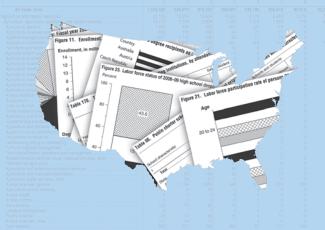


U.S. Department of Education NCES 2010-014

Mini-Digest of Education Statistics 2009

[able 275. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by sex of student and discipline divis 2008–09



Suggested Citation:

Snyder, T. D. (2010). *Mini-Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009 (NCES 2010-014). National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education. Washington, DC.



U.S. Department of Education NCES 2010-014

Mini-Digest of Education Statistics 2009

April 2010

Thomas D. Snyder National Center for Education Statistics U.S. Department of Education Arne Duncan, Secretary

Institute of Education Sciences John Q. Easton, *Director*

National Center for Education Statistics Stuart Kerachsky, Deputy Commissioner

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) is the primary federal entity for collecting, analyzing, and reporting data related to education in the United States and other nations. It fulfills a congressional mandate to collect, collate, analyze, and report full and complete statistics on the condition of education in the United States; conduct and publish reports and specialized analyses of the meaning and significance of such statistics; assist state and local education agencies in improving their statistical systems; and review and report on education activities in foreign countries.

National Center for Education Statistics Institute of Education Sciences U.S. Department of Education 1990 K Street NW Washington, DC 20006-5651

April 2010

The NCES World Wide Web Home Page address is http://nces.ed.gov.

Contents

	Page
Foreword	v
Overview	vi
The Structure of American Education	vii
Enrollment	1
Elementary and Secondary Schools	
Public Schools	
Private Schools	
Projections	
Prekindergarten and Kindergarten Enrollment	
Enrollment Rates	6
Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity	
Enrollment in Programs for Children With Disabi	lities .8
Degree-Granting Institutions	9
College Enrollment	9
Enrollment by Level and Attendance	10
Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Olds	
Enrollment by Sex and Age	12
Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity	
Undergraduate Enrollment	
Postbaccalaureate Enrollment	15
Teachers, Faculty, and Staff	17
Elementary and Secondary Schools	
Number of Teachers	
Teachers' Salaries	20
Teacher Characteristics, Public Schools	21
Teacher Characteristics, Private Schools	22

	rage
Degree-Granting Institutions	23
College Staff	
Faculty Salaries for Males and Females	
Faculty Salaries for Public and Private Institutions	
Educational Outcomes	27
Reading Performance	28
Mathematics Performance	
Science Performance	
High School Coursetaking Patterns	31
Graduates	
Dropouts	35
College Degrees	36
Educational Attainment	39
Finance	41
Total Expenditures	
Public Elementary and Secondary Schools	
Revenues	
Expenditures	
Degree-Granting Institutions	
Revenues for Public Institutions	
Revenues for Private (not-for-profit) Institutions	
Revenues for Private (for-profit) Institutions	
Expenditures of Public Institutions	50
Expenditures of Private (not-for-profit) Institutions	
Expenditures of Private (for-profit) Institutions	
College Costs	
Financial Aid for Students	
Federal Funding	
Source Information	
NCES Website Tools	65

Foreword

Welcome to the 15th edition of the *Mini-Digest of Education Statistics*. This pocket-sized compilation of statistical information covers prekindergarten through graduate school to describe the current American education scene. The *Mini-Digest* is designed as an easy reference for materials found in detail in the *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009.

These volumes include selections of data from many government sources, especially those of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). They include information on the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to educational outcomes, finances, and federal funds for education. Unless otherwise stated, all data are extracted from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*. Unless indicated as a projection or estimate, all data presented in this report are actual. Information on statistical procedures, definitions, and survey sources appears in the introduction and appendixes A and B of the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*.

Overview

In the fall of 2009, about 85.3 million people in the United States were either enrolled or employed in public and private schools and colleges (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 1). Included in this total were 75.2 million students enrolled in American schools and colleges.¹ About 4.7 million people were employed as elementary and secondary school teachers or as college faculty and teaching assistants. Other professional, administrative, and support staff of educational institutions totaled 5.4 million. In a nation with a population of about 307 million in 2009, more than 1 out of every 4 people participated in formal education (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 15).

For more information on education statistics, please go to: http://nces.ed.gov. For further detail on the tools available through the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website, go to page 65 of this publication.

¹ Tables in this report on elementary and secondary schools do not include data on homeschooled children. In 2007, there were 1.5 million homeschooled children (1.5 Million Homeschooled Students in the United States in 2007, NCES 2009-030).

The Structure of American Education

Figure 1 shows the structure of education in the United States: the three levels of education—elementary, secondary, and postsecondary—and the approximate age range of people at the elementary and secondary levels. Students ordinarily spend 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, which may be preceded by 1 to 3 years in early childhood programs and kindergarten. The elementary program is frequently followed by a middle school or junior high school program, which generally lasts 2 or 3 years. Students then may finish their compulsory schooling at the secondary or high school level, which may last 3 to 6 years depending on the structure within their school district. Students normally complete the entire program through grade 12 by age 18.

High school completers who decide to continue their education may enter a technical or vocational institution, a 2-year college, a 4-year college, or a university. A 2-year college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college curriculum and a selection of career and technical programs.

Academic courses completed at a 2-year college are usually transferable for credit at a 4-year college or university. A technical or vocational institution offers postsecondary technical training leading to a specific career.

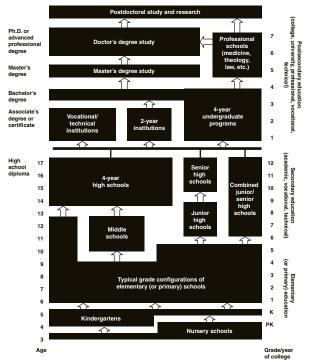
The term "degree-granting institutions" used in this report refers to colleges and universities that offer associate's or higher degrees and whose students are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

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

Professional schools differ widely in admissions requirements and in program length. Medical students, for example, generally complete a 4-year program of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Law programs normally require 3 years of coursework beyond the bachelor's degree level.

Other types of educational opportunities for adults are offered by community organizations, libraries, religious institutions, and businesses.

Figure 1. The structure of education in the United States



NOTE: Figure is not intended to show relative number of institutions nor relative size of enrollment for the different levels of education. Figure reflects typical patterns of progression rather than all possible variations. Adult education programs, while not separately delineated above, may provide instruction at the adult basic, adult secondary, or postsecondary education levels.

Enrollment

Elementary and Secondary Schools Public Schools

Overall, public school enrollment increased 26 percent between 1985 and 2009. Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) enrollment rose from 27.0 million in fall 1985 to a projected 35.0 million in fall 2009, an increase of 29 percent. In the upper grades (9–12), the net result of changes in enrollment over the same period was a 20 percent increase.

Table 1. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1985 through fall 2009
[In thousands]

		Elementary	Secondary
		(prekindergarten	(grades 9
Year	Total	through grade 8)	through 12)
1985	39,422	27,034	12,388
1990	41,217	29,876	11,341
1995	44,840	32,338	12,502
2000	47,204	33,686	13,517
2002	48,183	34,114	14,069
2003	48,540	34,201	14,339
2004	48,795	34,178	14,618
2005	49,113	34,204	14,909
2006	49,316	34,235	15,081
2007	49,293	34,205	15,087
20081	49,623	34,667	14,955
20091	49,788	34,973	14,815
1 Projected			

¹ Projected.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Private Schools

Overall, private school enrollment increased 5 percent between 1985 and 2009. Total private school enrollment at the elementary and secondary levels was projected at 5.8 million in fall 2009, or about 11 percent of all elementary and secondary students (tables 2 and 3).

Table 2. Enrollment in private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1985 through fall 2009 [In thousands]

		Elementary	Secondary
		(prekindergarten	(grades 9
Year	Total	through grade 8)	through 12)
1985	5,557	4,195	1,362
1990¹	5,648	4,512	1,136
1995	5,918	4,756	1,163
2000 ¹	6,169	4,906	1,264
2001	6,320	5,023	1,296
20021	6,220	4,915	1,306
2003	6,099	4,788	1,311
20041	6,087	4,756	1,331
2005	6,073	4,724	1,349
20061	5,991	4,631	1,360
2007	5,910	4,546	1,364
2008 ²	5,878	4,512	1,366
2009 ²	5,845	4,484	1,361
1 Fating ato al			

¹ Estimated.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

² Projected.

