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Foreword

Welcome to the 16th 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*. 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 in the *Mini-Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* are extracted from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*. Each edition of the *Digest* includes the most recent data available at the time the report was prepared. If no new data were available for a particular table, the table may be repeated without change from the previous edition. 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, 2010*.

Overview

In the fall of 2010, about 85.9 million people in the United States were either enrolled or employed in public and private schools and colleges (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 1). Included in this total were 75.9 million students enrolled in American schools and colleges.¹ About 4.6 million people were employed as elementary and secondary school teachers or as college faculty and teaching assistants, as measured in full-time equivalents (FTE). Other professional, administrative, and support staff of educational institutions totaled 5.4 million. In a nation with a population of about 310 million people in 2010, more than 1 out of every 4 participated in the education system (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 20).

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.

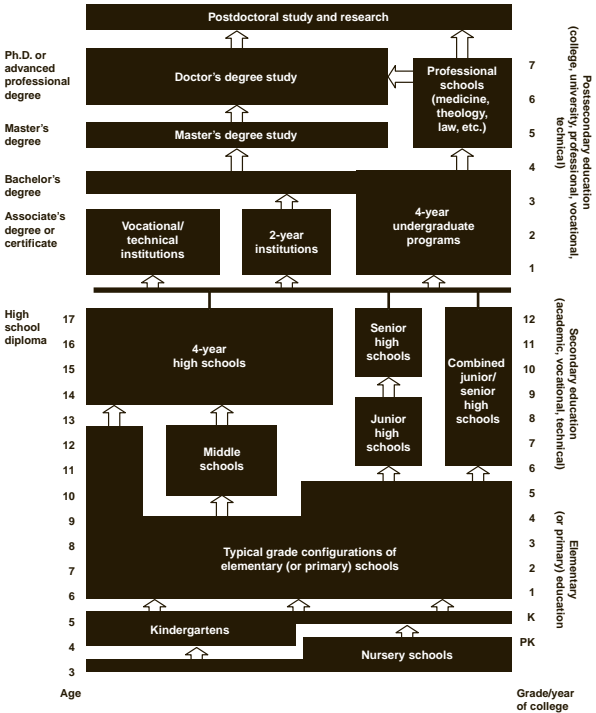
The term “degree-granting institutions” used in this report refers to colleges and universities that offer associate’s or higher degrees and whose students are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

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 25 percent between 1985 and 2010. Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) enrollment rose from 27.0 million in fall 1985 to a projected 34.7 million in fall 2010, an increase of 28 percent. In the upper grades (9–12), the net result of changes in enrollment over the same period was an 18 percent increase.

Table 1. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1985 through fall 2010
[In thousands]

| Year | Total | Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) | Secondary (grades 9 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 |
| 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 |
| 2008 | 49,266 | 34,286 | 14,980 |
| 2009 ¹ | 49,312 | 34,505 | 14,807 |
| 2010 ¹ | 49,386 | 34,730 | 14,657 |

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 7 percent between 1985 and 2010. Total private school enrollment at the elementary and secondary levels was projected at 6.0 million in fall 2010, 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 2010
[In thousands]

| Year | Total | Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) | Secondary (grades 9 through 12) |
|-------------------|-------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 1985 | 5,557 | 4,195 | 1,362 |
| 1990 ¹ | 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 |
| 2002 ¹ | 6,220 | 4,915 | 1,306 |
| 2003 | 6,099 | 4,788 | 1,311 |
| 2004 ¹ | 6,087 | 4,756 | 1,331 |
| 2005 | 6,073 | 4,724 | 1,349 |
| 2006 ¹ | 5,991 | 4,631 | 1,360 |
| 2007 | 5,910 | 4,546 | 1,364 |
| 2008 ² | 5,969 | 4,574 | 1,395 |
| 2009 ² | 5,970 | 4,580 | 1,389 |
| 2010 ² | 5,964 | 4,582 | 1,382 |

¹ Estimated.

² Projected.

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

Projections

Fall 2010 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 7 percent between 2010 and 2019. Secondary enrollment is expected to decrease between 2010 and 2012, and then start to increase again in 2013.

Table 3. Projected enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 2010 to fall 2019
[In thousands]

| Year | Total | Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) | Secondary (grades 9 through 12) |
|------|--------|--|---------------------------------------|
| 2010 | 55,350 | 39,312 | 16,038 |
| 2011 | 55,515 | 39,572 | 15,943 |
| 2012 | 55,757 | 39,828 | 15,929 |
| 2013 | 56,063 | 40,094 | 15,969 |
| 2014 | 56,442 | 40,338 | 16,104 |
| 2015 | 56,859 | 40,637 | 16,221 |
| 2016 | 57,273 | 41,006 | 16,267 |
| 2017 | 57,709 | 41,369 | 16,340 |
| 2018 | 58,129 | 41,723 | 16,407 |
| 2019 | 58,590 | 42,083 | 16,507 |

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

Prekindergarten and Kindergarten Enrollment

In 2009, about 63 percent of 3- to 5-year-olds were enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten programs. Also, about 61 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 2009
[In thousands]

| Control, level of school, and attendance status | 1980 | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
|---|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 4,878 | 6,659 | 7,592 | 8,076 |
| Percent enrolled | 52.5 | 59.4 | 64.0 | 63.5 |
| Control | | | | |
| Public | 3,066 | 3,971 | 4,847 | 5,847 |
| Private | 1,812 | 2,688 | 2,745 | 2,229 |
| Level | | | | |
| Prekindergarten | 1,981 | 3,379 | 4,326 | 4,648 |
| Kindergarten | 2,897 | 3,280 | 3,266 | 3,428 |
| Attendance | | | | |
| Full-day | 1,551 | 2,577 | 4,008 | 4,916 |
| Part-day | 3,327 | 4,082 | 3,584 | 3,160 |
| Percent full-day | 31.8 | 38.7 | 52.8 | 60.9 |

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 for 5- and 6-, 7- to 13-, and 14- to 17-year-olds changed by 2 percentage points or less between 1999 and 2009.

