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ABSTRACT

Overall education spending in the United States is expected to reach a record \$493.3 billion for 1993, up 50 percent since 1983, according to the U.S. Department of Education. Public education accounts for \$397.3 billion and private education \$96 billion. The proportion of U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) spent on education also increased from 6.7 percent in 1983 to a predicted 7.9 percent for the 1993-94 school year. About 94 percent of the funding for public elementary and secondary schools is expected to come from state and local sources, with the federal government contributing the remainder. Spending for elementary and secondary schools is expected to total \$279.4 billion. More than 6.6 million preschool and kindergarten children and 48.9 million elementary and secondary students are expected to enroll for fall 1993 with minority children making up an increasing percentage. After declining during the past decade, the number of high school graduates is expected to climb in 1994-95 to about 2.5 million. About 7.9 million people will be employed in elementary-secondary and higher education. The number of students enrolled in and earning degrees from colleges and universities is expected to reach an all-time high during 1993-94. Overall and per-pupil spending at colleges and universities is also expected to increase. Eight tables and five charts detail the results of the findings. (JPT)

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**UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION**



NEWS

EMBARGOED FOR RELEASE
September 3, 1993

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1993 BACK-TO-SCHOOL FORECAST

Overall education spending in the United States will hit a record \$493.3 billion this school year, up 50 percent since 1983, according to the annual "Back-To-School" forecast issued today by Education Secretary Richard W. Riley.

Riley noted that the proportion of the U.S. gross domestic product (GDP) spent on education increased from 6.7 percent in 1983 to 7.9 percent for school year 1993-1994, the highest ever reported. Additionally, per pupil spending has increased 29 percent.

"Even as our nation struggles to meet the many diverse needs of its communities, the commitment to providing resources and support to better education is clear," Riley said.

"Our goal now, through the GOALS 2000: Educate America Act, is to make sure that the resources we have are put to the best use in a systematic effort to improve education."

The forecast also predicts higher levels of education-related employment, record college enrollments, and increased teacher pay. In addition, the nation's preschool and kindergarten enrollments have increased dramatically, as have the percentages of minority enrollment in elementary and secondary schools.

According to the department's National Center for Education Statistics:

- o The U.S. is expected to spend \$493.3 billion this year overall on education, up three percent since 1992. After adjusting for inflation, education spending has increased 50 percent during the last decade;
- o More than one in four Americans, or an estimated 71.8 million persons, will be directly involved in education this year as students, teachers, administrators, or support staff. Nearly 64 million students will be enrolled and 7.9 million people employed; and
- o A record number of students -- 15 million -- will enroll in the nation's colleges and universities this fall. More students will earn associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees than ever before.

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EDUCATION SPENDING UP AT ALL LEVELS

Public elementary, secondary, and higher education spending is expected to reach \$397.3 billion this year, and \$96 billion will be spent by private schools and colleges. Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools are projected to come equally from state and local sources (47 percent each), with the federal contribution totalling about six percent (Chart 4).

K-12 SPENDING INCREASES

Spending for elementary and secondary schools -- expected to reach about \$295.2 billion in 1993-94 -- is up 47 percent in the last ten years, after adjusting for inflation (see Table 6 and Chart 3). In 1992-93, spending totalled \$279.4 billion.

Record high per pupil spending for public elementary and secondary schools is predicted: \$5,920 in 1993-94, up almost \$200 from \$5,721 in 1992-93 (Table 5). The figure includes what schools spend for current expenditures, excluding capital outlays and interest payments on school debt (see Chart 4). With inflation taken into account, per pupil spending has grown 29 percent in the last ten years. Average public school teacher salaries are expected to reach \$36,700, up by one percent over last year after allowing for inflation (Table 5). Last year's public school teacher salary averaged \$35,334.

ENROLLMENT GAINS, ESPECIALLY AMONG MINORITIES

The nation's preschool and kindergarten enrollment rose by nearly a quarter-million students in the last year, up from 6.4 million in fall 1992 to an estimate of more than 6.6 million for fall 1993 (Table 3).

Elementary and secondary school enrollment in 1993 will total 48.9 million, and is expected to continue to rise through the end of the decade, in response to a trend in U.S. births evident since 1977. (Enrollment reached an all-time high of 51.3 million in 1971-72, which will be surpassed in 1996.)

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The number of students enrolled in public and private elementary and secondary schools (see Table 2 and Chart 1) will continue to rise in 1993 as it has since 1985. Elementary school enrollment (grades K-8) is expected to climb from 35 million last year to 35.7 million this year.

The nation's secondary schools (grades 9-12) expect to see an enrollment rise this year to 13.2 million, up from 12.8 million last year. The growth in enrollment of elementary school students throughout the late 1980s has been echoed in increased secondary school enrollment. Continuing enrollment increases in grades 9-12 are expected into the early part of the next century.

