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STATISTICAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
1925-1926

By
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Chief of the Division of Statistics

[Advance sheets from the Biennial Survey of Education in
the United States, 1924-1926]



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STATISTICAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION, 1925-26

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The following bulletins which contain educational statistics for 1925-26 have been issued:

State School Systems.....	1927, No. 39
City School Systems.....	1927, No. 32
Public High Schools.....	1927, No. 33
Private High Schools.....	1927, No. 31
Teachers Colleges and Normal Schools.....	1927, No. 30
Universities, Colleges, and Professional Schools.....	1927, No. 40
Private Commercial and Business Schools (1924-25).....	1926, No. 14

Bulletins are being published which contain statistics for 1926-27 of nurse-training schools, schools and classes for the blind, schools and classes for the deaf, schools and classes for feeble-minded and sub-normal children, and industrial schools for delinquents.

This report contains a brief summary of the statistics presented in all of the above-named bulletins, and discusses a few of the outstanding issues.

Table 1, page 8, shows the number enrolled in schools under public control and the number in schools under private control. Approximately 89 per cent of those included in the grand total are in schools under public control. The following tabulation shows the per cent of enrollments which were in schools under public control from 1890 by 10-year periods to 1926, for certain types of schools.

Per cent of total enrollments in schools under public control, 1890-1926

Type of school	1890	1900	1910	1920	1926
Elementary.....	89.2	92.3	92.1	92.9	90.7
Secondary.....	60.4	73.8	82.9	89.6	91.6
Normal schools.....	77.3	68.5	89.5	95.9	93.6
Colleges.....	13.0	31.0	36.6	39.2	36.0

* Private elementary school reports are more complete for 1926 than for former years.

These figures show a gain in enrollments in schools under public control over those under private control for almost the whole period. Since 1920, schools of higher education, including those for teacher training, show slight gains for schools under private control. The decrease in percentage enrollments in public schools for 1926 is perhaps due to better figures from private schools for 1926 than for previous years.

In Table 2, page 9, per capita costs are based upon total enrollments, as these are the only figures obtainable from all types of schools. Appropriate footnotes explain the limitations of those items that need explanation. All expenditures include outlays, but exclude, where possible, payments to debt service. Public-school expenditures are divided into costs of elementary schools and costs of high schools upon reports from 13 States, supplemented by reports from practically all cities. Public elementary schools were estimated to cost \$39.12 for each pupil enrolled in 1920, \$58.93 in 1924, and \$63.31 in 1926. Public high schools were estimated to cost \$127.20 per pupil enrolled in 1920, \$173.72 in 1924, and \$185.74 in 1926. Per capita costs upon the basis of average daily attendance will be included later for public elementary and high schools.

ENROLLMENTS SINCE 1890

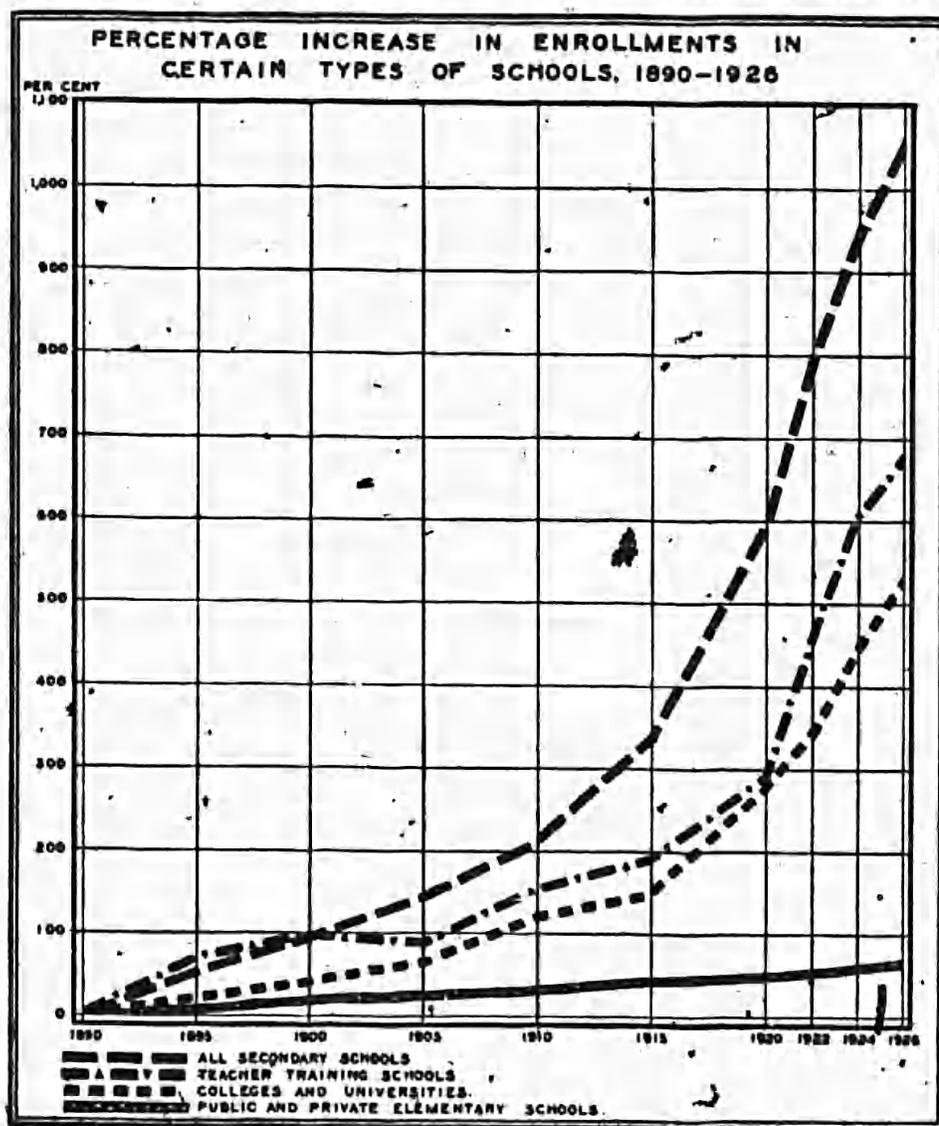
Percentage increases in enrollments since 1890 in certain types of schools are shown in Figure 1. In 1890 the per cent of the whole population enrolled in public schools was 20.3 per cent, in 1926 it was 21.1 per cent. During this period the per cent of those enrolled who were in high schools increased from 1.6 per cent to 15.2 per cent. Increases in enrollments in elementary schools, therefore, have not kept pace with increases in the general population. Enrollments in elementary schools increased 63 per cent in 36 years, while the general population increased 87 per cent. The school population, those of ages 5 to 17, inclusive, increased 62 per cent during this period.