Table 5. Percentage of 3- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school: Selected years, October 1970 through October 2009

| Year | 3 and 4 years | 5 and 6 years | 7 to 13 years | 14 to 17 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 |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 52.4 | 94.1 | 98.2 | 96.3 |

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 55 percent between 1986 and 2008. 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, 1998, and 2008

| Race/ethnicity of student | 1986 ¹ | 1998 | 2008 |
|-------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White | 70.4 | 63.0 | 54.9 |
| Black | 16.1 | 17.0 | 17.0 |
| Hispanic | 9.9 | 14.9 | 21.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 2.8 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0.9 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Other ² | — | — | 0.5 |

— Not available.

¹ *Digest of Education Statistics, 2002.*

² Includes data for states reporting students of two or more races.

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 2008–09. Between 2000–01 and 2008–09, 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 0.7 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, 2010*, table 45).

Table 7. Number and percentage of 3- to 21-year-olds served in programs for children with disabilities: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2008–09

| Year | Number of students with disabilities, in thousands | Students with disabilities as a percent of public enrollment ¹ | Students with specific learning disabilities as a percent of students with 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 |
| 2008–09 | 6,483 | 13.2 | 38.2 |

¹Based on the enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools (prekindergarten through 12th grade).

Degree-Granting Institutions

College Enrollment

College enrollment rose from 15.3 million in fall 2000 to 20.4 million in fall 2009. In 2009, 8.8 million students were males and 11.7 million were females. Between fall 2000 and fall 2009, the enrollment of males rose by 30 percent and the enrollment of females rose by 36 percent.

Table 8. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex, attendance status, and control of institution: Fall 1990, 2000, and 2009

[In thousands]

| Sex, attendance status, and control of institution | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 13,819 | 15,312 | 20,428 |
| Males | 6,284 | 6,722 | 8,770 |
| Full-time | 3,808 | 4,111 | 5,671 |
| Part-time | 2,476 | 2,611 | 3,099 |
| Females | 7,535 | 8,591 | 11,658 |
| Full-time | 4,013 | 4,899 | 7,052 |
| Part-time | 3,521 | 3,692 | 4,606 |
| Public | 10,845 | 11,753 | 14,811 |
| Males | 4,875 | 5,132 | 6,510 |
| Females | 5,970 | 6,620 | 8,301 |
| Private | 2,974 | 3,560 | 5,617 |
| Males | 1,409 | 1,589 | 2,260 |
| Females | 1,565 | 1,970 | 3,357 |

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

Enrollment by Level and Attendance

In 2009, 12.9 million students attended 4-year colleges and universities and 7.5 million attended 2-year colleges. Between 2000 and 2009, enrollment at private for-profit institutions grew by 311 percent compared to 26 percent at public institutions and 21 percent at private not-for-profit institutions.

Table 9. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by type and control of institution and attendance status: Fall 1990, 2000, and 2009
[In thousands]

| Type and control of institution and attendance status | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
|---|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 13,819 | 15,312 | 20,428 |
| 4-year | 8,579 | 9,364 | 12,906 |
| 2-year | 5,240 | 5,948 | 7,521 |
| Public | 10,845 | 11,753 | 14,811 |
| 4-year | 5,848 | 6,055 | 7,709 |
| 2-year | 4,996 | 5,697 | 7,101 |
| Private | 2,974 | 3,560 | 5,617 |
| 4-year | 2,730 | 3,308 | 5,197 |
| 2-year | 244 | 251 | 420 |
| Private, not-for-profit | 2,760 | 3,109 | 3,765 |
| 4-year | 2,671 | 3,051 | 3,730 |
| 2-year | 89 | 59 | 35 |
| Private, for-profit | 214 | 450 | 1,852 |
| 4-year | 59 | 258 | 1,467 |
| 2-year | 154 | 192 | 385 |

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

Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Olds

The percentage of 18- and 19-year-olds attending high school or college rose from 61 percent in 1999 to 69 percent in 2009. During the same time period, the enrollment rates of 20- and 21-year-olds rose from 45 to 52 percent and the rates for 22- to 24-year-olds rose from 25 to 30 percent.

Table 10. Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in high school or college: Selected years, October 1985 through October 2009

| Year | 18- and 19-year-olds | 20- and 21-year-olds | 22- to 24-year-olds |
|------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
| 1985 | 51.6 | 35.3 | 16.9 |
| 1990 | 57.2 | 39.7 | 21.0 |
| 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 |
| 2008 | 66.0 | 50.1 | 28.2 |
| 2009 | 68.9 | 51.7 | 30.4 |

Enrollment by Sex and Age

College enrollment has increased since 2000, both among traditional college-age students and older students.

Between 2000 and 2009, enrollment of people under age 25 grew 27 percent and enrollment of people age 25 and older increased 43 percent. Enrollment of females under age 25 grew by 27 percent, and enrollment of females age 25 and older grew by 48 percent. Enrollment of males under age 25 grew by 26 percent, and enrollment of males age 25 and older grew by 37 percent.

Table 11. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and age: 1990, 2000, and 2009

[In thousands]

| Sex and age | 1990 | 2000 | 2009 |
|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| Total | 13,819 | 15,312 | 20,428 |
| 19 years and younger | 3,127 | 3,613 | 4,248 |
| 20 and 21 years old | 2,761 | 3,104 | 3,891 |
| 22 to 24 years old | 2,144 | 2,602 | 3,691 |
| 25 years and older | 5,788 | 5,994 | 8,598 |
| Males, total | 6,284 | 6,722 | 8,770 |
| 19 years and younger | 1,508 | 1,621 | 1,896 |
| 20 and 21 years old | 1,368 | 1,427 | 1,854 |
| 22 to 24 years old | 1,107 | 1,234 | 1,666 |
| 25 years and older | 2,301 | 2,440 | 3,354 |
| Females, total | 7,535 | 8,591 | 11,658 |
| 19 years and younger | 1,619 | 1,991 | 2,352 |
| 20 and 21 years old | 1,392 | 1,677 | 2,037 |
| 22 to 24 years old | 1,037 | 1,368 | 2,025 |
| 25 years and older | 3,487 | 3,554 | 5,244 |

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

Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of American college students who are White has been decreasing, while the percentages of students who belong to other racial/ethnic groups have been increasing. In 2009, 62 percent of college students were White, compared with 68 percent in 2000. Between 2000 and 2009, the percentage of students who were Black rose from 11 to 14 percent; the percentage who were Hispanic rose from 10 percent to 12 percent; and the percentage who were Asian/Pacific Islander increased from 6 to 7 percent.