For 1993, 31.5 percent of elementary and secondary school-age children are of minority background, up from 26.8 percent in 1983. White school-age children comprise 68.5 percent of enrollment, down from 73.2 percent in 1983 (Table 8). The most rapidly expanding group, Hispanics, increased its enrollment share from 8.8 percent to 11.4 percent over the same time period.

NUMBER OF HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES SHIFTING

After declining during the past decade, the number of high school graduates is expected to climb in 1994-95. About 2.5 million are expected to graduate in 1994 (see Table 7). In the peak year of 1977, nearly 3.2 million students graduated.

SCHOOLS EMPLOY NEARLY EIGHT MILLION

About 3.7 million persons will hold jobs as elementary and secondary school teachers and as college and university faculty. Another 4.2 million will work as administrative, other professional, and support staff for educational institutions. Just over 2.8 million elementary and secondary school teachers will teach in U.S. classrooms this fall (Table 4, Chart 2), up slightly from the number employed in 1992. College level faculty with the rank of instructor or above are expected to number about 890,000, slightly higher than in 1992 (Table 4).

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COLLEGE ENROLLMENT AT ALL-TIME HIGH

The number of college students enrolled in public and private colleges and universities this fall is expected to reach a new high of 15 million (Table 2). Of those students, more than nine million will attend four-year schools and nearly six million will attend two-year schools.

EARNED DEGREES REACH NEW HIGHS

The number of associate, bachelor's, and master's degrees earned at colleges and universities during 1993-94 is expected to match or exceed all-time highs. Estimates are: associate degrees, 504,000; bachelor's degrees, 1,165,000; master's degrees, 378,000. Doctorates will equal last year's total of 41,000 and first-professional degrees (medicine, theology, and law) will match the 1985 high of 75,000 (see Table 7).

HIGHER EDUCATION SPENDING RISES

Colleges and universities will spend about \$198.1 billion in 1993-94 (see Table 6 and Chart 3), up three percent since 1992. In the past 10 years, college and university spending climbed 53 percent, after adjusting for inflation. Average spending per full-time (equivalent) college student for 1993-94 is forecast to reach \$15,900, up 23 percent since 1983-84. Public college spending averages \$13,400 per student; for private colleges, spending averages \$24,000. The figures cover current operating expenses, including salaries, maintenance costs, and operation of research facilities.

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NOTE TO EDITORS: Attached are tables prepared by the National Center for Education Statistics.

More detailed education statistics may be obtained from the Digest of Education Statistics, Projections of Education Statistics, and The Condition of Education, which are prepared by the National Center for Education Statistics, U.S. Department of Education. These publications may be ordered from the U.S. Government Printing Office (GPO) using the stock number and prices below. The Condition of Education 1993 provides statistical indicators, charts, and text which describe important trends in American education and is available from the GPO (# 065-000-00-584-1, \$32.00 a copy). Also available from the GPO are the Digest of Education Statistics 1992, a detailed compendium of education data, (# 065-000-00532-8, \$30.00); and Projections of Education Statistics to 2003, a compilation of projections of key education statistics, (# 065-000-00543-3; \$12.00).

Table 1. -- Estimated number of participants in elementary and secondary education and in higher education: Fall 1993
[In millions]

Participants	All levels (elementary, secondary, and higher education)	Elementary and secondary schools			Institutions of higher education
		Total	Public	Private	
Total	71.8	54.1	48.1	6.1	17.7
Enrollment ¹	63.9	48.9	43.5	5.5	15.0
Teachers and faculty	3.7	2.8	2.5	0.4	² 0.9
Other professional, administrative, and support staff	4.2	2.4	2.2	0.2	1.8

¹Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools. Elementary and secondary includes most kindergarten and some nursery school enrollment. Excludes preprimary enrollment in schools that do not offer first grade or above. Higher education comprises full-time and part-time students enrolled in degree-credit and nondegree-credit programs in universities, other 4-year colleges, and 2-year colleges. Excludes students in noncollegiate postsecondary institutions.

²Includes full-time and part-time faculty with the rank of instructor or above.

NOTE. -- The enrollment figures include all students in elementary and secondary schools and colleges and universities. However, the data for teachers and other staff in public and private elementary and secondary schools are reported in terms of full-time equivalents. The staff data for institutions of higher education include all full-time and part-time professional, administrative, and support personnel. Because of rounding, details may not add to totals.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished projections and estimates. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

**Table 2. -- Enrollment in educational institutions, by level of instruction,
and by type of control: Fall 1983 to fall 1993**
[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1983	Fall 1988	Fall 1991 ¹	Fall 1992 ²	Fall 1993 ²
All levels	57,432	58,485	61,558	62,429	63,919
Public	48,935	50,350	53,310	53,966	55,298
Private	8,497	8,135	8,248	8,463	8,621
Elementary and secondary schools ³	44,967	45,430	47,199	47,871	48,925
Public	39,252	40,189	42,000	42,496	43,454
Private	5,715	5,241	5,199	5,375	5,471
Kindergarten through grade 8 ⁴	31,296	32,537	34,544	35,031	35,727
Public	26,981	28,501	30,470	30,819	31,447
Private	4,315	4,036	4,074	4,212	4,280
Grades 9 through 12	13,671	12,893	12,655	12,841	13,198
Public	12,271	11,687	11,530	11,678	12,007
Private	1,400	1,206	1,125	1,163	1,191
Higher education ⁵	12,465	13,055	14,359	14,558	14,994
Public	9,683	10,161	11,310	11,470	11,844
Private	2,782	2,894	3,049	3,088	3,150
4-year	7,741	8,180	8,707	8,832	9,092
2-year	4,723	4,875	5,652	5,726	5,902

¹Preliminary data.