Projections

Fall 2009 enrollment marked a new record for total school enrollment, according to projections. Public and private elementary enrollment is expected to continue increasing, with an overall increase of 9 percent between 2009 and 2018. Secondary enrollment is expected to decrease between 2009 and 2011, and then start to increase again in 2012.

Table 3. Projected enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 2009 to fall 2018
[In thousands]

	_	_	
		Elementary	Secondary
		(prekindergarten	(grades 9
Year	Total	through grade 8)	through 12)
2009	55,632	39,457	16,175
2010	55,850	39,799	16,051
2011	56,144	40,193	15,951
2012	56,545	40,592	15,952
2013	57,012	41,005	16,006
2014	57,544	41,412	16,132
2015	58,137	41,705	16,432
2016	58,706	42,082	16,624
2017	59,270	42,465	16,805
2018	59,813	42,845	16,968

Prekindergarten and Kindergarten Enrollment In 2008, some 63 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds were enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten programs. Also, about 58 percent of children in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs attended a full-day program, up from 53 percent in 2000.

Table 4. Enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by control, level of school, and attendance status: Selected years, October 1980 through October 2008
[In thousands]

•	-			
Control, level of school, and				
attendance status	1980	1990	2000	2008
Total	4,878	6,659	7,592	7,928
Percent enrolled	52.5	59.4	64.0	63.0
Control				
Public	3,066	3,971	4,847	5,592
Private	1,812	2,688	2,745	2,337
Level				
Prekindergarten	1,981	3,379	4,326	4,570
Kindergarten	2,897	3,280	3,266	3,358
Attendance				
Full-day	1,551	2,577	4,008	4,615
Part-day	3,327	4,082	3,584	3,313
Percent full-day	31.8	38.7	52.8	58.2
NOTE: Charatia as in 1004 and the description				1

NOTE: Starting in 1994, prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment data were collected using new procedures and may not be comparable to figures for earlier years. This revision primarily affected rates for 3- and 4-year-olds. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment Rates

School enrollment rates in 2008 for 3- and 4-, 5- and 6-, 7- to 13-, and 14- to 17-year-olds were less than 2 percentage points different from those in 1998.

Table 5. Percentage of 3- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school: Selected years, October 1970 through October 2008

-	3 and 4	5 and 6	7 to 13	14 to 17
Year	years	years	years	years
1970	20.5	89.5	99.2	94.1
1980	36.7	95.7	99.3	93.4
1985	38.9	96.1	99.2	94.9
1990	44.4	96.5	99.6	95.8
1995	48.7	96.0	98.9	96.3
1998	52.1	95.6	98.9	96.1
1999	54.2	96.0	98.7	95.8
2000	52.1	95.6	98.2	95.7
2001	52.4	95.3	98.3	95.8
2002	56.3	95.5	98.3	96.4
2003	55.1	94.5	98.3	96.2
2004	54.0	95.4	98.4	96.5
2005	53.6	95.4	98.6	96.5
2006	55.7	94.6	98.3	96.4
2007	54.5	94.7	98.4	96.4
2008	52.8	93.8	98.7	96.8

NOTE: Starting in 1994, prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment data were collected using new procedures and may not be comparable to figures for earlier years. This revision primarily affected rates for 3- and 4-year-olds. Includes enrollment in any school or college.

Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of students in public elementary and secondary schools who were White decreased from 70 to 56 percent between 1986 and 2007. The percentage of students who were Hispanic rose from 10 percent to 21 percent; the percentage of students who were Black rose from 16 to 17 percent; and the percentage of students who were Asian/Pacific Islander rose from 3 to 5 percent.

Table 6. Racial/ethnic percentage distribution of students in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1986, 1997, and 2007

Race/ethnicity of student	1986¹	1997	2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	70.4	63.5	55.8
Black	16.1	17.0	17.0
Hispanic	9.9	14.4	21.1
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8	3.9	4.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.9	1.2	1.2

¹ Digest of Education Statistics, 2002.

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic origin. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment in Programs for Children With Disabilities

The percentage of students (3 to 21 years old) served by federally supported special education programs rose from 8 percent to 13 percent between 1976–77 and 2007–08. Much of the rise from 1976–77 to 1990–91 may be attributed to the increase in the percentage of students identified as having learning disabilities (from 2 to 5 percent of total enrollment). Between 2000–01 and 2007–08, the percentage of students identified as having other health impairments rose from 0.6 percent to 1.3 percent of enrollment; the percentage of those with autism rose from 0.2 percent to 0.6 percent of enrollment; and the percentage of those with developmental delay rose from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent of enrollment (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 50).

Table 7. Number and percentage of 3- to 21-year-olds served in special education programs: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2007–08

		-	Students with
		Students with	specific learn-
	Number of	disabilities	ing disabilities
	students with	as a percent	as a percent
	disabilities, in	of public	of those with
Year	thousands	enrollment ¹	disabilities
1976-77	3,694	8.3	21.5
1980-81	4,144	10.1	35.3
1990-91	4,710	11.4	45.2
1995-96	5,572	12.4	46.3
2000-01	6,296	13.3	45.5
2007-08	6,606	13.4	39.0
10 1 11			

 $\overline{\ }$ Based on the enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools (prekindergarten through 12th grade).

Degree-Granting Institutions

College Enrollment

College enrollment (undergraduate and postbaccalaureate) in fall 2008 was 19.1 million students. Of those students, 8.2 million were males and 10.9 million were females. Between fall 1990 and fall 2008, the enrollment of males rose by 30 percent and the enrollment of females rose by 45 percent.

Table 8. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex, attendance status, and control of institution: Fall 1990, 2000, and 2008

[In thousands]

1990	2000	2008
13,819	15,312	19,103
6,284	6,722	8,189
3,808	4,111	5,234
2,476	2,611	2,955
7,535	8,591	10,914
4,013	4,899	6,513
3,521	3,692	4,401
10,845	11,753	13,972
4,875	5,132	6,101
5,970	6,620	7,872
2,974	3,560	5,131
1,409	1,589	2,088
1,565	1,970	3,042
	13,819 6,284 3,808 2,476 7,535 4,013 3,521 10,845 4,875 5,970 2,974 1,409	13,819 15,312 6,284 6,722 3,808 4,111 2,476 2,611 7,535 8,591 4,013 4,899 3,521 3,692 10,845 11,753 4,875 5,132 5,970 6,620 2,974 3,560 1,409 1,589

Enrollment by Level and Attendance

College enrollment (undergraduate and postbaccalaureate) rose from 13.8 million in fall 1990 to 19.1 million in fall 2008. In 2008, 12.1 million students attended 4-year colleges and universities and 7.0 million attended 2-year colleges. Between 1990 and 2008, total full-time enrollment increased more than total part-time enrollment, 50 percent and 23 percent, respectively.

Table 9. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by type and control of institution and attendance status:
Fall 1990, 2000, and 2008
[In thousands]

•	•		
Type and control of institution			
and attendance status	1990	2000	2008
Total	13,819	15,312	19,103
4-year	8,579	9,364	12,131
2-year	5,240	5,948	6,971
Public	10,845	11,753	13,972
4-year	5,848	6,055	7,332
2-year	4,996	5,697	6,640
Full-time	5,750	6,371	7,927
Part-time	5,094	5,382	6,046
Private	2,974	3,560	5,131
4-year	2,730	3,308	4,800
2-year	244	251	331
Full-time	2,070	2,638	3,821
Part-time	903	921	1,310

Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Olds

The percentage of 18- and 19-year-olds attending high school or college rose from 52 percent in 1985 to 66 percent in 2008. During the same time period, the enrollment rates of 20- and 21-year-olds rose from 35 to 50 percent and the rates for 22- to 24-year-olds rose from 17 to 28 percent.