Table 12. Racial/ethnic distribution of fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions: 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2009

| Race/ethnicity | 1990 | 2000 | 2005 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 | 100.0 |
| White | 77.6 | 68.3 | 65.7 | 62.3 |
| Black | 9.0 | 11.3 | 12.7 | 14.3 |
| Hispanic | 5.7 | 9.5 | 10.8 | 12.5 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 4.1 | 6.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 |
| Nonresident alien | 2.8 | 3.5 | 3.3 | 3.4 |

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 34 percent between 2000 and 2009. Between 2000 and 2009, full-time undergraduate enrollment rose by 41 percent and part-time undergraduate enrollment rose by 23 percent. The number of females rose by a greater percentage between 2000 and 2009 (35 percent) than the number of males (31 percent).

Table 13. Fall undergraduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and attendance status: Selected years, 1970 through 2009
[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 |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 17,565 | 7,595 | 9,970 | 11,143 | 6,422 |

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

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 33 percent between 2000 and 2009. Between 2000 and 2009, full-time enrollment rose by 45 percent and part-time enrollment rose by 20 percent. The number of females rose by a greater percentage between 2000 and 2009 (39 percent) than the number of males (24 percent).

Table 14. Fall postbaccalaureate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and attendance status: Selected years, 1970 through 2009
[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 |
| 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 |
| 2009 | 2,862 | 1,174 | 1,688 | 1,579 | 1,283 |

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

Teachers, Faculty, and Staff

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Number of Teachers

A projected 3.6 million elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2010, 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 8 percent between 2000 and 2010. The number of public school teachers increased by a greater percentage than the number of students during that period (5 percent), resulting in a decline in the pupil/teacher ratio. In the fall of 2010, there was a projected ratio of 15.6 public school pupils per teacher, compared with the 2000 ratio of 16.0 public school pupils per teacher. The pupil/teacher ratio in private schools was projected at 13.0 pupils per teacher in fall 2010.

Table 15. Teachers and pupil/teacher ratios in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2010
[In full-time equivalents]

| Year | Total | Public | Private |
|-------------------|------------------------|--------|-------------------|
| | Teachers, in thousands | | |
| 1980 | 2,485 | 2,184 | 301 |
| 1990 | 2,759 | 2,398 | 361 ¹ |
| 2000 | 3,366 | 2,941 | 424 ¹ |
| 2005 | 3,593 | 3,143 | 450 |
| 2007 | 3,634 | 3,178 | 456 |
| 2008 | 3,674 | 3,219 | 455 ¹ |
| 2009 ² | 3,617 | 3,161 | 457 |
| 2010 ² | 3,633 | 3,174 | 460 |
| | Pupil/teacher ratio | | |
| 1980 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 17.7 |
| 1990 | 17.0 | 17.2 | 15.6 ¹ |
| 2000 | 15.9 | 16.0 | 14.5 ¹ |
| 2005 | 15.4 | 15.6 | 13.5 |
| 2007 | 15.2 | 15.5 | 13.0 |
| 2008 | 15.0 | 15.3 | 13.1 ¹ |
| 2009 ² | 15.3 | 15.6 | 13.1 |
| 2010 ² | 15.2 | 15.6 | 13.0 |

¹ Estimated.

² Projected.

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.

Teachers' Salaries

The average salary for public school teachers was \$55,350 in 2009–10 (\$54,819 in 2008–09 dollars). After adjustment for inflation, teachers' salaries were 9 percent higher in 2009–10 than they were in 1970–71. In part, this change reflects a decrease of 13 percent during the 1970s and an increase of 21 percent during the 1980s. During the 1990s, there was a change of less than 1 percent. The 2009–10 salary was 3 percent higher than in 2000–01.

Table 16. Estimated average annual salary for public elementary and secondary school teachers: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2009–10 [In constant 2008–09 dollars]¹

| Year | All teachers | Elementary teachers | Secondary teachers |
|---------|--------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| 1970–71 | \$50,081 | \$48,746 | \$51,702 |
| 1975–76 | 48,770 | 47,531 | 50,074 |
| 1980–81 | 43,722 | 42,696 | 44,956 |
| 1985–86 | 49,709 | 48,760 | 50,985 |
| 1990–91 | 53,031 | 52,079 | 54,332 |
| 1995–96 | 52,299 | 51,598 | 53,348 |
| 2000–01 | 53,180 | 52,606 | 54,008 |
| 2005–06 | 52,950 | 52,397 | 53,393 |
| 2006–07 | 53,683 | 53,355 | 54,184 |
| 2007–08 | 53,537 | 53,116 | 54,006 |
| 2008–09 | 54,319 | 53,998 | 54,552 |
| 2009–10 | 54,819 | 54,781 | 54,505 |

¹ Constant 2008–09 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 part-time teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: 2007–08

| Selected characteristic | Number, in thousands | Percentage distribution |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 part-time teachers in private elementary and secondary schools: 2007–08

| Selected characteristic | Number, in thousands | Percentage distribution |
|----------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 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 3.7 million people were employed in colleges and universities in the fall of 2009, including 2.8 million professional and 0.9 million nonprofessional staff. About 48 percent of the staff were faculty or graduate assistants; 6 percent were managerial; 21 percent were other professional staff; and 25 percent were non-professional staff.