²Estimated.

³Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools.

⁴Includes most kindergarten and some nursery school enrollment. Excludes preprimary enrollment in schools that do not offer first grade. This undercount of preprimary enrollment is particularly significant for private schools. According to data collected by the U.S. Bureau of the Census, public and private nursery school and kindergarten enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds grew from 5.1 million in October 1982 to 6.4 million in October 1992.

⁵Includes full-time and part-time students enrolled in degree-credit and nondegree-credit programs in universities, other 4-year colleges, and 2-year colleges. Excludes students in noncollegiate postsecondary institutions.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2004* (forthcoming). (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 3.--Enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by level and type of control: Fall 1983 to fall 1993
[In thousands]

Level and type of control	Fall 1983	Fall 1988	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993¹
All levels	5,384	5,978	6,334	6,402	6,649
Control					
Public	3,225	3,726	3,963	4,068	4,132
Private	2,161	2,251	2,371	2,333	2,517
Level					
Prekindergarten	2,347	2,621	2,824	2,856	3,081
Kindergarten	3,039	3,356	3,510	3,545	3,568

¹Estimated.

NOTE-- Data include all 3- to 5-year-olds enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten programs whether they are part of regular elementary schools offering first grade or not.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data; and U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished estimates. (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 4.—Number of teachers in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: Fall 1983 to fall 1993
[In thousands]

Level of instruction and type of control	Fall 1983	Fall 1988	Fall 1991 ¹	Fall 1992 ²	Fall 1993 ²
All levels	3,200	3,472	3,659	3,693	3,728
Public	2,651	2,882	3,049	3,071	3,101
Private	549	590	609	623	627
Elementary and secondary teachers ³	2,476	2,668	2,787	2,814	2,838
Public	2,139	2,323	2,432	2,451	2,474
Private	337	² 345	355	363	364
Elementary teachers	1,426	1,604	1,713	1,738	1,752
Public	1,186	1,353	1,459	1,478	1,491
Private	240	² 251	254	260	261
Secondary teachers	1,050	1,064	1,074	1,076	1,087
Public	953	970	973	973	984
Private	97	² 94	101	103	103
Higher education instructional faculty ⁴	724	² 804	872	880	890
Public	512	² 559	617	620	627
Private	212	² 245	254	260	263

¹Preliminary data.

²Estimated.

³Includes teachers in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, and Federal schools. Also excludes preprimary teachers in schools without a first grade. Teachers are reported in full-time equivalents.

⁴Includes full-time and part-time faculty with the rank of instructor or above in universities, other 4-year colleges, and 2-year colleges.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2004* (forthcoming). (This table was prepared August 1993.)

Table 5.— Current expenditure per student in educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control, and average salary for public school teachers: 1983–84 to 1993–94
[In current and constant dollars]

Level of instruction and type of control	School year				
	1983–84	1988–89	1991–92 ¹	1992–93 ¹	1993–94 ¹
	Unadjusted dollars				
Expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools ²	\$3,173	\$4,645	\$5,474	\$5,721	\$5,920
Higher education expenditure per full-time equivalent student ³	8,996	13,088	14,963	15,400	15,900
Public	7,714	11,124	12,547	13,000	13,400
Private	12,944	18,975	22,569	23,200	24,000
	Constant 1993–94 dollars ⁴				
Expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools	4,577	5,626	5,814	5,893	5,920
Higher education expenditure per full-time equivalent student	12,974	15,853	15,893	15,900	15,900
Public	11,126	13,475	13,327	13,400	13,400
Private	18,669	22,985	23,972	23,900	24,000
Average salary for public school teachers: ⁵					
Current dollars	21,935	29,568	34,098	35,334	36,700
Constant 1993–94 dollars ⁴	31,637	35,816	36,218	36,394	36,700

¹Estimated.

²Data represent current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance.

³Data represent current-fund expenditures per full-time-equivalent student.

⁴Data adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, U.S. Department of Labor. The 1993–94 CPI estimate is based on 1993 and 1994 data in *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1994*, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget, and new CPI releases from the U.S. Department of Labor.

⁵Data for 1983–84, 1988–89, 1991–92, and 1992–93 are from the National Education Association. The 1992–93 data are preliminary.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished projections and estimates; and National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1992–93* (copyrighted 1993). (This table was prepared July 1993.)