From 1890 to 1926 enrollments in collegiate departments of colleges and universities increased 529 per cent. College enrollments have increased rather uniformly, excepting during the war period. The exact amount of fluctuation is not shown on the graph, but in 1918 college enrollments suffered a material decrease. Increases in enrollments in teacher-training institutions show more fluctuation than in any other type of school. Part of this fluctuation may be charged to a reclassification of normal schools at different times. The increase for 36 years amounts to 676 per cent.

The greatest increase is in secondary-school enrollments. This amounts to 1,055 per cent from 1890 to 1926. The enrollment for the base year, 1890, is perhaps not quite complete for secondary schools; but the deficiency is offset in large measure by the fact that a few schools enrolled some elementary pupils in their high-school departments. It is believed that the number of elementary pupils included accounts approximately for incomplete reports of secondary pupils. The curve has the general appearance of a constant ratio increase—that is, something similar to a compound interest curve—

up to and including 1922. A break occurs after 1922 and a still further break after 1924.

It must be remembered that junior high school pupils below the traditional ninth grade are not included in computing these increases. Only enrollments in regular high-school grades are included throughout the whole period. Enrollments, therefore, are computed upon the same bases for each period, and the regularity of the curve can be taken to indicate rather definite trends. Secondary schools now



enroll about 53 per cent of those of secondary-school age, and still have room to grow, but the indication is that the rate of growth from now on will constantly decrease, provided social and economic factors remain relatively as at present. The elements involved are so variable that any forecast is subject to much revision.

In recent years there has been a tendency to include the upper elementary grades with the high-school grades, and to reorganize these into junior and senior schools and departments. These

reorganized schools have had a wonderful growth. The number of junior high schools and of junior departments of junior-senior high schools taken together from 1910 to 1926 is shown in Figure 2. There were 3,058 such schools and departments in 1926.

PER CAPITA COSTS

Figure 3 shows three things. The upper curve shows per capita costs for public-school expenditures, based upon average daily attendance, from 1916 to 1926. The middle curve shows similar per capita costs for current expenses of public schools for the same period. The lower curve shows the average daily attendance in