Table 19. Employees in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, primary occupation, and type of institution: Fall 2009
[In thousands]

| Primary occupation and type of institution | Total | Public | Private |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | 3,723 | 2,442 | 1,281 |
| Professional staff | 2,782 | 1,805 | 977 |
| Managerial | 231 | 112 | 118 |
| Faculty | 1,439 | 914 | 525 |
| Graduate assistants | 342 | 276 | 67 |
| Other professional | 770 | 503 | 267 |
| Nonprofessional staff | 941 | 637 | 304 |
| 4-year | 3,034 | 1,804 | 1,230 |
| Full-time, total staff | 2,046 | 1,225 | 822 |
| Part-time, total staff | 987 | 579 | 408 |
| 2-year | 690 | 638 | 52 |
| Full-time, total staff | 336 | 302 | 34 |
| Part-time, total staff | 354 | 336 | 18 |

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

Faculty Salaries for Males and Females

The average salary for faculty on 9-month contracts was \$74,625 in 2009–10 (\$73,910 in 2008–09 constant dollars). The average faculty salary increased 4 percent between 1999–2000 and 2009–10, 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 2009–10
[In constant 2008–09 dollars]¹

| Year | Total | Males | Females |
|-----------|----------|----------|----------|
| 1970–71 | \$68,677 | — | — |
| 1975–76 | 64,479 | \$67,402 | \$55,379 |
| 1980–81 | 57,743 | 60,709 | 49,550 |
| 1985–86 | 63,898 | 67,650 | 54,398 |
| 1990–91 | 67,588 | 72,236 | 57,514 |
| 1995–96 | 68,509 | 73,379 | 59,564 |
| 1999–2000 | 70,865 | 76,185 | 62,127 |
| 2002–03 | 72,292 | 77,946 | 63,775 |
| 2003–04 | 72,185 | 77,844 | 63,878 |
| 2004–05 | 71,930 | 77,644 | 63,746 |
| 2005–06 | 71,382 | 77,203 | 63,283 |
| 2006–07 | 72,119 | 77,989 | 64,160 |
| 2007–08 | 72,077 | 78,010 | 64,232 |
| 2008–09 | 73,570 | 79,706 | 65,638 |
| 2009–10 | 73,910 | 80,110 | 66,014 |

— Not available.

¹ Constant 2008–09 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Faculty Salaries at Public and Private Institutions

Salaries of college faculty on 9-month contracts increased 3 percent between 1970–71 and 1999–2000, after adjusting for inflation. From 1999–2000 to 2009–10, faculty salaries increased by 8 percent at private 4-year institutions.

Faculty salaries at public 4-year institutions were 3 percent higher in 2009–10 than in 1999–2000, and salaries in public 2-year institutions were 1 percent higher.

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 2009–10 [In constant 2008–09 dollars]¹

| Year | Public 4-year | Public 2-year | Private 4-year | Private 2-year |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 1970–71 | \$70,903 | \$68,323 | \$63,894 | \$46,817 |
| 1975–76 | 67,349 | 61,232 | 62,381 | 42,193 |
| 1980–81 | 60,397 | 54,955 | 55,322 | 37,331 |
| 1985–86 | 67,135 | 58,371 | 62,596 | 38,340 |
| 1990–91 | 71,346 | 59,396 | 67,682 | 38,611 |
| 1995–96 | 71,097 | 60,153 | 70,607 | 44,342 |
| 1999–2000 | 73,479 | 61,168 | 73,952 | 45,551 |
| 2005–06 | 73,301 | 59,767 | 76,874 | 41,583 |
| 2006–07 | 74,091 | 60,428 | 77,431 | 43,258 |
| 2007–08 | 73,874 | 60,479 | 77,407 | 44,008 |
| 2008–09 | 75,245 | 61,433 | 79,410 | 43,542 |
| 2009–10 | 75,424 | 61,668 | 79,830 | 44,319 |

¹ Constant 2008–09 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Educational Outcomes

Reading Performance

On the 2009 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), both 4th-graders and 8th-graders scored 4 points higher in reading, on average, than they did in 1992. The 2009 reading score for 12th-graders was 4 points lower than their 1992 score. Females at each grade scored higher than males in 2009. At each grade, White students had higher scores than Black and Hispanic students (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 125).

Table 22. Performance of 8th-graders in NAEP reading assessments, by selected characteristics: 1992, 2002, and 2009

| Selected characteristic | 1992 | 2002 | 2009 |
|----------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|
| Average scale score | 260 | 264 | 264 |
| Sex | | | |
| Male | 254 | 260 | 259 |
| Female | 267 | 269 | 269 |
| Race/ethnicity | | | |
| White | 267 | 272 | 273 |
| Black | 237 | 245 | 246 |
| Hispanic | 241 | 247 | 249 |
| Asian/Pacific Islander | 268 | 267 | 274 |
| American Indian/Alaska Native | ‡ | 250 | 251 |
| Parents' highest education level | | | |
| Did not complete high school | 243 | 248 | 248 |
| Completed high school | 251 | 257 | 254 |
| Some postsecondary | 265 | 268 | 267 |
| Graduated college | 271 | 274 | 274 |

‡ 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, 2010*, table 146). Males at the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades scored higher than females in 2009. Also, at the 4th, 8th, and 12th grades, 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, 2010*, table 148).

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.

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, 2010*, table 157). 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 combinations taken | All 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 3,252,000 high school students are expected to graduate during the 2010–11 school year, including 2,937,000 public school graduates and 315,000 private school graduates. High school graduates include only recipients of diplomas, not recipients of equivalency credentials. The 2010–11 projection of high school graduates is lower than the record-high projection of 3,319,000 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 2007–08, the averaged freshman graduation rate was 74.7 percent for public schools. The 2007–08 averaged freshman graduation rate was 3.4 percentage points higher than the rate in 1997–98 (71.3 percent), and about 0.5 percentage points higher than the rate in 1987–88 (74.2 percent).

Table 26. High school graduates, by control of school and averaged freshman graduation rate for public schools: Selected school years, 1975-76 through 2010-11

| School year | High school graduates, in thousands | | | Averaged freshman graduation rate for public schools (percent) |
|------------------------|--|--------|---------|---|
| | Total | Public | Private | |
| 1975-76 | 3,142 | 2,837 | 305 | 74.9 |
| 1979-80 | 3,042 | 2,748 | 295 | 71.5 |
| 1987-88 ¹ | 2,773 | 2,500 | 273 | 74.2 |
| 1989-90 ¹ | 2,574 | 2,320 | 254 | 73.6 |
| 1994-95 | 2,519 | 2,274 | 246 | 71.8 |
| 1997-98 | 2,704 | 2,439 | 265 | 71.3 |
| 1999-2000 ¹ | 2,833 | 2,554 | 279 | 71.7 |
| 2000-01 | 2,848 | 2,569 | 279 | 71.7 |
| 2002-03 | 3,016 | 2,720 | 296 | 73.9 |
| 2003-04 ¹ | 3,054 | 2,753 | 301 | 74.3 |
| 2004-05 | 3,106 | 2,799 | 307 | 74.7 |
| 2005-06 ¹ | 3,123 | 2,816 | 307 | 73.4 |
| 2006-07 | 3,199 | 2,892 | 307 | 73.9 |
| 2007-08 ¹ | 3,314 | 3,000 | 314 | 74.7 |
| 2008-09 ² | 3,319 | 3,005 | 314 | 74.7 |
| 2009-10 ² | 3,306 | 2,991 | 315 | 75.6 |
| 2010-11 ² | 3,252 | 2,937 | 315 | — |

— Not available.

¹ Private high school data are estimated.

² Projected.

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

Dropouts

The dropout rate among 16- to 24-year-olds decreased from 11 to 8 percent between 1999 and 2009. Rates for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites declined over this period. The dropout rate for Hispanics in 2009 (18 percent) was higher than the rates for Whites (5 percent) and Blacks (9 percent).

Table 27. Percentage of high school dropouts (status dropouts) among persons 16 to 24 years old, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1975 through 2009

| 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 |
| 1990 | 12.1 | 9.0 | 13.2 | 32.4 |
| 1995 ² | 12.0 | 8.6 | 12.1 | 30.0 |
| 1999 ² | 11.2 | 7.3 | 12.6 | 28.6 |
| 2000 ² | 10.9 | 6.9 | 13.1 | 27.8 |
| 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 |
| 2009 ² | 8.1 | 5.2 | 9.3 | 17.6 |

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

² Wording of questionnaire on educational attainment was changed in 1992.

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.

College Degrees

Between 1998–99 and 2008–09, the number of people earning associate’s degrees increased by 41 percent; the number earning bachelor’s degrees, by 33 percent; the number earning master’s degrees, by 49 percent; the number earning first-professional degrees, by 17 percent; and the number earning doctor’s degrees, by 54 percent. Also, the number of degrees of all types conferred to females increased at a faster rate than the number conferred to males between 1998–99 and 2008–09 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 279). Between 1998–99 and 2008–09, the number of bachelor’s degrees awarded to males increased by 32 percent, while the number awarded to females increased by 34 percent.

In 2008–09, colleges and universities awarded 787,000 associate’s degrees; 1,601,000 bachelor’s degrees; 657,000 master’s degrees; 92,000 first-professional degrees; and 68,000 doctor’s degrees. In 2008–09, females earned the majority of degrees at the associate’s, bachelor’s, master’s, and doctor’s degree levels.

Of the 1,601,000 bachelor’s degrees conferred in 2008–09, the largest numbers of degrees were conferred in the fields of business (348,000), social sciences and history (169,000), health professions and related clinical sciences (120,000), and education (102,000) (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, tables 282, 283, and 284). At the master’s degree level, the largest numbers of degrees were in the fields of education (179,000) and business (168,000). The fields with the largest number of degrees at the doctor’s degree level were health professions and related clinical sciences (12,100), education (9,000), engineering and engineering technologies (8,000), biological and biomedical sciences (7,000), psychology (5,500), and physical sciences and science technologies (5,000).

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 2008-09

| Year | Associate's degrees | Bachelor's degrees | Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded 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 |
| 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 |
| 2008-09 | 787,325 | 1,601,368 | 57.2 |

Table 29. Master's, first-professional, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1969-70 through 2008-09

| Year | Master's degrees | First-professional degrees | Doctor's 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 |
| 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 |
| 2008-09 | 656,784 | 92,004 | 67,716 |

Educational Attainment

Americans are completing more years of education. The percentage of the adult population 25 years of age and older who completed high school or more was 87 percent in 2010, compared to 84 percent in 2000. During the same time period, the percentage of adults with a bachelor's or higher degree increased from 26 percent to 30 percent.

Table 30. Percentage of persons 25 years and older who completed various years of school: Selected years, 1970 through 2010

| Year | 25 years old and older | | 25- to 29-year-olds | |
|------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| | High school completion or higher | Bachelor's or higher degree | High school completion or higher | Bachelor's or higher degree |
| 1970 | 55.2 | 11.0 | 75.4 | 16.4 |
| 1980 | 68.6 | 17.0 | 85.4 | 22.5 |
| 1985 | 73.9 | 19.4 | 86.1 | 22.2 |
| 1990 | 77.6 | 21.3 | 85.7 | 23.2 |
| 1995 | 81.7 | 23.0 | 86.8 | 24.7 |
| 2000 | 84.1 | 25.6 | 88.1 | 29.1 |
| 2003 | 84.6 | 27.2 | 86.5 | 28.4 |
| 2004 | 85.2 | 27.7 | 86.6 | 28.7 |
| 2005 | 85.2 | 27.6 | 86.2 | 28.8 |
| 2006 | 85.5 | 28.0 | 86.4 | 28.4 |
| 2007 | 85.7 | 28.7 | 87.0 | 29.6 |
| 2008 | 86.6 | 29.4 | 87.8 | 30.8 |
| 2009 | 86.7 | 29.5 | 88.6 | 30.6 |
| 2010 | 87.1 | 29.9 | 88.8 | 31.7 |

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 \$1.1 trillion for 2009–10. The expenditures of elementary and secondary schools are expected to total \$650 billion for 2009–10, while colleges and universities will spend about \$461 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 29). After adjustment for inflation, total expenditures for all educational institutions rose by an estimated 34 percent between 1999–2000 and 2009–10. Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools rose by an estimated 23 percent during this period, while total expenditures for colleges and universities rose by 52 percent.

The total expenditures for education are estimated to amount to about 7.9 percent of the gross domestic product in 2009–10.

Table 31. Total expenditures of educational institutions and percentage of gross domestic product: Selected years, 1980-81 through 2009-10

| Year | Expenditures in billions of current dollars | Expenditures of constant 2008-09 dollars ¹ | Percent of gross domestic product ² |
|----------------------|---|---|--|
| 1980-81 | \$176 | \$437 | 6.3 |
| 1985-86 | 259 | 512 | 6.1 |
| 1990-91 | 395 | 634 | 6.8 |
| 1994-95 | 485 | 692 | 6.8 |
| 1995-96 | 509 | 707 | 6.9 |
| 1997-98 | 570 | 757 | 6.8 |
| 1998-99 | 604 | 788 | 6.9 |
| 1999-2000 | 649 | 823 | 6.9 |
| 2000-01 | 705 | 864 | 7.1 |
| 2001-02 | 753 | 907 | 7.3 |
| 2002-03 | 796 | 938 | 7.5 |
| 2003-04 | 830 | 958 | 7.5 |
| 2004-05 | 876 | 981 | 7.4 |
| 2005-06 | 926 | 999 | 7.3 |
| 2006-07 | 984 | 1,035 | 7.3 |
| 2007-08 ³ | 1,054 | 1,069 | 7.5 |
| 2008-09 ³ | 1,080 | 1,080 | 7.5 |
| 2009-10 ³ | 1,111 | 1,100 | 7.9 |

¹ Constant 2008-09 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

² Gross domestic product data from the Bureau of Economic Analysis, U.S. Department of Commerce.

³ Projected.

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

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Revenues

The state share of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools generally grew from the 1930s through the mid-1980s, while the local share declined during the same time period (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 180). 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 1993–94 and 2000–01, the state share rose again to 49.7 percent, the highest share since 1986–87, but declined every school year thereafter until 2005–06, when the state share was 46.5 percent. Between 1995–96 and 2005–06, the federal share of revenues rose from 6.6 to 9.1 percent. The local share declined from 45.9 percent in 1995–96 to 42.8 in 2002–03 and then increased each year, reaching 44.4 percent in 2005–06. Between 2005–06 and 2007–08, these patterns shifted. The federal percentage declined from 9.1 to 8.2 percent and the local percentage declined from 44.4 to 43.5 percent.

After adjustment for inflation, total revenues increased 37 percent between 1997–98 and 2007–08. Federal revenues increased 64 percent, state revenues increased 37 percent, and local revenues increased 33 percent over the time period. In 2007–08, the federal revenue per student was \$969.

Table 32. Percentage distribution of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1970-71 through 2007-08

| Year | Federal | State | Local ¹ |
|-----------|---------|-------|--------------------|
| 1970-71 | 8.4 | 39.1 | 52.5 |
| 1980-81 | 9.2 | 47.4 | 43.4 |
| 1985-86 | 6.7 | 49.4 | 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 | 47.4 | 44.1 |
| 2007-08 | 8.2 | 48.3 | 43.5 |

¹ Includes revenues from nongovernmental sources (2.1 percent in 2007-08).

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 schools fluctuated during the early 1990s. Between 1997–98 and 2007–08, current expenditure per pupil rose 27 percent after adjustment for inflation. In 2007–08, the current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment was \$10,297.

Table 33. Total and current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public schools: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2007–08

| Year | Total expenditure ¹ | | Current expenditure | |
|---------|--------------------------------|---------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------|
| | Unad-justed dollars | Constant 2008–09 dollars ² | Unad-justed dollars | Constant 2008–09 dollars ² |
| 1970–71 | \$970 | \$5,243 | \$842 | \$4,552 |
| 1980–81 | 2,529 ³ | 6,268 ³ | 2,307 | 5,718 |
| 1990–91 | 5,484 | 8,790 | 4,902 | 7,857 |
| 1995–96 | 6,441 | 8,949 | 5,689 | 7,904 |
| 1997–98 | 7,139 | 9,475 | 6,189 | 8,214 |
| 2000–01 | 8,572 | 10,508 | 7,380 | 9,048 |
| 2001–02 | 8,993 | 10,833 | 7,727 | 9,309 |
| 2002–03 | 9,296 | 10,958 | 8,044 | 9,482 |
| 2003–04 | 9,625 | 11,103 | 8,310 | 9,586 |
| 2004–05 | 10,078 | 11,286 | 8,711 | 9,754 |
| 2005–06 | 10,603 | 11,438 | 9,145 | 9,865 |
| 2006–07 | 11,252 | 11,832 | 9,679 | 10,178 |
| 2007–08 | 11,950 | 12,117 | 10,297 | 10,441 |

¹ Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

² Constant 2008–09 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

³ Estimated.

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

Degree-Granting Institutions

Revenues for Public Institutions

The largest single source of revenue in 2008–09 for public 4-year and 2-year institutions was state appropriations, amounting to 24 percent of total revenue in that year. Public institutions received 19 percent of their revenue from tuition and fees and 10 percent from federal grants.

Table 34. Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source: 2008–09

| Source | Revenue, in billions | Percentage distribution | Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Total revenues | \$267.4 | 100.0 | \$26,574 |
| Operating revenues | 158.8 | 59.4 | 15,782 |
| Tuition and fees ² | 51.8 | 19.4 | 5,152 |
| Grants and contracts | 43.1 | 16.1 | 4,283 |
| Federal (excludes FDSL ³) | 26.1 | 9.8 | 2,593 |
| State | 7.4 | 2.8 | 736 |
| Local | 9.6 | 3.6 | 954 |
| Other operating revenues | 63.9 | 23.9 | 6,347 |
| Nonoperating revenues | 92.4 | 34.6 | 9,188 |
| Federal appropriations | 2.0 | 0.8 | 200 |
| State appropriations | 65.5 | 24.5 | 6,508 |
| Local appropriations | 9.8 | 3.7 | 973 |
| Other nonoperating | 15.2 | 5.7 | 1,507 |
| Other revenues and additions | 16.1 | 6.0 | 1,604 |

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

² Net 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 lost \$64.2 billion on investments in 2008–09. The largest sources of revenue for 2008–09 were tuition and fees (\$17,422 per student), federal government (\$6,820 per student), and private gifts and grants (\$5,733 per student).

Table 35. Revenues of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source: 2008–09

| Source | Revenue, in billions | Percentage distribution | Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|---------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Total | \$69.1 | 100.0 | \$22,404 |
| Tuition and fees | 53.7 | 77.8 | 17,422 |
| Federal government ² | 21.0 | 30.4 | 6,820 |
| State governments | 1.8 | 2.6 | 589 |
| Local governments | 0.6 | 0.8 | 186 |
| Private gifts and grants ³ | 17.7 | 25.6 | 5,733 |
| Investment return | -64.2 | -93.0 | -20,828 |
| Educational activities | 4.8 | 6.9 | 1,554 |
| Auxiliary enterprises | 13.6 | 19.6 | 4,398 |
| Hospitals | 14.8 | 21.4 | 4,802 |
| Other | 5.3 | 7.7 | 1,726 |

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time-equivalent of the part-time 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 86 percent of their revenues, or about \$13,143 per student, from student tuition and fees in 2008–09. The next largest sources in 2008–09 were federal government (7 percent), auxiliary enterprises (2 percent), and educational activities (2 percent).

Table 36. Revenues of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source: 2008–09

| Source | Revenue, in billions | Percentage distribution | Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------|---|
| Total | \$19.37 | 100.0 | \$15,211 |
| Tuition and fees | 16.74 | 86.4 | 13,143 |
| Federal government | 1.41 | 7.3 | 1,105 |
| State and local governments | 0.13 | 0.7 | 102 |
| Private gifts, grants, and contracts | 0.08 | 0.4 | 63 |
| Investment return | 0.04 | 0.2 | 30 |
| Educational activities | 0.37 | 1.9 | 289 |
| Auxiliary enterprises | 0.40 | 2.0 | 311 |
| Other | 0.21 | 1.1 | 167 |

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.

Expenditures of Public Institutions

Expenditures at public 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$273 billion in 2008–09, amounting to \$27,135 per full-time-equivalent student. The largest category of expenditures was instruction, which accounted for 27 percent of total expenditures.

Table 37. Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2008–09

| Purpose | Expenditures, in billions | Percentage distribution | Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|---|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total | \$273.0 | 100.0 | \$27,135 |
| Instruction | 75.1 | 27.5 | 7,462 |
| Research | 26.7 | 9.8 | 2,649 |
| Public service | 11.2 | 4.1 | 1,118 |
| Academic support | 18.8 | 6.9 | 1,869 |
| Student services | 12.9 | 4.7 | 1,286 |
| Institutional support | 23.1 | 8.5 | 2,294 |
| Operation and maintenance of plant | 17.8 | 6.5 | 1,773 |
| Depreciation | 13.7 | 5.0 | 1,364 |
| Scholarships and fellowships ² | 11.1 | 4.1 | 1,104 |
| Auxiliary enterprises | 20.6 | 7.5 | 2,046 |
| Hospitals | 25.9 | 9.5 | 2,579 |
| Other operating expenditures and deductions | 5.8 | 2.1 | 574 |
| Nonoperating expenses | 10.3 | 3.8 | 1,020 |

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

² Excludes 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 \$141 billion in 2008–09, amounting to \$45,853 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: 2008–09

| Purpose | Expenditures, in billions | Percentage distribution | Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total | \$141.3 | 100.0 | \$45,853 |
| Instruction | 46.5 | 32.9 | 15,069 |
| Research | 15.3 | 10.8 | 4,951 |
| Public service | 2.3 | 1.6 | 746 |
| Academic support | 12.6 | 8.9 | 4,081 |
| Student services | 11.0 | 7.8 | 3,572 |
| Institutional support | 19.4 | 13.7 | 6,294 |
| Auxiliary enterprises | 13.7 | 9.7 | 4,447 |
| Net grant aid to students ² | 0.8 | 0.5 | 246 |
| Hospitals | 11.9 | 8.4 | 3,870 |
| Independent operations | 5.2 | 3.6 | 1,673 |
| Other | 2.8 | 2.0 | 904 |

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

² Excludes tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions, such as Pell grants.

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

Expenditures of Private (for-profit) Institutions

Expenditures at private (for-profit) 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$16 billion in 2008–09, amounting to \$12,848 per full-time-equivalent student. Private (for-profit) institutions' largest expenditure category was student services, academic and institutional support, which accounted for 67 percent of their expenditures in 2008–09. 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: 2008–09

| Purpose | Expenditures, in billions | Percentage distribution | Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹ |
|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| Total | \$16.36 | 100.0 | \$12,848 |
| Instruction | 3.87 | 23.7 | 3,039 |
| Research and public service | 0.01 | 0.1 | 8 |
| Student services, academic and institutional support | 11.00 | 67.2 | 8,640 |
| Auxiliary enterprises | 0.40 | 2.4 | 311 |
| Net grant aid to students ² | 0.04 | 0.3 | 35 |
| Other | 1.04 | 6.3 | 815 |

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

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

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

College Costs

For the 2009–10 academic year, average annual undergraduate charges for tuition, room, and board were \$15,014 (\$14,870 in constant 2008–09 dollars) at public 4-year institutions and \$32,790 (\$32,475 in constant 2008–09 dollars) at private 4-year institutions.

Table 40. Average undergraduate tuition, room, and board charges, by type and control of institution: 1989–90, 1999–2000, and 2009–10
[In constant 2008–09¹ dollars]

| Year and control of institution | Total tuition, room, and board charges | | |
|---------------------------------|--|----------|---------|
| | All institutions | 4-year | 2-year |
| All | | | |
| 1989–90 | \$10,494 | \$12,192 | \$6,263 |
| 1999–2000 | 13,243 | 15,662 | 6,857 |
| 2009–10 | 17,464 | 20,986 | 8,451 |
| Public | | | |
| 1989–90 | 7,614 | 8,411 | 5,577 |
| 1999–2000 | 9,269 | 10,492 | 5,985 |
| 2009–10 | 12,681 | 14,870 | 7,629 |
| Private | | | |
| 1989–90 | 20,317 | 20,767 | 14,658 |
| 1999–2000 | 25,595 | 26,255 | 17,707 |
| 2009–10 | 31,876 | 32,475 | 24,248 |

¹ Constant 2008–09 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 for-profit 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, 2010*, table 353). 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, 2010*, table 355).

In 2007–08, 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, 2010*, table 360).

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 and highest level of offering of institution | Aid from any 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 | 80.9 | 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 349 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1965 to FY 2009, 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 between 1965 and 1975. After a decrease of less than 1 percent between 1975 and 1980, federal funding for education declined approximately 16 percent between 1980 and 1985, when adjusted for inflation. Thereafter, federal on-budget funding for education generally increased, showing a rise of 122 percent from 1985 to 2009, after adjustment for inflation.

For FY 2010, estimates show federal program funds for elementary and secondary education at \$115.4 billion, for postsecondary education at \$47.9 billion, and for other programs at \$10.6 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 380).

According to FY 2009 estimates, \$85.2 billion (about 52 percent of the \$163.1 billion spent by the federal government on education) came from the U.S. Department of Education (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010*, table 381). Money also came from other agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$28.5 billion), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$16.4 billion), and the U.S. Department of Defense (\$6.7 billion).

**Table 42. Federal on-budget funds for education:
Selected fiscal years 1965 through 2009
[In billions of dollars]**

| Year | Total on-budget support | |
|------|-------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | Unadjusted dollars | Constant 2010 dollars ¹ |
| 1965 | \$5.3 | \$36.9 |
| 1970 | 12.5 | 70.6 |
| 1975 | 23.3 | 90.5 |
| 1980 | 34.5 | 89.7 |
| 1985 | 39.0 | 74.6 |
| 1990 | 51.6 | 84.7 |
| 1994 | 68.3 | 98.5 |
| 1995 | 71.6 | 100.6 |
| 1996 | 71.3 | 97.8 |
| 1997 | 73.7 | 99.0 |
| 1998 | 76.9 | 102.3 |
| 1999 | 82.9 | 108.7 |
| 2000 | 85.9 | 110.0 |
| 2001 | 94.8 | 118.4 |
| 2002 | 109.2 | 134.2 |
| 2003 | 124.4 | 148.9 |
| 2004 | 132.4 | 154.1 |
| 2005 | 146.2 | 164.1 |
| 2006 | 166.5 | 180.4 |
| 2007 | 145.7 | 153.7 |
| 2008 | 146.1 | 148.7 |
| 2009 | 163.1 | 165.8 |

¹ 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, 2010* (table 3), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1985–86 through 2008–09; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*.

Table 2: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 3), Private Schools in American Education; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989–90 through 2007–08; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*.

Table 3: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 3), *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*.

Table 4: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 52), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1980 through October 2009.

Table 5: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1970 through October 2009.

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, 2010* (table 43), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1998–99 and 2008–09.

Table 7: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 45), *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1977–78 and 1980–81*; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1990–91 through 2008–09;

and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*. 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 September 13, 2010, from <http://www.ideadata.org/partBdata.asp>.

Table 8: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (tables 201 and 204), 1990, 2000, and 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2010.

Table 9: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 204), 1990, 2000, and 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2010.

Table 10: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1985 through October 2009.

Table 11: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 199), 1990, 2000, and 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2010; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October, 1990, 2000, and 2009.

Table 12: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 235), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey, 1990, 2000, 2005, and 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2010.

Table 13: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 213), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall

Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90-99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2010.

Table 14: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 214), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90-99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2010.

Table 15: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 68), *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 2008-09; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989-90 through 2007-08; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2019*.

Table 16: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 82), National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71 through 2009-10*; and unpublished tabulations.

Table 17: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 72), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public Teacher Questionnaire," 2007-08.

Table 18: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 72), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Private Teacher Questionnaire," 2007-08.

Table 19: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 255), 2009 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2009-10.

Tables 20 and 21: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 267), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits" surveys, 1970-71 through 1985-86; and 1990-91 through 2009-10 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 2009-10.

- Table 22: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (tables 125 and 126), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992, 2002, and 2009 Reading Assessments, retrieved May 19, 2010, from the Main NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>).
- Table 23: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 146), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1990, 2000, and 2009 Mathematics Assessments, retrieved November 18, 2009, from the Main NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>).
- Table 24: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 148), 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, 2010* (table 161), 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, 2010* (table 110), *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 2008–09; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989 through 2007; and Projections of Education Statistics to 2019.*
- Table 27: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 115), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1975 through October 2009.
- Tables 28 and 29: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 279), Higher Education General Information Survey

(HEGIS), "Degrees and other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, 1969–70 through 1985–86; and 1986–87 through 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:87–99), and Fall 2000 through Fall 2009.

Table 30: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 8), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, various years; and Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1970 through March 2010.

Table 31: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (tables 28 and 29), *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 2007–08; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*, 1980–81 and 1985–86; 1990–91 through 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance Survey" (IPEDS-F:FY91–99), and Spring 2002 through Spring 2010. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts Tables, retrieved September 17, 2010, from <http://www.bea.gov/national/nipaweb/SelectTable.asp?Selected=N>.

Table 32: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 180), *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 2007–08.

Table 33: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 190), *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 2007–08.

Table 34: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 362), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.

- Table 35: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 366), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.
- Table 36: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 368), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.
- Table 37: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 373), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.
- Table 38: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 375), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.
- Table 39: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 377), 2008–09 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2009 and Spring 2010.
- Table 40: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2010* (table 345), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities" survey, 1988–89; "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" survey, 1989; and 1999–2000 and 2009–10 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:99), "Institutional Characteristics Survey" (IPEDS-IC:99), Spring 2009, and Fall 2009. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.
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