Table 6. -- Total expenditures of educational institutions, by level of instruction and by type of control: 1983-84 to 1993-94
[In billions]

Level of instruction and type of control	School year				
	1983-84	1988-89	1991-92 ¹	1992-93 ¹	1993-94 ¹
	Unadjusted dollars				
All levels	\$228.6	\$346.9	\$440.9	\$466.1	\$493.3
Public	185.6	280.1	355.1	375.3	397.3
Private	43.0	66.8	85.8	90.9	96.0
Elementary and secondary expenditures	139.0	209.4	264.4	279.4	295.2
Public	127.5	193.0	243.5	257.5	272.4
Private ¹	11.5	16.4	20.9	21.9	22.8
Higher education expenditures ²	89.6	137.5	176.5	186.7	198.1
Public	58.1	87.1	111.7	117.8	124.9
Private ¹	31.5	50.4	64.9	59.0	73.2
	Constant 1993-94 dollars ³				
All levels	\$329.7	\$420.2	\$468.3	\$480.1	\$493.3
Public	267.7	339.3	377.2	386.5	397.3
Private	62.0	80.9	91.1	93.6	96.0
Elementary and secondary expenditures	200.5	253.6	280.8	287.8	295.2
Public	183.9	233.8	258.6	265.2	272.4
Private ¹	16.6	19.9	22.2	22.6	22.8
Higher education expenditures ² ...	129.2	166.6	187.5	192.3	198.1
Public	83.8	105.5	118.6	121.3	124.9
Private ¹	45.4	61.0	68.9	71.0	73.2

¹Estimated.

²Includes current-fund expenditures and additions to plant value.

³Data adjusted by the Consumer Price Index, U.S. Department of Labor. The 1993-94 CPI estimate is derived from 1993 and 1994 data from *Budget of the United States Government, Fiscal Year 1994*, prepared by the Office of Management and Budget.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2004* (forthcoming); and unpublished projections and estimates. (This table was prepared July 1993.)

**Table 7.—Number of graduates of educational institutions, by level
of education completed: 1983–84 to 1993–94
[In thousands]**

Level of education completed	School year				
	1983–84	1988–89	1991–92 ¹	1992–93 ¹	1993–94 ¹
High school graduates, total ...	2,767	2,727	2,505	2,534	2,526
Male ¹	1,313	1,343	1,270	1,285	1,281
Female ¹	1,454	1,384	1,235	1,249	1,245
Public	2,495	2,459	2,246	2,277	2,267
Private ¹	272	268	259	257	258
College and university graduates:					
Associate degrees	452	437	485	497	504
Male	203	186	204	207	210
Female	250	250	281	290	294
Bachelor's degrees	974	1,019	1,119	1,145	1,165
Male	482	483	517	529	537
Female	492	535	602	616	628
Master's degrees	284	311	349	364	378
Male	144	149	163	170	176
Female	141	161	186	194	202
First-professional degrees ²	74	71	72	74	75
Male	51	45	43	44	44
Female	23	26	28	30	31
Doctor's degrees	33	36	40	41	41
Male	22	23	25	26	25
Female	11	13	15	16	16

¹Estimated.

²Includes degrees in medicine, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, chiropractic, veterinary medicine, dentistry, law, and theological professions.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); *Projections of Education Statistics to 2004* (forthcoming); and unpublished estimates. (This table was prepared July 1993.)

**Table 8. -- Distribution of enrollment in elementary and secondary schools,
by age and by race/ethnicity: Fall 1983 to fall 1993
[In thousands]**

Age and race/ethnicity of student	Fall 1983	Fall 1988	Fall 1991	Fall 1992	Fall 1993 ¹
Elementary and secondary schools²	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	73.2	70.3	69.4	68.9	68.5
Minority	26.8	29.7	30.6	31.1	31.5
Black, non-Hispanic	14.7	15.4	15.5	15.6	15.7
Hispanic	8.8	10.4	10.8	11.2	11.4
Other, non-Hispanic ...	3.3	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.4
Elementary school-age children³	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	72.6	69.7	69.0	68.7	68.2
Minority	27.4	30.3	31.0	31.3	31.8
Black, non-Hispanic	14.7	15.4	15.6	15.5	15.6
Hispanic	9.2	10.9	11.2	11.4	11.7
Other, non-Hispanic ...	3.5	4.0	4.2	4.4	4.6
Secondary school-age children⁴	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White, non-Hispanic	74.6	71.6	70.4	69.5	69.2
Minority	25.4	28.4	29.6	30.5	30.8
Black, non-Hispanic	14.7	15.4	15.4	15.8	15.9
Hispanic	7.9	9.1	10.0	10.7	10.8
Other, non-Hispanic ...	2.7	3.9	4.2	4.0	4.1

¹Estimated.

²Includes enrollment of 5- to 17-year-old children in local public school systems and in private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes residential schools for exceptional children.