Table 10. Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in high school or college: Selected years, October 1985 through October 2008

Year year-olds year-olds year-olds 1985 51.6 35.3 16.9 1990 57.2 39.7 21.0 1994 60.2 44.9 24.0 1995 59.4 44.9 23.2 1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.9 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3				
1985 51.6 35.3 16.9 1990 57.2 39.7 21.0 1994 60.2 44.9 24.0 1995 59.4 44.9 23.2 1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.9 1999 60.6 45.3 24.8 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.8 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3		18- and 19-	20- and 21-	22- to 24-
1990 57.2 39.7 21.0 1994 60.2 44.9 24.0 1995 59.4 44.9 23.2 1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.5 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	Year	year-olds	year-olds	year-olds
1994 60.2 44.9 24.0 1995 59.4 44.9 23.2 1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.5 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1985	51.6	35.3	16.9
1995 59.4 44.9 23.2 1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.5 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1990	57.2	39.7	21.0
1996 61.5 44.4 24.8 1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.9 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1994	60.2	44.9	24.0
1997 61.5 45.9 26.4 1998 62.2 44.8 24.5 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.6 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1995	59.4	44.9	23.2
1998 62.2 44.8 24.8 1999 60.6 45.3 24.5 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1996	61.5	44.4	24.8
1999 60.6 45.3 24.8 2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1997	61.5	45.9	26.4
2000 61.2 44.1 24.6 2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.6 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1998	62.2	44.8	24.9
2001 61.1 46.1 25.5 2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	1999	60.6	45.3	24.5
2002 63.3 47.8 25.6 2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2000	61.2	44.1	24.6
2003 64.5 48.3 27.8 2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2001	61.1	46.1	25.5
2004 64.4 48.9 26.3 2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2002	63.3	47.8	25.6
2005 67.6 48.7 27.3 2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2003	64.5	48.3	27.8
2006 65.5 47.5 26.7 2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2004	64.4	48.9	26.3
2007 66.8 48.4 27.3	2005	67.6	48.7	27.3
	2006	65.5	47.5	26.7
2008 66.0 50.1 28.2	2007	66.8	48.4	27.3
	2008	66.0	50.1	28.2

Enrollment by Sex and Age

College enrollment (undergraduate and postbaccalaureate) has increased since 1990, both among traditional college-age students and older students. Between 1990 and 2007, enrollment of people under age 25 grew 40 percent and enrollment of people age 25 and older increased 20 percent. Enrollment of females under age 25 grew by 54 percent, and enrollment of females age 25 and older grew by 21 percent. Enrollment of males under age 25 grew by 27 percent, and enrollment of males age 25 and older grew by 20 percent.

Table 11. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and age: 1990, 2000, and 2007

[In thousands]

Sex and age	1990	2000	2007
Total	13,819	15,312	18,248
19 years and younger	3,127	3,676	4,157
20 and 21 years old	2,761	3,045	3,761
22 to 24 years old	2,144	2,617	3,362
25 years and older	5,788	5,974	6,967
Males, total	6,284	6,722	7,816
19 years and younger	1,508	1,646	1,880
20 and 21 years old	1,368	1,382	1,633
22 to 24 years old	1,107	1,293	1,551
25 years and older	2,301	2,401	2,753
Females, total	7,535	8,591	10,432
19 years and younger	1,619	2,030	2,277
20 and 21 years old	1,392	1,663	2,129
22 to 24 years old	1,037	1,324	1,811
25 years and older	3,487	3,573	4,215
NOTE D. L. T	,	P	

Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of American college students (undergraduate and postbaccalaureate) who are White has been decreasing, while the percentages of students who belong to other racial/ethnic groups have been increasing. In 2008, approximately 63 percent of college students were White, compared with 78 percent in 1990. Between 1990 and 2008, the percentage of students who were Black rose from 9 to 14 percent; the percentage who were Hispanic rose from 6 percent to 12 percent; and the percentage who were Asian/Pacific Islander rose from 4 percent to 7 percent.

Table 12. Racial/ethnic distribution of fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions: 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2008

Race/ethnicity	1990	2000	2005	2008
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	77.6	68.3	65.7	63.3
Black	9.0	11.3	12.7	13.5
Hispanic	5.7	9.5	10.8	11.9
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.1	6.4	6.5	6.8
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.7	1.0	1.0	1.0
Nonresident alien	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.5

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. The race/ ethnicity of nonresident aliens was not identified. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Undergraduate Enrollment

Undergraduate enrollment increased by a larger percentage during the 1970s (42 percent) than during the 1980s (14 percent). Undergraduate enrollment rose an additional 10 percent during the 1990s, and by 24 percent between 2000 and 2008. Between 2000 and 2008, full-time undergraduate enrollment rose by 29 percent and part-time undergraduate enrollment rose by 17 percent. The number of females rose by a greater percentage between 2000 and 2008 (26 percent) than the number of males (22 percent).

Table 13. Fall undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and attendance status: Selected years, 1970 through 2008
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time
1970	7,369	4,250	3,119	5,280	2,089
1975	9,679	5,257	4,422	6,168	3,511
1980	10,475	5,000	5,475	6,362	4,113
1985	10,597	4,962	5,635	6,320	4,277
1990	11,959	5,380	6,579	6,976	4,983
1995	12,232	5,401	6,831	7,145	5,086
2000	13,155	5,778	7,377	7,923	5,232
2003	14,480	6,227	8,253	9,045	5,435
2004	14,781	6,340	8,441	9,284	5,496
2005	14,964	6,409	8,555	9,446	5,518
2006	15,184	6,514	8,671	9,571	5,613
2007	15,604	6,728	8,876	9,841	5,763
2008	16,366	7,067	9,299	10,255	6,111

Postbaccalaureate Enrollment

Postbaccalaureate enrollment, including graduate and first-professional programs, increased by a greater percentage during the 1970s (34 percent) than during the 1980s (15 percent). Postbaccalaureate enrollment rose an additional 16 percent during the 1990s, and by 27 percent between 2000 and 2008. Between 2000 and 2008, full-time enrollment rose by 37 percent and part-time enrollment rose by 16 percent. The number of females rose by a greater percentage between 2000 and 2008 (33 percent) than the number of males (19 percent).

Table 14. Fall postbaccalaureate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and attendance status: Selected years, 1970 through 2008
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time
1970	1,212	794	418	536	676
1975	1,505	892	613	673	832
1980	1,622	874	748	736	886
1985	1,650	856	794	756	895
1990	1,860	904	955	845	1,015
1995	2,030	941	1,089	984	1,047
2000	2,157	944	1,213	1,087	1,070
2004	2,491	1,047	1,444	1,326	1,166
2005	2,524	1,047	1,476	1,351	1,173
2006	2,575	1,061	1,514	1,386	1,188
2007	2,644	1,088	1,556	1,429	1,215
2008	2,737	1,122	1,615	1,493	1,244

Teachers, Faculty, and Staff

Elementary and Secondary Schools Number of Teachers

A projected 3.7 million elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2009, with about 3.2 million teachers in public schools and 0.5 million in private schools.

The number of public elementary and secondary school teachers rose by 12 percent between 1999 and 2009. The number of public school teachers increased by a greater percentage than the number of students during that period (6 percent), resulting in a decline in the pupil/teacher ratio. In the fall of 2009, there was a projected ratio of 15.3 public school pupils per teacher, compared with the 1999 ratio of 16.1 public school pupils per teacher. The pupil/teacher ratio in private schools was projected at 12.8 pupils per teacher in fall 2009.

Table 15. Teachers and pupil/teacher ratios in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2009
[In full-time equivalents]

Year	Total Public		Private		
	Teachers, in thousands				
1980	2,485	2,184	301		
1990	2,759	2,398	361 ¹		
1999	3,319	2,911	408		
2000	3,366	2,941	4241		
2005	3,593	3,143	450		
2007	3,634	3,178	456		
2008 ²	3,689	3,233	456		
2009 ²	3,705	3,249	456		
	Pupil/teacher ratio				
1980	18.6	18.7	17.7		
1990	17.0	17.2	15.6 ¹		
1999	15.9	16.1	14.7		
2000	15.9	16.0	14.5 ¹		
2005	15.4	15.6	13.5		
2007	15.2	15.5	13.0		
2008 ²	15.0	15.3	12.9		
20092	15.0	15.3	12.8		

¹ Estimated.