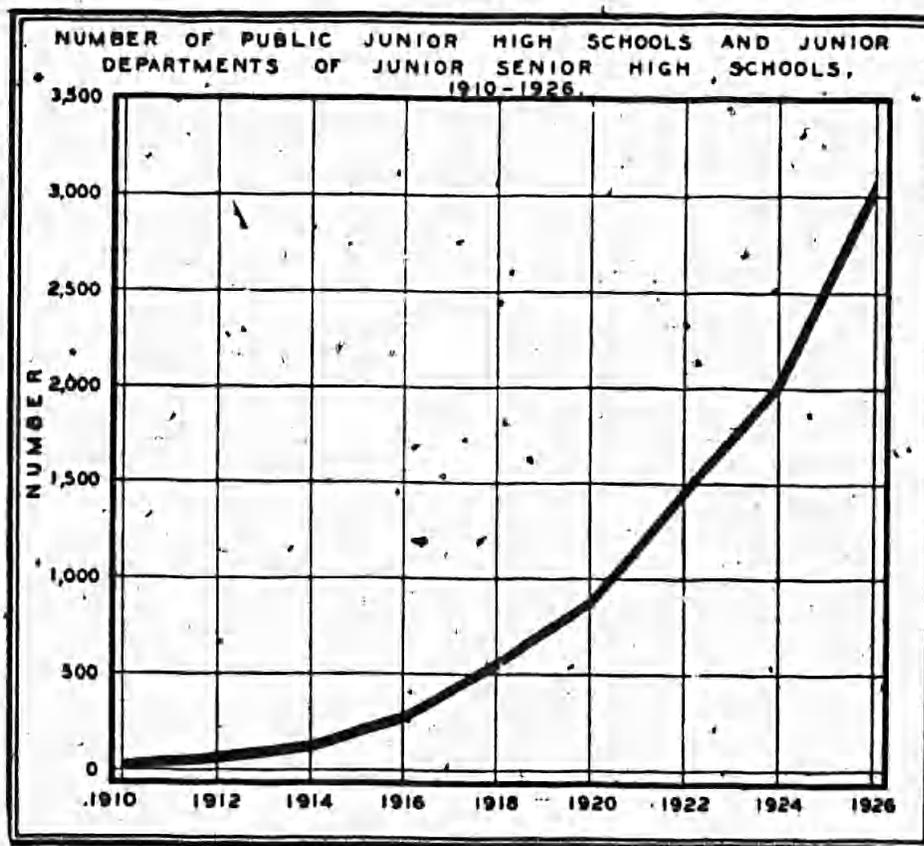


FIG. 2

public schools for the same period. The upper curves use the scale at the left of the diagram, and the lower curve is plotted against the scale at the right.

These three curves have pretty much the same shape. They show moderate increases previous to 1918, then rapid increases until 1922, and then a gradual slowing up in increases after 1922. All three curves show a tendency to reach a maximum height in due time. The curve for average daily attendance shows a tendency to reach a limit due to a decrease in the birth rate and to some other factors which will be discussed later. A projection of these curves by making use of proper mathematical analysis gives a prediction of what may be expected to take place within the next few years, provided the

factors which have governed the increases during the past 10 years continue to function in about the same manner in the near future.

Conditions which affect per capita costs based upon average daily attendance are undergoing considerable change. The reduction in the birth rate is a factor that should not be overlooked. This rate has dropped from 25.1 per thousand population in 1915 in the registration area, to 20.6 in 1926. This area included 31 per cent of the whole population in 1915, and 76 per cent in 1925. Infant mortality rates have dropped off materially during this 10-year period. The rate was approximately 102 per thousand live births in 1915, and