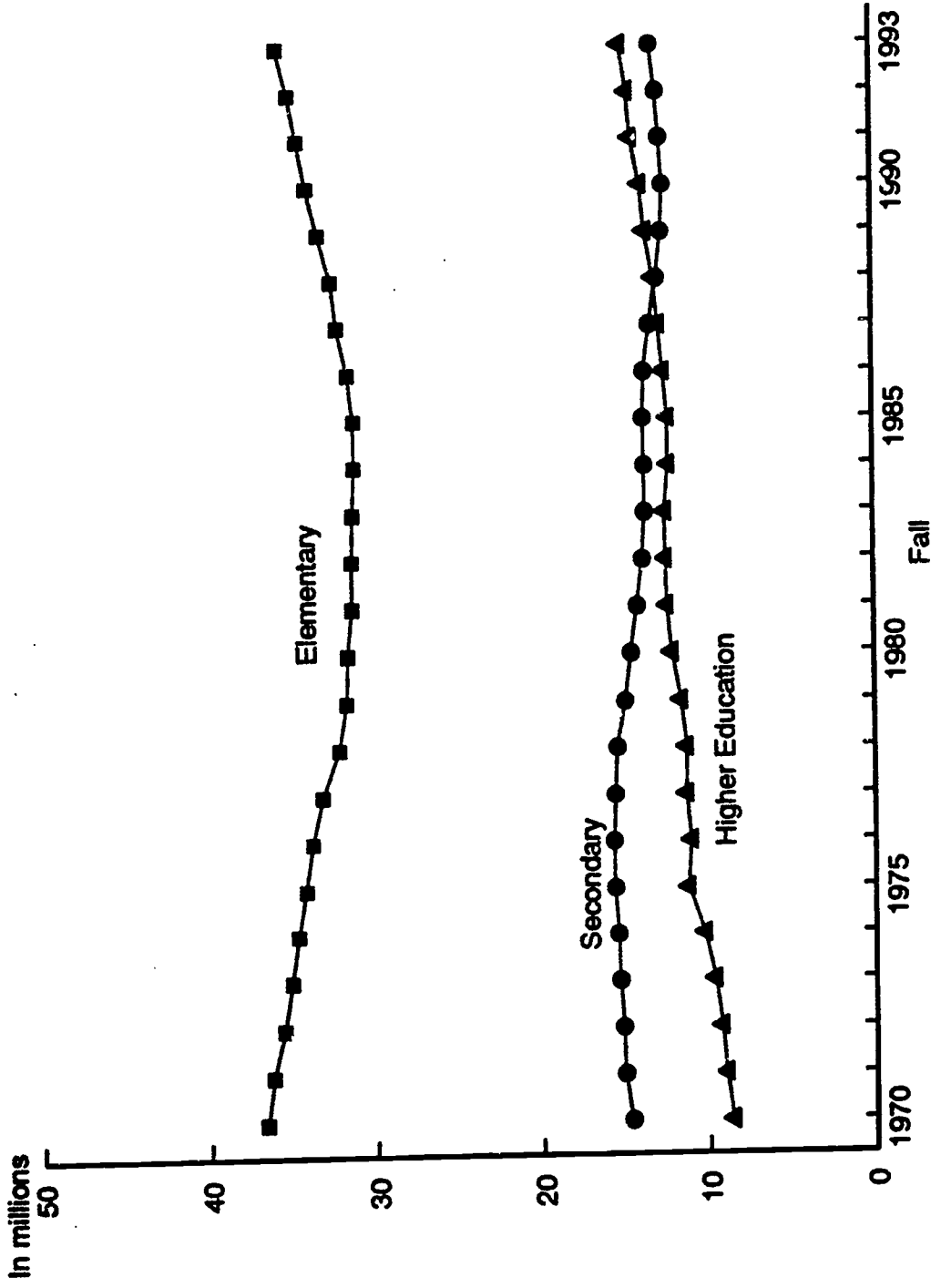
³Includes 5- to 13-year-olds enrolled in elementary or secondary schools.

⁴Includes 14- to 17-year-olds enrolled in elementary or secondary schools.

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

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Current Population Survey, unpublished data; and Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished estimates.