NOTE: Full-time-equivalent teachers are the sum of full-time teachers, plus the number of part-time teachers expressed as the fraction of their scheduled hours compared to the normal full-time teacher scheduled hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

² Projected.

Teachers' Salaries

The average salary for public school teachers was \$53,910 in 2008–09 (\$53,168 in 2007–08 dollars). After adjustment for inflation, teachers' salaries were 8 percent higher in 2008–09 than they were in 1970–71. This change reflects a decrease of 13 percent during the 1970s, an increase of 21 percent during the 1980s, and an increase of 2 percent since 1990–91.

Table 16. Estimated average annual salary for public elementary and secondary school teachers: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2008–09 [In constant 2007–08 dollars]¹

	All	Elementary	Secondary
Year	teachers	teachers	teachers
1970-71	\$49,391	\$48,075	\$50,990
1975-76	48,099	46,877	49,385
1980-81	43,120	42,108	44,337
1985-86	49,024	48,089	50,283
1990-91	52,301	51,362	53,584
1995-96	51,579	50,888	52,613
2000-01	52,448	51,882	53,264
2003-04	52,947	52,543	53,441
2004-05	52,476	52,041	52,666
2005-06	51,921	51,513	52,173
2006-07	52,639	52,578	52,712
2007-08	52,308	52,149	52,367
2008-09	53,168	53,293	52,984
10 1 10007 0	0 1 11 1 1	L 0 D:	1 1 1

¹ Constant 2007–08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Teacher Characteristics, Public Schools

The teaching force in public elementary and secondary schools in 2007–08 was 76 percent female. Some 53 percent of teachers had at least 10 years of full-time teaching experience, and 52 percent of teachers held at least a master's degree.

Table 17. Characteristics of full-time and parttime teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: 2007–08

	Number, in	
Selected characteristic	thousands	Percent
Total	3,405	100.0
Sex		
Male	821	24.1
Female	2,584	75.9
Race/ethnicity		
White	2,829	83.1
Black	239	7.0
Hispanic	240	7.1
Other racial/ethnic groups	96	2.8
Experience		
Less than 3 years	457	13.4
3 to 9 years	1,143	33.6
10 to 20 years	997	29.3
More than 20 years	808	23.7
Highest degree		
Less than bachelor's	27	0.8
Bachelor's	1,612	47.4
Master's or above	1,765	51.8

NOTE: Excludes prekindergarten teachers. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Teacher Characteristics, Private Schools

The teaching force in private elementary and secondary schools in 2007–08 was 74 percent female. Some 45 percent of teachers had at least 10 years of full-time teaching experience, and 38 percent of all teachers held at least a master's degree.

Table 18. Characteristics of full-time and parttime teachers in private elementary and secondary schools: 2007–08

	Number, in	
Selected characteristic	thousands	Percent
Total	490	100.0
Sex		
Male	127	26.0
Female	362	74.0
Race/ethnicity		
White	423	86.4
Black	20	4.0
Hispanic	29	5.9
Other racial/ethnic groups	18	3.6
Experience		
Less than 3 years	116	23.6
3 to 9 years	152	31.0
10 to 20 years	120	24.6
More than 20 years	102	20.8
Highest degree		
Less than bachelor's	40	8.1
Bachelor's	264	53.9
Master's or above	186	38.0

NOTE: Excludes prekindergarten teachers. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Degree-Granting Institutions

College Staff

Approximately 3.6 million people were employed in colleges and universities in the fall of 2007, including 2.6 million professional and 0.9 million nonprofessional staff. About 48 percent of the staff were faculty or teaching assistants; 6 percent were managerial; 20 percent were other professional staff; and 26 percent were nonprofessional staff.

Table 19. Employees in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, primary occupation, and type of institution: Fall 2007
[In thousands]

Primary occupation			
and type of institution	Total	Public	Private
Total	3,561	2,362	1,199
Professional staff	2,629	1,728	901
Managerial	218	109	109
Faculty	1,371	877	494
Teaching assistants	329	266	63
Other professional	712	476	236
Nonprofessional staff	932	634	298
4-year	2,899	1,742	1,157
Full-time, total staff	1,953	1,180	772
Part-time, total staff	946	561	385
2-year	663	621	42
Full-time, total staff	329	301	28
Part-time, total staff	334	320	14

Faculty Salaries for Males and Females

The average salary for faculty on 9-month contracts was \$73,570 in 2008–09 (\$72,557 in 2007–08 constant dollars). The average faculty salary was 4 percent higher in 2008–09 than in 1999–2000, after adjustment for inflation

Table 20. Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by sex:
Selected years, 1970–71 through 2008–09

[In constant 2007-08 dollars]1

Year	Total	Males	Females
1970-71	\$67,732	_	_
1975-76	63,591	\$66,474	\$54,617
1980-81	56,948	59,873	48,868
1985-86	63,018	66,719	53,649
1990-91	66,657	71,241	56,722
1995-96	67,566	72,368	58,744
1999-2000	69,889	75,136	61,271
2001-02	70,976	76,416	62,565
2002-03	71,296	76,872	62,897
2003-04	71,191	76,772	62,999
2004-05	70,939	76,575	62,868
2005-06	70,399	76,140	62,412
2006-07	71,126	76,915	63,277
2007-08	71,085	76,935	63,347
2008-09	72,557	78,608	64,735

⁻ Not available

¹ Constant 2007–08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Faculty Salaries for Public and Private Institutions Salaries of college faculty on 9-month contracts decreased 16 percent from 1970–71 to 1980–81, after adjusting for inflation. From 1980-81 to 2008-09, faculty salaries increased by 25 percent at public 4-year institutions, by 44 percent at private 4-year institutions, by 12 percent at public 2-year institutions, and by 17 percent at private 2-year institutions.

Table 21. Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by control and type of institution: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2008–09
[In constant 2007–08 dollars]

	Public	Public	Private	Private
Year	4-year	2-year	4-year	2-year
1970-71	\$69,927	\$67,382	\$63,014	\$46,172
1975-76	66,422	60,389	61,522	41,612
1980-81	59,565	54,198	54,560	36,817
1985-86	66,211	57,567	61,734	37,812
1990-91	70,363	58,578	66,750	38,080
1995-96	70,118	59,325	69,634	43,731
1999-2000	72,467	60,325	72,934	44,924
2004-05	72,948	59,562	76,198	41,226
2005-06	72,291	58,944	75,815	41,011
2006-07	73,071	59,595	76,365	42,663
2007-08	72,857	59,646	76,341	43,402
2008-09	74,209	60,587	78,316	42,942

¹ Constant 2007–08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Educational Outcomes

Reading Performance

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scores of 4th- and 8th-graders were higher in 2007 than in 1992 (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, table 123). At the 4th and 8th grades, females scored higher than males in 2007. White 8th-graders scored higher than Black and Hispanic 8th-graders.

Table 22. Performance of 8th-graders in NAEP reading assessments, by selected characteristics: 1992, 2002, and 2007

Selected characteristic	1992	2002	2007
Average scale score	260	264	263
Sex			
Male	254	260	258
Female	267	269	268
Race/ethnicity			
White	267	272	272
Black	237	245	245
Hispanic	241	247	247
Asian/Pacific Islander	268	267	271
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	250	247
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	243	248	245
Completed high school	251	257	253
Some postsecondary	265	268	266
Graduated college	271	274	273

[‡] Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Mathematics Performance

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scores of 4th- and 8th-graders were higher in 2009 than in 1990 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 138). At the 4th and 8th grades, males scored higher than females in 2009. Among 4th- and 8th-graders, White students scored higher than Black and Hispanic students but lower than Asian/Pacific Islander students.