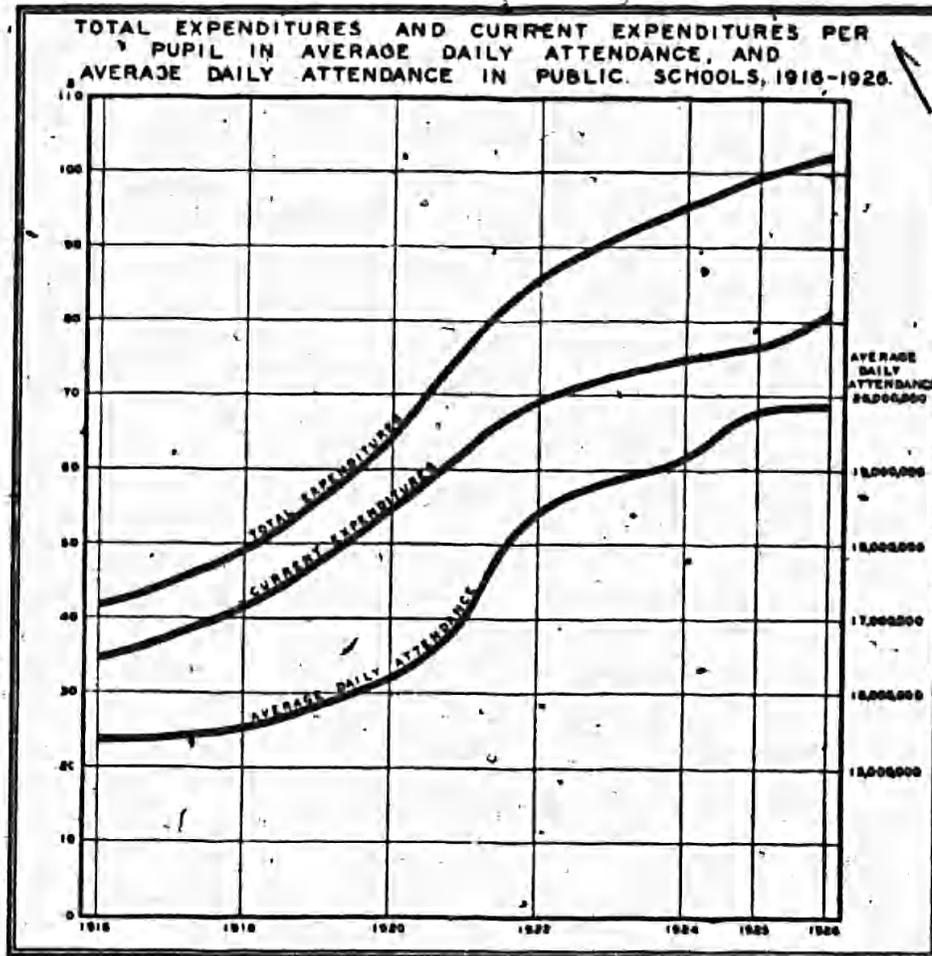


FIG. 3

71.7 in 1925. Applying the birth rate and the infant mortality rate for each year, this means that 22.5 children per thousand of the population reached the age of 1 year in 1916, and less than 20 per thousand in 1926. Applying the same rates to the estimated population for each year indicates that 2,239,000 children reached their first birthday in 1916, and 2,292,000 reached it in 1926. This is an increase of a little over 50,000 in 10 years.

Any material decrease in the birth rate must in time have its influence upon the number of children who are old enough to enter school for the first time each year. Restricted immigration further

reduces the number of, say, 6-year-old children. It is quite evident that the number of 6-year-old children is not increasing very rapidly from year to year. The 1930 census may show little, if any, increase in the number of children ready to enter school over the number shown in the 1920 census. If these same conditions exist for a number of years, school enrollments will reach a stationary period, especially in the lower grades.

The first-grade enrollment in 1918 was 4,281,013, in 1922 it was 4,084,145, and in 1926 it was 3,923,492. A part of this reduction may be charged to better schemes of promotion. Improvement in rates of promotion, and the length of time pupils remain in school, will determine whether or not upper grades will continue to grow in size. Factors which influence pupils to enter into and remain in high-school work will continue to determine whether or not high-school enrollments will continue on the upgrade. The breaking point in the rate of increase in high-school enrollments may have been passed, but there are indications that material increases may continue for a number of years.

One item in the rapid increase in total expenditures of recent years has been the increase in the amount expended for grounds, buildings, and contents. Capital outlays were costing about \$7 per pupil in average daily attendance annually from 1916 to 1918. After that period these costs gradually increased to \$21.86 in 1925, and then decreased in 1926 to \$20.47, only 17 cents above the 1924 level. Factors which may be expected to decrease capital outlays materially from year to year are, (1) the completion of building programs which had been delayed because of higher building costs, and (2) the reduction in the increase in the number of pupils in average daily attendance. On the other hand, pupils are receiving more years of schooling than ever before, and this has a tendency to increase the proportionate enrollments in the upper grades. Increase in the length of school life tends to increase the number of pupils in average daily attendance, the basic figure in computing per capita costs.

Promotion rates have been improving of recent years, and this has tended to relieve a certain amount of congestion in the lower grades. Figure 4 shows the average increase in length of school life in days for the past 125 years.

ENDOWMENTS

Table 3 gives a statement of the value of gifts and bequests received by different types of schools from 1918 to 1926, and Table 4 contains a summary of the total amounts received by years from 1871 to date. In 1926 the colleges and universities received in benefactions a total of \$118,144,082, of which amount \$72,374,608 was for additions to endowments and the balance for current expenses and buildings.

During the same year teacher-training institutions received a total of \$8,728,950 in benefactions, of which amount \$6,682,023 was for additions to endowments.

The total amount of endowments reported by schools in 1926 is as follows: Colleges and universities, \$987,012,929; teachers colleges and normal schools, \$19,425,113; private high schools and academies, \$67,151,000; all of which makes a total of \$1,061,589,042. The amount received annually by private high schools has not been reported since 1918.

Table 5, page 11, shows the distribution of teachers in the principal types of schools by sex from 1890 to 1926. The total for 1924 was

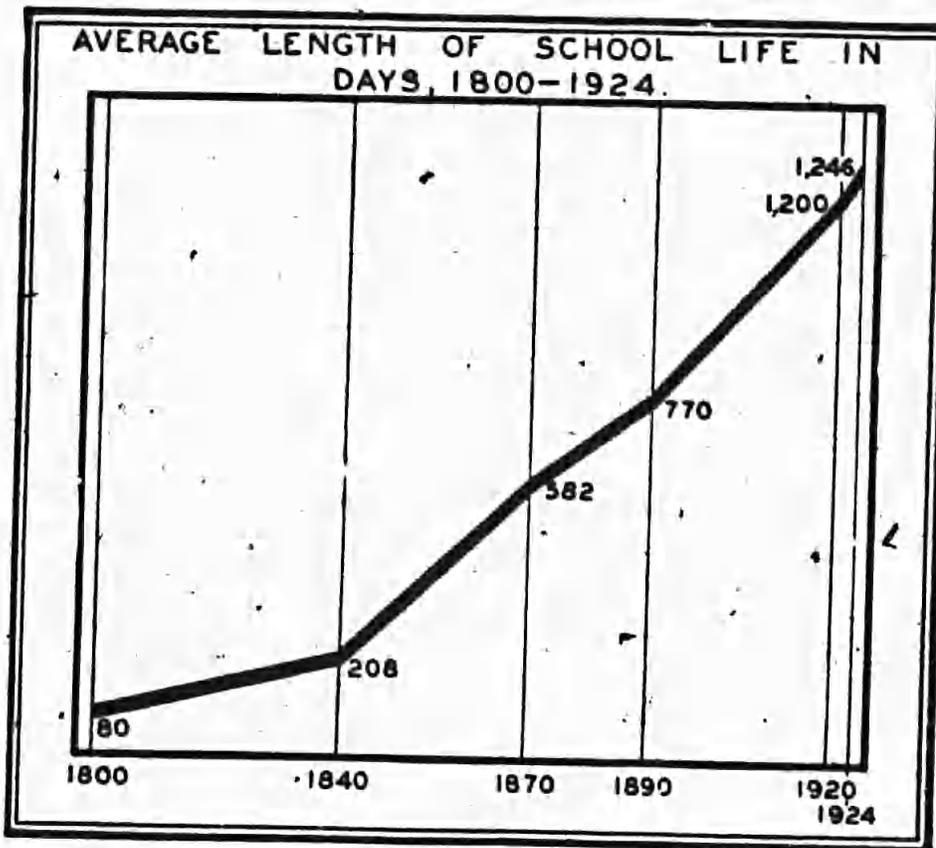


FIG. 4

906,642, and for 1926 it was 977,291. Table 6 is a summary of enrollments in various types of schools from 1890 by five-year periods to 1926. Table 7 gives a summary of enrollments by States for 1926, and distributes the enrollments among elementary schools, high schools, teacher-training institutions, and colleges, and classifies them according to institutions under public control or under private control.

VALUE OF SCHOOL PROPERTY

The State departments of education report a total value of public elementary and secondary school property for 1926 of \$4,676,603,539. Private high schools report \$511,544,000. Teacher-training institu-

tions, including endowments, have a total valuation of \$202,630,512, and colleges and universities of \$2,334,307,421. If the private elementary schools have property valued at as much as \$400,000,000, this would make a total value for these institutions of \$8,125,085,472 for grounds, buildings, contents, and productive funds.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

It is not possible to state with any degree of certainty the number of elementary schools. No data exist for private elementary schools. In 1926 the States reported 256,104 public-school buildings. A total of 215,439 of these are designated as elementary school buildings, and 9,538 as high-school buildings. This leaves more than 31,000 undistributed as to use. Of the total, 256,104 buildings, the number used in consolidated schools is 16,291 and the number of one-room buildings is 161,531.

There are approximately 21,700 public high schools, 2,500 private high schools, 386 preparatory departments of colleges, and 125 secondary departments in teacher-training institutions. The teacher-training institutions number 402, of which number 101 are teachers colleges, 102 State normal schools, 27 city normal schools, 108 county normal schools, and 64 private normal schools. The colleges and universities number 975, of which number 153 are junior colleges.

TABLE 1.—School and college enrollments, according to public and private control, 1925-26

Schools	Public	Private	Total
Kindergartens.....	673,231	154,456	727,687
Elementary schools (primary and grammar).....	20,310,771	2,068,694	22,379,465
City schools (included with elementary and high).....	11,714,231		11,714,231
Total elementary and kindergarten enrollment	20,984,002	2,143,100	23,127,102
Secondary (high schools and academies).....	3,757,466	295,625	4,053,091
Preparatory departments of colleges.....	10,456	45,178	55,634
Secondary courses in normal schools and teachers colleges.....	18,149	5,253	23,402
Total secondary students	3,786,071	346,054	4,132,125
Teachers colleges.....	161,655	6,207	167,862
Normal schools (not in secondary courses).....	91,252	11,092	102,344
Total normal schools and teachers colleges	252,907	17,299	270,206
Universities, colleges, and professional schools (not including preparatory).....	280,437	486,826	767,263
Industrial schools for delinquents, 1927.....	84,317		84,317
Schools for the deaf, 1927.....	16,563	933	17,496
Schools for the blind, 1927.....	6,084		6,084
Schools for the feeble-minded and subnormal, 1927.....	101,605	2,416	104,021
Schools for Indians.....	23,238	5,920	29,158
Government schools in Alaska.....	2,703		2,703
Other public schools in Alaska.....	4,252		4,252
Commercial and business schools, 1925.....		183,363	183,363
Total, excluding duplicates	25,487,960	3,100,911	28,588,871
All schools in the outlying parts of the United States (not including above).....	1,404,687	92,241	1,496,928

¹ 1924 figures.

² Average attendance; does not include 37,730 pupils in public day schools.

³ The grand total of enrollments in all types of schools mentioned in this report is 31,037,736. See page 6.

TABLE 2.—School enrollments, expenditures, and per pupil costs in schools reporting finances, 1925-26

Classification	Enrollment	Estimated cost per pupil enrolled	Total cost, including outlays
Public elementary schools (including kindergartens).....	20,984,092	863.31	\$1,829,396,455
Public high schools.....	3,757,466	185.74	697,911,735
Private elementary schools (including kindergartens).....	2,143,100	163.31	352,979,061
Private high schools and academies.....	293,637	185.74	54,393,398
Universities and colleges (including preparatory students)			
Public.....	290,803	599.81	174,480,002
Private.....	532,002	437.82	232,919,394
Teachers colleges (including all resident courses).....	177,816	187.69	33,374,478
Normal schools (including all resident courses)			
State.....	61,877	216.77	13,448,141
City.....	13,293	375.61	4,974,160
County.....	2,824	294.71	832,821
Private.....	18,304	345.38	6,311,549
Industrial schools for delinquents (1927).....	64,317	264.45	17,103,966
Schools for the deaf (1927):			
State.....	13,048	595.85	7,787,719
City (included with city schools).....	3,515		
Private.....	633	284.34	180,289
Schools for the blind (1927).....	6,064	630.90	3,828,404
Schools for the feeble-minded and subnormal, 1927:			
State.....	49,791	342.01	17,028,943
City (included with city schools).....	51,814		
Private.....	2,416	652.65	1,573,212
Government schools for natives in Alaska.....	3,703	117.84	436,398
Other public schools in Alaska.....	4,352	111.12	483,887
Government Indian schools.....	23,338	232.02	5,411,748
Total, excluding duplicates.....	28,485,034		2,744,979,698

¹ Estimated same as public schools.

² Receipts, excluding additions to endowments.

³ Based upon 14,626 students in schools reporting expenditures.

⁴ Average attendance.

⁵ See text which follows.

In addition to the total enrollment of 28,485,034 in the types of schools included in Table 2, there are 5,920 students enrolled in private schools for the Indians, 188,363 students enrolled (1925) in private commercial and business schools, 187,828 enrolled (1925) in trade and industrial schools, and 77,768 enrolled (1927) in nurse-training schools. Data on expenditures are not available for these four types of schools.

There are enrolled also 40,076 students in extension courses and 29,647 elementary students in practice and model schools in teachers colleges; 11,174 students in extension courses and 28,433 in practice and model schools in State normal schools; 334 in extension courses and 4,524 in practice and model schools in private normal schools; and 209,454 in summer schools, 268,481 in extension courses, and 3,772 in winter short courses in colleges and universities. The expenditures for all these schools are included in Table 2. Enrollments in elementary schools, high schools, normal schools, and in colleges and universities in the outlying parts of the United States amount to 1,496,928. This makes a grand total of enrollments in all types of schools mentioned in this report of 31,037,736.

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION, 1924-1926

TABLE 3.—*Gifts and bequests to education, 1918-1926*

Institutions	1918	1920	1922	1924	1926
Universities and colleges.....	\$27,450,945	\$65,286,159	\$77,400,756	\$81,784,738	\$118,144,082
Teacher-training schools.....	657,365	2,130,997	930,034	1,793,741	8,728,930
Private high schools.....	1,748,258	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Total.....	29,856,568	67,417,156	78,330,790	83,578,479	126,873,032

1 No data.

TABLE 4.—*Gifts and bequests to education, from 1871 to 1926*

1871.....	\$8,593,740	1891.....	\$8,519,233	1910.....	\$24,755,663
1872.....	10,072,540	1892.....	8,721,902	1911.....	7,634,029
1873.....	11,225,977	1893.....	8,207,690	1912.....	30,061,319
1874.....	6,053,804	1894.....	10,855,365	1913.....	29,651,879
1875.....	4,126,562	1895.....	8,240,876	1914.....	31,357,398
1876.....	4,691,845	1896.....	11,677,048	1915.....	26,023,246
1877.....	3,015,256	1897.....	10,049,141	1916.....	37,095,280
1878.....	3,103,289	1898.....	10,981,209	1918.....	29,856,568
1879.....	5,249,810	1899.....	23,332,792	1920.....	67,417,156
1880.....	5,518,601	1900.....	15,068,561	1922.....	78,330,790
1881.....	7,440,224	1901.....	21,158,400	1924.....	83,578,479
1883.....	7,141,363	1902.....	20,348,739	1926.....	126,873,032
1884.....	11,270,286	1903.....	17,915,075		
1885.....	9,314,081	1904.....	17,261,375	Total, excluding	
1886.....	5,976,168	1905.....	21,827,875	1882, 1917, 1919,	
1887.....	7,512,910	1906.....	23,347,070	1921, 1923, and	
1888.....	6,646,368	1907.....	28,585,780	1925.....	1,033,592,633
1889.....	6,942,058	1908.....	19,763,421		
1890.....	8,011,019	1909.....	21,192,450		

TABLE 5.—Distribution of teachers for five periods

Teachers in—	1880		1900		1910		1920		1926		Total
	Men	Women									
Public elementary schools	121,877	232,925	116,416	286,274	91,591	389,952	63,024	513,222	75,436	489,185	644,631
Public high schools	3,648	5,472	10,172	10,200	18,890	22,777	32,386	69,572	63,374	106,164	169,538
Private elementary schools (estimated)	6,807	15,199	6,648	19,768	5,171	26,572	6,322	38,977	1,702	54,570	56,272
Private high schools	3,272	3,937	4,642	5,842	4,512	6,634	5,036	9,248	7,397	12,748	20,145
Universities and colleges:											
Preparatory departments	5,675	2,783	2,599	1,601	2,807	1,741	2,714	1,568	2,189	1,728	3,917
Collegiate departments			8,987	2,110	14,031	3,230	21,644	6,469	32,605	10,721	43,326
Other departments							962	1,239	550	885	1,435
Professional schools:											
Theology	744		904		1,453						
Law	346		1,004		1,534						
Medicine	2,851		4,483		7,586						
Dentistry	541		1,118		1,546						
Pharmacy	183		493		815						
Veterinary medicine	93		185		351						
Teachers colleges and normal schools, public:											
Normal departments			935	1,236	1,105	2,080	2,963	5,161	3,952	7,327	12,279
Other departments			133	611	587	1,042					
Teachers colleges and normal schools, private:											
Normal departments			635	382	255	320	597	866	822	1,130	1,952
Other departments			257	263	248	277					
Commercial and business schools			1,413	698	1,736	1,200	2,976	3,189	1,910	2,186	4,195
Schools for delinquents and delinquents	1,133	460	1,813	1,650	1,134	2,352	1,165	2,744	1,578	6,571	8,149
Indian and Alaskan schools	564	962	1,189	1,793	1,702	2,456	141	652	63	96	1,131
Kindergartens:											
Public			1,050	4,950	1,500	8,000	0	10,022	0	10,852	10,852
Private			149,428	267,653	158,574	471,633	151,215	663,968	205,889	770,630	977,521
Total, including undistributed items			163,999	339,599	158,574	471,633	151,215	663,968	205,889	770,630	977,521

* Professional departments.
 * Figures for 1916.
 * Includes 761 in schools for Indians and 211 for Alaskans not distributed by sex.
 * Data for 1924. Included with elementary.
 * Does not include 1,832 men and 817 women, duplicates, in universities, colleges, and professional schools.



TABLE 6.—*Kindergarten, elementary, commercial, secondary, normal school, and college enrollments, 1890-1923*

Schools	1890	1895	1900	1905
Kindergartens (public and private).....	1 31, 227	2 65, 296	225, 394	3 311, 000
Public elementary schools (including public kindergartens).....	12, 519, 518	13, 893, 666	14, 983, 859	15, 788, 008
Private elementary schools (largely estimated).....	1, 661, 897	1, 211, 220	1, 240, 925	1, 347, 000
Total elementary and kindergarten.....	14, 181, 415	15, 104, 886	16, 224, 784	17, 135, 008
Public high schools.....	202, 963	350, 099	519, 251	670, 703
Private high schools.....	94, 931	118, 347	110, 797	107, 207
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	51, 749	57, 403	56, 285	63, 421
Secondary students in normal schools.....	8, 170	13, 863	9, 570	15, 824
Total secondary students.....	357, 813	539, 712	695, 903	866, 154
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	34, 814	58, 504	69, 593	65, 300
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	121, 942	144, 706	167, 999	199, 045
Total college and normal students.....	156, 756	203, 210	237, 592	264, 345
Private commercial and business schools.....	78, 920	96, 135	91, 549	146, 086
Schools	1910	1915	1920	1923
Kindergartens (public and private).....	4 346, 189	486, 800	510, 949	727, 057
Public elementary schools (including public kindergartens).....	16, 898, 791	18, 375, 225	19, 378, 927	20, 684, 003
Private elementary schools (largely estimated).....	1, 558, 437	1, 615, 091	1, 485, 561	2, 143, 100
Total elementary and kindergarten.....	18, 457, 228	19, 990, 316	20, 864, 488	23, 127, 103
Public high schools.....	915, 061	1, 328, 984	2, 199, 389	3, 757, 466
Private high schools.....	117, 400	155, 044	213, 920	295, 633
Preparatory schools (in colleges and universities).....	66, 042	67, 440	59, 309	55, 633
Secondary students in normal schools.....	12, 800	13, 504	22, 058	23, 403
Total secondary students.....	1, 111, 303	1, 564, 972	2, 494, 676	4, 132, 135
Normal schools and teachers colleges (excluding secondary students).....	88, 561	100, 325	135, 412	270, 300
Colleges, universities, and professional schools (excluding preparatory students).....	266, 654	303, 233	462, 445	767, 263
Total college and normal students.....	355, 215	403, 558	597, 857	1, 037, 463
Private commercial and business schools.....	155, 244	183, 268	335, 161	4 188, 363

1 1888.

2 1892.

3 Private kindergarten data for 1902.

4 1912.

5 From State reports.

6 Data for 1925.

TABLE 7.—Enrollment in certain types of schools, by States, 1925-26

State	Elementary schools and kindergartens		Secondary schools		Normal schools and teachers colleges		Universities, colleges, and professional schools		Commercial and business schools, 1925
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Continental United States.....	20,984,002	2,143,100	3,786,071	346,064	252,907	17,299	280,437	486,704	188,363
Alabama.....	538,984	13,461	52,842	7,948	6,923	97	4,509	3,191	1,599
Arizona.....	70,745	3,098	10,383	317	1,428	0	1,972	0	588
Arkansas.....	462,175	5,909	35,257	3,200	1,524	0	1,723	2,340	967
California.....	759,676	45,147	257,288	11,910	8,844	222	21,447	17,892	11,204
Colorado.....	195,101	10,249	42,043	1,963	5,231	188	4,578	3,277	4,861
Connecticut.....	279,106	50,202	41,385	11,462	1,047	408	488	6,581	4,468
Delaware.....	33,590	5,673	5,707	1,020	0	0	669	0	126
Dist. Columbia.....	60,027	7,269	13,515	3,534	719	86	80	13,379	2,979
Florida.....	307,603	6,437	35,077	1,977	0	0	3,280	1,356	2,352
Georgia.....	623,684	3,948	66,067	4,962	1,923	10	4,680	7,508	2,255
Idaho.....	95,831	2,471	21,846	967	1,589	171	2,601	702	288
Illinois.....	1,095,618	219,198	237,308	34,129	16,036	1,825	14,095	46,641	18,294
Indiana.....	468,780	53,475	146,578	5,280	4,928	2,953	7,834	13,141	7,103
Iowa.....	444,376	37,694	112,297	8,376	7,722	24	9,807	12,975	5,111
Kansas.....	340,330	23,108	85,346	4,262	8,762	0	8,632	8,825	4,628
Kentucky.....	529,006	31,480	45,773	7,904	7,600	0	3,617	4,390	3,205
Louisiana.....	349,488	43,470	45,859	6,492	2,656	0	2,635	5,142	3,245
Maine.....	121,534	18,511	27,247	5,985	2,427	0	1,322	1,817	707
Maryland.....	229,971	34,229	33,423	5,360	1,747	40	4,906	8,705	1,297
Massachusetts.....	616,899	146,961	139,152	17,792	4,957	1,607	788	42,273	6,991
Michigan.....	744,253	108,633	128,395	12,064	14,108	0	16,721	7,570	3,041
Minnesota.....	465,853	49,471	85,670	8,556	6,387	212	12,148	7,411	4,833
Mississippi.....	529,881	5,460	43,270	3,835	1,814	0	3,378	2,759	412
Missouri.....	612,414	57,542	111,925	8,600	12,723	7	5,311	16,639	7,578
Montana.....	96,049	8,262	20,941	1,294	1,873	0	2,715	283	2,181
Nebraska.....	266,828	21,512	61,707	3,486	4,715	320	6,836	6,509	1,617
Nevada.....	12,804	0	2,810	0	0	0	913	0	0
New Hampshire.....	69,628	21,727	12,321	4,654	1,232	0	1,432	2,318	245
New Jersey.....	629,774	114,563	105,480	11,008	3,601	195	1,613	6,575	5,700
New Mexico.....	79,529	6,396	8,924	1,202	1,500	0	925	0	478
New York.....	1,643,215	338,338	327,238	37,894	15,382	806	21,353	81,178	20,740
North Carolina.....	734,170	1,589	85,586	9,884	3,156	1,802	5,771	8,107	560
North Dakota.....	149,565	6,778	23,974	929	5,108	0	2,886	432	254
Ohio.....	1,031,644	146,479	224,690	19,103	8,024	520	23,084	24,063	12,468
Oklahoma.....	565,884	5,572	84,689	2,068	14,412	0	8,428	3,488	4,988
Oregon.....	142,711	10,383	39,180	2,324	1,800	312	6,814	2,789	2,597
Pennsylvania.....	1,581,767	271,815	267,914	24,894	16,765	312	3,965	57,147	14,092
Rhode Island.....	96,486	29,092	14,942	2,363	798	0	519	2,776	801
South Carolina.....	435,425	1,698	48,373	2,815	140	25	4,811	4,531	468
South Dakota.....	138,166	8,277	27,067	1,293	3,420	360	2,815	1,548	993
Tennessee.....	600,584	5,854	53,571	6,925	5,408	3,486	2,110	9,520	2,244
Texas.....	1,015,951	34,306	195,701	7,274	10,865	0	12,487	18,515	7,565
Utah.....	110,696	1,166	31,093	3,317	0	0	3,951	2,094	1,399
Vermont.....	83,551	8,333	10,495	2,323	149	0	1,119	966	0
Virginia.....	481,799	6,605	71,129	8,510	6,373	1,280	5,617	7,340	1,464
Washington.....	258,814	13,643	70,563	4,973	4,965	103	10,233	2,002	4,690
West Virginia.....	346,716	7,218	36,912	1,919	5,794	0	2,950	1,764	2,004
Wisconsin.....	415,888	89,972	127,321	6,659	10,349	0	8,392	8,200	2,621
Wyoming.....	40,474	536	9,797	74	0	0	1,007	0	56