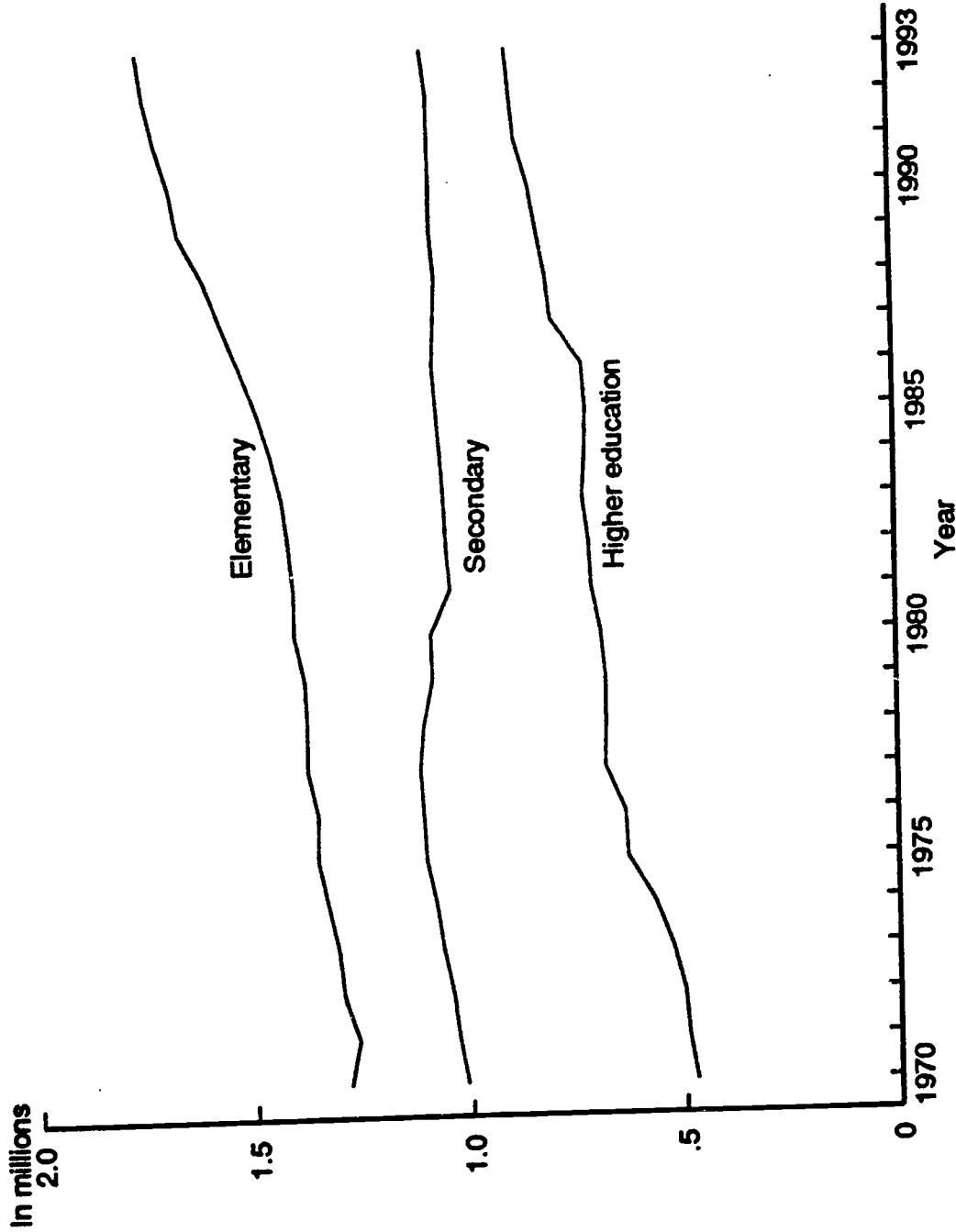
**Chart 1.--Enrollment in educational institutions, by level:
Fall 1970 to fall 1993**



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming).