Table 23. Performance of 8th-graders in NAEP mathematics assessments, by selected characteristics: 1990, 2000, and 2009

Selected characteristic	1990	2000	2009
Average scale score	263	273	283
Sex			
Male	263	274	284
Female	262	272	282
Race/ethnicity			
White	270	284	293
Black	237	244	261
Hispanic	246	253	266
Asian/Pacific Islander	275	288	301
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	259	266
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	242	253	265
Completed high school	255	261	270
Some postsecondary	267	277	284
Graduated college	274	286	295

[‡] Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Science Performance

Between 1996 and 2005, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 4th-grade science score increased from 147 to 151; there was no measurable change in the 8th-grade score; and the 12th-grade score decreased from 150 to 147 (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, table 140).

Table 24. Performance of 12th-graders in NAEP science assessments, by selected characteristics: 1996, 2000, and 2005

Selected characteristic	1996	2000	2005
Average scale score	150	146	147
Sex			
Male	154	148	149
Female	147	145	145
Race/ethnicity			
White	159	153	156
Black	123	122	120
Hispanic	131	128	128
Asian/Pacific Islander	147	149	153
American Indian/Alaska Native	144	151	139
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	_	_	125
Completed high school	_	_	136
Some postsecondary	_	_	148
Graduated college	_	_	157
Not available			

Not available.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

High School Coursetaking Patterns

In 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended that all students take 4 years of English; 3 years each of mathematics, science, and social studies; and half a year of computer science. For those going on to college, 2 years of foreign language study was also recommended.

The average number of science and mathematics credits earned by high school graduates increased between 1982 and 2005. The mean number of mathematics credits (Carnegie units) earned in high school rose from 2.6 in 1982 to 3.7 in 2005, and the number of science credits rose from 2.2 to 3.3 (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, table 149). During the same period, the average number of English credits increased from 3.9 to 4.4, and the number of social science credits increased from 3.2 to 4.0. The Carnegie unit is a standard of measurement that represents one credit for the completion of a 1-year course.

The percentage of graduates who met or exceeded the college preparatory program recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (excluding computer science) rose from 10 percent in 1982 to 52 percent in 2005.

Table 25. Percentage of public and private high school graduates earning or exceeding selected combinations of academic credits: 1982, 1998, 2005

Year of graduation and course	All
combinations taken	graduates
1982 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	2.0
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	9.5
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	14.3
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	31.5
1998 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	28.6
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	44.2
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	55.0
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	74.5
2005 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	36.2
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	52.1
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	64.7
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	81.8

NOTE: Eng. = English; S.S. = social studies; Sci. = science; Comp. = computer science; and F.L. = foreign language.

Graduates

About 3,295,000 high school students are expected to graduate during the 2009–10 school year, including 2,983,000 public school graduates and 311,000 private school graduates. High school graduates include only recipients of diplomas, not recipients of equivalency credentials. The 2009–10 projection of high school graduates is lower than the record-high projection of 3,329,000 graduates for 2008–09, but exceeds the high point during the baby boom era in 1975–76, when 3,142,000 students earned diplomas.

The averaged freshman graduation rate is an estimate of the percentage of students in the incoming freshman class who graduate 4 years later. In 2006–07, the averaged freshman graduation rate was 73.9 percent for public schools. The 2006–07 averaged freshman graduation rate was higher than the rate in 1996–97 (71.3 percent), but lower than the rate in 1986–87 (74.3 percent).

Table 26. High school graduates by control of school and averaged freshman graduation rate for public schools: Selected school years, 1975-76 through 2009-10

				Averaged
				freshman
				graduation
	High sch	iool grad	uates,	rate for
_	in t	nousand	S	public schools
School year	Total	Public	Private	(percent)
1975-76	3,142	2,837	305	74.9
1976-77	3,140	2,837	302	74.4
1979-80	3,042	2,748	295	71.5
1986-87 ¹	2,694	2,429	265	74.3
1989-90 ¹	2,574	2,320	254	73.6
1994-95	2,519	2,274	246	71.8
1996-97	2,612	2,358	254	71.3
1999-2000 ¹	2,833	2,554	279	71.7
2000-01	2,848	2,569	279	71.7
2001-021	2,907	2,622	285	72.6
2002-03	3,016	2,720	296	73.9
2003-041	3,054	2,753	301	74.3
2004-05	3,106	2,799	307	74.7
2005-061	3,123	2,816	307	73.4
2006-07	3,199	2,892	307	73.9
2007-08 ²	3,322	3,011	311	75.0
2008-092	3,329	3,019	311	75.0
2009-10 ²	3,295	2,983	311	
B 1 1 1 1 1				

[—]Data not available.

NOTE: Graduates include diploma recipients only and exclude other completers. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

¹ Private high school data are estimated.

² Projected.

Dropouts

The dropout rate among 16- to 24-year-olds declined from 1985 to 2008. Rates for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites declined over this period. The dropout rate for Hispanics in 2008 (18 percent) was higher than the rates for Whites (5 percent) and Blacks (10 percent).

Table 27. Percentage of high school dropouts (status dropouts) among persons 16 to 24 years old, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1975 through 2008

	00.00.00 ,0	u.o,		
Year	All races ¹	White	Black	Hispanic
1975	13.9	11.4	22.9	29.2
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2
1985	12.6	10.4	15.2	27.6
1988	12.9	9.6	14.5	35.8
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4
1995 ²	12.0	8.6	12.1	30.0
1998 ²	11.8	7.7	13.8	29.5
2000 ²	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8
2002 ²	10.5	6.5	11.3	25.7
2003 ²	9.9	6.3	10.9	23.5
2004 ²	10.3	6.8	11.8	23.8
2005 ²	9.4	6.0	10.4	22.4
2006 ²	9.3	5.8	10.7	22.1
2007 ²	8.7	5.3	8.4	21.4
2008 ²	8.0	4.8	9.9	18.3

¹ Includes all other racial/ethnic groups not separately shown.

NOTE: Status dropouts are persons not enrolled in school who neither completed high school nor received GED credentials. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Wording of questionnaire on educational attainment was changed in 1992.

College Degrees

Between 1997–98 and 2007–08, the number of people earning associate's degrees increased by 34 percent; the number earning bachelor's degrees, by 32 percent; the number earning master's degrees, by 45 percent; the number earning first-professional degrees, by 16 percent; and the number earning doctor's degrees, by 38 percent. Also, the number of degrees of all types conferred to females increased at a faster rate than the number conferred to males between 1997–98 and 2007–08 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 268). Between 1997–98 and 2007–08, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to males increased by 28 percent, while the number awarded to females increased by 35 percent.

In 2007–08, colleges and universities awarded 750,000 associate's degrees; 1,563,000 bachelor's degrees; 625,000 master's degrees; 91,000 first-professional degrees; and 64,000 doctor's degrees. In 2007–08, females earned the majority of degrees at the associate's, bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degree levels.

Of the 1,563,000 bachelor's degrees conferred in 2007–08, the largest numbers of degrees were conferred in the fields of business (335,000), social sciences and history (167,000), health professions and related clinical sciences (111,000), and education (103,000) (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, tables 271, 272, and 273). At the master's degree level, the largest numbers of degrees were in the fields of education (176,000) and business (156,000). The fields with the largest number of degrees at the doctor's degree level were health professions and related clinical sciences (9,900), education (8,500), engineering (8,100), biological and biomedical sciences (6,900), psychology (5,300), and physical sciences and science technologies (4,800).

