetts . . . . .	62,883	1,931	1,844	88	7,677	7,228	450	23,397	24,531	5,346
New Hampshire . . . . .	7,605	34	33	1	826	719	107	3,884	2,121	741
New Jersey . . . . .	69,670	2,635	2,503	132	15,881	14,769	1,112	28,978	12,829	9,347
New York . . . . .	282,318	11,411	10,724	688	42,019	37,977	4,042	160,617	68,271	( <sup>4</sup> )
Pennsylvania . . . . .	115,997	4,923	4,766	157	21,154	18,860	2,294	57,926	24,808	7,187
Rhode Island . . . . .	7,454	261	253	8	1,292	1,232	61	3,251	2,214	435
Vermont . . . . .	4,318	13	12	1	539	464	75	2,813	915	39
District of Columbia . . . . .	4,725	378	NA	NA	—	—	—	745	3,602	—
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	511,602	17,751	NA	NA	40,345	NA	NA	293,581	146,129	13,793
Illinois . . . . .	87,621	3,108	2,961	147	14,177	11,320	2,857	41,371	21,944	7,021
Indiana . . . . .	55,853	2,227	2,005	222	3,626	3,115	510	32,749	17,251	—
Iowa . . . . .	35,578	463	NA	NA	2,577	NA	NA	20,463	11,624	451
Kansas . . . . .	25,486	155	141	14	1,685	1,473	212	13,978	8,783	884
Michigan . . . . .	70,886	4,549	4,350	200	3,819	3,498	321	44,099	17,755	664
Minnesota . . . . .	48,046	1,435	1,366	69	3,620	3,220	400	29,552	12,255	1,184
Missouri . . . . .	41,193	1,151	887	264	3,548	2,472	1,076	24,382	12,059	53
Nebraska . . . . .	12,434	225	211	14	691	618	73	5,729	2,164	624
North Dakota . . . . .	9,524	38	37	2	90	64	26	7,037	2,306	53
Ohio . . . . .	66,643	3,110	3,110	—	4,745	4,745	—	35,923	22,865	—
South Dakota . . . . .	7,541	46	42	4	370	304	66	4,283	2,474	368
Wisconsin . . . . .	50,797	1,244	1,165	79	1,397	1,064	333	34,015	11,649	2,491
Southeast . . . . .	456,481	15,803	NA	NA	13,877	NA	NA	185,946	220,652	20,205
Alabama . . . . .	47,882	761	<sup>5</sup> 761	( <sup>5</sup> )	788	<sup>6</sup> 788	( <sup>6</sup> )	12,032	18,140	16,160
Arkansas . . . . .	27,921	306	260	46	909	742	167	9,453	16,065	1,189
Florida . . . . .	41,224	443	324	118	1,270	278	992	14,981	23,455	1,075
Georgia . . . . .	46,287	2,776	1,840	936	—	—	—	21,873	21,638	—
Kentucky . . . . .	33,776	3,020	2,888	132	2,294	604	1,690	15,648	12,802	13
Louisiana . . . . .	58,066	1,423	1,346	76	765	396	369	26,751	28,835	292
Mississippi . . . . .	26,624	107	95	12	453	184	268	13,088	12,177	800
North Carolina . . . . .	45,481	2,040	NA	NA	2,318	NA	NA	15,439	25,636	48
South Carolina . . . . .	30,432	619	563	56	1,259	812	447	9,561	18,414	579
Tennessee . . . . .	37,018	1,763	1,546	217	875	483	392	15,484	18,847	49
Virginia . . . . .	40,648	1,916	1,845	71	1,535	1,339	195	19,275	17,924	—
West Virginia . . . . .	21,122	629	585	44	1,411	793	619	12,363	6,719	—
West and Southwest . . . . .	391,333	8,899	NA	NA	54,330	47,679	6,651	174,595	144,948	8,561
Alaska . . . . .	3,940	28	NA	NA	376	333	43	2,630	860	44
Arizona . . . . .	14,283	287	274	14	2,231	2,089	142	5,275	6,490	—
California . . . . .	134,200	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	( <sup>7</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 28,505	<sup>7</sup> 26,418	<sup>7</sup> 2,087	62,258	43,436	—
Colorado . . . . .	19,392	896	842	54	2,209	1,844	365	8,768	6,389	1,129
Hawaii . . . . .	8,305	2,028	1,977	51	—	—	—	1,185	5,092	—
Idaho . . . . .	7,037	75	73	2	330	267	64	4,506	2,116	11
Montana . . . . .	9,506	59	<sup>5</sup> 59	( <sup>5</sup> )	431	<sup>6</sup> 431	( <sup>6</sup> )	6,014	2,374	628
Nevada . . . . .	3,807	176	169	7	377	353	23	2,189	783	283
New Mexico . . . . .	14,352	195	180	15	1,035	949	86	7,946	4,741	435
Oklahoma . . . . .	23,116	374	346	27	1,140	974	166	10,653	10,519	432
Oregon . . . . .	20,016	318	305	14	733	466	267	11,412	6,070	1,482
Texas . . . . .	85,508	3,356	3,171	185	12,364	10,250	2,114	25,437	40,282	4,069
Utah . . . . .	10,604	454	423	31	364	268	96	3,471	6,267	48
Washington . . . . .	32,678	639	607	32	3,895	2,753	1,142	19,647	8,497	—
Wyoming . . . . .	4,589	14	NA	NA	340	284	56	3,204	1,032	—
Outlying Areas:										
Canal Zone . . . . .	230	—	—	—	100	NA	NA	130	—	—
Guam . . . . .	1,437	—	—	—	124	NA	NA	923	390	—
Puerto Rico . . . . .	32,904	946	946	—	5	5	—	5,722	25,016	1,214
Trust Territory . . . . .	276	—	—	—	—	—	—	276	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Data relate to net expenditures from Federal, State, and local funds expended to cover deficit of school lunch and school milk programs.

<sup>2</sup> Includes direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils, if paid from school funds, and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.

<sup>3</sup> Totals are for States reporting this information.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 11 included with instructional salaries.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 5 included in column 4.

<sup>6</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 7.

<sup>7</sup> Expenditures for attendance services included with expenditures for health services.

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

Table 42.—Current expenditures for pupil transportation services, and related data for public school purposes, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Expenditures for transportation of public school pupils (in thousands of dollars)						Public school buses			
	Total	Salaries	Replacement of vehicles	Supplies and maintenance for buses and garage	Transportation insurance	Other expense <sup>1</sup>	Average cost per pupil transported	Annual mileage of buses to and from schools (in thousands)	Average cost per bus mile	Transportation cost as percent of current expenditures for education in elementary and secondary schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States . . . . .	\$981,006	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	\$57.27	1,974,583	\$0.50	3.7
North Atlantic . . . . .	326,884	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	72.84	405,896	.81	4.1
Connecticut . . . . .	15,839	\$748	\$168	\$497	( <sup>2</sup> )	\$14,426	50.16	28,533	.56	3.6
Delaware . . . . .	2,794	139	15	31	---	2,609	50.80	6,083	.46	3.4
Maine . . . . .	6,835	1,744	1,052	1,157	117	2,766	52.37	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	6.0
Maryland . . . . .	19,805	5,178	1,003	1,504	---	12,120	54.67	41,204	.48	3.7
Massachusetts . . . . .	23,397	878	283	288	23	21,926	56.65	34,400	.68	3.2
New Hampshire . . . . .	3,884	311	103	204	23	3,242	58.96	7,997	.49	5.2
New Jersey . . . . .	28,978	7,200	994	2,136	341	18,307	56.99	---	---	2.9
New York . . . . .	160,617	38,158	7,130	15,345	( <sup>6</sup> )	99,984	108.16	151,000	1.06	4.9
Pennsylvania . . . . .	57,926	8,778	1,613	8,319	460	38,756	50.55	125,825	.46	4.0
Rhode Island . . . . .	3,251	497	---	169	( <sup>6</sup> )	2,584	47.20	6,353	.51	3.1
Vermont . . . . .	2,813	645	242	467	56	1,403	58.52	3,863	.73	5.0
District of Columbia . . . . .	745	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	( <sup>7</sup> )	638	( <sup>7</sup> )	.7
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	293,581	111,911	25,411	38,829	3,502	113,924	60.36	640,932	.46	3.9
Illinois . . . . .	41,371	11,467	2,836	5,399	673	20,995	66.95	67,796	.61	2.9
Indiana . . . . .	32,749	5,063	3,056	1,689	298	22,642	62.42	48,436	.68	4.8
Iowa . . . . .	20,463	<sup>8</sup> 20,463	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	75.87	55,665	.37	4.9
Kansas . . . . .	13,978	4,615	6,091	2,956	317	---	95.89	33,533	.42	4.6
Michigan . . . . .	44,099	23,506	6,946	6,592	901	6,154	63.00	88,255	.50	3.2
Minnesota . . . . .	29,552	8,481	---	3,873	335	16,863	74.14	52,000	.57	5.2
Missouri . . . . .	24,382	7,984	2,091	4,376	432	9,498	46.33	62,002	.39	4.8
Nebraska . . . . .	5,729	2,082	1,185	1,024	137	1,300	97.02	17,548	.33	3.2
North Dakota . . . . .	7,037	2,027	846	1,689	90	2,385	118.35	25,431	.28	8.6
Ohio . . . . .	35,923	20,890	---	7,237	---	7,796	31.75	100,637	.36	2.7
South Dakota . . . . .	4,283	1,074	283	958	84	1,883	112.46	13,713	.31	4.8
Wisconsin . . . . .	34,015	4,259	2,077	3,036	235	24,408	86.69	75,910	.45	5.9
Southeast . . . . .	185,946	111,426	21,973	37,532	2,934	12,079	38.30	513,154	.36	4.0
Alabama . . . . .	12,032	<sup>8</sup> 12,032	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	30.25	41,388	.29	3.5
Arkansas . . . . .	9,453	4,384	1,276	3,076	290	426	44.96	25,600	.37	4.6
Florida . . . . .	14,981	9,378	1,317	3,043	218	1,025	40.57	34,860	.43	2.1
Georgia . . . . .	21,873	11,531	3,539	5,728	278	798	42.27	53,997	.41	4.2
Kentucky . . . . .	15,648	6,763	1,723	4,151	338	2,673	40.22	46,933	.33	5.2
Louisiana . . . . .	26,751	23,534	1,014	1,592	579	33	57.87	43,887	.61	6.0
Mississippi . . . . .	13,088	5,505	2,386	4,875	65	256	41.82	44,611	.29	6.6
North Carolina . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 15,439	<sup>9</sup> 7,655	<sup>9</sup> 3,435	<sup>9</sup> 4,051	---	<sup>9</sup> 297	<sup>5</sup> 25.81	60,928	.25	2.9
South Carolina . . . . .	9,561	4,998	2,537	1,482	230	314	27.16	40,586	.24	3.4
Tennessee . . . . .	15,484	6,264	688	2,456	297	5,679	36.63	44,517	.35	4.0
Virginia . . . . .	19,273	11,266	2,590	4,583	503	331	33.62	52,061	.37	3.6
West Virginia . . . . .	12,363	8,016	1,468	2,495	136	247	48.34	23,786	.52	6.2
West and Southwest . . . . .	174,595	85,185	13,696	22,216	2,253	51,246	59.71	414,601	.42	2.6
Alaska . . . . .	<sup>9</sup> 2,630	<sup>9</sup> 506	<sup>9</sup> 157	<sup>9</sup> 203	<sup>9</sup> 25	<sup>9</sup> 1,739	113.99	2,904	.91	4.4
Arizona . . . . .	<sup>9</sup> 10 5,275	<sup>10</sup> 5,275	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	44.37	<sup>9</sup> 26,088	.20	2.2
California . . . . .	62,258	35,749	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	<sup>11</sup> 26,509	66.52	129,000	.48	2.1
Colorado . . . . .	8,768	4,641	869	1,994	212	1,052	56.13	26,833	.33	3.0
Hawaii . . . . .	1,185	48	23	92	---	1,022	49.77	---	---	1.1
Idaho . . . . .	4,506	1,585	361	1,179	108	1,273	52.62	11,965	.38	5.2
Montana . . . . .	6,014	1,066	707	694	110	3,438	120.05	12,796	.47	5.7
Nevada . . . . .	2,189	987	320	390	50	443	60.73	4,180	.52	3.1
New Mexico . . . . .	7,946	596	222	238	95	6,794	72.43	14,350	.55	5.1
Oklahoma . . . . .	10,653	4,797	2,276	2,513	363	704	52.44	29,038	.37	3.7
Oregon . . . . .	11,412	4,623	943	2,317	290	3,240	50.22	23,871	.48	3.8
Texas . . . . .	25,437	11,473	4,884	7,587	471	1,022	51.72	84,258	.30	2.0
Utah . . . . .	3,471	2,071	346	643	31	380	40.57	6,641	.52	2.3
Washington . . . . .	19,647	10,800	2,228	3,824	426	2,370	55.85	37,106	.53	3.9
Wyoming . . . . .	3,204	970	360	542	72	1,260	127.13	<sup>12</sup> 5,571	.58	5.8
Outlying Areas:										
Canal Zone . . . . .	130	---	---	---	---	130	16.99	---	---	1.3
Guam . . . . .	923	923	---	---	---	---	77.71	1,714	.54	6.5
Puerto Rico . . . . .	5,722	---	---	---	---	5,722	57.53	---	---	3.6
Trust Territory . . . . .	276	---	---	---	---	276	( <sup>14</sup> )	28	( <sup>14</sup> )	5.2
Virgin Islands . . . . .	<sup>13</sup> 402	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	111.85	<sup>13</sup> 212	1.90	---

<sup>1</sup> Includes contracted services, fares for public transportation, and payments in lieu of transportation.

<sup>2</sup> Data for column 6 included in column 7.

<sup>3</sup> State no longer collects these data.

<sup>4</sup> Data from *Current Expenditures by Local Educational Agencies, 1967-68* (OE-22026-68).

<sup>5</sup> Data adjusted for number of pupils transported to arrive at this computation.

<sup>6</sup> Data for column 6 reported in fixed charges (table 40).

<sup>7</sup> Transportation program in the District of Columbia is normally provided for handicapped children only; hence computations for cost not comparable to those of the States.

<sup>8</sup> Data for columns 4, 5, 6, and 7 included in column 3.

<sup>9</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>10</sup> Transportation expenses other than drivers' salaries are reported with expenditures for operation and maintenance and with fixed charges.

<sup>11</sup> Data for columns 4, 5, and 6 included in column 7.

<sup>12</sup> Data reported in previous years apparently carried miles per day instead of thousands of miles per year.

<sup>13</sup> Data from published annual Territory report.

<sup>14</sup> Basic data for number of pupils were not realistic; hence computations are not available.

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

Table 43.—Current expenditures for community services, public summer elementary and secondary day schools, adult education programs, and community colleges, for States and other areas reporting: United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Community services				Summer elementary and secondary day schools			Adult education			Community colleges (under local boards of education)		
	Total expenditures for community services	Public libraries (under local boards of education)	Non-public schools	Other community services	Total summer schools	Salaries <sup>2</sup>	Supplies and other expenses	Total adult education	Salaries <sup>2</sup>	Supplies and other expenses	Total community colleges	Salaries <sup>2</sup>	Supplies and other expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total for States reporting	\$218,592	NA	NA	NA	\$105,894	NA	NA	\$151,864	NA	NA	\$390,069	NA	NA
North Atlantic	64,072	NA	NA	NA	57,407	NA	NA	14,622	NA	NA	36,054	NA	NA
Connecticut	1,393	---	\$834	\$559	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	1,627	\$1,512	\$115	---	---	---
Delaware	207	---	---	---	35	\$30	\$5	165	150	15	---	---	---
Maine	100	---	59	40	191	149	42	676	475	201	---	---	---
Maryland	15,966	\$14,865	211	890	---	---	---	3,829	3,090	739	15,790	\$12,459	\$3,331
Massachusetts	4,506	1,732	1,980	794	1,591	1,484	107	1,465	1,401	64	931	828	103
New Hampshire	126	---	126	---	83	76	7	102	84	18	---	---	---
New Jersey	9,286	---	7,068	2,218	1,801	---	---	6,417	---	---	---	---	---
New York	17,003	---	---	17,003	<sup>4</sup> 53,536	<sup>4</sup> 45,523	<sup>4</sup> 8,013	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	( <sup>4</sup> )	---	---	---
Pennsylvania	9,458	---	1,052	8,405	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	---	( <sup>6</sup> )	---	---	19,333	---	---
Rhode Island	474	---	106	368	134	126	9	269	233	35	---	---	---
Vermont	49	( <sup>7</sup> )	25	23	36	35	1	72	63	9	---	---	---
District of Columbia	<sup>8</sup> 5,504	---	---	---	( <sup>8</sup> )	---	---	( <sup>8</sup> )	---	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains	48,497	NA	NA	NA	28,840	NA	NA	31,312	NA	NA	19,661	15,080	4,580
Illinois	---	---	---	---	11,462	10,763	699	10,830	9,016	1,814	261	261	---
Indiana	4,718	---	---	4,718	5,894	4,906	987	3,759	2,516	1,242	---	---	---
Iowa	<sup>9</sup> 2,168	---	---	2,168	( <sup>8</sup> )	---	---	( <sup>8</sup> )	---	---	2,261	1,768	473
Kansas	197	---	---	---	150	100	50	127	---	---	---	---	---
Michigan	13,845	4,576	---	9,269	4,477	4,157	320	6,086	5,468	617	---	---	---
Minnesota	1,522	---	---	1,522	2,791	---	---	2,635	---	---	---	---	---
Missouri	11,628	---	---	---	---	---	---	569	357	211	15,320	11,508	3,812
Nebraska	31	31	---	---	483	422	61	922	706	216	1,819	1,523	295
North Dakota	56	---	---	56	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Ohio	11,212	---	11,212	---	3,583	3,583	---	3,414	3,414	---	---	---	---
South Dakota	67	---	---	67	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	404	---	---	---	---	---
Wisconsin	3,053	38	---	3,015	---	---	---	2,566	2,530	36	---	---	---
Southeast	17,023	3,882	3,752	9,386	15,104	13,682	1,421	40,813	NA	NA	70,424	54,977	15,448
Alabama	66	---	---	66	---	---	---	1,883	---	---	---	---	---
Arkansas	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	586	406	180	---	---	---
Florida	---	---	---	---	( <sup>5</sup> )	---	---	8,567	8,567	---	54,806	43,226	11,581
Georgia	3,310	3,310	---	---	---	---	---	7,215	6,253	963	1,929	1,585	344
Kentucky	149	28	---	120	7,195	7,195	---	962	765	197	---	---	---
Louisiana	3,516	---	3,288	227	259	259	---	495	495	---	36	36	---
Mississippi	49	---	---	49	326	308	18	813	548	265	13,653	10,130	3,523
North Carolina	---	---	---	---	<sup>9</sup> 253	<sup>9</sup> 253	---	<sup>9</sup> 162	<sup>9</sup> 162	---	---	---	---
South Carolina	1,726	172	464	1,090	677	592	85	6,995	2,077	4,918	---	---	---
Tennessee	7,083	---	---	7,083	---	---	---	3,310	2,566	743	---	---	---
Virginia	---	---	---	---	6,394	5,075	1,318	8,045	5,958	2,087	---	---	---
West Virginia	1 124	372	---	751	---	---	---	1,780	1,452	327	---	---	---
West and Southwest	89,000	335	586	88,080	4,543	NA	NA	65,117	NA	NA	263,930	NA	NA
Alaska	60	---	---	60	40	---	---	81	---	---	36	---	---
Arizona	2,158	281	20	1,856	---	---	---	335	306	29	---	---	---
California	68,589	---	---	68,589	---	---	---	53,069	43,453	9,616	257,361	209,969	47,392
Colorado	890	38	---	853	---	---	---	2,685	2,502	182	---	---	---
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	553	494	59	1,243	1,009	234	---	---	---
Idaho	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	149	137	12	---	---	---
Montana	2	---	---	2	( <sup>3</sup> )	---	---	475	371	104	678	533	144
Nevada	9	---	---	9	259	232	28	833	701	132	---	---	---
New Mexico	148	---	119	30	255	255	---	152	152	---	49	---	---
Oklahoma	1,111	2	447	662	---	---	---	526	386	140	578	275	303
Oregon	435	---	---	435	1,014	878	136	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	( <sup>10</sup> )	<sup>10</sup> 5,228	<sup>10</sup> 4,106	<sup>10</sup> 1,122
Texas	10,714	---	---	10,714	---	---	---	4,097	2,923	1,174	---	---	---
Utah	3,728	14	---	3,714	1,383	1,212	171	480	417	63	---	---	---
Washington	1,033	---	---	1,033	1,039	---	---	992	---	---	---	---	---
Wyoming	123	---	---	123	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Outlying Areas:													
Canal Zone	639	---	---	639	75	70	5	---	---	---	935	666	268
Puerto Rico	7,482	1,129	125	6,228	118	118	---	1,471	1,123	348	---	---	---

<sup>1</sup> Totals are for States reporting this information.

<sup>2</sup> Includes salaries of both instructional and noninstructional personnel.

<sup>3</sup> Included with current expenditures for regular day schools.

<sup>4</sup> Data for columns 9, 10, and 11 included in columns 6, 7, and 8, respectively.

<sup>5</sup> Data for summer schools are included in other expenditure tables.

<sup>6</sup> A total expenditure of \$7,464,482 for adult education is included in other expenditure tables.

<sup>7</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>8</sup> Data for columns 6 and 9 are included in column 2.

<sup>9</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>10</sup> Data for columns 9, 10, and 11 are included in columns 12, 13, and 14, respectively.

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

Table 44.—Expenditures for capital outlay by local school agencies, and State and Federal aid for school plant capital outlay purposes, by State or other areas: United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Capital outlay by local school systems									Aid for school plant capital outlay purposes		
	Total capital outlay	Land and buildings <sup>1</sup>				Equipment <sup>1</sup>				Publicly- owned vehicles and other transporta- tion equipment	State aid	Federal aid <sup>2</sup>
		Total land and buildings	Sites (when not included with buildings)	New build- ings and additions to buildings	Remod- eling or improve- ment of build- ings	Total equip- ment	School library books	Furniture and equipment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
United States . . . . .	\$4,255,791	\$3,438,016	NA	NA	NA	\$817,779	NA	NA	NA	\$414,944	\$76,142	
North Atlantic . . . . .	1,069,027	939,421	NA	NA	NA	129,606	NA	NA	NA	112,389	11,983	
Connecticut . . . . .	33,732	28,523	\$4,454	<sup>3</sup> \$24,069	( <sup>3</sup> )	5,209	---	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> \$5,209	14,966	---	
Delaware . . . . .	27,365	21,186	1,479	19,707	---	6,179	---	\$6,179	---	13,828	---	
Maine . . . . .	18,066	15,586	810	14,091	\$685	2,480	---	2,480	---	2,037	43	
Maryland . . . . .	124,875	104,515	11,998	88,137	4,380	20,359	---	19,230	1,129	20,501	5,321	
Massachusetts . . . . .	77,927	65,655	827	<sup>3</sup> 64,828	( <sup>3</sup> )	12,272	---	12,272	---	---	---	
New Hampshire . . . . .	16,212	13,462	669	<sup>3</sup> 12,793	( <sup>3</sup> )	2,750	---	2,750	---	2,427	---	
New Jersey . . . . .	189,457	169,463	14,380	<sup>3</sup> 155,083	( <sup>3</sup> )	19,995	---	19,995	---	---	549	
New York . . . . .	323,826	300,203	12,732	<sup>3</sup> 287,471	( <sup>3</sup> )	23,623	---	23,623	---	---	272	
Pennsylvania . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 211,962	<sup>5</sup> 180,167	NA	NA	NA	31,794	NA	NA	NA	50,976	5,732	
Rhode Island . . . . .	20,028	17,819	985	16,648	186	2,210	\$357	1,769	84	3,777	66	
Vermont . . . . .	9,160	6,898	748	5,818	332	2,262	---	2,027	235	3,877	---	
District of Columbia . . . . .	16,417	15,944	NA	NA	NA	473	---	473	---	---	---	
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	1,353,987	1,148,216	108,740	1,012,668	26,808	205,773	37,074	156,367	12,332	52,563	18,937	
Illinois . . . . .	208,775	178,897	31,060	<sup>3</sup> 147,837	( <sup>3</sup> )	29,877	---	28,220	1,657	18,476	8,713	
Indiana . . . . .	<sup>5</sup> 198,809	169,837	14,739	145,662	9,436	28,972	---	27,627	1,345	---	32	
Iowa . . . . .	57,352	39,407	2,542	35,053	1,812	17,945	---	17,945	---	---	715	
Kansas . . . . .	55,958	49,791	771	49,020	---	6,168	---	3,912	2,256	---	26	
Michigan . . . . .	253,500	232,135	21,798	203,198	7,139	21,365	560	18,850	1,955	---	489	
Minnesota . . . . .	129,047	107,836	6,932	<sup>3</sup> 100,904	( <sup>3</sup> )	21,210	21,210	---	---	---	10	
Missouri . . . . .	106,726	87,156	6,351	80,772	33	19,570	331	17,775	1,464	1,899	6,958	
Nebraska . . . . .	25,688	21,272	1,641	18,219	1,412	4,417	32	3,764	621	---	285	
North Dakota . . . . .	15,257	12,546	939	11,607	---	2,712	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 2,712	( <sup>6</sup> )	1,866	1,199	
Ohio . . . . .	180,870	146,260	13,241	130,890	2,129	34,610	14,941	16,750	2,919	30,322	412	
South Dakota . . . . .	13,478	11,147	1,435	9,233	479	2,331	---	2,331	---	---	89	
Wisconsin . . . . .	108,527	91,932	7,291	80,273	4,368	16,596	---	16,481	115	---	9	
Southeast . . . . .	736,091	596,808	38,524	522,541	35,744	139,285	15,358	113,106	10,821	85,825	16,928	
Alabama . . . . .	38,086	26,200	( <sup>7</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 19,853	6,347	11,885	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 9,337	2,548	1,955	333	
Arkansas . . . . .	32,585	28,996	2,171	26,168	657	3,590	---	3,116	474	---	85	
Florida . . . . .	121,780	99,769	6,381	87,435	5,953	22,011	1,802	19,347	862	23,024	8,261	
Georgia . . . . .	104,750	94,003	4,220	88,274	1,509	10,749	---	10,665	84	24,043	929	
Kentucky . . . . .	30,338	21,048	3,497	15,617	1,934	9,290	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 8,421	869	17,464	25	
Louisiana . . . . .	71,730	61,790	4,162	54,785	2,843	9,941	---	9,828	113	---	172	
Mississippi . . . . .	33,726	26,486	1,203	24,704	579	7,240	5,558	1,257	425	---	294	
North Carolina <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	63,250	42,097	4,920	30,181	6,997	21,153	1,107	19,285	761	---	595	
South Carolina . . . . .	32,773	25,424	2,093	23,331	---	7,349	---	7,349	---	9,045	5,124	
Tennessee . . . . .	79,009	63,664	2,356	57,637	3,671	15,345	6,891	5,506	2,948	10,294	82	
Virginia . . . . .	100,433	84,796	5,896	75,480	3,420	15,637	---	14,150	1,487	---	1,028	
West Virginia . . . . .	27,631	22,535	1,625	19,076	1,834	5,095	---	4,845	250	---	---	
West and Southwest . . . . .	1,096,686	753,571	NA	NA	NA	343,115	NA	NA	NA	164,167	28,294	
Alaska . . . . .	10,560	<sup>10</sup> 8,770	NA	NA	NA	<sup>10</sup> 1,790	NA	NA	NA	---	247	
Arizona . . . . .	33,647	26,737	( <sup>7</sup> )	<sup>7</sup> 23,551	3,186	6,910	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 5,671	1,239	---	1,950	
California . . . . .	505,244	256,905	75,618	---	181,287	248,339	( <sup>11</sup> )	( <sup>11</sup> )	<sup>11</sup> 248,339	121,029	11,987	
Colorado . . . . .	39,772	31,448	2,471	26,000	2,977	8,324	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 7,106	1,218	---	557	
Hawaii . . . . .	17,831	17,270	1,913	15,005	352	561	---	561	---	16,754	1,614	
Idaho . . . . .	10,664	8,095	588	6,618	889	2,569	---	2,173	396	---	378	
Montana . . . . .	19,948	16,665	299	15,320	1,046	3,284	14	( <sup>4</sup> )	<sup>4</sup> 3,270	---	614	
Nevada . . . . .	19,089	17,476	932	14,314	2,230	1,612	---	1,545	67	---	466	
New Mexico . . . . .	25,119	21,385	1,311	19,476	598	3,735	---	3,529	206	459	2,510	
Oklahoma . . . . .	28,921	26,258	2,769	23,489	---	2,663	1,188	1,071	404	---	4,726	
Oregon . . . . .	50,136	42,521	3,235	38,011	1,275	7,615	( <sup>6</sup> )	<sup>6</sup> 7,615	( <sup>6</sup> )	---	103	
Texas . . . . .	206,168	173,846	11,294	<sup>3</sup> 162,552	( <sup>3</sup> )	32,322	---	32,322	---	---	1,638	
Utah . . . . .	31,550	27,010	2,774	21,895	2,341	4,540	113	4,128	299	3,990	1,016	
Washington . . . . .	95,973	78,074	4,598	66,597	6,879	17,898	---	16,008	1,890	21,935	386	
Wyoming . . . . .	2,064	1,111	568	543	---	953	---	801	152	---	102	
Outlying Areas:												
Canal Zone . . . . .	3,947	3,542	---	2,504	1,038	405	25	380	---	---	---	
Guam . . . . .	3,849	3,573	---	3,573	---	275	---	275	---	---	---	
Puerto Rico . . . . .	21,449	15,878	8,896	6,982	---	5,571	---	5,571	---	---	---	
Trust Territory . . . . .	175	---	---	---	---	175	( <sup>8</sup> )	<sup>8</sup> 97	78	---	---	

<sup>1</sup> Detail is shown to the extent reported; some States reported totals to cover several categories of capital outlay.

<sup>2</sup> Data have been supplemented by reference to records of the Division of School Assistance to Federally Affected Areas, Office of Education.

<sup>3</sup> Data for column 6 included in column 5.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 9 included in column 10.

<sup>5</sup> Included are capital outlays by State and local schoolhousing authorities which amounted to an estimated total of

\$169,146,168: \$89,590,359 in Indiana and \$79,555,809 in Pennsylvania.

<sup>6</sup> Data for columns 8 and 10 included in column 9.

<sup>7</sup> Data for column 4 included in column 5.

<sup>8</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 9.

<sup>9</sup> Data for 1965-66.

<sup>10</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>11</sup> Data for columns 8 and 9 included in column 10.

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



Table 45.—Expenditures for debt service for public school purposes, by State or other area:  
United States, 1967-68<sup>1</sup>  
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State or other area	Expenditures for debt service							Expenditure to schoolhousing authority or similar agencies			Total expendi- tures for interest (columns 5, 6, & 11)
	Total	Principal		Interest		Payments into sink- ing fund	Other debt service	Total	Redemp- tion of bonds	Interest	
		Redemp- tion of serial bonds	Repay- ment of non- bonded debt	On bonds	On non- bonded debt						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States . . . . .	\$2,993,877	\$1,494,583	\$576,282	\$832,330	\$24,703	\$32,429	\$33,547	\$199,444	\$78,670	\$120,774	\$977,810
North Atlantic . . . . .	1,200,980	494,033	436,405	231,147	13,680	17,915	7,801	135,185	40,948	94,237	339,064
Connecticut . . . . .	60,265	<sup>2</sup> 44,765	—	<sup>3</sup> 15,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,500
Delaware . . . . .	17,503	12,068	—	5,346	—	—	89	—	—	—	5,346
Maine . . . . .	7,897	5,080	—	2,163	—	—	654	972	684	288	2,452
Maryland . . . . .	66,741	40,467	—	26,274	—	—	—	—	—	—	26,274
Massachusetts . . . . .	75,817	56,271	—	19,546	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,546
New Hampshire . . . . .	10,806	7,633	—	3,031	—	141	1	—	—	—	3,031
New Jersey . . . . .	99,722	60,791	—	38,930	—	( <sup>4</sup> )	—	—	—	—	38,930
New York . . . . .	795,004	247,692	429,952	103,876	13,485	—	—	—	—	—	117,360
Pennsylvania . . . . .	45,209	<sup>2</sup> 9,100	—	<sup>2</sup> 11,500	—	17,705	6,904	134,213	40,264	93,949	105,449
Rhode Island . . . . .	10,715	7,095	26	3,591	4	—	—	—	—	—	3,595
Vermont . . . . .	11,301	3,071	6,427	1,390	191	69	153	—	—	—	1,581
District of Columbia <sup>5</sup> . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	732,768	407,589	81,296	229,556	5,507	—	8,820	29,400	12,862	16,538	251,603
Illinois . . . . .	141,004	96,514	—	44,255	—	—	235	—	—	—	44,255
Indiana . . . . .	39,821	13,258	16,647	3,131	918	—	5,867	27,832	11,579	16,253	20,303
Iowa . . . . .	27,718	18,451	—	9,266	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,266
Kansas . . . . .	17,620	11,379	—	4,651	—	—	1,590	—	—	—	4,651
Michigan . . . . .	117,144	53,715	2,582	60,360	—	—	488	—	—	—	60,360
Minnesota . . . . .	64,108	35,200	—	28,454	—	—	454	—	—	—	28,454
Missouri <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	48,855	30,611	225	18,017	2	—	—	—	—	—	18,019
Nebraska <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	22,416	9,808	6,832	5,757	19	—	—	—	—	—	5,776
North Dakota . . . . .	15,917	4,402	8,758	2,652	105	—	—	1,132	1,009	123	2,880
Ohio . . . . .	144,439	91,386	14,179	37,226	1,648	—	—	—	—	—	38,874
South Dakota . . . . .	4,224	2,626	—	1,598	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,598
Wisconsin . . . . .	89,502	40,239	32,073	14,189	2,815	—	186	436	274	162	17,167
Southeast . . . . .	357,839	183,084	44,757	104,937	5,022	4,674	15,362	34,832	24,844	9,988	119,948
Alabama . . . . .	8,617	5,258	—	3,214	—	—	145	—	—	—	3,214
Arkansas . . . . .	16,666	9,492	1,187	5,594	162	—	230	—	—	—	5,757
Florida . . . . .	49,840	25,420	9,426	14,344	523	—	125	—	—	—	14,868
Georgia . . . . .	29,823	9,641	13,490	6,433	—	—	259	22,622	14,969	7,653	14,086
Kentucky . . . . .	23,401	14,468	704	8,159	50	—	19	—	—	—	8,209
Louisiana . . . . .	53,597	25,036	1,466	16,897	295	—	9,903	—	—	—	17,192
Mississippi <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	17,517	10,638	2,782	3,976	104	—	17	—	—	—	4,080
North Carolina . . . . .	26,549	<sup>8</sup> 14,609	<sup>8</sup> 1,596	<sup>2</sup> 10,000	<sup>8</sup> 294	<sup>8</sup> 50	—	—	—	—	10,294
South Carolina <sup>9</sup> . . . . .	16,407	3,898	7,209	230	3,074	970	1,026	12,210	9,875	2,335	5,639
Tennessee <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	43,462	24,891	255	15,220	—	3,027	69	—	—	—	15,220
Virginia . . . . .	62,606	32,880	6,642	18,369	520	627	3,569	—	—	—	18,888
West Virginia . . . . .	9,354	6,853	—	2,501	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,501
West and Southwest . . . . .	702,290	409,877	13,824	266,690	494	9,840	1,564	27	16	11	267,195
Alaska . . . . .	5,923	3,358	—	2,454	—	—	110	—	—	—	2,454
Arizona <sup>6</sup> . . . . .	28,778	15,275	—	6,202	—	7,301	—	—	—	—	6,202
California . . . . .	316,085	176,249	—	139,836	—	—	—	—	—	—	139,836
Colorado . . . . .	37,819	18,937	8,059	9,939	133	14	737	27	16	11	10,083
Hawaii . . . . .	6,176	4,303	—	1,873	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,873
Idaho . . . . .	6,874	4,886	—	1,900	—	—	88	—	—	—	1,900
Montana . . . . .	10,796	7,435	—	3,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,360
Nevada . . . . .	12,018	6,588	—	5,430	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,430
New Mexico . . . . .	16,798	14,885	—	1,913	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,913
Oklahoma . . . . .	29,074	23,767	—	5,274	—	—	33	—	—	—	5,274
Oregon . . . . .	23,741	16,697	198	6,846	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,846
Texas . . . . .	139,963	71,162	5,567	62,428	345	2	459	—	—	—	62,773
Utah <sup>6</sup> <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	21,000	14,458	—	3,969	16	2,523	34	—	—	—	3,985
Washington . . . . .	40,460	26,594	—	13,866	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,866
Wyoming . . . . .	6,785	5,283	—	<sup>3</sup> 1,400	—	—	103	—	—	—	1,400
Outlying Areas:											
Puerto Rico . . . . .	2,009	—	2,009	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

<sup>1</sup> Includes expenditures for debt service by local school systems which have been supplemented to some extent by expenditures made by State governments and local governments other than school systems.

<sup>2</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>3</sup> Data from *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools* (OE-20007-67).

<sup>4</sup> Less than \$500.

<sup>5</sup> District of Columbia expenditures are on a pay-as-you-go basis.

<sup>6</sup> Includes expenditures reported made from sinking funds: Arizona, principal \$7,034,415; Mississippi, principal

\$8,239,713 and interest \$3,975,685; Missouri, principal \$335,000 and interest \$428,465; Nebraska, principal \$29,000; Tennessee, principal \$20,769,475 and interest \$12,909,969; and Utah, principal, \$2,100,000 and interest \$396,746.

<sup>7</sup> Includes expenditures reported made from sale of refunding bonds: Mississippi, \$2,397,964; Nebraska, \$261,635; and Utah, \$101,000.

<sup>8</sup> Data for 1965-66 school year.

<sup>9</sup> Includes expenditures by the Educational Finance Commission.

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



Table 46.—Status of school bonds and other indebtedness for public school purposes, by State:

United States, 1967-68

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Bonded indebtedness							Total amount in school sinking funds at end of year for term bonds	
	Bonds outstanding at beginning of year	Bonds issued during year			Bonds retired during year	Bonds outstanding at end of year	Nonbonded indebtedness at end of year		Total indebtedness at end of year
		Total	For new capital outlay	For refunding bonds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States <sup>1</sup> . . . .	\$26,166,016	\$2,826,302	\$2,821,168	\$5,134	\$1,575,501	\$27,416,816	\$2,882,976	\$30,299,793	\$74,330
North Atlantic . . . . .	9,148,959	927,134	923,582	3,552	525,056	9,551,037	647,769	10,198,806	976
Connecticut . . . . .	454,068	30,880	<sup>2</sup> 30,880	---	<sup>3</sup> 24,113	460,835	67,760	528,595	---
Delaware . . . . .	56,203	22,212	22,212	---	12,068	66,346	---	66,346	---
Maine . . . . .	73,016	15,769	<sup>4</sup> 15,769	( <sup>4</sup> )	6,331	<sup>5</sup> 82,455	( <sup>5</sup> )	82,455	128
Maryland . . . . .	734,492	104,816	104,816	---	40,314	798,993	---	798,994	---
Massachusetts . . . . .	601,271	75,000	75,000	---	56,271	620,000	---	620,000	---
New Hampshire . . . . .	90,757	12,244	12,244	---	7,633	95,368	---	95,368	---
New Jersey . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 1,128,318	129,582	<sup>6</sup> 126,030	<sup>6</sup> 3,552	<sup>3</sup> 59,900	<sup>3</sup> 1,198,000	---	1,198,000	---
New York . . . . .	3,005,690	232,946	<sup>4</sup> 232,946	( <sup>4</sup> )	259,171	2,979,465	564,522	3,543,986	---
Pennsylvania . . . . .	2,866,192	289,271	<sup>3</sup> 289,271	---	<sup>3</sup> 49,100	<sup>3</sup> 3,106,363	---	3,106,363	---
Rhode Island . . . . .	100,654	13,155	13,155	---	7,095	106,715	111	106,826	---
Vermont . . . . .	38,298	1,259	1,259	---	3,060	36,497	15,376	51,873	848
District of Columbia <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	7,177,933	794,297	793,948	349	429,872	7,542,359	611,626	8,153,985	29,458
Illinois . . . . .	1,275,618	198,323	198,323	---	95,839	1,378,102	191,320	1,569,422	---
Indiana . . . . .	456,140	83,287	<sup>2</sup> 83,287	---	24,837	514,591	<sup>8</sup> 49,909	564,500	---
Iowa . . . . .	286,116	36,752	36,752	---	18,451	304,416	---	304,416	---
Kansas . . . . .	241,524	34,859	34,859	---	23,096	253,287	---	253,287	---
Michigan . . . . .	1,590,418	163,280	163,280	---	53,715	1,699,984	---	1,699,984	---
Minnesota . . . . .	773,696	85,540	<sup>4</sup> 85,540	( <sup>4</sup> )	35,200	824,037	19,857	843,894	---
Missouri . . . . .	456,476	42,909	42,909	---	30,102	469,283	---	469,283	29,458
Nebraska . . . . .	170,687	18,013	17,664	349	9,828	178,871	1,749	180,620	---
North Dakota . . . . .	69,099	2,293	2,293	---	4,553	66,839	6,107	72,946	---
Ohio . . . . .	1,226,550	96,601	96,601	---	91,386	1,231,766	213,044	1,444,810	---
South Dakota . . . . .	43,022	6,091	6,091	---	2,626	46,486	---	46,486	---
Wisconsin . . . . .	588,587	26,349	26,349	---	40,239	574,697	129,640	704,337	---
Southeast . . . . .	3,503,148	397,515	396,438	1,077	211,453	3,689,209	36,535	3,725,744	12,570
Alabama . . . . .	88,521	3,145	3,145	---	5,225	86,441	---	86,441	---
Arkansas . . . . .	161,915	31,326	30,249	1,077	10,679	182,562	1,339	183,901	---
Florida . . . . .	397,515	28,529	28,529	---	25,420	400,624	15,926	416,550	---
Georgia . . . . .	513,184	25,138	25,138	---	24,610	513,712	---	513,712	---
Kentucky . . . . .	241,612	57,010	57,010	---	14,468	284,154	3,000	287,154	---
Louisiana . . . . .	469,068	53,091	53,091	---	25,294	496,865	16,270	513,135	---
Mississippi . . . . .	115,904	9,286	9,286	---	8,186	117,003	---	117,003	---
North Carolina . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 298,040	16,960	<sup>2</sup> 16,960	---	<sup>3</sup> 15,000	<sup>3</sup> 300,000	---	300,000	---
South Carolina . . . . .	179,555	35,008	35,008	---	17,947	196,617	---	196,617	7,490
Tennessee . . . . .	420,710	52,466	52,466	---	24,891	448,284	---	448,284	---
Virginia . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 540,544	73,336	73,336	---	32,880	<sup>3</sup> 581,000	---	581,000	---
West Virginia . . . . .	76,580	12,220	12,220	---	6,853	81,947	---	81,947	5,080
West and Southwest . . . . .	6,335,976	707,356	707,200	156	409,120	6,634,211	1,587,046	8,221,258	31,326
Alaska . . . . .	28,306	7,527	7,527	---	3,358	32,476	---	32,476	---
Arizona . . . . .	177,059	15,212	15,212	---	15,357	176,914	---	176,914	---
California . . . . .	2,887,329	244,950	244,950	---	175,115	2,957,164	1,579,066	4,536,230	---
Colorado . . . . .	299,044	36,185	36,130	55	19,556	315,673	7,980	323,654	19,695
Hawaii . . . . .	55,415	---	---	---	4,273	51,142	---	51,142	---
Idaho . . . . .	54,814	6,664	6,664	---	4,886	56,592	---	56,592	5,727
Montana . . . . .	84,730	10,395	10,395	---	7,435	87,690	---	87,690	---
Nevada . . . . .	133,162	5,273	5,273	---	6,588	131,847	---	131,847	---
New Mexico . . . . .	55,570	8,918	8,918	---	14,886	49,601	---	49,601	---
Oklahoma . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 159,790	34,977	34,977	---	23,767	<sup>3</sup> 171,000	---	171,000	---
Oregon . . . . .	193,330	23,247	23,247	---	16,471	200,106	---	200,106	5,127
Texas . . . . .	1,659,727	233,953	<sup>4</sup> 233,953	( <sup>4</sup> )	71,093	1,822,587	---	1,822,587	---
Utah . . . . .	119,296	15,491	15,390	101	14,458	120,329	---	120,329	777
Washington . . . . .	390,659	55,654	55,654	---	26,594	419,718	---	419,718	---
Wyoming . . . . .	37,745	8,910	8,910	---	5,283	41,372	---	41,372	---

<sup>1</sup> Includes estimates for nonreporting States and supplementary data for indebtedness incurred by governmental units other than local school systems, when such data were not reported by the States.

<sup>2</sup> Data have been supplemented by reference to *Bond Sales for Public School Purposes, 1967-68* (OE-22009-68).

<sup>3</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>4</sup> Data for column 5 included in column 4.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 8 included in column 7.

<sup>6</sup> Data obtained from published annual State report.

<sup>7</sup> The District of Columbia does not issue bonds for school construction.

<sup>8</sup> Includes \$30,477,568 of State advances for school construction.

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

Table 47.—Value<sup>1</sup> of school property owned by local education agencies for public school purposes,  
for States reporting: United States, 1967-68

[Columns 2 through 5 in thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total	Sites (when not included with building)	Buildings	Equipment	Value of property per pupil in average daily attendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total for States reporting . . . .	<sup>2</sup> \$31,680,073	NA	NA	NA	\$1,491
North Atlantic . . . . .	7,654,148	NA	NA	NA	1,850
Connecticut . . . . .	952,714	—	\$860,579	\$92,136	1,654
Delaware . . . . .	298,411	\$13,591	262,565	22,255	2,720
Maine . . . . .	267,716	NA	NA	NA	1,243
Maryland . . . . .	1,272,263	—	1,166,617	105,646	1,699
New Hampshire . . . . .	191,618	—	172,456	19,162	1,498
Pennsylvania . . . . .	4,320,651	179,511	3,742,316	398,824	2,033
Rhode Island . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 220,000	10,340	194,700	14,960	1,486
Vermont . . . . .	130,775	NA	NA	NA	1,530
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	13,550,503	NA	NA	NA	1,689
Illinois . . . . .	<sup>4</sup> 3,637,545	237,188	3,015,990	384,367	1,805
Indiana . . . . .	2,034,109	75,081	1,731,515	227,513	1,921
Iowa . . . . .	895,929	NA	NA	NA	1,450
Minnesota . . . . .	1,604,613	83,692	1,307,571	213,351	2,005
Missouri . . . . .	1,435,093	—	1,298,533	136,560	1,647
Nebraska . . . . .	473,556	—	421,905	51,651	1,521
North Dakota . . . . .	232,845	6,832	200,676	25,337	1,642
Ohio . . . . .	3,236,813	183,552	2,732,554	320,707	1,466
Southeast . . . . .	5,979,175	259,289	4,456,567	597,958	1,002
Alabama . . . . .	665,361	NA	NA	NA	845
Arkansas . . . . .	389,653	19,718	333,247	36,688	944
Georgia . . . . .	902,135	41,318	752,755	108,062	903
Kentucky . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 680,000	3,820	621,780	54,400	1,070
Louisiana . . . . .	843,197	46,086	686,168	110,943	1,089
Mississippi . . . . .	<sup>3</sup> 550,000	22,000	467,500	60,500	1,019
South Carolina . . . . .	519,529	23,898	447,834	47,797	859
Tennessee . . . . .	999,674	74,795	805,350	119,528	1,204
West Virginia . . . . .	429,626	27,654	341,933	60,040	1,106
West and Southwest . . . . .	4,496,247	NA	NA	NA	1,444
Arizona . . . . .	356,764	14,191	295,444	47,130	974
Colorado . . . . .	742,875	47,252	600,616	95,008	1,554
Montana . . . . .	288,048	( <sup>5</sup> )	<sup>5</sup> 251,482	36,567	1,793
Nevada . . . . .	179,255	12,080	147,440	19,736	1,717
Oklahoma . . . . .	327,036	NA	NA	NA	585
Oregon . . . . .	799,108	51,890	636,051	111,167	1,880
Utah . . . . .	498,436	33,619	414,454	50,363	1,766
Washington . . . . .	1,304,725	82,725	1,085,000	137,000	1,771

<sup>1</sup> While the principal basis for determining "value" is original cost plus cost of all additions and alterations, other bases used probably include insurance and replacement costs.

<sup>2</sup> Detail does not add to total because some States were unable to provide a breakdown by sites, buildings, and equipment.

<sup>3</sup> Office of Education estimate based on prior data plus reported construction.

<sup>4</sup> Data are incomplete. Original cost used in most cases; appraised cost used in others.

<sup>5</sup> Data for column 3 included in column 4.

Table 48.—Average annual salary of instructional staff<sup>1</sup> in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: United States, 1949-50 to 1967-68

Region and State	Unadjusted dollars					Adjusted dollars (1967-68 purchasing power) <sup>2</sup>				
	1949-50	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68	1949-50	1959-60	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States <sup>3</sup>	\$3,010	\$5,174	\$6,240	\$6,935	\$7,630	\$4,324	\$5,990	\$6,879	\$7,388	\$7,630
North Atlantic	---	---	---	---	8,200	---	---	---	---	8,200
Connecticut	3,558	6,008	5,368	7,826	8,400	5,111	6,956	8,122	8,337	8,400
Delaware	3,273	5,800	6,879	7,864	7,900	4,701	6,715	7,583	8,378	7,900
Maine	2,115	3,694	5,085	5,451	6,300	3,038	4,277	5,606	5,807	6,300
Maryland	3,594	5,557	6,616	7,238	8,316	5,162	6,434	7,293	7,711	8,316
Massachusetts	3,338	5,545	6,680	7,932	8,383	4,795	6,420	7,364	8,450	8,383
New Hampshire	2,712	4,455	5,372	6,001	6,450	3,896	5,158	5,922	6,393	6,450
New Jersey	3,511	5,871	6,689	7,332	8,167	5,043	6,797	7,374	7,811	8,167
New York	3,706	6,537	7,717	8,475	8,600	5,323	7,569	8,507	9,028	8,600
Pennsylvania	3,006	5,308	6,297	7,314	7,450	4,318	6,146	6,942	7,792	7,450
Rhode Island	3,294	5,499	6,297	6,999	7,650	4,732	6,367	6,942	7,456	7,650
Vermont	2,348	4,466	5,616	5,848	6,450	3,373	5,171	6,191	6,230	6,450
District of Columbia	3,920	6,280	7,132	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )	5,631	7,271	7,862	( <sup>8</sup> )	( <sup>8</sup> )
Great Lakes and Plains	---	---	---	---	7,768	---	---	---	---	7,768
Illinois	3,458	5,184	6,600	7,408	8,000	4,967	6,002	7,276	7,892	8,000
Indiana	3,401	5,542	6,772	7,495	8,200	4,885	6,417	7,465	7,984	8,200
Iowa	2,420	4,030	5,445	6,100	7,382	3,476	4,666	6,003	6,498	7,382
Kansas <sup>10</sup>	2,62	4,450	5,420	6,221	6,723	3,775	5,152	5,975	6,627	6,723
Michigan	3,420	5,654	6,919	7,445	8,000	4,912	6,546	7,628	7,931	8,000
Minnesota	3,013	5,275	6,374	6,995	7,859	4,328	6,107	7,027	7,452	7,859
Missouri <sup>10</sup>	2,581	4,536	5,588	6,113	6,807	3,707	5,252	6,160	6,512	6,807
Nebraska	2,292	3,876	4,873	5,528	6,250	3,292	4,488	5,372	5,889	6,250
North Dakota	2,324	3,695	4,860	5,402	5,750	3,338	4,278	5,358	5,755	5,750
Ohio	3,088	5,124	6,296	7,034	7,600	4,436	5,933	6,941	7,493	7,600
South Dakota	2,064	3,725	4,569	5,136	5,425	2,965	4,313	5,037	5,471	5,425
Wisconsin <sup>10</sup>	3,007	4,870	6,284	6,190	7,537	4,319	5,638	6,927	6,594	7,537
Southeast	---	---	---	---	6,569	---	---	---	---	6,569
Alabama	2,111	4,002	4,760	5,450	5,900	3,032	4,634	5,247	5,806	5,900
Arkansas	1,801	3,295	4,063	4,676	5,723	2,587	3,815	4,479	4,981	5,723
Florida	2,958	5,080	6,227	6,639	7,500	4,249	5,882	6,865	7,073	7,500
Georgia	1,963	3,904	4,932	5,619	6,775	2,820	4,520	5,437	5,986	6,775
Kentucky	1,936	3,327	4,606	5,453	6,500	2,781	3,852	5,078	5,809	6,500
Louisiana	2,983	4,978	5,304	5,985	7,448	4,285	5,764	5,847	6,376	7,448
Mississippi	1,416	3,314	3,945	4,410	4,735	2,034	3,837	4,349	4,698	4,735
North Carolina	2,688	4,178	5,197	5,661	6,443	3,861	4,837	5,729	6,031	6,443
South Carolina	1,891	3,450	4,386	4,963	5,750	2,716	3,994	4,835	5,287	5,750
Tennessee	2,302	3,929	4,782	5,318	6,170	3,307	4,549	5,272	5,665	6,170
Virginia	2,328	4,312	5,355	5,717	6,900	3,344	4,992	5,903	6,090	6,900
West Virginia	2,425	3,952	4,730	5,433	6,300	3,483	4,576	5,214	5,788	6,300
West and Southwest	---	---	---	---	8,100	---	---	---	---	8,100
Alaska <sup>12</sup>	---	6,859	8,364	8,520	9,658	---	7,941	9,220	9,076	9,658
Arizona	3,556	5,590	6,678	7,498	7,500	5,108	6,472	7,362	7,988	7,500
California	---	6,600	7,958	8,817	9,450	---	7,641	8,773	9,393	9,450
Colorado	2,821	4,997	6,078	6,640	7,175	4,052	5,786	6,700	7,074	7,175
Hawaii	---	5,390	6,061	7,169	8,100	---	6,241	6,682	7,637	8,100
Idaho	2,481	4,216	5,085	5,565	6,200	3,564	4,881	5,606	5,928	6,200
Montana	2,962	4,425	5,485	5,908	6,650	4,255	5,123	6,047	6,294	6,650
Nevada	3,209	5,693	6,454	7,375	8,200	4,609	6,591	7,115	7,857	8,200
New Mexico	3,215	5,382	6,022	6,937	7,299	4,618	6,231	6,639	7,390	7,299
Oklahoma	2,736	4,659	5,399	5,824	6,203	3,930	5,394	5,952	6,204	6,203
Oregon	3,323	5,535	6,557	7,168	7,738	4,773	6,408	7,228	7,636	7,738
Texas	3,122	4,708	5,601	6,330	6,675	4,484	5,451	6,175	6,743	6,675
Utah	3,103	5,096	6,169	6,569	7,050	4,457	5,900	6,801	6,998	7,050
Washington	3,487	5,643	6,793	7,605	8,100	5,009	6,533	7,489	8,102	8,100
Wyoming	2,798	4,937	6,180	6,431	7,277	4,019	5,716	6,813	6,851	7,277

<sup>1</sup> Includes supervisors, principals, classroom teachers and other instructional staff members.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Consumers Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. (See Technical Notes in Appendix.)

<sup>3</sup> Beginning 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii. Does not include District of Columbia for 1965-66 and 1967-68.

<sup>4</sup> Data from *Fall 1967 Statistics of Public Schools* (OE-20007-67).

<sup>5</sup> Partially estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Includes salaries of clerical assistants to instructional personnel.

<sup>7</sup> Includes salaries of attendance personnel.

<sup>8</sup> Data not reported for the District of Columbia.

<sup>9</sup> Includes salaries of school administrators.

<sup>10</sup> Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular public school system.

<sup>11</sup> Excludes kindergarten teachers.

<sup>12</sup> Because of the high cost of living in Alaska, salary data should not be directly compared with data for other States.

Table 49.—Unit expenditure data for public schools, by State or other area: United States, 1967-68

Region and State or other area	Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance <sup>1</sup>				Expenditures for capital outlay per pupil in average daily attendance <sup>3</sup>	Expenditures for interest on school debt per pupil in av- erage daily attendance <sup>3</sup>	Current expenditures for school- age child (5 to 17) <sup>1</sup>	Total expenditures for all schools per capita of total population <sup>4</sup>
	Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership	Annual		Daily <sup>2</sup>				
		Amount	As percent of U. S. average					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States . . . . .	<sup>\$</sup> 621.12	\$658.26	\$100.00	\$3.68	<sup>\$</sup> 104.24	\$23.95	\$521.00	\$166.67
North Atlantic . . . . .	771.75	834.58	126.8	4.62	112.01	35.53	612.74	179.98
Connecticut . . . . .	714.51	770.80	117.1	4.28	58.55	26.90	606.71	170.10
Delaware . . . . .	700.69	743.45	112.9	4.13	249.39	48.72	574.48	218.88
Maine . . . . .	501.10	528.93	80.4	2.92	83.89	11.39	448.47	137.88
Maryland . . . . .	653.38	719.11	109.2	3.92	166.72	35.08	549.62	197.01
Massachusetts . . . . .	676.95	735.82	111.8	4.07	78.82	19.77	544.93	153.38
New Hampshire . . . . .	551.19	584.45	88.8	3.25	126.73	23.69	427.22	136.49
New Jersey . . . . .	741.44	802.50	121.9	4.43	149.59	30.74	591.61	180.82
New York . . . . .	987.37	1,074.99	163.3	5.97	107.25	38.87	760.30	208.48
Pennsylvania . . . . .	640.99	681.70	103.6	3.75	99.74	49.62	503.13	153.78
Rhode Island . . . . .	631.41	705.86	107.2	3.92	135.31	24.29	483.71	143.15
Vermont . . . . .	624.56	664.22	100.9	3.87	107.18	18.50	516.05	161.10
District of Columbia . . . . .	769.59	849.02	129.0	4.80	123.93	—	595.08	166.33
Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .	<sup>\$</sup> 624.65	662.12	100.6	3.71	118.78	22.07	512.73	168.16
Illinois . . . . .	669.35	708.39	107.6	4.00	103.58	21.96	510.69	156.47
Indiana . . . . .	582.88	642.25	97.6	3.63	187.75	19.17	507.53	182.28
Iowa . . . . .	647.07	673.98	102.4	3.75	92.83	15.00	572.78	175.85
Kansas . . . . .	NA	641.52	97.5	3.59	117.97	9.80	504.65	160.19
Michigan . . . . .	NA	723.72	109.9	4.02	132.49	31.55	577.69	200.16
Minnesota . . . . .	665.14	715.96	108.8	4.03	161.25	35.56	570.11	203.62
Missouri . . . . .	NA	585.92	89.0	3.30	122.47	20.68	441.69	144.51
Nebraska . . . . .	550.19	571.47	86.8	3.20	82.50	18.55	469.51	147.37
North Dakota . . . . .	555.06	573.85	87.2	3.17	107.61	20.31	459.69	157.53
Ohio . . . . .	564.81	598.30	90.9	3.33	81.94	17.61	468.80	148.60
South Dakota . . . . .	536.44	558.41	84.8	3.13	84.12	9.97	481.01	157.21
Wisconsin . . . . .	668.34	703.21	106.8	3.91	131.34	20.78	511.05	169.86
Southeast . . . . .	<sup>\$</sup> 473.76	502.19	76.3	2.81	79.54	12.96	403.21	130.68
Alabama . . . . .	419.43	440.85	67.0	2.51	48.35	4.08	359.86	110.81
Arkansas . . . . .	473.05	497.33	75.6	2.84	78.94	13.95	402.53	123.84
Florida . . . . .	538.52	574.39	87.3	3.19	100.07	12.22	464.77	148.97
Georgia . . . . .	483.90	521.76	79.3	2.90	104.88	14.10	427.15	145.30
Kentucky . . . . .	445.29	473.01	71.9	2.72	47.75	12.92	358.23	108.53
Louisiana . . . . .	538.31	578.51	87.9	3.25	92.68	22.21	424.80	147.68
Mississippi . . . . .	345.52	368.86	56.0	2.08	62.50	7.56	284.44	107.38
North Carolina . . . . .	NA	478.09	72.6	2.66	56.71	9.23	394.97	120.02
South Carolina . . . . .	439.29	466.31	70.8	2.59	54.18	9.32	378.13	125.06
Tennessee . . . . .	440.18	461.48	70.1	2.62	95.13	18.32	378.37	123.96
Virginia . . . . .	526.27	559.07	84.9	3.09	105.74	19.89	448.13	146.40
West Virginia . . . . .	482.12	509.14	77.3	2.81	71.14	6.44	426.17	127.77
West and Southwest . . . . .	<sup>\$</sup> 607.39	631.68	96.0	3.56	103.16	25.13	544.34	183.18
Alaska <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	894.37	933.45	141.8	5.29	165.20	38.39	727.67	269.00
Arizona . . . . .	619.46	643.07	97.7	3.67	91.83	16.93	511.13	169.82
California . . . . .	666.43	678.19	103.0	3.81	113.43	31.39	621.71	212.99
Colorado . . . . .	580.63	615.69	93.5	3.43	83.18	21.09	539.20	172.88
Hawaii . . . . .	619.15	662.42	100.6	3.73	112.78	11.85	489.42	166.10
Idaho . . . . .	NA	516.91	78.5	2.86	63.38	11.29	437.05	142.20
Montana . . . . .	607.15	654.91	99.5	3.62	124.16	20.91	536.82	185.52
Nevada . . . . .	637.76	672.65	103.1	3.78	182.81	52.00	621.63	221.30
New Mexico . . . . .	578.50	611.61	92.9	3.40	99.38	7.57	497.08	181.86
Oklahoma . . . . .	494.29	512.66	77.9	2.91	51.70	9.43	459.55	128.44
Oregon . . . . .	669.03	711.92	108.2	4.00	117.95	16.11	594.50	184.89
Texas . . . . .	513.37	547.28	83.1	3.13	88.08	26.82	430.29	144.11
Utah . . . . .	512.39	535.38	81.3	2.97	111.79	14.12	482.72	188.09
Washington . . . . .	NA	687.22	104.4	3.82	130.30	18.83	600.45	192.98
Wyoming . . . . .	653.43	684.15	103.9	3.80	25.68	17.42	617.75	183.60
Outlying Areas:								
Canal Zone . . . . .	713.74	741.82	112.7	3.97	291.40	—	913.45	279.34
Guam . . . . .	747.27	800.99	121.7	4.53	215.84	—	595.17	197.09
Puerto Rico . . . . .	248.87	263.52	40.0	1.44	35.50	—	213.43	70.41
Trust Territory . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	182.10	57.43

<sup>1</sup> Relates to current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools, exclusive of fixed charges not allocable to pupil costs. (See table 40.)

<sup>2</sup> Daily expenditures computed by dividing annual expenditure by the average length of school term.

<sup>3</sup> School facilities for which capital outlay and interest payments are incurred serve other educational programs as well as elementary and secondary schools (junior colleges, adult education, etc.). However, per pupil expenditures for capital outlay and interest are related to the number of pupils in

average daily attendance in elementary and secondary schools, the only such data available.

<sup>4</sup> Includes total current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

<sup>5</sup> Includes estimates by the Office of Education.

<sup>6</sup> Included in these figures are capital outlays by nonschool agencies. (See table 40.)

<sup>7</sup> Because of the high cost of living in Alaska, unit expenditure data for this State cannot be readily compared with those for other States.



Table 50.—Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State or other area: United States, 1939-40 to 1967-68

Region and State or other area	1939-40	1949-50	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1959-60	1961-62	1963-64	1965-66	1967-68
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States average <sup>1</sup> adjusted dollars (1967-68 purchasing power) <sup>2</sup> . . . . .	\$214.46	\$299.96	\$334.82	\$372.31	\$406.02	\$434.34	\$474.06	\$507.37	\$572.44	\$658.30
Unadjusted dollars										
United States average <sup>1</sup>	\$88.09	\$208.83	\$264.76	\$294.22	\$341.14	\$375.14	<sup>3</sup> \$419.00	\$460.24	\$537.35	\$658.30
North Atlantic:										
Connecticut . . . . .	109.18	254.62	296.80	340.87	393.90	436.08	493.71	541.17	632.94	770.80
Delaware . . . . .	108.52	258.77	325.42	365.35	446.43	455.3	485.11	550.28	667.39	743.45
Maine . . . . .	63.50	157.47	199.33	221.52	251.48	282.73	323.88	358.78	421.63	528.94
Maryland . . . . .	83.81	213.39	268.47	297.09	346.70	392.70	440.07	477.79	559.07	719.11
Massachusetts . . . . .	114.52	236.44	298.39	328.20	368.05	408.91	468.66	533.97	623.70	735.82
New Hampshire . . . . .	91.31	210.51	256.38	282.64	316.45	347.24	387.89	432.31	494.86	584.45
New Jersey . . . . .	136.42	279.81	333.31	381.96	443.29	387.54	535.43	579.26	666.27	802.50
New York . . . . .	156.86	295.02	361.99	425.61	506.78	561.59	641.90	744.22	858.43	1,074.99
Pennsylvania . . . . .	92.45	215.76	299.31	333.45	369.07	409.44	450.59	478.72	562.57	681.70
Rhode Island . . . . .	105.17	240.40	268.05	324.92	375.05	413.38	462.39	491.94	584.95	705.86
Vermont . . . . .	85.08	192.87	245.31	262.66	333.57	343.93	<sup>4</sup> 407.60	435.83	512.69	664.22
District of Columbia . . . . .	131.74	256.24	302.10	348.87	399.95	431.16	462.30	511.03	<sup>4</sup> 643.88	849.02
Great Lakes and Plains:										
Illinois . . . . .	115.19	258.46	318.81	353.48	385.52	438.41	504.77	511.64	591.06	708.39
Indiana . . . . .	86.13	235.49	279.57	291.22	339.11	368.68	429.61	450.63	531.35	642.25
Iowa . . . . .	86.47	230.53	273.91	299.05	340.65	367.71	411.06	457.22	514.86	673.98
Kansas . . . . .	82.61	218.57	263.79	294.68	330.09	347.72	410.34	449.11	<sup>5</sup> 542.87	641.52
Michigan . . . . .	92.38	219.55	282.82	330.40	373.43	415.10	452.95	477.25	560.70	723.72
Minnesota . . . . .	100.38	242.24	286.59	324.57	374.79	425.21	473.80	516.42	583.92	716.87
Missouri . . . . .	80.36	173.57	232.79	263.94	317.48	343.96	392.69	425.89	<sup>5</sup> 490.76	585.92
Nebraska . . . . .	74.41	217.07	262.45	277.51	308.92	336.98	367.05	394.06	465.57	571.47
North Dakota . . . . .	68.87	226.27	262.40	286.80	323.81	366.69	403.04	425.25	483.01	573.85
Ohio . . . . .	96.37	202.12	253.83	282.91	331.20	365.04	397.23	433.78	486.54	598.30
South Dakota . . . . .	85.50	230.34	274.91	309.49	330.99	346.82	<sup>5</sup> 375.37	<sup>5</sup> 407.54	<sup>5</sup> 465.80	558.41
Wisconsin . . . . .	91.05	230.01	293.39	334.91	361.41	<sup>5</sup> 413.04	<sup>5</sup> 472.47	<sup>5</sup> 514.02	<sup>5</sup> 594.54	703.21
Southeast:										
Alabama . . . . .	36.16	117.09	150.88	187.64	202.98	241.15	242.29	291.57	363.22	442.10
Arkansas . . . . .	31.35	111.71	139.19	160.47	205.24	225.17	261.34	282.61	400.52	497.33
Florida . . . . .	58.35	181.27	228.74	<sup>6</sup> 257.60	306.54	317.64	350.58	394.95	459.93	574.39
Georgia . . . . .	42.16	123.37	177.41	194.03	247.00	253.47	288.81	317.22	391.04	521.76
Kentucky . . . . .	46.78	120.82	153.17	168.26	213.81	233.07	301.44	314.83	378.59	473.02
Louisiana . . . . .	56.58	214.08	246.65	281.68	357.30	371.94	388.28	390.30	465.27	578.52
Mississippi . . . . .	30.72	79.69	122.60	157.47	174.21	205.91	229.44	249.28	292.79	368.86
North Carolina . . . . .	40.86	140.82	176.97	188.69	218.61	237.24	301.08	317.50	376.40	478.09
South Carolina . . . . .	39.68	122.39	176.34	188.09	211.38	220.06	246.31	278.01	339.09	466.31
Tennessee . . . . .	44.29	132.17	166.36	188.95	210.64	238.07	259.06	296.01	365.60	461.48
Virginia . . . . .	47.91	145.56	192.56	213.50	244.47	274.21	320.60	360.77	430.13	559.07
West Virginia . . . . .	63.71	149.86	186.09	197.18	231.56	258.44	291.68	320.80	378.45	509.40
West and Southwest:										
Alaska <sup>7</sup> . . . . .	163.86	317.19	411.46	418.66	524.17	546.32	619.37	672.68	780.88	933.45
Arizona . . . . .	96.26	240.70	281.63	312.35	370.25	403.56	447.23	476.17	537.78	643.07
California . . . . .	141.93	—	<sup>4</sup> 314.51	<sup>4</sup> 343.54	<sup>4</sup> 390.92	<sup>4</sup> 424.00	<sup>4</sup> 457.00	504.56	573.09	678.19
Colorado . . . . .	92.04	219.66	279.76	305.58	345.68	396.14	429.45	472.08	542.24	615.69
Hawaii . . . . .	89.12	214.82	225.92	243.55	271.53	324.55	358.49	411.17	551.07	662.42
Idaho . . . . .	78.05	186.00	237.81	245.89	269.54	289.70	<sup>4</sup> 321.30	349.94	425.16	516.91
Montana . . . . .	109.07	267.56	327.99	348.56	383.29	410.78	450.74	481.99	529.46	654.91
Nevada . . . . .	131.35	246.22	294.12	348.31	390.26	430.41	455.22	487.08	565.25	678.65
New Mexico . . . . .	76.36	222.48	264.71	318.01	341.90	362.67	410.81	466.14	528.99	611.61
Oklahoma . . . . .	63.03	207.05	223.87	249.35	282.01	311.36	332.74	354.18	442.53	512.66
Oregon . . . . .	97.42	272.00	336.72	356.53	403.67	448.33	504.18	545.19	622.29	711.92
Texas . . . . .	65.87	208.89	249.22	265.23	322.72	332.34	358.95	397.44	469.78	547.28
Utah . . . . .	78.47	178.56	208.18	240.50	291.40	322.45	350.38	411.22	460.47	535.41
Washington . . . . .	105.31	247.63	305.42	332.11	381.33	420.42	468.34	510.39	586.38	687.22
Wyoming . . . . .	108.51	262.77	329.86	344.77	415.92	450.38	499.94	532.93	593.10	684.15
Outlying Areas:										
Canal Zone . . . . .	82.06	196.40	233.63	272.84	293.58	362.91	395.29	—	633.85	741.82
Guam . . . . .	14.10	—	172.10	204.16	202.35	236.39	268.51	545.99	—	800.99
Puerto Rico . . . . .	27.56	70.21	83.72	90.44	109.13	106.21	154.29	344.27	219.00	263.52
Virgin Islands . . . . .	—	—	—	187.11	196.55	270.66	—	183.35	485.52	—

<sup>1</sup> Does not include Outlying Areas; beginning in 1959-60, includes Alaska and Hawaii.

<sup>2</sup> Based on Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor (See Technical Notes in Appendix.)

<sup>3</sup> Figure previously published has been revised.

<sup>4</sup> Estimated by Office of Education.

<sup>5</sup> Excludes vocational schools not operated as part of the regular school system.

<sup>6</sup> Includes community colleges, the finances of which were not reported separately.

<sup>7</sup> Because of the high cost of living in Alaska, per pupil expenditure data for this State should not be compared directly with those for other States.

**Table 51.—Selected educational items related to personal income and other economic data for public school purposes, by State: United States, 1967-68**

Region and State	Number of school-age children (5-17 years) per 1,000 adults (21-64 years) <sup>1</sup>	Personal income per capita of total population 1967 <sup>2</sup>	Personal income per school-age child <sup>1 2</sup>	Personal income per pupil in average daily attendance <sup>2</sup>	Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools as percent of personal income <sup>2 3</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>United States . . . . .</b>	<b>527</b>	<b>\$3,162</b>	<b>\$12,129</b>	<b>\$15,324</b>	<b>4.30</b>
<b>North Atlantic . . . . .</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
Connecticut . . . . .	488	4,007	15,972	20,293	3.80
Delaware . . . . .	542	3,541	13,063	16,906	4.40
Maine . . . . .	552	2,603	10,063	11,868	4.46
Maryland . . . . .	530	3,422	12,851	16,814	4.28
Massachusetts . . . . .	494	3,554	14,468	19,536	3.77
New Hampshire . . . . .	519	3,029	11,960	16,362	3.57
New Jersey . . . . .	474	3,681	14,956	20,287	3.96
New York . . . . .	457	3,810	16,083	22,740	4.73
Pennsylvania . . . . .	481	3,187	12,919	17,502	3.89
Rhode Island . . . . .	479	3,324	13,866	20,234	3.49
Vermont . . . . .	550	2,822	10,773	13,866	4.79
District of Columbia . . . . .	446	4,104	17,545	25,032	3.39
<b>Great Lakes and Plains . . . . .</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
Illinois . . . . .	513	3,739	14,560	20,197	3.51
Indiana . . . . .	548	3,198	11,962	15,137	4.24
Iowa . . . . .	558	3,045	11,612	13,664	4.93
Kansas . . . . .	548	3,028	11,456	14,563	4.41
Michigan . . . . .	571	3,368	12,097	15,155	4.78
Minnesota . . . . .	597	3,084	11,125	13,972	5.12
Missouri . . . . .	513	3,013	11,953	15,856	3.70
Nebraska . . . . .	564	3,066	11,673	14,208	4.02
North Dakota . . . . .	612	2,527	9,023	11,263	5.09
Ohio . . . . .	544	3,235	12,045	15,373	3.89
South Dakota . . . . .	626	2,591	9,306	10,804	5.17
Wisconsin . . . . .	575	3,115	11,490	15,810	4.45
<b>Southeast . . . . .</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
Alabama . . . . .	567	2,163	7,920	9,703	4.54
Arkansas . . . . .	547	2,144	8,292	10,245	4.85
Florida . . . . .	517	2,901	11,640	14,386	3.99
Georgia . . . . .	559	2,574	9,472	11,570	4.51
Kentucky . . . . .	547	2,431	9,275	12,247	3.86
Louisiana . . . . .	616	2,441	8,482	11,551	5.01
Mississippi . . . . .	641	1,891	6,558	8,215	4.49
North Carolina . . . . .	537	2,451	9,184	11,116	4.30
South Carolina . . . . .	593	2,187	7,735	9,538	4.89
Tennessee . . . . .	513	2,365	9,189	11,207	4.12
Virginia . . . . .	521	2,814	10,783	13,453	4.16
West Virginia . . . . .	522	2,329	9,069	10,835	4.70
<b>West and Southwest . . . . .</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>	<b>---</b>
Alaska . . . . .	661	3,798	12,549	16,097	5.80
Arizona . . . . .	598	2,760	9,800	12,330	5.22
California . . . . .	505	3,682	14,392	15,700	4.32
Colorado . . . . .	556	3,051	11,244	12,839	4.80
Hawaii . . . . .	580	3,237	11,266	15,249	4.34
Idaho . . . . .	603	2,532	8,920	10,549	4.90
Montana . . . . .	599	2,764	9,857	12,025	5.45
Nevada . . . . .	514	3,634	13,904	15,179	4.47
New Mexico . . . . .	704	2,471	7,961	9,796	6.24
Oklahoma . . . . .	498	2,662	10,732	11,973	4.28
Oregon . . . . .	513	3,092	12,033	14,410	4.94
Texas . . . . .	567	2,764	10,080	12,820	4.27
Utah . . . . .	673	2,611	8,527	9,457	5.66
Washington . . . . .	529	3,394	12,915	14,781	4.65
Wyoming . . . . .	589	2,908	10,427	11,548	5.92

<sup>1</sup> Population data are from U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates for July 1, 1967.

<sup>2</sup> Personal income data are for 1967 calendar year, from Office of Business Economics, Survey of Current Business, August 1969.

<sup>3</sup> Current expenditures exclude fixed charges not allocable to pupil costs (table 40).



**APPENDIX**

**TECHNICAL NOTES**

**COPY OF REPORT FORM OE-2097**

Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

In summary, the data so far indicate that Teaching Assistants are generally performing the tasks originally expected of them in the position. Further, there has been no emerging effort on the part of the Spring Creek and Parker staffs to seek more Teaching Assistants by releasing some of their certified teachers. Finally, neither staff has demonstrated a willfull intent to misuse the Teaching Assistants in any way. In fact, there has been a concerted effort in both schools to be extremely careful that the TAs are not misused and that they are asked to perform only their expected role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed by the DS Coordinators after studying the data gathered to date and after much deliberation and consultation with the Personnel Director, Area Directors, principals and teachers in the DS schools, and the Teaching Assistants themselves. They are presented as ideas for the beginning of further discussion and negotiation about the role of the TA and its potential for the Eugene School District.

The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of

action for evaluating the results of that staff performance. The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

- 3) It is proposed that a school with a well-designed plan for staffing and evaluation of its program at a designated time could request the addition of Teaching Assistants from the monies allotted for certificated or non-certificated staff. It is suggested at this time, however, that a limit be set upon the amount of money that could be used from either allotment.
- 4) Finally, it is suggested that the EEA TEPS committee, the District Personnel Director, and the area directors work jointly with the DS Coordinators and the TAs to develop final guidelines for the previous three sections of this recommendation. These guidelines would be completed by June, 1972.

The second recommendation relates directly to the role of the Teaching Assistant, and proposes the acceptance of the position in the district's staffing pattern as an alternative way of providing education for students. The recommendation is as follows:

We propose that the Teaching Assistant position be accepted as a regular position in the staffing pattern of the Eugene School District. Acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily provide each school in the district to have an equal number of TAs. It would mean that the position is available for schools that determine that Teaching Assistants could help them to improve the program



in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

We are convinced that the recommendations proposed in this report are realistic for the district in terms of how the district can finance such a program, how guidelines should be established for further development of the Teaching Assistant role, and what requirements must be placed upon school staffs that decide to utilize the services of the TA.

## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

The paraprofessional shall provide instructional assistance to the certified staff. The main responsibility will be to serve as teaching technician, performing a number of teaching tasks with students.

##### Specific Functions

- 1) Provide individual research help for students seeking assistance.
- 2) Serve as listener and helper to small reading groups.
- 3) Serve as a discussion leader for large or small groups.
- 4) Seek out information and materials for instruction by self or other unit staff members.
- 5) Provide assistance to teachers in analyzing individual student progress.
- 6) Assist teachers in the creation of learning packages or programs.
- 7) Operate audio-visual aids for groups of students.
- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
- 4) Demonstrates ability to follow instructions and carry out necessary tasks.
- 5) Demonstrates desire to improve self skills and instructional skills necessary to the position.

# Appendix B

## EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS Differentiated Staffing Project Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE \_\_\_\_\_  
SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
	e. Adminstrating assignments & monitoring tests					
2.	Working with Small Student Groups					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Skill reinforcement - Conducting drill exercises					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Assisting with student research					
3.	Working with Individual Students					
	a. Reinforcement of skills					
	b. Assisting with student research					
	c. Desk to desk individual help					
	d. Reading to a student					
	e. Hearing a student read					
4.	Working with Staff					
	a. Seeking out materials					
	b. Attending meetings					
	c. Assisting with Evaluation of Students					

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5. Clerical Duties					
a. Reproducing test, worksheets, transparencies					
b. Constructing materials (bulletin boards, games, etc.)					
c. Correcting papers and tests					
d. Housekeeping					
e. Hearing a student read					
6. Supervision Duties					
a. Recess supervision					
b. Noon duty					
c. Halls supervision					
d. Field trips					
7. Working Alone					
a. Planning					
b. Research					

B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) From whom do you receive most of your supervision?
- 2) With whom do you spend most of your time planning for what you do?
- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
- 4) Are there any particular kinds of training programs that you think would be beneficial at this time in assisting you in fulfilling your responsibilities better?



Generally, the TAs indicated high job satisfaction but expressed some personal concerns and recommendations for change. This information was then relayed to the Curriculum Associates by the DS Coordinators. Several changes are occurring and different results appear to be emerging during the second year of the experimental phase. A copy of the actual log sheets used is found in Appendix B.

Reactions from other staff members at Parker and Spring Creek about the role and performance of the TA have been mixed. Staff members feel most positive about the assistance that TAs provide to individuals and small groups of students, the working relationship between TAs and other staff members, and the willingness with which the TAs have performed the tasks requested of them. On the other hand, staff members have been concerned with the difficulty in trying to develop a new role for the district, with identifying when a TA can and cannot work with students on his own, and in overcoming the feelings that the TA is another clerical aide.

Some district personnel (not directly teaching or working in the DS schools) have expressed concern about the future impact of the TA program as it relates to protecting educators. The most usual question from those connected to the professional teaching associations is, "If you can hire three Teaching Assistants for the same amount as one teacher, what is to prevent boards and administrators from replacing some teachers with Teaching Assistants?" The response of the DS Coordinators has been that of recognizing that a potential problem exists and that a solution will have to be found. We do not have the answer ready this instant, but we do feel that the answer is not to abolish the TA position. One of the recommendations in the

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The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of

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in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

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## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

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##### Specific Functions

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- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
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Appendix B

EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Differentiated Staffing Project  
Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DAY \_\_\_\_\_

LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
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	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
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	a. Discussion					
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B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?

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## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

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Appendix B

EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Differentiated Staffing Project  
Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

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SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_ DAY \_\_\_\_\_  
LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

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following section relates to this issue.

The other major issue, primarily among those involved in personnel practices in the district, is the question of how much time should the TA work directly with students, and what kinds of activities should the TA be allowed to conduct with them. The development of the TA position to date indicates to the DS Coordinators a strong need to produce a clear and concise description of the TA role, with specific guidelines for time allotments for the TAs activities with students. This is necessary to prevent the use of TAs as substitutes for absent teachers, and insure that TAs will not be expected to plan lessons, conduct the activities, and evaluate students. Planning lessons, conducting activities, and evaluating students are aspects of the role of the certificated teacher. Only the second of these, that of conducting activities, should properly be included in the TA role; indeed, it is the basic function of the TA. A second recommendation of the next section is offered as part of the response for those concerns.

In summary, the data so far indicate that Teaching Assistants are generally performing the tasks originally expected of them in the position. Further, there has been no emerging effort on the part of the Spring Creek and Parker staffs to seek more Teaching Assistants by releasing some of their certified teachers. Finally, neither staff has demonstrated a willfull intent to misuse the Teaching Assistants in any way. In fact, there has been a concerted effort in both schools to be extremely careful that the TAs are not misused and that they are asked to perform only their expected role.

RECOMMENDATIONS

The following recommendations are proposed by the DS Coordinators after studying the data gathered to date and after much deliberation and consultation with the Personnel Director, Area Directors, principals and teachers in the DS schools, and the Teaching Assistants themselves. They are presented as ideas for the beginning of further discussion and negotiation about the role of the TA and its potential for the Eugene School District.

The first recommendation addresses itself to the issue raised by many professional educators, namely, that the Teaching Assistant program is a major potential threat to teachers because approximately three Teaching Assistants can be employed for one average teaching salary. The recommendation has the following four components:

- 1) We propose that the district board and administration consider a major change in the budget allotments for the staffing of schools. It is suggested that an allotment be established, as is presently the case, for the provision of a necessary number of professional and clerical staff.
- 2) A basic change we propose is that the district in addition establish a flexible allotment for staffing each school. There would be no restrictions on the use of this allotment for either professional or non-certified staff. However, each school staff would be required to show evidence to the administration of having evaluated its needs for staff, to indicate to the administration the intended utilization of personnel acquired from the flexible allotment, and to provide a plan of

action for evaluating the results of that staff performance.

The flexible allotment would allow each staff to decide whether the needs of the program would best be met by the use of TAs or of other specialists.

- 3) It is proposed that a school with a well-designed plan for staffing and evaluation of its program at a designated time could request the addition of Teaching Assistants from the monies allotted for certificated or non-certificated staff. It is suggested at this time, however, that a limit be set upon the amount of money that could be used from either allotment.
- 4) Finally, it is suggested that the EEA TEPS committee, the District Personnel Director, and the area directors work jointly with the DS Coordinators and the TAs to develop final guidelines for the previous three sections of this recommendation. These guidelines would be completed by June, 1972.

The second recommendation relates directly to the role of the Teaching Assistant, and proposes the acceptance of the position in the district's staffing pattern as an alternative way of providing education for students. The recommendation is as follows:

We propose that the Teaching Assistant position be accepted as a regular position in the staffing pattern of the Eugene School District. Acceptance of this proposal would not necessarily provide each school in the district to have an equal number of TAs. It would mean that the position is available for schools that determine that Teaching Assistants could help them to improve the program



in that school. We mean that the district will have a set of guidelines for selecting Teaching Assistants, a description of the actual roles that the TA can perform, and a policy stating who is responsible for supervision and evaluation of the TA. It is suggested that these guidelines be developed by the same group formed in recommendation number 1.

A final recommendation is that the five elementary schools presently participating in the DS Project be provided monies to continue the Teaching Assistant Program. This provision would cover the transitional period until the studies are completed regarding the methods of budgeting in schools, the final rate of pay, and the TA role description. It is proposed that an increase in salary be granted to those TAs who have worked for one or two years in the project's experimental phase. It is further recommended that the monies needed for this recommendation be drawn from the present budget allotment for the experimental phase of the DS Project.

#### A FINAL REMARK

In summary, we strongly recommend that the Teaching Assistant position be established in the district as another alternative way to organize staffs for instruction. The data indicate very positive outcomes from the program to date. Recognizing the various concerns and problems also indicated by the data, the DS Coordinators will continue through the rest of this year to make the adjustments necessary to overcome the concerns.

We are convinced that the recommendations proposed in this report are realistic for the district in terms of how the district can finance such a program, how guidelines should be established for further development of the Teaching Assistant role, and what requirements must be placed upon school staffs that decide to utilize the services of the TA.

## Appendix A

### EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS

#### Differentiated Staffing Project May, 1970

#### PARAPROFESSIONAL ROLE ANALYSIS

##### Description

The paraprofessional shall provide instructional assistance to the certified staff. The main responsibility will be to serve as teaching technician, performing a number of teaching tasks with students.

##### Specific Functions

- 1) Provide individual research help for students seeking assistance.
- 2) Serve as listener and helper to small reading groups.
- 3) Serve as a discussion leader for large or small groups.
- 4) Seek out information and materials for instruction by self or other unit staff members.
- 5) Provide assistance to teachers in analyzing individual student progress.
- 6) Assist teachers in the creation of learning packages or programs.
- 7) Operate audio-visual aids for groups of students.
- 8) Salary and contract hours are presently being considered.

##### Personal Qualities Desired

- 1) Demonstrates positive attitude toward children.
- 2) Demonstrates awareness of educational goals and objectives.
- 3) Possesses ability to relate positively with other adults.
- 4) Demonstrates ability to follow instructions and carry out necessary tasks.
- 5) Demonstrates desire to improve self skills and instructional skills necessary to the position.

Appendix B

EUGENE PUBLIC SCHOOLS  
Differentiated Staffing Project  
Instructional Assistants Log - 1970-71

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DAY \_\_\_\_\_

LOGGED \_\_\_\_\_

A. Estimate the time in minutes spent on each task.

TASK		NO. OF MINUTES				
		Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
1.	Working with Total Class of Students					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Reading to class					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Operating audio-visual aids					
	e. Adminstrating assignments & monitoring tests					
2.	Working with Small Student Groups					
	a. Discussion					
	b. Skill reinforcement - Conducting drill exercises					
	c. Hearing pupils read					
	d. Assisting with student research					
3.	Working with Individual Students					
	a. Reinforcement of skills					
	b. Assisting with student research					
	c. Desk to desk individual help					
	d. Reading to a student					
	e. Hearing a student read					
4.	Working with Staff					
	a. Seeking out materials					
	b. Attending meetings					
	c. Assisting with Evaluation of Students					

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thurs	Fri
5. Clerical Duties					
a. Reproducing test, worksheets, transparencies					
b. Constructing materials (bulletin boards, games, etc.)					
c. Correcting papers and tests					
d. Housekeeping					
e. Hearing a student read					
6. Supervision Duties					
a. Recess supervision					
b. Noon duty					
c. Halls supervision					
d. Field trips					
7. Working Alone					
a. Planning					
b. Research					

B. List difficulties or problems encountered during the week. How were they resolved?

C. List any tasks performed that do not fit the categories in section A. How much time did the tasks take?

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

SCHOOL \_\_\_\_\_

DATE \_\_\_\_\_

- 1) From whom do you receive most of your supervision?
- 2) With whom do you spend most of your time planning for what you do?
- 3) Discuss any general thoughts or feelings about the position of Teaching Assistant (paraprofessional) that you might have at this time.
- 4) Are there any particular kinds of training programs that you think would be beneficial at this time in assisting you in fulfilling your responsibilities better?



## TECHNICAL NOTES

For background information on procedures followed in the preparation of this publication, a few notes are offered. These pertain to rounding, data limitations, comparability, coverage, adjustments of dollar amounts to degrees of inflation, and the form used in collecting the data. This additional information will be helpful in the interpretation of educational data summarized in this report.

### Limitations of Data

Data for this report were furnished by State and Territorial departments of education of the States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying areas on a questionnaire mailed out by the U.S. Office of Education. It is important to recognize that the States must overcome many difficulties in their efforts to obtain complete and accurate information from the numerous local and intermediate administrative units. These agencies must keep records that will permit them to report on a uniform basis the data needed for the effective planning of local and State educational programs.

Public elementary and secondary education is primarily a State and local responsibility, and records and report systems in each State are designed mainly to meet legal and administrative requirements. However, it is felt that the use of a standard form for collecting data from all of the States and other areas tends to minimize the variations in data collection. Handbook I<sup>1</sup> and the later handbooks on school activities, school property, staff, and pupils which provide uniform educational terminology and definitions, were available in each State education agency as a guide to uniform reporting. Where State education agencies have deviated from prescribed definitions and instructions, the statistical tables in this report have been annotated accordingly. As the effort of the States to implement the handbooks progresses, the data reported in this survey will become more complete and accurate.

### Comparability With Bureau of the Census Data

The Bureau of the Census collects and publishes data

<sup>1</sup>The Common Core of State Educational Information (Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8).

on enrollment and, to some extent, data on public school organization and finances. However, because of differences in data-collection methods, definitions, coverage, and time references, these data are only roughly comparable with those collected by the Office of Education from the various State and other area departments of education.

### Geographic Coverage

All references to national totals are for the United States which, beginning with 1959-60, comprised the 50 States and the District of Columbia. National totals for the years prior to 1959-60 represent totals for the States constituting the United States as of the time to which the data apply. Data, to the extent available, are shown separately for each of the outlying areas of the United States—American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, the Virgin Islands, and Department of Defense Overseas schools—but these are not included in the national totals.

The four regions of the United States, as used in this report, are the North Atlantic, Great Lakes and Plains, Southeast, and West and Southwest. The States comprised in each region are as follows:

*North Atlantic:* Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and the District of Columbia.

*Great Lakes and Plains:* Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

*Southeast:* Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

*West and Southwest:* Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

### Adjustments in Terms of 1967-68 Dollars

Adjustments of certain expenditure and income data in terms of dollars of 1967-68 purchasing power are based

on the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Monthly index numbers were averaged on a July-to-June basis to correspond with the school year.

### Estimates of the population and Labor Force

All population and labor force data were obtained from publications of the Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Population figures shown for the United States include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each State but exclude members of the Armed Forces overseas. Beginning in 1951-52, comparisons were made between the total U.S. population as of July 1 (the beginning of the school year) and the enrollments for the school year. Thus, the population estimates as of July 1, 1951, were compared with the enrollment data for the school year 1951-52. For all previous years, population estimates were as of the end of the school year.

The population 5 to 17 years of age relates to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

Per capita national income data are based on estimates of the total population which includes the Armed Forces overseas.

The labor force includes persons 16 years<sup>2</sup> old and over who were employed or in the Armed Forces. Calendar-year averages of the labor force were converted to a July-to-June basis by taking a simple average of the appropriate calendar-year figures.

### National Income and Personal Income

Data on national income and personal income were obtained from the *Survey of Current Business*, published by the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.

National income is the aggregate earnings of labor and property (before taxes) which arise from the current production of goods and services by the Nation's economy.

Personal income is the current income received by individuals, by unincorporated businesses, and by non-profit organizations from all sources, including transfer payments (social security payments, veterans' benefits, etc.) and Government interest but excluding transfers among persons.

<sup>2</sup> Effective January 1967 the lower limit for official statistics on labor force data was raised from 14 to 16 years of age.

STATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1967-68

FOR THE YEAR ENDING		STATE (or Territory)
June 30, (or _____), 1968		
REPORT PREPARED BY (Name)	TITLE	
AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION
TELEPHONE		

PART I - ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS' PERSONNEL, AND PUPILS

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This report-form for the school year ending June 30, 1968 is substantially the same as the one used for the preceding biennial survey (*school year ending June 30, 1966*) and conforms to the items and definitions in Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8. Handbook I therefore serves as the basic manual of instructions for this report. It is essential that the definitions and explanations in the Handbook be observed in order that reports from the various States may be comparable.

Please note that each table contains numbers in parentheses, generally appearing next to line items or at the heads of columns. These numbers correspond to item numbers in Handbook I (*pages 18-19*), and have been inserted for ready reference to more complete definitions of items contained in the Handbook. Headnotes have been provided in a number of tables calling attention to pages in Handbook I containing particularly pertinent discussions of items in the tables in question. Attention is also called to the Glossary of Terms on pages 1-16 of Handbook I, which contains the definitions of general terms that are used in many different items.

Every effort should be made to furnish figures for all items pertinent to your State. Where exact information is not available for any item, carefully made estimates are acceptable, provided they are labeled as such ("*EST.*"). Aggregates may be entered in certain cases if detailed breakdowns are not available. Enter "*N. App.*" in any cell which does not apply to your State, and a zero (0) where the amount to be reported is zero. If an item is pertinent to your State but data are not available and estimates cannot be made, enter "*N.A.*". *Do not leave any table or cell blank.*

Please explain *abnormal* increases or decreases from the amounts reported in previous years or major changes in organization or procedures which would substantially affect the data reported.

Tables 1-14 of this form are for *public* schools only, while tables 15-18 are for *nonpublic* schools.

- 2 -

[Numbers in parentheses ( ), generally appearing next to line items or at the head of columns, refer to numbered items in Handbook I which contain fuller explanations of terms used]

SECTION A.—STATISTICS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND ADULT AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION)

Table 1.—PERSONNEL OF STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

NOTE: For general discussion of contents of this table see pages 17-20 in Handbook I; exclude vocational rehabilitation personnel

Type of personnel	Number of positions	
	Full-time	Part-time (full-time annual equivalence basis <u>1</u> /
1. State boards of education (Include vocational and other State boards of education)		
a. Number of members of the State board of education 2/ ..... (1 + 12)		xxxxxxx
b. Educational services and other professional personnel ..... (2 + 13)		
c. Secretarial and clerical personnel ..... (3 + 14)		
d. Plant operation and maintenance personnel ..... (4 + 15)		
TOTAL (sum of 1a thru 1d) .....		
2. State department of education		
a. Departmental management and service personnel		
(1) Chief State school officer and departmental staff who administer department and/or provide educational services to schools on <u>statewide</u> basis (includes deputy and assistant chief State school officers and division heads) ..... (5)		
(2) Other personnel who help provide direct and indirect educational services to schools on <u>statewide</u> basis (includes consultants, advisers, specialists, etc.) ..... (6)		
(3) Other personnel who provide educational services to schools in <u>specific regions</u> or <u>districts</u> of the State (includes consultants, supervisors, specialists, etc. in various fields) ..... (7)		
b. Secretarial and clerical assistants to departmental management and service personnel ..... (8)		
c. Plant operation and maintenance personnel ..... (9)		
TOTAL (sum of 2a thru 2c) .....		
d. Personnel for other programs operated by State department of education		
(1) Administrative heads of programs, such as State museum, teacher retirement, etc., except schools or colleges, by name of program: ..... (10)		
(2) Aides to administrative heads of other programs, except schools or colleges, by name of program: ..... (11)		

1/For definition see Section I "Personnel of State Education Agencies" on page 17 of Handbook I.

2/Include ex-officio members.

Table 2.—NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, BY TYPE OF UNIT 1/

NOTE: See explanation on page 27 of Handbook I

Type of unit	Number
1. County intermediate units . . . . .(63)	
2. Supervisory of superintendency units . . . . .(64)	

1/ The administrative units reported here are intermediate between the State and the local basic administrative units and generally perform consultative, advisory, and statistical services.

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 3.—PERSONNEL OF INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: See explanation on pages 27 and 28 of Handbook I and Glossary of Terms

Type of personnel employed by intermediate administrative units	Number of positions	
	Full-time	Part-time (full-time equivalence)
1. Members of boards of education . . . . .(65)		xxxxxxx
2. Superintendents . . . . .(66)		
3. Deputy or assistant superintendents and other administrative staff . . . . .(67)		
4. Consultants or supervisors of instruction		
a. Serving only elementary schools . . . . .(68)		
b. Serving only secondary schools . . . . .(69)		
c. Serving both elementary and secondary schools . . . . .(70)		
5. Guidance and counseling personnel . . . . .(71)		
6. Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists) . . . . .(72)		
7. Attendance officers . . . . .(73)		
8. Visiting teachers (home-school counselors) . . . . .(74)		
9. Health personnel (physicians, nurses, dental hygienists, etc.) . . . . .(75)		
10. Secretarial and Clerical personnel . . . . .(76)		
11. Other employed personnel . . . . .(77)		
Total (sum of 1 thru 11) . . . . .		

\* \* \* \* \*

Table 4.—BOARD PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: Data on local school trustees are omitted from the current report

Type of personnel	Number
1. Board personnel	
a. Members of local boards of education <u>1/</u> . . . . .(145)	
b. Members of other boards subordinate to local boards of education . . . . .(146)	
2. Administrative personnel (excluding nonprofessional staff)	
a. Full-time superintendents <u>2/</u> . . . . .(147)	
b. Full-time assistants to superintendents, including business managers . . . . .(149)	

1/ Include all persons who are members of controlling boards of education of administrative units (school systems) regardless of titles used.

2/ Include all chief executive officers of local basic administrative units regardless of title.

Table 5.-INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL

To avoid duplication in reporting, personnel should be counted only once in one of the categories unless the time of such employees is prorated (see page 40 in Handbook I). The method used for classifying data on number of personnel should also be used for classifying salaries for such personnel in table 24.

SECTION A.-PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND NONSUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL (OTHER THAN CLASSROOM TEACHERS) IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Professional instructional personnel, by type of school served	Number of positions (full-time equivalence)
1. Principals (including assistant principals and administrative deans)	
a. Serving elementary only .....(150)	
b. Serving secondary only .....(151)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary ( <u>not</u> a total of 1a and 1b) .....(152)	
Total principals (sum of 1a thru 1c) .....	
2. Supervisors of instruction or consultants (general or subject, including school library and audiovisual)	
a. Serving elementary only .....(156)	
b. Serving secondary only .....(157)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary ( <u>not</u> a total of 2a and 2b) .....(158)	
Total supervisors and consultants (sum of 2a and 2c) .....	
3. Librarians	
a. Serving elementary only .....(166)	
b. Serving secondary only .....(167)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary ( <u>not</u> a total of 3a and 3c) .....(168)	
Total librarians (sum of 3a thru 3c) .....	
4. Guidance and counseling personnel	
a. Serving elementary only .....(172)	
b. Serving secondary only .....(173)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary ( <u>not</u> a total of 4a and 4b) .....	
Total guidance personnel (sum of 4a thru 4c) .....	
5. Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists) .....(176)	
6. Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel (e.g. audiovisual instructors, television instructors, etc.)	
Type of position	Organizational level
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
_____	_____
Total other nonsupervisory instructional personnel .....	
Total instructional personnel <u>excluding</u> classroom teachers (sum of 1 thru 6) .....	



Table 5.—INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL (Continued)

## SECTION B.—CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL SERVED (Do Not Include Other Instructional Personnel)

Note: Teaching positions may be prorated by sex on the basis of the sex distribution of the individuals employed during the year.

Type of school served	Number of Classroom Teachers (full time equivalents)		
	Men	Women	Total
7. Serving elementary only			
a. Prekindergarten . . . . . (162)			
b. Kindergarten . . . . . (163)			
c. Elementary, other than prekindergarten and kindergarten . (164)			
Total elementary . . . . .			
8. Serving secondary only . . . . . (165)			
Total classroom teachers (sum of 7 and 8) . . . . .			
9. GRAND TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (Total Section A plus Total Section B) . . . . .			

\*\*\*\*\*

Table 6.—OTHER EMPLOYED PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: See explanation of "full-time" and "part-time" under  
"Employed Personnel" on page 40 in Handbook I

Type of Personnel	Number of positions	
	Full-time	Part-time
1. Attendance personnel		
a. Attendance officers . . . . .	(177) _____	(178) _____
b. Visiting teachers (home-school counselors) . . . . .	(180) _____	XXXX
2. Health personnel		
a. Physicians, including psychiatrists . . . . .	(182) _____	(183) _____
b. Dentists . . . . .	(184) _____	(185) _____
c. Nurses . . . . .	(186) _____	(187) _____
d. Dental hygienists . . . . .	(188) _____	(189) _____
e. Other professional and technical health personnel . . . . .	(190) _____	(191) _____
3. Secretarial and clerical personnel		
a. Assistants to administrative and other noninstructional personnel . . . . .	(192) _____	(193) _____
b. Assistants to instructional personnel . . . . .	(194) _____	(195) _____
c. Teacher aides (nonprofessional) <sup>1/</sup> . . . . .	_____	_____
4. Plant operation personnel (custodians, engineers, etc.) . . . . .	(196) _____	(197) _____
5. Plant maintenance personnel (carpenters, painters, etc.) . . . . .	(198) _____	(199) _____
6. Transportation personnel (employed by publicly owned systems)	(200) _____	XXXX
7. Food service personnel (supervisors, cooks, etc.) . . . . .	(203) _____	(204) _____
8. Recreation personnel . . . . .	(205) _____	(206) _____
9. Other employees . . . . .	(207) _____	(207) _____
TOTAL (sum of 1 thru 9) . . . . .	_____	_____

<sup>1/</sup> Include staff members who perform activities of a nonteaching nature which are not classified as professional educational, but which assist a staff member to perform professional educational teaching assignments.

Table 7.—NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY TYPE OF ORGANIZED UNIT

DEFINITION OF SCHOOL: A division of the school systems consisting of a group of pupils composed of one or more grade groups, organized as one unit and housed in a school plant of one or more buildings. When more than one school is housed in one school plant, as is the case when the elementary and secondary levels are housed in the same school plant, entries should be made under each type of school.

See also definitions of various types of schools on pages 12-14 in Handbook I.