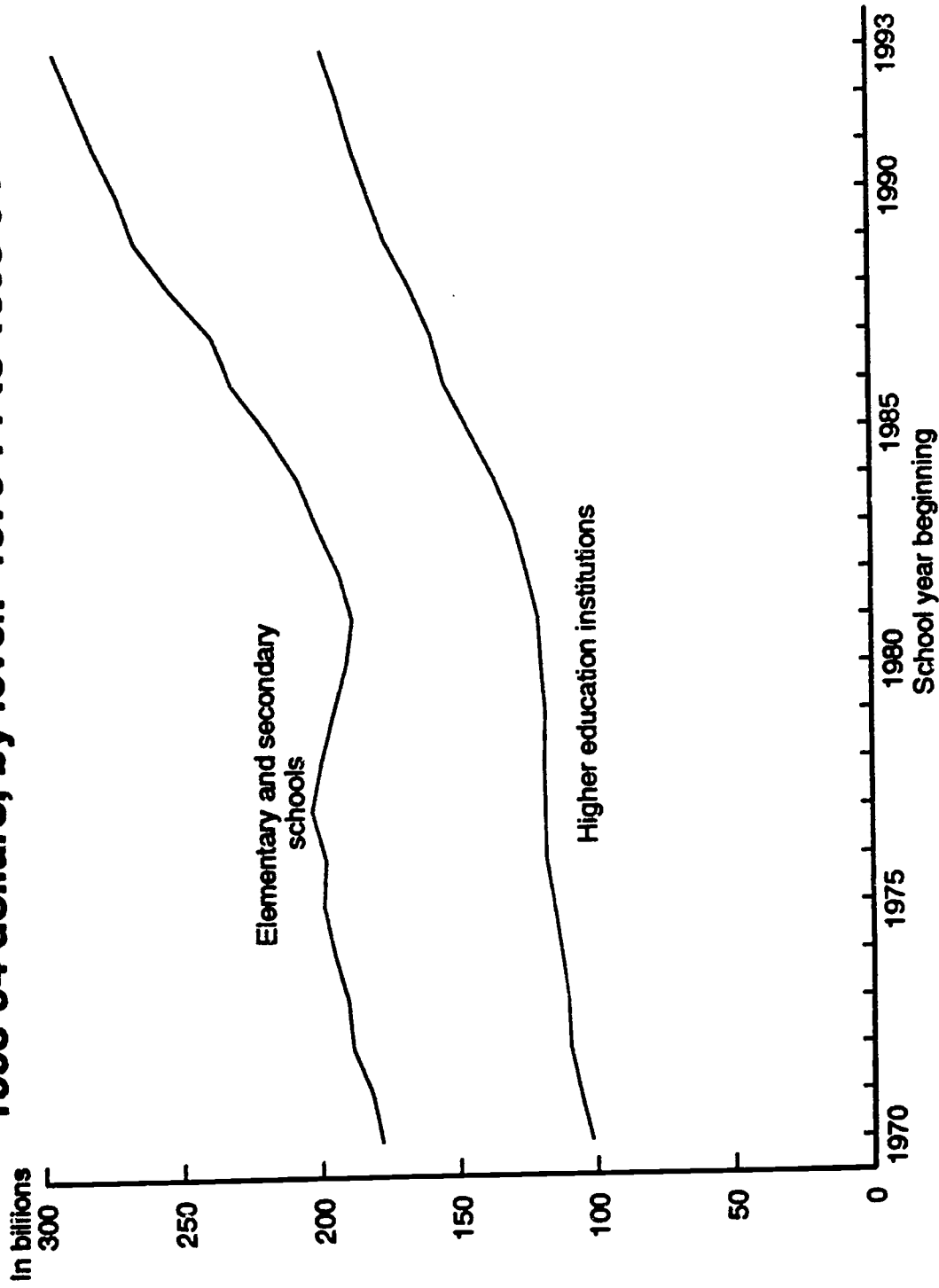


**Chart 2.--Teachers in educational institutions, by level:
Fall 1970 to fall 1993**



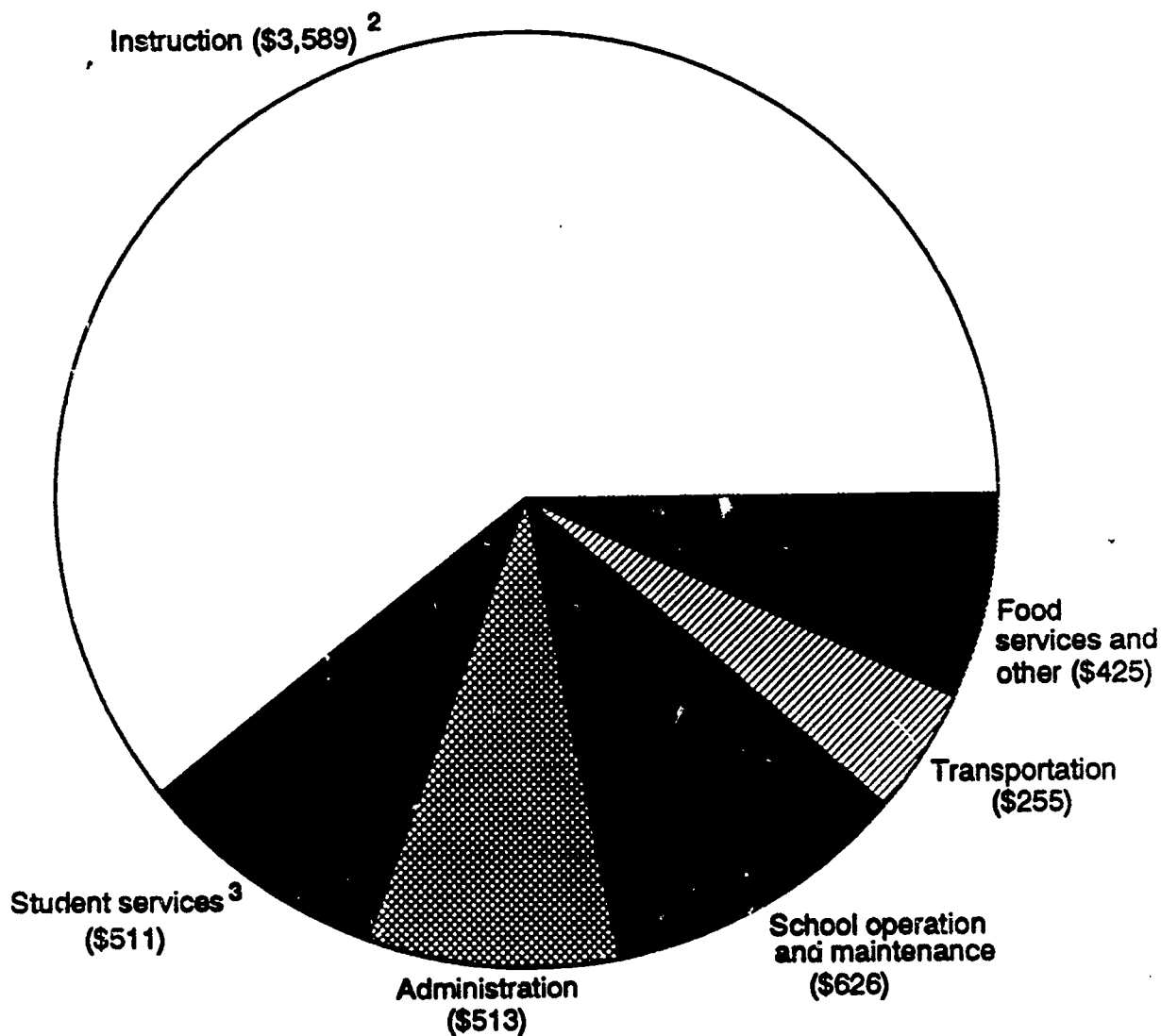
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics,
Digest of Education Statistics, 1993 (forthcoming).

Chart 3.—Expenditures of educational institutions in constant 1993-94 dollars, by level: 1970-71 to 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming).

Chart 4.—Estimated current expenditure per student in public elementary and secondary schools, by function: ¹ 1993-94



Current expenditure per student = \$5,920

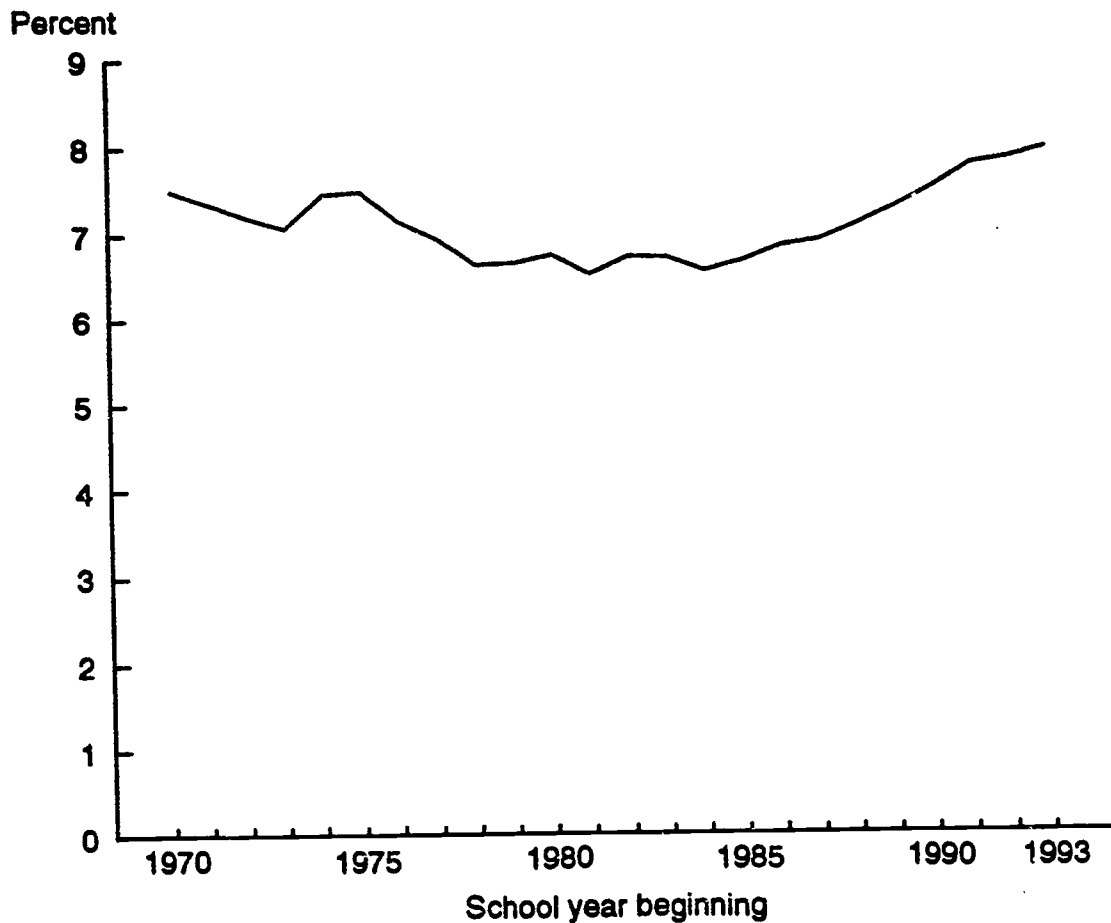
¹ Distribution of expenses by function based on 1990-91 data.

² Includes salaries and benefits for teachers and instructional materials.

³ Includes school libraries, media and computer centers, guidance, psychological, health, and other services.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); and unpublished data.

Chart 5.—Total expenditures of elementary and secondary schools and institutions of higher education as a proportion of gross domestic product: 1970-71 to 1993-94



SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Digest of Education Statistics, 1993* (forthcoming); and unpublished data.