Table 28. Associate's and bachelor's degrees conferred and percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded to females by degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2007–08

	•		
	,		Percent of
			bachelor's
	A ! - ! - / -	Davala allas/a	degrees
	Associate's	Bachelor's	awarded
<u>Year</u>	degrees	degrees	to females
1969–70	206,023	792,316	43.1
1979–80	400,910	929,417	49.0
1984–85	454,712	979,477	50.7
1989-90	455,102	1,051,344	53.2
1990-91	481,720	1,094,538	53.9
1991-92	504,231	1,136,553	54.2
1992-93	514,756	1,165,178	54.3
1993-94	530,632	1,169,275	54.5
1994-95	539,691	1,160,134	54.6
1995-96	555,216	1,164,792	55.1
1996-97	571,226	1,172,879	55.6
1997-98	558,555	1,184,406	56.1
1998-99	559,954	1,200,303	56.8
1999-2000	564,933	1,237,875	57.2
2000-01	578,865	1,244,171	57.3
2001-02	595,133	1,291,900	57.4
2002-03	634,016	1,348,811	57.5
2003-04	665,301	1,399,542	57.5
2004-05	696,660	1,439,264	57.4
2005-06	713,066	1,485,242	57.5
2006-07	728,114	1,524,092	57.4
2007-08	750,164	1,563,069	57.3

37

Table 29. Master's, first-professional, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2007–08

		First-	
	Master's	professional	Doctor's
Year	degrees	degrees	degrees
1969-70	208,291	34,918	29,866
1979-80	298,081	70,131	32,615
1984-85	286,251	75,063	32,943
1988-89	310,621	70,856	35,720
1989-90	324,301	70,988	38,371
1990-91	337,168	71,948	39,294
1991-92	352,838	74,146	40,659
1992-93	369,585	75,387	42,132
1993-94	387,070	75,418	43,185
1994-95	397,629	75,800	44,446
1995-96	406,301	76,734	44,652
1996-97	419,401	78,730	45,876
1997-98	430,164	78,598	46,010
1998-99	439,986	78,439	44,077
1999-2000	457,056	80,057	44,808
2000-01	468,476	79,707	44,904
2001-02	482,118	80,698	44,160
2002-03	513,339	80,897	46,042
2003-04	558,940	83,041	48,378
2004-05	574,618	87,289	52,631
2005-06	594,065	87,655	56,067
2006-07	604,607	90,064	60,616
2007-08	625,023	91,309	63,712

Educational Attainment

Americans are completing more years of education. Between 1970 and 2009, the percentage of the adult population 25 years of age and over who completed high school or more rose from 55 percent to 87 percent. At the same time, the percentage of adults with a bachelor's or higher degree increased from 11 percent to 30 percent.

Table 30. Percentage of persons 25 years and older who completed various years of school: Selected years, 1970 through 2009

	Less than	High school	
	high school	completion	Bachelor's or
Year	completion	or higher	higher degree
1970	44.8	55.2	11.0
1980	31.4	68.6	17.0
1985	26.1	73.9	19.4
1990	22.4	77.6	21.3
1995	18.3	81.7	23.0
2000	15.9	84.1	25.6
2002	15.9	84.1	26.7
2003	15.4	84.6	27.2
2004	14.8	85.2	27.7
2005	14.8	85.2	27.6
2006	14.5	85.5	28.0
2007	14.3	85.7	28.7
2008	13.4	86.6	29.4
2009	13.3	86.7	29.5

NOTE: High school completers include those earning a high school diploma or an equivalency credential such as a GED.

Finance

Total Expenditures

Expenditures for public and private education, from preprimary through graduate school, are projected at \$1,093 billion for 2008–09. The expenditures of elementary and secondary schools are expected to total \$661 billion for 2008–09, while colleges and universities will spend about \$432 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009,* table 27). After adjustment for inflation, total expenditures for all educational institutions rose by an estimated 39 percent between 1998–99 and 2008–09. Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools rose by an estimated 32 percent during this period, while total expenditures for colleges and universities rose by 51 percent.

The total expenditures for education are estimated to amount to about 7.6 percent of the gross domestic product in 2008–09.

Table 31. Total expenditures of educational institutions and percentage of gross domestic product: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2008–09

		Expenditures	
		in billions	Percent of
	Expenditures	of constant	gross
	in billions of	2007-08	domestic
Year	current dollars	dollars ¹	product
1980-81	\$176.4	\$431.0	6.3
1985-86	259.3	504.5	6.1
1990-91	395.3	624.9	6.8
1994-95	485.2	682.9	6.8
1995-96	508.5	696.8	6.9
1996-97	538.9	717.9	6.9
1997-98	570.5	746.7	6.8
1998-99	603.8	776.9	6.9
1999-2000	649.3	812.0	6.9
2000-01	705.0	852.4	7.1
2001-02	752.8	894.3	7.3
2002-03	795.7	925.0	7.5
2003-04	830.3	944.6	7.5
2004-05	876.0	967.4	7.4
2005-06	925.7	984.8	7.3
2006-07	984.2	1,020.7	7.3
2007-082	1,053.0	1,053.0	7.5
2008-092	1,093.0	1,078.0	7.6

¹Constant 2007–08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

NOTE: Includes expenditures for public and private education, from preprimary through graduate school. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

² Projected.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Revenues

The state share of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools generally grew from the 1970s through the mid-1980s, while the local share declined during the same time period. However, this pattern changed in the late 1980s, when the local share began to increase at the same time the state share decreased. Between 1986–87 and 1993–94, the state share declined from 49.7 percent to 45.2 percent, while the local share rose from 43.9 percent to 47.8 percent. Between 2005–06 and 2006–07, the federal percentage declined from 9.1 to 8.5 percent and the local percentage declined from 44.4 to 43.9 percent. In contrast, the state percentage rose from 46.5 to 47.6 percent.

Total revenues increased 42 percent between 1996–97 and 2006–07. Federal revenues increased 82 percent, state revenues increased 40 percent, and local revenues increased 37 percent over the time period (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009,* tables 32 and 172). In 2006–07, the federal revenue per student was \$955.

Table 32. Percentage distribution of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2006–07

Year	Federal	State	Local
1970-71	8.4	39.1	52.5
1980-81	9.2	47.4	43.4
1985-86	6.7	49.4	43.9
1986-87	6.4	49.7	43.9
1989-90	6.1	47.1	46.8
1990-91	6.2	47.2	46.7
1992-93	7.0	45.8	47.2
1993-94	7.1	45.2	47.8
1994-95	6.8	46.8	46.4
1995-96	6.6	47.5	45.9
1996-97	6.6	48.0	45.4
1997-98	6.8	48.4	44.8
1998-99	7.1	48.7	44.2
1999-2000	7.3	49.5	43.2
2000-01	7.3	49.7	43.0
2001-02	7.9	49.2	42.9
2002-03	8.5	48.7	42.8
2003-04	9.1	47.1	43.9
2004-05	9.2	46.9	44.0
2005-06	9.1	46.5	44.4
2006-07	8.5	47.6	43.9

¹ Includes revenues from nongovernmental sources (2.1 percent in 2006–07).

NOTE: Beginning in 1980-81, revenues for state education agencies are excluded. Beginning in 1988-89, new survey procedures were implemented. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Expenditures

After an increase of 37 percent during the 1980s, current expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools changed by less than 1 percent during the early 1990s. Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, current expenditure per pupil rose 27 percent after adjustment for inflation. In 2006–07, the current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment was \$9,683.

Table 33. Total and current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2006–07

		•		
	Total ex	oenditure ¹	Current ex	penditure
_	Unad-	Constant	Unad-	Constant
	justed	2007-08	justed	2007-08
Year	dollars	dollars ²	dollars	dollars ²
1970-71	\$970	\$5,170	\$842	\$4,489
1980-81	2,529 ³	6,182 ³	2,307	5,639
1990-91	5,484	8,669	4,902	7,749
1995-96	6,441	8,826	5,689	7,796
1996-97	6,761	9,008	5,923	7,891
1999-2000	8,030	10,041	6,912	8,644
2000-01	8,572	10,364	7,380	8,923
2003-04	9,625	10,950	8,310	9,454
2004-05	10,078	11,130	8,711	9,620
2005-06	10,603	11,280	9,145	9,729
2006-07	11,257	11,674	9,683	10,041

¹Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt. ²Constant 2007-08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor. ³Fstimated

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Degree-Granting Institutions

Revenues for Public Institutions

The largest single source of revenue in 2006–07 for public 4-year and 2-year institutions was state appropriations, amounting to 24 percent of total revenue in that year. Public institutions received 17 percent of their revenue from tuition and fees and 11 percent from federal grants.

Table 34. Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source: 2006–07

			Revenue	
			per	
	Reve-	Percent-	full-time	
	nue, in	age distri-	equivalent	
Source	billions	bution	student1	
Total revenues	\$268.6	100.0	\$28,258	
Operating revenues	148.8	55.4	15,654	
Tuition and fees ²	44.8	16.7	4,711	
Grants and contracts	46.6	17.3	4,900	
Federal (excludes FDSL3)	30.8	11.5	3,239	
State	7.6	2.8	801	
Local	8.2	3.0	860	
Other operating revenues	57.5	21.4	6,043	
Nonoperating revenues	103.3	38.5	10,874	
Federal appropriations	1.9	0.7	201	
State appropriations	63.2	23.5	6,651	
Local appropriations	8.8	3.3	928	
Other nonoperating	29.4	11.0	3,094	
Other revenues and additions	16.4	6.1	1,730	
¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-				

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the parttime students.