Type of school	Number of schools	Type of school	Number of schools
1. Elementary . . . . . (106)		5. One-teacher schools (these schools are also included in items 1 and 2)	
2. Secondary		a. With 4 or fewer grades . . . . . (114)	
a. Junior high . . . . . (107)		b. With 5 or more grades . . . . . (115)	
b. Senior high . . . . . (108)		Total One-teacher schools . . . . .	
c. Junior-senior and undivided high . . . . . (109)		6. Community colleges or junior colleges (under control of local basic administrative unit) . . . . . (113)	
d. Regular 4-year high . . . . . (110)		7. Number of school buildings (elementary and secondary) available but <u>not</u> in use . . . . .	
e. Incomplete regular high . . . . . (111)			
f. Vocational or trade high . . . . . (112)			
Total Secondary . . . . .			
3. Combined elementary-secondary (not the sum of 1 + 2)			
4. GRAND TOTAL (1 + 2 + 3)			

Table 8.—ENROLLMENT, MEMBERSHIP, ATTENDANCE, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS <sup>1/</sup>

NOTE: For definitions of terms see Glossary and pages 36-39 in Handbook I

Item	Total PreK-12
Enrollment reported Fall 1967 _____	
1. Enrollment (original entries)	
a. E <sub>1</sub> . . . . . (123,126,129,132)	_____
b. E <sub>2</sub> . . . . . (124,127,130,133)	_____
Total E <sub>1</sub> + E <sub>2</sub> . . . . .	_____*
2. Aggregate days membership <sup>2/</sup> . . . . . (139 and 140)	_____
3. Average daily membership <sup>3/</sup> . . . . . (139 and 140)	_____
4. Aggregate days attendance <sup>4/</sup> . . . . . (141 and 142)	_____
5. Average daily attendance <sup>5/</sup> . . . . . (141 and 142)	_____
6. Average length of term in days <sup>6/</sup> (item 4 ÷ item 5) . . . . . (116 and 117)	_____

\*If cumulative original entries are not reported here, please indicate the type of data substituted. (Check one)  
net enrollment \_\_\_\_\_; membership as of \_\_\_\_\_; other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

<sup>1/</sup> If overcrowded conditions make it necessary to hold two separate sessions with a different group of pupils in each session, pupils attending such sessions should be counted as full-time pupils. <sup>2/</sup> Sum of days absent and present of all pupils when school was actually in session. <sup>3/</sup> Sum of average daily membership reported by each school. <sup>4/</sup> Sum of days present (actually attended) of all pupils when school was actually in session. <sup>5/</sup> Sum of average daily attendance reported by each school. <sup>6/</sup> Aggregate days attendance divided by average daily attendance.

Public Adult and Community College Programs of Education—Note: Tables 9 and 10 apply only to those adult education and community college programs, operated by the school administrative unit, which are not under the jurisdiction of a board for higher education or 4-year institution of higher education. Do not include vocational rehabilitation programs. See explanation on pages 50 and 52 in Handbook I.

Table 9.—ADULT EDUCATION PROGRAMS  
(excluding community and junior colleges)

Item	Number
<b>STUDENTS</b>	
1. Different students enrolled in noncredit courses (non-terminal) . . . . .	(212) _____
2. Different students enrolled in high school credit courses . . . . .	(214) _____
3. Total number of different students enrolled in all programs (not necessarily a total of 1 + 2) . . . . .	(215) _____
<b>EMPLOYED PERSONNEL</b>	
4. Instructional personnel (full-time equivalence) . . . . .	(216) _____
5. Noninstructional personnel (full-time equivalence) . . . . .	(217) _____
<b>DISTRICTS</b>	
6. Districts which offer a program of public adult education . . . . .	(105) _____

Table 10.—COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

Item	Number
<b>STUDENTS</b>	
1. Different students enrolled in noncredit courses (non-terminal) . . . . .	(218) _____
2. Different students enrolled in terminal programs . . . . .	(220) _____
3. Different students enrolled in college credit programs	
a. Full-time (12 or more credits) . . . . .	(221) _____
b. Part-time (less than 12 credits) . . . . .	(222) _____
4. Total different students enrolled in all programs (not necessarily a total of 1 thru 3) . . . . .	(223) _____
<b>EMPLOYED PERSONNEL</b>	
	Full-time                      Part-time
5. Instructional personnel . . . . .	(224) _____ (225) _____
6. Noninstructional personnel . . . . .	(226) _____ (227) _____

Table 11.—ENROLLMENT AND TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SUMMER ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, SUMMER 1967

Number of different pupils enrolled			Number of teachers 1/		
Elementary (203)	Secondary (209)	Total	Elementary (210)	Secondary (211)	Total

1/ If teachers employed for the regular elementary and secondary school year also teach in the summer session, they should be included in both places.

Table 12.—TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: "Number of pupils" in this table means average daily attendances

Item	Number
1. Number of pupils transported to and from <u>public</u> schools at public expense <u>1/</u> . . . . . (439)	
2. Number of pupils transported to and from <u>nonpublic</u> schools at public expense . . . . . (440)	
3. Number of pupils for whom subsistence was paid in lieu of transportation . . . . . (441)	
4. Total annual mileage of regular school bus routes to and from school . . . . . (442)	
5. Number of school bus accidents in which children were killed or fatally injured . . . . . (443)	
6. Number of pupil deaths resulting from school bus accidents . . . . . (444)	

1/ Include pupils transported in buses or small vehicles whether transportation was carried out under contract or by publicly-owned vehicles.

Table 13.—VEHICLES IN USE AND PURCHASED FOR THE PUPIL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

NOTE: Vehicles used to transport nonpublic school pupils are also to be included here

Items	Number of vehicles		
	Publicly owned	Privately owned	Jointly owned <u>2/</u>
1. Number of vehicles in use:			
a. School buses . . . . .	(415) _____	_____ (420)	
b. Small vehicles (rated seating capacity of less than 12) . . . . .	(416) _____	_____ (421)	
c. Service vehicles . . . . .	(417) _____	xxxxx	xxxxx
Total vehicles in use . . . . .	_____	_____	_____
2. Number of vehicles purchased during the year for pupil transportation program:			
a. School buses . . . . .	(418) _____	_____ (422) <u>1/</u>	
b. Small vehicles, excluding service vehicles . . . . .	(419) _____	xxxxx	xxxxx
Total vehicles purchased . . . . .	_____	_____	_____

1/ Report here the number of school buses purchased during the year by private contractors for use in pupil transportation; this number is also included in item 420. 2/ The contractor may own the chassis and the school district own the body.

Table 14.—PUPILS SERVED AND SCHOOL PLANTS OPERATING SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAMS IN FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: Include all public school-lunch programs which are operated from funds that are under the control of the school administrative unit, regardless of whether Federal school-lunch aid is received.

Item	Number
1. Average number of pupils served lunch per day from organized school programs <u>1/</u> . . . . . (437)	
2. Total number of school plants in which an organized school-lunch program operated for 6 months or more . . . . . (438)	

1/ Include all pupils served a lunch consisting of more than just milk or other beverage regardless of who pays for it. The average number of pupils should be determined by dividing the total number of pupils served by the number of days the lunch programs was in operation.

SECTION B – STATISTICS ON NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS (DENOMINATIONAL AND NONSECTARIAN)

NOTE: See Chapter 9 in Handbook 1. If complete reports are not available from all nonpublic schools, please include an estimate for the missing data.

Table 15.—ENROLLMENT FOR THE STATE, BY GRADE, IN FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Grade	Number of pupils enrolled	Grade	Number of pupils enrolled
1. Nursery schools .....		13. Ninth grade ..... (463)	
2. Kindergartens .....		14. Tenth grade ..... (463)	
3. First grade ..... (463)		15. Eleventh grade ..... (463)	
4. Second grade ..... (463)		16. Twelfth grade ..... (463)	
5. Third grade ..... (463)		17. Unclassified secondary ..... (465)	
6. Fourth grade ..... (463)		18. High school postgraduate ...	
7. Fifth grade ..... (463)		19. Sum of 13 thru 18 .....	
8. Sixth grade ..... (463)		GRAND TOTAL (sum of 12 + 19) .....	1/
9. Seventh grade ..... (463)			
10. Eighth grade ..... (463)			
11. Ungraded and unclassified elementary ..... (464)			
12. Sum of 1 thru 11 .....			

1/ Enrollment data reported here represent: (Check one) Original entries \_\_\_\_\_; net enrollment \_\_\_\_\_; fall enrollment \_\_\_\_\_; membership as of \_\_\_\_\_ (date); other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_.

\*\*\*\*\*

Table 16.—NUMBER OF 12th GRADE GRADUATES FROM FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS

Total	Boys (469)	Girls (469)

\*\*\*\*\*

Table 17.—NUMBER OF FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

1. Total (2+3+4)	2. With elementary grades only	3. With secondary grades only	4. With elementary and secondary grades combined (not a total of 2 and 3)

\*\*\*\*\*

Table 18.—INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS (TEACHERS, PRINCIPALS, LIBRARIANS, ETC.)

Item	Number of Personnel
	Full-time equivalence
1. Prekindergartens .....	
2. Kindergartens .....	
3. Elementary, excluding prekindergartens and kindergartens .....	
4. Total elementary (sum of 1 thru 3) .....	
5. Secondary, including junior high schools .....	
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (sum of 4 and 5) .....	

STATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1967-68

FOR THE YEAR ENDING		STATE (or Territory)	
June 30, (or		), 1968	
REPORT PREPARED BY (Name)		TITLE	
TELEPHONE	AREA CODE	NUMBER	EXTENSION

PART II - FINANCE

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This report-form is designed to collect basic financial data for public school systems for all levels of government (State, intermediate, and local) involved in educational activities. The report-form for the 1967-68 school year is substantially the same as the one employed in the preceding biennial survey (1965-66 school year), and conforms to the items and definitions in Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8. Handbook I therefore serves as the basic manual of instructions for this report. It is essential that the definitions and explanations in this Handbook be observed (unless otherwise noted) in order that the reports from the various States may be comparable. In a few instances, modifications in terminology were made to reflect the definitions in Handbook II, *Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems*.

Please note that each table contains numbers in parentheses, generally appearing next to lines or at the heads of columns. These numbers correspond to item numbers in Handbook I and in several cases to item numbers in Handbook II and have been inserted for ready reference to more complete definitions of items contained in these Handbooks. Headnotes have been provided in a number of tables calling attention to pages in Handbook I containing particularly pertinent discussions of items in the tables in question. Attention is also called to the Glossary of Terms on pages 1-16 of Handbook I, which contains the definitions of general terms that are used in many different items.

Every effort should be made to furnish figures for *all* items pertinent to your State. Where exact information is not available for any item, carefully made estimates are acceptable, provided they are labeled as such ("EST."). Aggregates may be entered in certain cases if detailed breakdowns are not available. Enter "N. App." in any cell which does not apply to your State, and a zero (0) where the amount to be reported is zero. If an item is pertinent to your State but data are not available and estimates cannot be made, enter "N.A.". *Do not leave any table or cell blank.*

It should be noted that the expenditure data on salaries required for various categories of personnel in Part II of the report correspond to equivalent personnel items in Part I, and that the standard definitions of such items in Handbook I apply to both types of data.

Please explain *abnormal* increases or decreases from the amounts reported in previous years or major changes in organization or procedures which would substantially affect the data reported.



Numbers in parentheses ( ), generally appearing next to line items or at the heads of columns, refer to items in Handbook I which contain fuller explanations of terms used.

TABLE 19.—RECEIPTS FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE BOARD AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION INCLUDING THE VOCATIONAL BOARD AND DEPARTMENT EVEN WHEN ORGANIZED SEPARATELY

NOTE: Do NOT include money received for distribution to intermediate or local units or for vocational teacher training and vocational rehabilitation

Source of receipts for State administration	Amount
1. Receipts for State administration of all programs	
a. From the Federal Government	
(1) Vocational education . . . . . (16)	\$ _____
(2) NDEA Titles . . . . .	_____
(3) ESEA Titles . . . . .	_____
(4) School lunch . . . . .	_____
Other Federal programs (Specify program)	
(5) _____	_____
(6) _____	_____
(7) _____	_____
(8) _____	_____
(9) Other receipts (money for Indian education, money derived from Federal forest reserves, etc.) . . . . . (17)	_____
Total Federal (sum of a(1) through a(9)) . . . . .	\$ _____
b. From the State	
(1) Appropriations for regular programs . . . . . (18)	_____
(2) Appropriations for emergency programs . . . . . (22)	_____
(3) Fees collected by State department of education for services . . . . . (20)	_____
(4) Other receipts . . . . . (19)	_____
Total State (sum of b(1) through b(4)) . . . . .	\$ _____
c. Philanthropic (money applied to State department functions) . . . . . (21)	\$ _____
Total receipts for State administration (sum of a through c) . . . . .	\$ _____

TABLE 20.—EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

NOTE: See explanations on pages 22 and 24 in Handbook I

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Expenditures for regular programs	
a. Expenses of board members (travel, per diem, or other compensation) (23)(43)	\$ _____
b. Compensation of persons hired for occasional consultative and advisory services . . . . . (24)(44)	_____
c. Salaries	
(1) Educational services and other professional personnel . . . . . (25)(45)	_____
(2) Secretarial and clerical personnel . . . . . (26)(46)	_____
(3) Plant operation and maintenance personnel . . . . . (27)(47)	_____
d. Travel for members of the staff . . . . . (28)(48)	_____
e. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.) . . . . . (29)(49)	_____
f. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses . . . . . (30)(50)	_____
2. Expenditures for emergency programs, by name of program: <sup>1/</sup>	
_____ (31)(51)	_____
Total expenditures (sum of 1 and 2) . . . . .	\$ _____

<sup>1/</sup> If several programs are involved, please list on a separate sheet and insert total for this item.

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TABLE 21.--EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION  
AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

NOTE: Exclude funds which were distributed by the State to local units, and funds expended by the State as a basic administrative unit for schools directly operated by the State.

Type of expenditure	Amount
<b>A. Expenditures for Administration by the State Department of Education</b>	
1. Expenditures for regular programs:	
a. Salaries	
(1) Chief State school officer..... (32)	\$ _____
(2) Departmental staff who administer department and/or provide educational services to schools on statewide basis..... (33)	_____
(3) Other personnel who help to provide both direct and indirect educational services to schools on statewide basis..... (34)	_____
(4) Personnel who provide educational services to schools in specific regions or districts of the State..... (35)	_____
(5) Secretarial and clerical assistants to departmental management and service personnel..... (36)	_____
(6) Plant operation and maintenance personnel..... (37)	_____
(7) Personnel for supplementary services such as State library, museum, teacher retirement, teacher placement, etc. .... (38)	_____
TOTAL [(sum of (1) through (7)).....	\$ _____
b. Travel for members of the staff..... (39)	_____
c. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.)..... (40)	_____
d. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses..... (41)	_____
2. Expenditures for emergency programs, by name of program (42):	
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
Total Expenditures for Administration (sum of 1 and 2).....	\$ _____

NOTE: Any expenditures by State agencies for local public school purposes are to be included with local expenditures in the proper section and item of tables 24 through 34, i.e. State payments of the EMPLOYER'S share of teacher retirement and/or social security should be added into current expense for fixed charges, Table 28.

The total of any such payments would be added to local revenue receipts from State sources, Table 23, item 1b(5).

TABLE 22.--RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS, AND EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY OR OTHER INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FOR USE IN ADMINISTRATION OF INTERMEDIATE UNIT

NOTE: Report here only receipts and expenditures which will not be reported as receipts and expenditures of the State department of education or of the local basic administrative units. In many cases these receipts and expenditures will be from general county funds for the county board of education and county superintendent's office. See also explanation on page 27 and pages 29 - 31 in Handbook I.

Receipts, transfers, and expenditures, by type	Amount
1. Source of receipts for administration of intermediate unit	
a. From the Federal Government.....	
b. From the State..... (78)	\$
c. From local or county taxation and appropriations..... (79)	
d. Other sources (specify)..... (80)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS (sum of a, b, c, and d) ..... (81)	\$
2. Transfers from other administrative units for services rendered..... (82)	
3. Current expense	
a. Compensation of board of education members (salaries, per diem, and travel)..... (83)	
b. Compensation for occasional consultative and advisory services..... (84)	
c. Salaries	
(1) Superintendent and other administrative staff..... (85)	
(2) Instructional personnel (consultants, counselors, psychologists, etc.)..... (86)	
(3) Attendance personnel (including visiting teachers)..... (87)	
(4) Health personnel..... (88)	
(5) Secretarial and clerical personnel..... (89)	
(6) Other employed personnel..... (90)	
d. Travel for superintendent and his staff..... (91)	
e. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.)..... (92)	
f. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses..... (94)	
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE (sum of 3a through 3f)..... (95)	\$
4. Transfers to other intermediate administrative units for services rendered..... (96)	

NOTE: Any expenditures by intermediate agencies for public school purposes at the local level should be included with local expenditures in the proper section and item of tables 24 through 34. The total of such payments should also be added to local revenue receipts from intermediate sources, Table 23, item 1c(5).

TABLE 23.—RECEIPTS, BALANCES, AND TRANSFERS OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FOR OPERATING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

NOTE: For definitions of revenue and nonrevenue receipts, see Glossary on page 11 and discussion on page 54 of Handbook I

Revenue receipts, by source	Amount	Revenue receipts, by source (continued)	Amount
<b>1. REVENUE RECEIPTS:</b>		<b>d. Local sources<sup>2/</sup></b>	
<b>a. Federal sources</b>		(1) Taxation and appropriations . . . (243)	\$
(1) Vocational education . . . (228)	\$	(2) Permanent funds and endowments . . . (244)	
(2) School lunch . . . (229)		(3) Other revenue receipts from local sources <sup>3/</sup> . . . (245)	
(3) Value of commodities (donated by Dept. of Agriculture) . . .		Total Local . . . (246)	\$
(4) Special milk program . . .		<b>e. Other revenue sources</b>	
(5) P.L. 815, Construction aid, SAFA		(1) Transportation & tuition fees from patrons (all programs)(247)	
(6) P.L. 874, Operation aid, SAFA .		(2) Gifts . . . (248)	
(7) NDEA . . .		Total Other Revenue . . . (249)	\$
(8) ESEA . . .		<b>f. TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS</b> (250)	\$
Others (Specify program)			
(9) _____		<b>Nonrevenue receipts, by source, and balances and transfers</b>	
(10) _____		<b>2. NONREVENUE RECEIPTS:</b>	
(11) _____		<b>a. Local sources</b>	
Total Federal . . . (232)	\$	(1) Sale of bonds and other long-term loans . . . (260)	
<b>b. State sources</b>		(2) Short-term loans <sup>4/</sup> . . . (261)	
(1) State taxation and appropriations . . . (233)		(3) Sale of school property and insurance adjustments (262)	
(2) State permanent funds and endowments . . . (234)		(4) Other local nonrevenue receipts . . . (263)	
(3) Other cash revenue receipts . . . (235)		Total Local . . . (264)	\$
(4) Noncash revenue receipts . . . (236)		<b>3. BALANCES FROM PREVIOUS YEARS:</b>	
(5) State agency expenditures for local school purposes . . .		<b>a. For current operation</b> . . . (266)	
Total State . . . (237)	\$	<b>b. For capital outlay</b> . . . (267)	
<b>c. Intermediate sources<sup>1/</sup></b>		<b>c. For serial bond interest and redemption</b> . . . (268)	
(1) Taxation and appropriations . . . (238)		Total Balances . . . (269)	\$
(2) Permanent funds and endowments . . . (239)		<b>4. TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES (sum of 1, 2, &amp; 3) (270)</b>	\$
(3) Other cash revenue receipts . . . (240)		<b>5. TRANSFERS FROM OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS:</b>	
(4) Noncash revenue receipts . . . (241)		<b>a. From administrative units in the State.</b> . . . (271)	
(5) Intermediate agency expenditures for local school purposes		<b>b. From administrative units in another State</b> . . . (272)	
Total Intermediate . . . (242)	\$		

<sup>1/</sup>Includes revenue from funds collected by intermediate administrative units, or a political subdivision between local school districts and the State, and distributed to school districts in amounts different from those which were collected within such districts (See Account 20 in Handbook II).

<sup>2/</sup>Including county units serving as LOCAL basic administrative units.

<sup>3/</sup>Do not report gross receipts from cafeterias, school activities, etc.

<sup>4/</sup>A short-term loan, as defined in Handbook II, is one that extends for a period of 5 years or less, from the date the loan was obtained and is not paid back during the same fiscal year.

NOTE: Tables 24 thru 34 of this report include all expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools at the local level by State, intermediate, and/or local education agencies.

TABLE 24--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR INSTRUCTION IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC  
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: The categories of personnel in this table correspond to those used for reporting personnel in Part I of this report ("Administrative Units, Personnel, and Pupils"). In completing this report, it is essential that the categories of personnel in Parts I and II be identical.

In reporting salaries, show total amounts--BEFORE deductions for social security, retirement, etc. See also explanation on pages 61-66 of Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Salaries of instructional staff	
a. Principals (including assistant principals and administrative deans)(278-280)	\$
b. Supervisors of instruction or consultants (general or subject, including school library and audiovisual)..... (281-283)	
c. Teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	
(1) Classroom teachers <sup>1/</sup>	
(a) Serving elementary only (including nursery schools and kindergartens)..... (284)	
(b) Serving secondary only ..... (285)	
Total classroom teachers.....	\$
(2) School librarians..... (286-288)	
(3) Guidance and counseling personnel..... (289-290)	
(4) Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists)..... (291)	
(5) Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel (e.g. audiovisual instructors, television instructors, etc.)	
Type of position .....	
TOTAL TEACHERS AND OTHER NONSUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (sum of c.(1) thru c.(5)).....	\$
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (sum of 1.a thru 1.c).....	\$
2. Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to instructional personnel..... (292)	
3. Salaries of teacher aides <sup>2/</sup> .....	
4. Textbooks, including those purchased by State and intermediate units for distribution to local administrative units... .. (293)	
5. Regular or incidental purchases of school library books and periodicals <sup>3/</sup> (294)	
6. Teaching supplies (workbooks, paper, chalk, etc.) ... .. (295)	
7. Other instructional supplies and expenses (including travel by instructional staff, graduation expenses, etc.).. .. (296)	
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENSES (sum of 1 thru 7)..... (297)	\$
8. Calculate an average salary for the total instructional staff by dividing total salaries paid (sum of 1a thru 1c in this table) by the total number of instructional staff (GRAND TOTAL, Table 5).....	
PLEASE EXPLAIN ANY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THIS FIGURE AND STATE AVERAGE INSTRUCTIONAL SALARY COMPUTED BY YOUR USUAL METHOD.	

<sup>1/</sup> Include salaries of teachers of homebound and substitute teachers.

<sup>2/</sup> Include salaries of staff members who perform activities of a nonteaching nature who are not classified as professional educational, but which assist a staff member to perform professional educational teaching assignments.

<sup>3/</sup> Include expenditures for audiovisual materials.

TABLE 25.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ADMINISTRATION (General Control) <sup>1/</sup> IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NOTE: See explanation on pages 61-63 in HANDBOOK I

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Compensation of board of education members of local basic administrative units....(273)	\$ _____
2. Salaries of administrative personnel (including business administrators).....(274)	_____
3. Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to administrative personnel.....(275)	_____
4. Supplies and other administration expenses.....(276)	_____
Total Administration.....(277)	\$ _____

<sup>1/</sup> Administration expenditures include those for the central office staff for administration and all general control which is system-wide and not confined to one school, subject, or narrow phase of school services.

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TABLE 26.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR OTHER SCHOOL SERVICES IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Attendance services	
a. Salaries of attendance officers, visiting teachers, and clerical staff.....(298)	\$ _____
b. Supplies and other expenses for attendance services.....(299)	_____
Total Attendance Services.....	\$ _____
2. Health services provided by the school administrative unit	
a. Salaries (including secretarial and clerical assistants).....(300)	_____
b. Supplies and other expenses for health services.....(301)	_____
Total Health Services.....	\$ _____
3. Transportation services for public school pupils	
a. Salaries of transportation employees.....(303)	_____
b. Replacement of vehicles <sup>1/</sup> .....	_____
c. Supplies, maintenance, and garage operation and maintenance.....(304)	_____
d. Transportation insurance.....(305)	_____
e. Contracted services.....(306)	_____
f. Fares furnished pupils for public buses and streetcars.....(307)	_____
g. Payments in lieu of transportation.....(308)	_____
Total Transportation Services.....	\$ _____
4. Food services (Do not include total expenditures for operating the school lunch and milk programs but only the cash reimbursements or subsidy received from Federal, State, and local sources plus the value of commodities distributed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture.).....(309)	_____
5. Miscellaneous school services <sup>2/</sup> .....	_____
Total Current Expense for Other School Services (sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5).....(311)	\$ _____
6. Expenditures by public agencies other than the school administrative unit for health services to public schools.....(302)	_____

<sup>1/</sup> Report here only the piece-for-piece replacement of a complete unit of equipment by another complete unit of equipment serving the same purpose in the same way. (See item 530 in Handbook II.)

<sup>2/</sup> Other school services to be included here are direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils (if paid from school funds) and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.



TABLE 27.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: See explanation under "Operation of Plant," page 68, and under "Maintenance of Plant," page 69, in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Operation of plant	
a. Salaries..... (312)	\$ _____
b. Fuel or heat..... (313)	_____
c. Utilities, except fuel..... (314)	_____
d. Supplies..... (315)	_____
e. Other expenses for operation of plant..... (316)	_____
Total Plant Operation..... (317)	\$ _____
2. Maintenance of plant (repair of plant and repair and replacement of equipment, except transportation equipment)	
a. Salaries..... (318)	_____
b. Supplies, expenses, and contractual service..... (319)	_____
Total Plant Maintenance..... (320)	\$ _____

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TABLE 28.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR FIXED CHARGES IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Fixed charges allocated to pupil costs	
a. School board (employer) contributions to retirement funds and social security, and direct pensions <sup>1/</sup> ..... (321)	\$ _____
b. Insurance and judgments (premiums, injury compensation, etc.)..... (322)	_____
c. Rent (exclude rental payments to schoolhousing authorities)..... (323)	_____
d. Interest on current loans <sup>2/</sup> ..... (324)	_____
e. Other fixed charges allocated to pupil costs..... (324)	_____
Local Fixed Charges Allocated to Pupil Costs.....	\$ _____
2. State payments for local employer's share of retirement (not in 1a).....	_____
3. Intermediate agency payments for local employer's share of retirement (not in 1a).....	_____
Total Fixed Charges Allocated to Pupil Costs...	\$ _____
4. Fixed charges not allocated to pupil costs <sup>3/</sup> (please attach explanatory note)..... (325)	_____
Total Fixed Charges Expended At the Local Level.....	\$ _____

<sup>1/</sup> Do not include employee contributions deducted from salaries as these are included as part of salaries.

<sup>2/</sup> Includes payments of interest on money borrowed and paid back during the same fiscal year and on registered warrants. (See item 840 in Handbook II.)

<sup>3/</sup> Refunds of taxes, refunds of tuition, refunds of transportation charges, etc., should be treated as abatements on income for reporting purposes; but if they have to be accounted for separately, they should be included here.

TABLE 29.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Public libraries operated by local basic administrative units	
a. Salaries..... (328)	\$ _____
b. Supplies and other expenses..... (329)	_____
Total Public Libraries.....	\$ _____
2. Expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by State law	
a. Textbooks..... (330)	_____
b. School supplies..... (331)	_____
c. Transportation..... (332)	_____
d. Health services..... (333)	_____
e. Other expenditures for services provided to nonpublic schools..... (334)	_____
Total Nonpublic Schools.....	\$ _____
3. Other community services (community center, recreation, services to indigent pupils, etc.)..... (335)	_____
Total Community Services (sum of 1, 2, and 3)..... (336)	\$ _____

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TABLE 30.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR PUBLIC SUMMER ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS. SUMMER 1967

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Salaries..... (337)	\$ _____
2. Supplies and other expenses..... (338)	_____
Total Summer Schools..... (339)	\$ _____

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE 31.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ADULT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES <sup>1/</sup>

NOTE: Expenditures apply to programs reported in tables 12 and 13 of Part I. See explanation on pages 72-73 in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount	
	Adult education	Community colleges
1. Salaries		
a. Instructional personnel..... (340)	\$ _____	(345) \$ _____
b. Noninstructional personnel..... (341)	_____	(346) _____
Total Salaries.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Supplies and other expenses		
a. Instructional supplies and expenses..... (342)	_____	(347) _____
b. Noninstructional supplies and expenses..... (343)	_____	(348) _____
Total Supplies and Other Expenses.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Current Expense (sum of 1 and 2)..... (344)	\$ _____	(349) \$ _____

<sup>1/</sup> Include only those programs operated by local basic administrative units (not under the jurisdiction of a separate board for higher education or a 4-year institution of higher education).

TABLE 32.--CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION (Include all expenditures for capital outlay during the year regardless of when the building is completed)

NOTE: See explanation on pages 73-75 in Handbook I

Type of expenditure	Expenditures by--	
	Local school districts (from all funds)	Other agencies <sup>1/</sup>
1. Land and buildings		
a. Sites.....	(351) \$	\$
b. New buildings and additions to buildings.....	(352)	
c. Remodeling or improvement of buildings.....	(353)	
2. Equipment (initial or additional equipment rather than replacements)		
a. Library books (for new school library and large or special additions).....	(354)	
b. Furniture and equipment (excluding transportation)....	(355)	
c. Publicly owned vehicles and other transportation equipment.....	(356)	
Total Capital Outlay.....	(357) \$	\$

<sup>1/</sup> Include capital outlay of State and local schoolhousing authorities; also expenditures by city, town, and other governmental units which build schools directly and whose financial transactions are therefore not recorded in school district accounts.

\*\*\*\*\*

TABLE 33.--DEBT SERVICE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

NOTE: The numbers in brackets [ ] refer to items in Handbook II, Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems, Office of Education Bulletin 1957, No. 4, which contains an explanation of the expenditure items.

Expenditure		Payments from current funds	Payments from other funds
1. Redemption of school bonds			
a. Payments from current funds to retire serial bonds..	(358)	\$	\$ XXX
b. Payments from sinking funds <sup>1/</sup> to retire bonds.....	(359)	XXX	
c. Payments from issue of new bonds to retire old bonds	(360)	XXX	
2. Redemption of short-term loans.....	[1310-b]		XXX
3. Redemption of long-term (nonbonded) loans.....	[1310-c]		XXX
4. Payments of warrants or bills of preceding fiscal year	(363)		XXX
5. Interest on short-term loans.....	[1320-b]		XXX
6. Interest on long-term (nonbonded) loans.....	[1320-c]		XXX
7. Interest on bonds			
a. Payments from current funds for interest on serial bonds.....	(365)		XXX
b. Payments from sinking funds <sup>1/</sup> for interest on bonds	(366)	XXX	
8. Expenditures to schoolhousing authority or similar agency			
a. Principal.....	[1340-a]		XXX
b. Interest.....	[1340-b]		XXX
9. Payments into sinking funds <sup>1/</sup> from current funds.....	(361)		XXX
10. Other debt service.....	(367)		XXX
Total.....		(368)	(369)

<sup>1/</sup> Definition of sinking fund -- Money which has been set aside or invested for the definite purpose of meeting payments on debts at some future time. It is usually a fund set up for the purpose of accumulating money over a period of years in order to have money available for the redemption of long-term obligations at the date of maturity. Payments from interest funds and bond funds should be reported as payments from current funds.

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TABLE 34.--RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES, BALANCES AT END OF YEAR, AND TRANSFERS TO OTHER LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Current expense	
a. For full-time elementary and secondary day schools	
(1) Administration (from table 25) .....	(277) \$
(2) Instruction (from table 24) .....	(297)
(3) Other school services (from table 26) .....	(311)
(4) Operation of plant (from table 27) .....	(317)
(5) Maintenance of plant (from table 27) .....	(320)
(6) Fixed charges (from table 28) .....	(326)
Total (1) thru (6) .....	\$
b. For community services (from table 29) .....	(336)
c. For summer schools (from table 30) .....	(339)
d. For adult education (from table 31) .....	(344)
e. For community colleges (from table 31) .....	(349)
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ALL SCHOOLS (sum of a, thru e) ....	\$
2. Capital outlay by local school districts (from table 32) .....	(357)
3. Debt service from current funds (from table 33) .....	(368)
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL SCHOOLS (sum of 1, thru 3) .....	\$
4. Balances at end of year	
a. For current operation .....	(370)
b. For reserve for capital outlay including capital reserve funds .....	(371)
c. For serial bond interest and redemption .....	(372)
TOTAL BALANCES AT END OF YEAR .....	(373) \$
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES .....	\$
5. Transfers to other administrative units	
a. Transfers to other administrative units in the State .....	(374)
b. Transfers to administrative units in another State .....	(375)
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS .....	\$
6. Tuition to nonpublic schools .....	(376) \$

TABLE 35.--COST OF SCHOOL PROPERTY OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS <sup>1/</sup>

Sites	Buildings	Equipment	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$

<sup>1/</sup> Report original cost plus cost of all additions and alterations. If this total cost is not available, state basis of the values reported: insurance \_\_\_\_\_; replacement \_\_\_\_\_; other (specify) \_\_\_\_\_. Include original cost of all publicly owned buildings in use by public school system regardless of how paid for or legal ownership. The figure desired is the total amount of money that has been invested in the plant.

TABLE 36.--STATUS OF SCHOOL BONDS AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Account	Amount
1. Amount of bonds outstanding at beginning of year..... (377)	\$
2. Amount of bonds issued during year	
a. For new capital outlay..... (378)	
b. For funding current or floating indebtedness..... (379)	
c. For refunding bonds..... (380)	
3. Total bonds outstanding at beginning of year plus bonds issued during year (sum of 1, 2a, 2b, and 2c)..... (381)	
4. Total bonds retired during year..... (382)	
5. Bonds outstanding at end of year (3 minus 4)..... (383)	
6. Nonbonded indebtedness at end of year..... (384)	
7. Total indebtedness at end of year (sum of 5 and 6)..... (385)	
8. Total amount in school sinking funds at end of year for term bonds..... (386)	

TABLE 37.--STATE AND FEDERAL AID (GRANTS) FOR SCHOOL PLANT CAPITAL OUTLAY (Also reported in table 23)

Source of funds	Amount
1. Total State aid for school plant capital outlay purposes during the year <sup>1/</sup> .. (388)	\$
2. Total Federal aid for school plant capital outlay purposes during the year <sup>2/</sup> (389)	

<sup>1/</sup> Includes State aid for capital outlay purposes incorporated in a foundation program.<sup>2/</sup> Includes funds received under Public Law 815.TABLE 38.--CAPITAL OUTLAY COST OF PUBLICLY OWNED SCHOOL PLANTS COMPLETED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE DURING THE YEAR, BY ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL AND BY ACCOUNT <sup>1/</sup>

Capital outlay cost, by account	Elementary	Secondary	Combined elementary and secondary	Community college	Total
1. New sites and additions to sites..... (409)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2. New buildings..... (410)					
3. Additions to buildings..... (411)					
4. Remodeling buildings..... (412)					
5. Equipment and furniture..... (413)					
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY COST... (414)					

<sup>1/</sup> Include total costs of facilities completed and made available during the year regardless of when the money was expended. This usually is not the same data as reported in Table 32.

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