²Net of allowances and discounts.

³ Federal Direct Student Loans.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Revenues for Private (not-for-profit) Institutions

Private (not-for-profit) 4-year and 2-year institutions received 31 percent of their revenues from investment return in 2006–07. The next largest sources for 2006–07 were tuition and fees (26 percent), federal government (11 percent), and private gifts and grants (11 percent).

Table 35. Revenues of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source: 2006–07

			Revenue
	Reve-	Percent-	per full-time
	nue, in	age distri-	equivalent
Source	billions	bution	student1
Total	\$182.4	100.0	\$61,586
Tuition and fees	47.5	26.0	16,033
Federal government ²	20.2	11.1	6,819
State governments	1.6	0.9	549
Local governments	0.5	0.3	182
Private gifts and grants ³	20.2	11.1	6,819
Investment return	55.9	30.7	18,879
Educational activities	4.1	2.3	1,386
Auxiliary enterprises	12.3	6.7	4,151
Hospitals	12.6	6.9	4,267
Other	7.4	4.1	2,501

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the parttime students.

² Includes independent operations.

³ Includes contracts and contributions from affiliated entities.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Revenues for Private (for-profit) Institutions

Private (for-profit) 4-year and 2-year institutions received 88 percent of their revenues from student tuition and fees in 2006–07. The next largest sources in 2006–07 were federal government (5 percent), auxiliary enterprises (2 percent), and educational activities (2 percent).

Table 36. Revenues of private for-profit degreegranting institutions, by source: 2006-07

			Revenue
	Reve-	Percent-	per full-time
	nue, in	age distri-	equivalent
Source	billions	bution	student1
Total	\$13.98	100.0	\$14,815
Tuition and fees	12.33	88.2	13,068
Federal government	0.73	5.2	769
State and local governments Private gifts, grants,	0.07	0.5	74
and contracts	#	#	4
Investment return	0.05	0.3	52
Educational activities	0.25	1.8	260
Auxiliary enterprises	0.31	2.2	331
Other	0.24	1.7	257

[#] Rounds to zero.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the parttime students

Expenditures of Public Institutions

Expenditures at public 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$239 billion in 2006–07, amounting to \$25,130 per full-time-equivalent student. The largest category of expenditures was instruction, which accounted for 28 percent of total expenditures.

Table 37. Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2006–07

			Expendi-
		Percent-	tures per
	Expendi-	age	full-time
	tures, in	distribu-	equivalent
Purpose	billions	tion	student ¹
Total	\$238.8	100.0	\$25,130
Instruction	67.2	28.1	7,070
Research	23.9	10.0	2,514
Public service	10.1	4.2	1,068
Academic support	16.3	6.8	1,716
Student services	11.4	4.8	1,197
Institutional support	20.0	8.4	2,100
Operation and mainten-			
ance of plant	15.8	6.6	1,663
Depreciation	10.8	4.5	1,134
Scholarships and fellow-	0.0		0.40
ships ²	9.0	3.8	942
Auxiliary enterprises	18.5	7.7	1,947
Hospitals	22.1	9.3	2,327
Other operating expendi-			
tures and deductions	5.4	2.3	565
Nonoperating expenses	8.4	3.5	887

 $[\]overline{{}^{1}}$ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the parttime students.

²Excludes discounts and allowances.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures of Private (not-for-profit) Institutions

Expenditures at private (not-for-profit) 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$125 billion in 2006–07, amounting to \$42,060 per full-time-equivalent student. Not-for-profit institutions' largest expenditure category was instruction, which accounted for 33 percent of their expenditures. The next largest expenditure was institutional support, which accounted for 14 percent.

Table 38. Expenditures of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2006–07

	Percent-	tures per
		iules pei
pendi-	age	full-time
ures, in	distri-	equivalent
oillions	bution	student ¹
\$124.6	100.0	\$42,060
41.2	33.1	13,920
13.7	11.0	4,628
2.0	1.6	688
10.9	8.7	3,675
9.6	7.7	3,239
16.8	13.5	5,684
12.5	10.0	4,204
0.7	0.6	246
10.4	8.3	3,512
4.7	3.8	1,580
2.0	1.6	685
	41.2 13.7 2.0 10.9 9.6 16.8 12.5 0.7 10.4 4.7 2.0	ures, in bution \$124.6 41.2 33.1 13.7 11.0 2.0 1.6 10.9 8.7 9.6 7.7 16.8 13.5 12.5 10.0 0.7 0.6 10.4 8.3 4.7 3.8

 $[\]overline{\ }$ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the parttime students.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

 $^{^{\}rm 2}$ Excludes tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions, such as Pell grants.

Expenditures of Private (for-profit) Institutions

Expenditures at private (for-profit) 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$12 billion in 2006–07, amounting to \$12,880 per full-time-equivalent student. Private (for-profit) institutions' largest expenditure category was student services, academic and institutional support, which accounted for 64 percent of their expenditures in 2006–07. The next largest category was instruction, which accounted for 24 percent of their expenditures.

Table 39. Expenditures of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2006-07

	Expendi-	Percent-	Expenditures per full-time
		age distri-	equivalent
Purpose	billions	bution	student ¹
Total	\$12.15	100.0	\$12,880
Instruction	2.88	23.7	3,057
Research and public service	0.01	0.1	6
Student services, academic and institutional			
support	7.76	63.9	8,225
Auxiliary enterprises	0.33	2.7	353
Net grant aid to students ²	0.07	0.6	72
Other	1.10	9.1	1,166

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

 $^{^2}$ Excludes tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions, such as student awards made from contributed funds or grant funds.

College Costs

For the 2008–09 academic year, average annual undergraduate charges for tuition, room, and board were \$14,256 (\$14,060 in constant 2007–08 dollars) at public 4-year institutions and \$31,704 (\$31,267 in constant 2007–08 dollars) at private 4-year institutions.

Table 40. Average undergraduate tuition, room, and board charges, by type and control of institution: 1988-89, 1998-99, and 2008-09
[In constant 2007-081 dollars]

Year and	Total tuition	Total tuition, room, and board		
control of	All			
institution	institutions	4-year	2-year	
All				
1988-89	\$10,251	\$11,748	\$6,241	
1998-99	12,964	15,296	6,807	
2008-09	16,907	20,154	8,116	
Public				
1988-89	7,466	8,172	5,560	
1998-99	9,144	10,328	5,924	
2008-09	12,113	14,060	7,463	
Private				
1988-89	19,546	20,043	13,917	
1998-99	24,919	25,641	17,137	
2008-09	30,803	31,267	22,429	

⁷Constant 2007–08 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Financial Aid for Students

About 80 percent of all full-time undergraduate students received some form of financial aid in 2007-08. A higher percentage of students at private institutions received aid than did students at public institutions. About 89 percent of full-time undergraduates at private not-for-profit institutions and 97 percent at private forprofit institutions received aid, compared with 74 percent at public institutions. Full-time students obtained aid through a variety of programs: 63 percent received some sort of federal aid, 28 percent received state aid, 34 percent received institutional aid, and 32 percent received aid from other sources (see Digest of Education Statistics, 2009, table 342). Private not-for-profit institutions provided institutional aid to 66 percent of their full-time undergraduates. For all full-time undergraduates, the average student aid package from all sources (including grants, loans, work-study, and other) totaled \$12,740 in 2007-08 (see Digest of Education Statistics, 2009, table 344).

In 2007–08, about 87 percent of all full-time graduate students received some form of financial aid. About 58 percent of graduate students received loans, 24 percent received fellowship grants, and 25 percent received assistantships (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, table 349).

Table 41. Percentage of full-time undergraduate and graduate students receiving financial aid, by level of student and control and highest level of offering of institution: 2007–08

Level of student and control	Aid from		
and highest level of offering	any		
of institution	source	Grants	Loans
All undergraduates	79.5	64.4	53.3
Public	74.0	58.0	44.3
4-year doctoral	76.7	58.9	52.7
Other 4-year	60.9	62.1	54.6
2-year	65.4	53.9	24.8
Less than 2-year	68.1	55.1	26.2
Private, not-for-profit	89.1	80.6	64.9
4-year doctoral	84.8	75.9	61.6
Other 4-year	93.3	85.7	68.8
Less than 4-year	93.4	72.3	44.9
Private, for-profit	96.9	72.3	92.0
All graduate students	87.0	_	58.2
Master's degree	84.8	_	60.1
Public	86.3	_	52.4
Private	83.7	_	65.4
Doctor's degree	93.0	_	35.8
Public	92.1	_	28.3
Private	94.0	_	43.8
First-professional	88.1	_	81.3
Public	88.0	_	81.1
Private	88.2	_	81.5

Not available.

Federal Funding

Federal on-budget support for education increased 323 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1965 to FY 2008, after adjustment for inflation. (On-budget support excludes education funds that are generated by federal subsidies, such as Federal Family Education Loans and the Federal Direct Student Loans.) Increases occurred from 1965 to 1975. After a decrease of less than 1 percent from 1975 to 1980, federal funding for education declined approximately 16 percent from 1980 to 1985, when adjusted for inflation. Thereafter, federal on-budget funding for education generally increased, showing a rise of 103 percent from 1985 to 2008, after adjustment for inflation.

For FY 2009, estimates show federal program funds for elementary and secondary education at \$82.9 billion, for postsecondary education at \$37.2 billion, and for other programs at \$8.6 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics*, 2009, table 373).

According to FY 2008 estimates, \$72.2 billion (about 49 percent of the \$147.3 billion spent by the federal government on education) came from the U.S. Department of Education (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009*, table 374). Money also came from other agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$25.5 billion), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$16.3 billion), and the U.S. Department of Defense (\$6.3 billion).

Table 42. Federal on-budget funds for education: Selected fiscal years 1965 through 2008 [In billions of dollars]

	Total on-budget support		
	Unadjusted	Constant 2008	
Year	dollars	dollars ¹	
1965	\$5.3	\$35.4	
1970	12.5	67.8	
1975	23.3	88.0	
1980	34.5	87.7	
1985	39.0	73.6	
1990	51.6	83.7	
1993	67.7	99.3	
1994	68.3	98.0	
1995	71.6	100.4	
1996	71.3	97.8	
1997	73.7	99.1	
1998	76.9	102.4	
1999	82.9	108.7	
2000	85.9	109.9	
2001	94.8	118.5	
2002	109.2	133.9	
2003	124.4	148.6	
2004	132.4	153.7	
2005	146.2	163.7	
2006	166.5	180.3	
2007	147.1	155.6	
2008	147.3	149.6	

 $^{{}^{\}rm I}{\rm Data}$ adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the data source.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

Source Information

The following reports and surveys from the National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education (except where noted otherwise) were used as sources for this document.

- Table 1: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 3), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1985–86 through 2007–08; Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.
- Table 2: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 3), Private Schools in American Education; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989-90 through 2007-08; Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.
- Table 3: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 3), Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.
- Table 4: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 43), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1980 through October 2008.
- Table 5: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1970 through October 2008.
- Table 6: Digest of Education Statistics, 2002 (table 42), U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, 1986 State Summaries of Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Survey. Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 41), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1997–98 and 2007–08.
- Table 7: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 50), Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1976–77 and 1980–81; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/

- Secondary Education," 1990–91 through 2007–08; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.* U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, *Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, selected years, 1977 through 1996; and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) database, retrieved on April 14, 2009, from http://www.ideadata.org/partBdata.asp.
- Table 8: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (tables 194 and 196), 1990, 2000, and 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2009.
- Table 9: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (tables 194 and 196), 1990, 2000, and 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2009.
- Table 10: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1985 through October 2008.
- Table 11: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 191), 1990, 2000, and 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2008; and Projections of Education Statistics to 2018. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October, 1990, 2000, and 2007.
- Table 12: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 226), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey, 1980; 1990, 2000, and 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2009.
- Table 13: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 205), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys,

- 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90–99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2009.
- Table 14: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 206), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2008 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90-99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2009.
- Table 15: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 64), Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, 1980-81; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1990-91 through 2007-08; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989-90 through 2007-08; and Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.
- Table 16: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 78), National Education Association, Estimates of School Statistics, 1970–71 through 2008–09; and unpublished tabulations.
- Table 17: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 68), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public Teacher Questionnaire," 2007–08.
- Table 18: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 68), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Private Teacher Questionnaire," 2007–08.
- Table 19: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009* (table 245), 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2007–08.
- Tables 20 and 21: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 257), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits" surveys, 1970–71 through 1985–86; and 1990–91 through 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of

- Full-Time Instructional Faculty Survey" (IPEDS-SA:90–99), and Winter 2001–02 through Winter 2008–09.
- Table 22: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 123), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992, 2002, and 2007 Reading Assessments, retrieved June 16, 2008, from the NAEP Data Explorer (http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde/).
- Table 23: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 138), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1990, 2000, and 2009 Mathematics Assessments, retrieved November 18, 2009, from the NAEP Data Explorer (http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/).
- Table 24: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 140), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1996, 2000, and 2005 Science Assessments, retrieved November 2006, from the NAEP Data Explorer (http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde/).
- Table 25: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 153), High School and Beyond Longitudinal Study of 1980 Sophomores (HS&B-So:80/82), "High School Transcript Study"; and 1998 and 2005 High School Transcript Study (HSTS).
- Table 26: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 103), Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1976–77 and 1979–80; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1976 through 1980; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1984–85 through 2007–08; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989 through 2007; and Projections of Education Statistics to 2018.
- Table 27: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 108), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1975 through October 2008.

- Tables 28 and 29: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 268), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Degrees and other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, 1969–70 through 1985–86; and 1986–87 through 2007–08 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:87–99), and Fall 2000 through Fall 2008.
- Table 30: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 8), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Series P-20, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1970 through March 2009.
- Table 31: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (tables 26 and 27), Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1980–81 and 1985–86; Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1990–91 through 2006–07; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1980–81 and 1985–86; 1990–91 through 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance Survey" (IPEDS-F:FY91–99), and Spring 2002 through Spring 2007. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data.
- Tables 32 and 33: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (tables 172 and 182), Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71 through 1985–86; Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1986–87 through 2006–07.
- Table 34: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 352), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.
- Table 35: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 355), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.

- Table 36: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 358), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.
- Table 37: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 362), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.
- Table 38: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 364), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.
- Table 39: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 366), 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2007 and Spring 2008.
- Table 40: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 334), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities" survey, 1988–89; "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" survey, 1988; and 1998–99 and 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:98), "Institutional Characteristics Survey" (IPEDS-IC:98), Spring 2008, and Fall 2008. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.
- Table 41: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2009* (tables 343 and 349), 2007–08 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:08).
- Table 42: Digest of Education Statistics, 2009 (table 373), U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished tabulations. U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix, fiscal years 1967 through 2010. National Science Foundation, Federal Funds for Research and Development, fiscal years 1967 through 2008.

NCES Website Tools

http://nces.ed.gov

The NCES website serves as your gateway to a rich source of data. A variety of information access tools help you find the education data you need, quickly and easily.

You can...

- (1) access nearly 2,000 publications and data products:
- **PUBLICATIONS & PRODUCTS PUBLICATIONS & PRODUCTS SEARCH** Release Date January 2007 S @ After O Before O During Type of Product (help) - All Types of Products -Survey Program Area - All Survey/Program Areas -
- (2) learn about the more than 40 NCES programs and surveys, including those shown below:
- SURVEYS & PROGRAMS











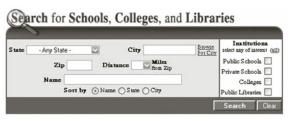




(3) build your own tables using raw data from NCES surveys:



(4) obtain information on individual schools, colleges, and libraries:



(5) explore Kids' Zone with a child:

