

UNITED STATES BUREAU OF EDUCATION

BULLETIN, 1912: NO. 5

WHOLE NUMBER 473

A STUDY OF EXPENSES OF CITY
SCHOOL SYSTEMS

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WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE

1912

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, February 14, 1912.

SIR: It is of the greatest importance that careful attention be given to the expenditures made by all governmental agencies. The expenses of certain cities rival in amounts the expenses of State governments. From 20 to 50 per cent of the expenses of cities go to the support of the public schools. Over \$200,000,000 are expended annually by the city school systems of the United States. Doubtless thousands of dollars of this amount might be saved each year if each city knew the proportion in which other cities are distributing their money among the various school activities and the unit cost for each activity. Likewise, cities which are confining their endeavors within a too narrow range, or which are spending too little upon a particular object, will have these facts revealed. Dr. Updegraff's study, transmitted herewith, furnishes just such information for 103 cities of 30,000 inhabitants or over. It establishes tentative norms for cities of this size. Its value, however, is not confined to these larger cities alone. It provides a method for the treatment of similar statistics of smaller cities, towns, and rural districts. A superintendent or a fiscal officer may take such data as are found in national and State educational reports, and by following the method observed in this monograph may ascertain the true relation of the expenses of his own system to such others as he desires to include in his study. I therefore recommend the publication of it as a bulletin of this office.

Very respectfully,

P. P. CLAXTON,
Commissioner.

A STUDY OF EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

The object of this bulletin is threefold: (1) To provide those charged with the administration of public schools in the largest cities of the United States the means of making exact comparisons of cost between any two or more cities, with a minimum of effort; (2) to establish certain standards by which any item of expense of any city of 30,000 population or over may be measured and by means of which comparisons of expenses of this and future years may be made; (3) and to present certain conclusions regarding urban education which a study of the statistics seems to establish.

Current expenses, or "expenses," include the costs of conducting a business or an enterprise of any sort which involves expenditures. Set over against expenses are capital outlays. Under this latter head are the costs of the original plant and its extensions and their equipment. Payments to sinking and other funds, interest, and similar payments are not embraced in either of the above classes.

The basal data used in this study were gathered by agents of the Bureau of the Census, who personally visited the fiscal offices of the cities included and with the assistance of those in charge compiled the statistics from the account books and vouchers. The data as reported to the Census Office were placed at the disposal of the Bureau of Education.

The fiscal years of city school systems are not uniform; in fact, there is the greatest diversity in this particular. The closing dates of the fiscal years included in this study lie between July 1, 1908, and June 30, 1909.

The 103 cities of 30,000 population or over whose expenses are presented in the study are divided into four groups. Group I is composed of cities of 300,000 population or over in 1910; Group II, of cities of 100,000 to 300,000; Group III, of cities of 50,000 to 100,000; and Group IV, of cities of 30,000 to 50,000. The number of cities in each of the respective groups is as follows: 13, 20, 42, 28. The total number of cities in the United States in 1910 above 30,000 in population was 184, distributed among the various groups as follows: 18, 32, 59, 75. This study includes, therefore, practically two-thirds of the cities in the first three groups (72 per cent, 60 per cent, and 71 per cent), and one-third (37.5 per cent) of the cities in

the fourth group. Each group is sufficiently full to warrant valid conclusions respecting each group alone and its relations to the other groups.

The cities appear in the order of their population in 1910. Each city bears the same number throughout all the tables.

CLASSIFICATION OF TABLES.

The principal tables are grouped as follows:

1. The basal tables containing seven financial tables showing in detail the cost of each kind of expense for each city. (Tables 16 to 22.)
2. The percentage tables, containing six tables showing in detail for each city the percentage which each kind of expense is of the entire expense. (Tables 23 to 28.)
3. The average cost tables (two tables), showing in detail for each city the annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of each kind of expense for instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary and secondary schools. (Tables 29 and 30.)
4. One table showing the per capita cost of school expenses based upon population, the comparative cost of school expenses and city expenses, and of school expenses and expenses for police. (Table 31.)
5. One table comparing the total costs of elementary and secondary schools in each city. (Table 32.)

The various items of school expenses are classified in these tables under the following heads:

1. Expenses of general control.
2. Expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools.
3. Expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools.
4. Expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of normal, evening, vocation, and special schools (totals only).
5. Combined expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of schools of all kinds.
6. Miscellaneous expenses.

One table is devoted to each of these heads in both the basal and percentage tables. Only heads 2 and 3 are represented in the average cost tables, because satisfactory units of measure were not available for the other items. The actual costs of kindergartens are segregated in a separate table. But because many cities do not separate the expenses of kindergartens and elementary schools, it is not possible to make a fair comparison of the expenses of all the cities for these classes of schools separately. They are therefore combined with the expenses of the elementary schools, and no computation is made of percentages and average costs of kindergartens.

The classification of items under each of these heads is not in accord with the classification of the new standard fiscal schedule of the Bureau of Education as adopted by the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association. The tables were completed before the new schedule had been framed, but after the time when it was clear that the arrangement of the Census Office schedule would not longer prevail. It was thought best to place certain items under miscellaneous expenses rather than to incur the risk of finding them misplaced later under one of the more important heads. Of these items, school census and elections, and truant officers and police have been placed in the new schedule under "General control," insurance has been assigned to "maintenance of school plant," while medical inspection and nurses, and transportation of pupils have been placed, together with libraries, in a new division called "Auxiliary agencies."

No differentiation has been made between expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance, for the reason that the definition of the items in accordance with which the basal statistics were collected made it impossible.

GENERAL METHOD OF TREATMENT.

It has come to be generally accepted that the way in which to give the clearest and at the same time the most accurate measure of a series of numbers is to state the median of the series and the limits of the middle 50 per cent. In time past the arithmetical mean or average has been used for this purpose, and it still has its value. Nevertheless its disadvantages, especially that of the undue weight exercised by a number which is very large or very small as compared with the others in the series, are causing the increased use of the median wherever practicable.

The determination of the median and of the middle 50 per cent requires first the arrangement of numbers or values in a series according to their amounts and then the numbering of the series, beginning with the lowest. The median is the amount above and below which one-half of the members of the series falls. In other words, it is the middle one (halfway between the two next the middle in case the number of things is even) of the things involved, distributed in the order of their amounts or values. Thus, if the number of cases or things were 17, the ninth case would be the median, because there would be 8 above and 8 below it. If the number of cases were 16 the median would be obtained by finding the halfway point between the value of case 8 and case 9.

The middle 50 per cent is found by various methods. The method followed in this study is one of the simplest. By the term as it is here used is meant the two limits between which are found those

cases, amounting to one-half the total number, that are nearest the median, one-half the middle 50 per cent of the cases being below the median, the other half above it. For example, if the number of cases were 16, cases 5 to 12, inclusive, would compose the middle 50 per cent, and the amounts of these cases give the limits of the middle 50 per cent. When the number of cases is such that the upper and lower limits of the middle 50 per cent fall between two numbers, the halfway points between them are taken as the limits.¹

The medians and the limits of the middle 50 per cent for each column are given by groups in the first lines of each table.

The second feature of the general method of treatment is the "ranking" of the various amounts in each column by groups. The "rank" of an item is its place in the series as arranged for the determination of the median and the middle 50 per cent, as just described, the item lowest in value being given rank 1, the next to the lowest rank 2, and so on. In other words, the "ranks" are the result of the process of the numbering of the series, which necessarily precedes the determination of the median and the middle 50 per cent. No element of comparative worth is attached to the numbers given. In some items, as in fuel, it is creditable to a city to have a low number; in others, a high number. The purpose for the insertion of the columns entitled "rank" in the tables is merely to facilitate the comparison of items.

BASAL TABLES.

The basal tables (16 to 22) contain the actual expenses, in dollars, for each city. The remaining groups of tables are based upon them, either in whole or in part, and serve to interpret more clearly the facts therein presented. All comparisons of actual costs must be made from this table.

The principal tables in this group are: 16, which gives the costs of general control subdivided according to the different functions which operate in this field; 17, which gives the expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of the elementary school subdivided into the different purposes for which the expenses were incurred; 18, which gives the same for the secondary school; 19, which gives the total expenses for instruction, operation, and maintenance of city training schools, of evening schools, of vacation schools, and of special schools, without reference to the particular purpose for which various expenses making up the totals were incurred; and 21, which gives the expenses for various miscellaneous activities and objects. Table 20 has been introduced in order to bring together in one table the totals of the amounts spent for each of the various objects in the operation and maintenance of all the types of schools included in

¹ While this method of fixing the limits of the middle 50 per cent is not in strict accord with the most refined technical practice, it approximates the truth within fairly close limits. Those desiring to work out these limits more accurately will find the tables of frequencies for the most important items on pages 22-24.

17, 18, and 19. In 22 are segregated those items of expenses included in 17 which were incurred on account of kindergartens.

Speaking roughly, the \$56,000,000 expended for all educational purposes by these cities were distributed as follows: General control, \$2,000,000; elementary schools, \$43,000,000; secondary schools, \$8,000,000; training, evening, vacation, and special schools, \$1,000,000; miscellaneous purposes, \$1,000,000. Distributing the cost of the elementary, secondary, normal, evening, vacation, and special schools (\$52,500,000 in all) among the various objects for which the expenses were incurred, we find that \$40,000,000 were spent for teaching and supervision, \$2,000,000 for textbooks and supplies, \$4,000,000 for janitors, \$3,000,000 for other expenses of operation, and \$3,500,000 for repairs and replacements. The accompanying table shows the correct percentage of the total expenses for each educational activity and each kind of expense just mentioned.

TABLE 1.—Per cent of total expenses for all cities combined.

Tables	Items.	Per cent.
16	General control.....	3.45
17	Elementary schools.....	76.20
18	Secondary schools.....	14.93
19	Normal, evening, vacation, and special schools.....	2.75
21	Miscellaneous expenses.....	2.67
	Total.....	100.00
16	Total expenses, general control.....	3.45
20	Salaries of teachers, all schools.....	68.92
20	Salaries and expenses of supervision, all schools.....	2.15
20	Textbooks, stationery, and general school supplies, all schools.....	3.43
20	Janitors, engineers, and firemen, all schools.....	6.92
20	Other expenses of operation, all schools.....	5.23
20	Apparatus and equipment, including repairs and replacements thereof, all schools.....	1.57
20	Repairs to buildings.....	5.66
21	Miscellaneous expenses.....	2.67
	Total.....	100.00

These percentages may be accepted as indicating present standards for all cities in the United States of 30,000 population and over. In other words, if all schools in this country were maintained by the Federal Government, Congress would have to appropriate money for their support in proportions approximating those given in this table. This does not mean that each group of cities or each city would or could conform to this scheme. The extent to which variation does occur, as well as the extent to which variation may occur without the necessity of any explanation in order to establish its reasonableness, will appear in the discussion of the next group of tables.

PERCENTAGES OF TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

The tables containing percentages (Tables 23-28) are practically the same in form as the basal tables (Tables 16-22). Every space in the basal tables has a corresponding space in the percentage tables

in which is shown for each amount its per cent of the total school expenses of the city to which it relates. A column entitled "rank," the purpose of which, as well as the method of using it, is explained upon page 10, is placed by the side of each percentage column.

The median and the upper and lower limits of the middle 50 per cent (see p. 62) for each group are found together at the top of each table.

There are two fundamental questions in a comparative study of the school expenses of cities: First, are the expenses distributed as in other cities? Second, how do the unit costs for the various kinds of expenses compare? The tables in this group furnish the material for the consideration of the first question.

Caution regarding the use of the percentage tables.—Certain limitations upon the value of the conclusions based upon these percentage tables must not be overlooked. While they provide the most convenient method for comparing all kinds of expenses within a single city and the best means for comparing the distribution of expenses of different cities, they do not take into account the differences in the scale or standard of expense upon which cities conduct their systems. A city of low-expense standard and a city of high-expense standard are upon the same plane. Furthermore, while they do reveal every instance of disproportion or departure from mean percentages, it does not follow that such disproportions are improper, for in fact many of them can be justified. All that an instance of disproportion demands is that those in charge shall be able to make such justification. This can frequently be done by reference to the average-cost tables. For example, a high percentage of expenses for salaries of teachers in high schools may be justified partially or wholly if the average cost per pupil for that instruction does not vary far from the average.

Costs of operation likewise need to be interpreted by means of units for measuring such expenses. As these have not yet been generally adopted, such data as are available concerning the size, structure, age of buildings, and similar conditions must be taken into account in a rough manner in judging of the relative proportions spent for operation.

From all this follows the general principle that all percentage tables showing the distribution of expenses must be checked by reference to the average-cost tables and relative data.

Again, the percentage tables do not take into account the absence of any particular class of expenditure, as for special schools or vacation schools. As the total percentage for all kinds of expenses equals 100 in every instance, it follows that those cities which have a limited range of educational activity have a relatively larger percentage for the more common fields of expenditure. However, as the cities of

each group vary comparatively little in the scope of their work and as the amounts expended for the newer activities is relatively small, it follows that for practical purposes little or no account need be taken of the differences caused by this fact.

The standard of comparison.—If all cities had exactly the same conditions surrounding the conduct of public schools and if all cities chose to meet these conditions in just the same way, the distribution of expenses would be practically the same in all. But as conditions are not the same and as school administration varies more or less, what limit should be set up for determining whether a city is in accord with or is an exception to the prevailing practice? The answer to this question is that the city which lies in the middle of the list of percentages arranged in order of amount may be taken as best representing the group, and that all expense accounts can be fairly called regular or proportionate if they fall in the middle 50 per cent of the list of percentages. Such is the standard used in this study. It may be found desirable, however, in applying this standard to some cities to include some percentages that are on the margin. This is due partially to the simplicity of the methods used in determining the middle 50 per cent.

METHOD OF USING THE PERCENTAGE TABLES.

Comparison of percentages of cities in the same group for one kind of expense.—The relative position of any city as compared with other cities of the same group, in regard to the percentage of total school expenses incurred for any particular purpose may be quickly determined from the percentage tables in the following manner: After noting the percentage for the item in question together with the rank for the same, reference should then be made to the median and the upper and lower limits of the middle 50 per cent, as given at the top of the table, and their respective ranks. The next step is to determine the relation of the rank of the city to the ranks of the median and of the limits of the middle 50 per cent for the group to which the city belongs. If the digit indicating the rank of the city is less than the digit for the median of the group of cities, the city has a less percentage than the group of cities taken as a whole; and if the digit is more the percentage is higher. If the digit is less than that of the lower limit of the middle 50 per cent or more than the upper limit the expenses may be considered as exceptionally low or exceptionally high.

Comparison of distribution of expenses in one city with distribution of expenses in other cities of the same group.—This may be done in a cursory manner by extending the process just indicated to all items and forming a rough judgment as to the items in which the city is

low or high as compared with the group as a whole. The more accurate method consists in computing the differences between the percentages of the various classes of expenses for the city and the corresponding medians and arranging the excesses and deficiencies in separate lists. As those items that vary most from the medians are of greatest importance, and as variation from the median to the extent of the limits of the middle 50 per cent may be regarded as normal, the computation of differences in cases wherein the city's percentage is within the limits of the middle 50 per cent may be for all practical purposes neglected. The following table presents the result of such a computation for the city of Washington:

TABLE 2.—Differences between the various percentages that lie outside the middle 50 per cent, and the median percentages for the same items, for Washington, D. C.

Rank	Number of cases.	Deficiencies.	Amount of deficiencies below median.	Rank.	Number of cases.	Excesses.	Amount of excess above median.
3	11	Superintendent's office	.23	9	11	Supervision of elementary schools.	1.62
2	13	Salaries of elementary school teachers.	7.41	10	13	Textbooks, stationery, and supplies of elementary schools.	.83
3	11	Repairs and replacements of equipment, elementary schools.	.30	13	13	Fuel, elementary schools.	.75
3	12	Evening schools.	1.04	12	12	Repairs to buildings, elementary schools.	3.09
1	9	Tenant officers and police	.32	12	13	Salaries of secondary school teachers.	3.65
2	8	Payments to schools and institutions.	.47	8	8	Supervision of secondary schools.	.81
				10	10	Apparatus and manual training equipment, secondary schools.	.33
				11	12	Repairs to buildings, secondary schools.	.77
				11	12	Rent.	.86

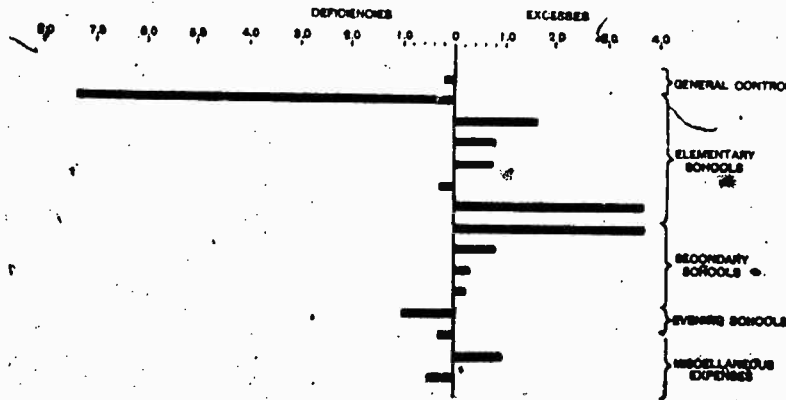


FIG. 1.—Differences between the various percentages of total expenses that lie outside the limits of the middle 50 per cent, and the median percentages for the same items, for Washington, D. C., based on Table 2.

Having arranged the facts in tabular form and illustrated them by a diagram similar to the above, the next step in a rational consideration of such facts is to determine in which cases such differences from the normal percentages are justifiable. For, as has been said, peculiar conditions in many cases may either justify large percentages or require the keeping of expenses within low amounts. In order that this process may be more clearly understood, a possible explanation of the variations in the case of Washington is here presented.

Let us start with the percentage in Table 2, that shows the largest deficiency—salaries of elementary school teachers. It has been said above that a high percentage for salaries of teachers would be justified if the average cost per pupil were near the normal. It is likewise true that a low percentage for salaries of teachers could not be considered as contrary to the best interests of the schools if the average costs for salaries were not below the normal. The average costs for elementary teachers in Washington is \$21.24 or 88 cents above the median, as shown in Table 29. The deficiency in percentage may not, therefore, be considered as unreasonable or contrary to the best interests of the schools. Such contrast of a relatively low percentage on the one hand and of a relatively high average cost on the other presents an interesting situation. Unusually large amounts must have been spent for other purposes than salaries of elementary teachers in order to make so high an average cost appear so small in the percentage tables or else the number of pupils per teacher must have been unusually small. As the attendance statistics show the number of pupils per teacher to be only slightly below the normal, it follows that certain other expenses must be unusually high. The excess side of Table 2 seems to bear out this conclusion.

Let us now turn to those items in which excesses appear in order to see whether they may be justified. Table 51 shows that the average cost per pupil for salaries of teachers in secondary schools lies next to the median cost. Table 31 shows that the enrollment in secondary schools is larger than that of any city in the group except Chicago. It would seem, therefore, as though the large percentage for this purpose was entirely justified. A larger percentage for supervision of elementary and secondary schools is unavoidable in Washington because of the duplication of positions and salaries in the schools for white and colored pupils. The school buildings of Washington are for the most part small buildings—the eight-room building being the most frequent. This naturally increases the cost of operation and maintenance. It would seem, however, since repairs and fuel for elementary school buildings cost more proportionately than in any other city, and since repairs of secondary school buildings cost more than in any other city but one, that economy could be brought about in these particulars. The same may be said with regard to rent, for Baltimore,

whose expenditures in this line are notorious, is the only city whose percentage exceeds Washington's. Coming back again to the deficiency side of the table, small appropriations for evening schools have led a number of teachers to give their services voluntarily, and small appropriations for truant officers have led to voluntary activities in this regard as well. The figures demonstrate the need of increased appropriations for these last two purposes in order that Washington may have an organization which approximates the standard of other cities.

Comparison of percentages of any one city with like percentages of all cities of 30,000 population and over included in this study.—This may be done in the same manner as indicated above for comparison with cities in the same group by using the medians and the limits of the middle 50 per cent for all cities as presented in the following table:

TABLE 3.—Medians and limits of middle 50 per cents of percentages for entire list of 103 cities.

	Medians.	Lower limit of middle 50 per cents.	Upper limit of middle 50 per cents.
TABLE 23.			
Column 1.....	0.875	0.480	1.510
2.....	.800	.250	1.400
3.....	1.870	1.315	2.590
4.....	.515	.200	.820
5.....	3.200	2.440	4.405
TABLE 24.			
Column 1.....	54.030	50.470	58.420
13.....	76.640	73.065	79.075
TABLE 25.			
Column 1.....	11.850	9.770	14.120
13.....	16.430	13.525	18.740
TABLE 27.			
Column 1.....	68.170	64.425	71.310
2.....	2.270	1.100	4.000
3.....	3.590	1.870	5.100
4.....	6.770	5.715	7.845
5.....	3.420	2.320	4.540
6.....	.420	.270	.630
7.....	.420	.250	.690
8.....	1.075	.690	2.080
9.....	.700	.350	1.250
10.....	.250	.080	.480
11.....	.790	.490	1.750
12.....	5.130	3.415	7.170
13.....	94.530	92.975	95.590
TABLE 28.			
Column 1.....	.180	.145	.340
2.....	.395	.250	.545
3.....	.320	.190	.400
4.....	.780	.410	.910
5.....	.310	.120	.530
6.....	.470	.225	.690
7.....	.160	.080	.290
8.....	.530	.270	1.300
9.....	.340	.100	.750
10.....	2.180	1.200	2.900

The accompanying tables of distribution of percentages for the most important items for the entire list of cities make possible a comparison which shows more definitely the relation of any city to every other city as regards one particular item of expense. For example, suppose we wish to ascertain the relative position of Baltimore as regards the per cent of total expenses devoted to salaries of elementary teachers. By referring to Table 24, column 1, we note that the per cent for this purpose is 58.5. Then, by consulting Table 4 below, we ascertain that this per cent lies in the eighth step; that there are 18 cities in all having per cents lying between 57.50 and 59.99; and that 66 cities have per cents lower than 57.50 and 17 cities have higher per cents than 59.99. These facts may be presented graphically in the same manner as a comparison of ratios of total expenses to population given in figure 8.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of percentages of total school expenses expended for various purposes.

A. FOR SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE. (See Table 23, column 3.)

Per cent of total school expenses.	Number of cities.	Per cent of total school expenses.	Number of cities.
Less than 0.50.....	2	2.50 to 2.99.....	13
0.50 to 0.99.....	14	3.00 to 3.49.....	9
1.00 to 1.49.....	15	3.50 to 3.99.....	4
1.50 to 1.99.....	25	4.00 to 4.50.....	3
2.00 to 2.49.....	17		

B. GENERAL CONTROL. (See Table 23, column 5.)

Less than 1.00.....	1	5.00 to 5.99.....	7
1.00 to 1.99.....	13	6.00 to 6.99.....	5
2.00 to 2.99.....	32	7.00 to 7.99.....	1
3.00 to 3.99.....	24	8.00 to 8.99.....	3
4.00 to 4.99.....	10	9.00 to 9.99.....	1

C. SALARIES OF ELEMENTARY TEACHERS. (See Table 24, column 1.)

Below 42.50.....	1	55.00 to 57.49.....	9
42.50 to 44.99.....	2	57.50 to 59.99.....	18
45.00 to 47.49.....	9	60.00 to 62.49.....	9
47.50 to 49.99.....	9	62.50 to 64.99.....	5
50.00 to 52.49.....	16	65.00 to 67.49.....	3
52.50 to 54.99.....	20	Above 67.50.....	2

D. TOTAL EXPENSES OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS. (See Table 24, column 13.)

Below 65.00.....	3	75.00 to 77.49.....	24
65.00 to 67.49.....	9	77.50 to 79.99.....	22
67.50 to 69.99.....	9	80.00 to 82.49.....	10
70.00 to 72.49.....	11	82.50 to 84.99.....	4
72.50 to 74.99.....	16	85.00 to 87.49.....	1

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 4.—Distribution of percentages of total school expenses expended for various purposes—(Continued).

E. SALARIES OF SECONDARY TEACHERS. (See Table 25, column 1.)

Per cent of total school expenses.	Number of cities.	Per cent of total school expenses.	Number of cities.
Below 6.00.....	2	12.00 to 13.99.....	20
6.00 to 7.99.....	7	14.00 to 15.99.....	17
8.00 to 9.99.....	18	16.00 to 17.99.....	9
10.00 to 11.99.....	26	18.00.....	3

F. TOTAL EXPENSES OF SECONDARY SCHOOLS. (See Table 25, column 13.)

7.50 to 9.99.....	8	17.50 to 19.99.....	21
10.00 to 12.49.....	14	20.00 to 22.49.....	8
12.50 to 14.99.....	23	22.50 to 24.99.....	7
15.00 to 17.49.....	21	25.00 to 27.50.....	2

G. SALARIES OF TEACHERS OF ALL SCHOOLS. (See Table 27, column 1.)

52.5 to 64.9.....	1	67.5 to 69.9.....	22
65.0 to 67.4.....	4	70.0 to 72.4.....	17
67.5 to 69.9.....	1	72.5 to 74.9.....	11
70.0 to 72.4.....	10	75.0 to 77.4.....	2
72.5 to 74.9.....	14	77.5 to 80.0.....	2
75.0 to 77.4.....	17	Above 80.0.....	2

II. SUPERVISION OF ALL SCHOOLS. (See Table 27, column 2.)

Less than 1.00.....	15	6.00 to 6.99.....	2
1.00 to 1.99.....	24	7.00 to 7.99.....	2
2.00 to 2.99.....	18	8.00 to 8.99.....	2
3.00 to 3.99.....	5	9.00 to 9.99.....	3
4.00 to 4.99.....	5	10.00 and over.....	6
5.00 to 5.99.....	4		

I. TEXT-BOOKS, STATIONERY, AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES OF ALL SCHOOLS. (See Table 27, column 3.)

Less than 1.00.....	9	5.00 to 5.99.....	14
1.00 to 1.99.....	17	6.00 to 6.99.....	8
2.00 to 2.99.....	17	7.00 to 7.99.....	5
3.00 to 3.99.....	17	8.00 to 8.99.....	1
4.00 to 4.99.....	12	9.00 to 9.99.....	1

J. FUEL FOR ALL SCHOOLS. (See Table 27, column 5.)

Less than 1.00.....	5	5.00 to 5.99.....	13
1.00 to 1.99.....	12	6.00 to 6.99.....	1
2.00 to 2.99.....	22	7.00 to 7.99.....	3
3.00 to 3.99.....	26	8.00 to 8.99.....	1
4.00 to 4.99.....	18		

K. INSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF ALL SCHOOLS. (See Table 27, column 13.)

Below 84.00.....	1	92.00 to 93.99.....	26
84.00 to 85.99.....	3	94.00 to 95.99.....	46
86.00 to 87.99.....	1	96.00 to 97.99.....	14
88.00 to 89.99.....	3	98.00 to 100.00.....	1
90.00 to 91.99.....	7		

COMPARISON OF PERCENTAGES OF EXPENSES BETWEEN GROUPS OF CITIES.

It is not within the scope of this study to present elaborate comparisons between the various groups of cities respecting the differences in the percentages expended for various purposes, although the material for such comparison is furnished. It will doubtless prove of practical assistance, however, to administrators of public education to point out certain differences between the cities in this respect. For this purpose the medians alone may be taken, or the medians supplemented by the upper and lower limits of the middle 50 per cent.

The following conclusions relating to the differences in the distribution of the expenses in different sized cities seem to be established. The second group presents in many cases, however, an exception to the general rule.

(1) The larger the city the greater is the proportion of expenses incurred for—

(a) Salaries of elementary school teachers.

(b) Total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools.

(c) Total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of all schools.

(2) The smaller the city the greater is the proportion of expenses incurred for—

(a) Superintendent's office.

(b) Total expense of general control.

(c) Supervisors of elementary schools.

(d) Salaries of teachers in secondary schools.

(e) Total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools.

(f) Janitors, engineers, and firemen for elementary, secondary, and all schools.

(g) Fuel for elementary, secondary, and all schools.

(h) Repairs for elementary schools and all schools.

THE AVERAGE COSTS PER PUPIL FOR CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

This group contains two tables, 29 and 30. They correspond to the basal and percentage tables that deal with the expenses of elementary and secondary schools (Tables 17 and 18, 24 and 25). The tables are identical in form with the corresponding percentage tables. The average costs are based on enrollment.¹ While this is not the best

¹ The enrollment figures may be found in Table 23; also the closing date of the fiscal year for each city.

unit for measuring costs of school systems, it is the best that was available. It is not likely, however, that the relative costs are materially different from what they would be if a different attendance unit had been used. Average daily attendance has come to be generally recognized as the best unit, although it has its limitations. While the percentage tables emphasize the expenses of a school system as a whole and the proportion of the total devoted to the costs of the various objects of expenditures, the average cost tables emphasize the individual items of expense and the economical expenditure of the same. In the former each item exists as a part of a whole and the total of the percentages for each city equals 100 per cent. In the latter, each kind of expense is measured by itself.

Cities whose fiscal years ended before December, 1909, are not included in these tables for the reason that it did not seem proper in computing the average costs to divide the expenses for the year ended previous to December 1 by the enrollment for the school year 1908-9. Neither did it seem permissible to compare average cost of certain cities for 1908, which might have been obtained for the cities in question by using the enrollment figures for 1907-8 with the average cost of the cities for 1908-9. It therefore seemed necessary to omit these cities altogether.

Caution regarding the use of average cost tables.—One danger in using average costs deserves attention. If a city has a low average cost for any particular purpose as compared with other cities, the natural tendency is to say at once without reference to other items of expense that the amount expended for that purpose should be increased up to the normal amount for cities of that same class. Take the average amount per pupil expended for salaries of teachers in the elementary schools of Baltimore—\$13.75. The table shows that this is the lowest average cost for this purpose of all cities in the group. Those who are interested in this one item might very likely go no further in their study of school expenses, but would conclude at once that a clear case had been made out in favor of increasing the amount paid teachers in elementary schools as much as \$6.41 per pupil, in which circumstance the amount expended would be the median or average cost for the group.

But those who have the administration of schools in charge must look to all items of expense and must maintain a proper balance between them. The percentage tables furnish the data for ascertaining this balance and all consideration of the increase in the average cost of any item of expense must be considered in the light of its effect upon the correct balance between all items of expense as determined by an analysis of the percentage tables in accordance with the method suggested in the previous section. Continuing with the example referred to in the paragraph above, the percentage tables

tell us that the proportion of school moneys paid to the elementary teachers of Baltimore is much larger than the median amount for cities of the same group, and that 8 of the 13 cities devote a less percentage to this purpose.

This does not mean that the salaries should not be raised, for they should. The salary schedule for the elementary schools in Baltimore is among the lowest of all the largest cities in the country. But it does mean that there are other features of the operation and maintenance of the schools of Baltimore which must not be overlooked.

The items that should receive the greatest attention in such a balancing between expenditures are those which are lowest or highest comparatively in relation to the percentages of other cities. Baltimore percentages for supervision and for wages of janitors are the lowest for all the cities. Admitting that the salaries of elementary teachers are too low, is it in this item that the increased expenditures are needed most in order to bring about the maintenance of the best school system, and in order to recompense all who are serving it in a manner which most nearly approaches equitable amounts? As determined by the standard set by cities of the same class the answer is "No." Baltimore needs to spend more money for supervision before spending more money for teachers in order to have the best balanced system, and should in equity pay more to her janitors before increasing the salaries of her teachers. But the need for increasing the salaries of the teachers from the absolute point of view is certainly clear; the figures merely prove that the items of supervision and wages of janitors need it more. The final conclusion of the whole matter is that Baltimore in order to put her school system on a plane of efficiency as high as other cities must increase her income for schools up to the point where normal expenditures may be made for all these purposes.

The conclusion of all this discussion is that action should never be based on a comparison of average costs alone, and that the percentage tables furnish a proper corrective. The ideal is to keep total average costs and percentages of total expenses as near the median as possible, and within the limit of the middle 50 per cent, making due allowance for local conditions which may rightfully cause extreme variations.

Average cost per pupil for school purposes also has very direct relations with the average cost per population (ratio of school expense to population) and the ratio of school expenses to expenses of the city as a whole.

METHOD OF USING THE AVERAGE-COST TABLES.

- These average-cost tables may be used in the same way as the percentage tables. Data relating to average cost may be gathered and illustrated according to the methods presented in the discussion of the percentage item. The average cost in one city for any one

kind of expenses may be compared with the average costs of other cities in the same group by noting its relation to the median and the middle 50 per cent. (See p. 62.) A logical outcome of such a comparison is the estimation of the amount of increased resources that would be required to bring an expense in any city up to the median, or vice versa, of the amount that would have to be deducted in order to bring the expense down to the median. This may be done by obtaining the difference between the median average cost of the city and multiplying it by the number of pupils enrolled. (See Table 32.) As an example, let us continue the discussion of the average cost of salaries of elementary teachers in Baltimore. The average cost per pupil for this purpose was \$13.95, while the median average cost for the group was \$20.36. The difference, \$6.41, multiplied by the enrollment—76,500, approximately—gives close to \$500,000 as the additional amount required to bring Baltimore's expenses up to the median of the cities of Group I.

Comparison of all average costs may be carried out by the method shown on p. 17 for percentages of total expenses. The accompanying table, which brings together all the facts relating to average costs of the elementary schools of Baltimore, is given as an illustration of a variation of the method suggested in connection with percentages. The computations given have been performed roughly in order that the method might be the more clearly apprehended.

Table 5 gives a comparison of average costs of different kinds of expenses of elementary schools in Baltimore with median expenses of Group I, together with computation of amounts necessary to bring Baltimore's expenses up to the standard of other cities. The enrollment is figured as 76,500 in every item.¹

TABLE 5.—Comparison of school expenses of Baltimore with those of other cities.

Items.	Median average costs, all cities in Group I.	Baltimore's average costs.	Differences.	Increased expense required.
Total expenses.....	\$20.54	\$13.71	\$7.83	\$600,000
Salaries, teachers'.....	20.36	13.95	6.41	500,000
Supervision.....	.365	.04	.325	25,000
Janitors, engineers, etc., salaries.....	1.73	1.32	.41	34,000
Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses of maintenance and operation.....	.37	Traces	.37	28,000
Libraries.....	.05	.00	.05	4,000
Apparatus and manual training equipment.....	.09	.03	.06	4,500
Repairs and replacement of equipment.....	.30	.14	.06	4,500

¹ This table was prepared by the author for the Commission appointed to study the system of education in the public schools of Baltimore and appeared in report upon p. 42.

Comparison of any average cost of any city with the average costs of all cities by use of the tables of frequencies and accompanying diagram may be made in the same way as in the case of percentages. (See p. 17.) Tables of frequencies for the most important average costs follow.

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

TABLE 6.—Distribution of average costs, per pupil enrolled, of various expenses involved in the instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools. (See Table 29.)

A. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Average costs.	Cities of—				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All cities.
\$8-\$9.99				1	1
\$9-\$9.99					
\$10-\$10.99		1	1	2	4
\$11-\$11.99		1	1		2
\$12-\$12.99		1	2	3	6
\$13-\$13.99	1		4	2	7
\$14-\$14.99	1	1	5	3	10
\$15-\$15.99		1	2	1	4
\$16-\$16.99		2	4	1	7
\$17-\$17.99		2	1	2	5
\$18-\$18.99	1	3	1	1	6
\$19-\$19.99		2	2	3	7
\$20-\$20.99	4	1	1		6
\$21-\$21.99	2			2	4
\$22-\$22.99			1		1
\$23-\$23.99					
\$24-\$24.99		1			1
\$25-\$25.99					
\$26-\$27	1				1

B. SUPERVISION.

Below \$0.20	2	3	2	1	8
\$0.20-\$0.39	2	3	7	7	19
\$0.40-\$0.59	2	1	2	1	6
\$0.60-\$0.79		1	3	2	6
\$0.80-\$0.99					
\$1-\$1.19	1		2	1	4
\$1.20-\$1.39					
\$1.40-\$1.59		1		1	2
\$1.60-\$1.79					
\$1.80-\$1.99	1			1	2
\$2-\$2.19			1		1
\$2.20-\$2.39			1		1
\$2.40-\$2.59			1		1
\$2.60-\$2.79		1			1
\$2.80-\$2.99					
\$3-\$3.20			1		1

C. TEXTBOOKS, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL SUPPLIES.

Below \$0.20	1	2	1	3	7
\$0.20-\$0.39	1	1	1	1	4
\$0.40-\$0.59	1	3	5	3	12
\$0.60-\$0.79		4	3	1	8
\$0.80-\$0.99	4	2	2	3	10
\$1-\$1.19	1		7	2	10
\$1.20-\$1.39		1	1	2	4
\$1.40-\$1.59	1		2	2	6
\$1.60-\$1.79		1	2	1	4
\$1.80-\$1.99	1	1	1		4
\$2-\$2.20			1		1

D. SALARIES OF JANITORS, ENGINEERS, AND FIREMEN.

\$0.40-\$0.59			1		1
\$0.60-\$0.79					
\$0.80-\$0.99		2	2	3	7
\$1-\$1.19		4	4	1	9
\$1.20-\$1.39	3	2	2	1	8
\$1.40-\$1.59	1	2	5	1	9
\$1.60-\$1.79	2	2	4	2	10
\$1.80-\$1.99	1	1	4	3	9
\$2-\$2.19		3	2	6	11
\$2.20-\$2.39	1	1		2	4
\$2.40-\$2.59	1				1
\$2.60-\$2.79			1		1
\$2.80-\$2.99					
\$3-\$3.19		2			2
\$3.20-\$3.40	1				1

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 6.—Distribution of average costs, per pupil enrolled, of various expenses involved in the instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools—Continued.

E. FUEL.

Average costs.	Cities of—				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All cities.
Below \$0.20.....					1
\$0.20-\$0.39.....	2	4	3	1	10
\$0.40-\$0.59.....	1	2	4	3	10
\$0.60-\$0.79.....	4	1	6	2	13
\$0.80-\$0.99.....	2	1	8	3	14
\$1-\$1.19.....		2	3	1	6
\$1.20-\$1.39.....	1	3		2	6
\$1.40-\$1.59.....		2	1	2	5
\$1.60-\$1.80.....			2	1	3

F. REPAIRS OF BUILDINGS.

\$0.20-\$0.39.....			1	2	3
\$0.40-\$0.59.....		2	2	2	6
\$0.60-\$0.79.....	1	1	5	1	8
\$0.80-\$0.99.....	1	1	2		4
\$1-\$1.19.....	1	2	3	2	6
\$1.20-\$1.39.....		2	3		5
\$1.40-\$1.59.....	2		3	2	7
\$1.60-\$1.79.....	1		1	3	5
\$1.80-\$1.99.....	1		1	3	6
\$2-\$2.19.....		4	1	1	6
\$2.20-\$2.39.....			1	1	2
\$2.40-\$2.59.....	1		1		2
\$2.60-\$2.79.....			1		1
\$2.80-\$2.99.....					
\$3-\$3.19.....		3	1		4
\$3.20-\$3.39.....					
\$3.40-\$3.60.....	1				1

G. TOTAL EXPENSE OF INSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

\$11-\$11.99.....				1	1
\$12-\$12.99.....					
\$13-\$13.99.....		1	1		2
\$14-\$14.99.....				1	1
\$15-\$15.99.....		1			1
\$16-\$16.99.....			1	2	3
\$17-\$17.99.....					
\$18-\$18.99.....	1	1	3	3	8
\$19-\$19.99.....			2	1	3
\$20-\$20.99.....			2		2
\$21-\$21.99.....		1	5	1	7
\$22-\$22.99.....	1	1	4	3	9
\$23-\$23.99.....	1	3		1	5
\$24-\$24.99.....		1		1	2
\$25-\$25.99.....	1	2	2	2	7
\$26-\$26.99.....	2	1	3	1	7
\$27-\$27.99.....	1				1
\$28-\$28.99.....	1	1			2
\$29-\$29.99.....		1	2		3
\$30-\$30.99.....			1		1
\$31-\$31.99.....	1	1			2
\$32-\$32.99.....					
\$33-\$34.....	1				1

PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF EXPENSE.

TABLE 7.—Distribution of average costs, per pupil enrolled, of various expenses involved in the instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools. (See Table 30.)

A. SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Average costs.	Cities of—				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All cities.
\$20-\$22.49		1	2	2	5
\$22.50-\$24.99		2	1	1	5
\$25-\$27.49				1	1
\$27.50-\$29.99			2	5	7
\$30-\$32.49	1			2	4
\$32.50-\$34.99		2	6		10
\$35-\$37.49	1	3	5		9
\$37.50-\$39.99		1	5		6
\$40-\$42.49		1		1	2
\$42.50-\$44.99	1	1	1		3
\$45-\$47.49		2	3		5
\$47.50-\$49.99	2				2
\$50-\$52.49				1	1
\$52.50-\$54.99	3				3
\$55-\$57.49	1				1
\$57.50-\$59.99		1			1
\$60-\$62.49	1				1
\$62.50-\$64.99			1		2
\$65-\$67.49	1				2
\$67.50-\$70.00			1		1

B. TEXTBOOKS, STATIONERY, AND GENERAL SCHOOL SUPPLIES.

\$0.40	1	5	1	3	10
\$0.50-\$0.99	1		3	2	6
\$1-\$1.49	1	1	2	3	6
\$1.50-\$1.99	1	2	1	3	7
\$2-\$2.49	2	2	2	1	7
\$2.50-\$2.99	1	1			2
\$3-\$3.49	1	1	4	2	8
\$3.50-\$3.99	1	1	3		4
\$4-\$4.49			1		1
\$4.50-\$4.99		1	1		2
\$5-\$5.49	1		1	2	4
\$5.50-\$5.99	1		3		4
\$6 and over	1				

C. SALARIES OF JANITORS, ENGINEERS, AND FIREMEN.

\$7-\$1.24		1	2		3
\$1.25-\$1.49		1		3	4
\$1.50-\$1.74			2	1	3
\$1.75-\$1.99		2	2	1	5
\$2-\$2.24			2	3	5
\$2.25-\$2.49	1	2	2	1	6
\$2.50-\$2.74	2	1	2	1	6
\$2.75-\$2.99	2		4		7
\$3-\$3.24		2	2	2	6
\$3.25-\$3.49		1	1		1
\$3.50-\$3.74		1	1		2
\$3.75-\$3.99	1	1	2	2	3
\$4-\$4.24			1	2	3
\$4.25-\$4.49					
\$4.50-\$4.74					
\$4.75-\$4.99	1			1	1
\$5-\$5.24		1			1
\$5.25-\$5.49	1	1			1
\$5.50-\$5.74		1			1
\$5.75-\$5.99			2	1	4
\$6 and over	1				

TABLE 7.—Distribution of average costs, per pupil enrolled, of various expenses involved in the instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools—Continued.

D. FUEL.

Average costs.	Cities of—				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All cities.
Below \$0.20.....		1			1
\$0.20—\$0.39.....	1	1	1		3
\$0.40—\$0.59.....		1	3	2	6
\$0.60—\$0.79.....	1	1	1		4
\$0.80—\$0.99.....	2	1	2	1	6
\$1—\$1.19.....	1	2	2	2	7
\$1.20—\$1.39.....		2	6	1	9
\$1.40—\$1.59.....	2	1	3	2	8
\$1.60—\$1.79.....	2		2	2	6
\$1.80—\$1.99.....		1	3	1	5
\$2—\$2.19.....		1	1	1	3
\$2.20—\$2.39.....	1	1	1	1	4
\$2.40—\$2.59.....			1	1	2
\$2.60—\$2.79.....					
\$2.80—\$2.99.....					
\$3 and over.....		1		2	3

E. REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

\$0.25—\$0.49.....			2	1	3
\$0.50—\$0.74.....		1	3	1	5
\$0.75—\$0.99.....		1	1	1	3
\$1—\$1.24.....	1	1	2	3	7
\$1.25—\$1.49.....		1	4		5
\$1.50—\$1.74.....		2		2	4
\$1.75—\$1.99.....		2			2
\$2—\$2.24.....	1	1	3	1	6
\$2.25—\$2.49.....	1	1	1	2	5
\$2.50—\$2.74.....	1	2	1	1	5
\$2.75—\$2.99.....	1				1
\$3—\$3.24.....	1				1
\$3.25—\$3.49.....	1				1
\$3.50—\$3.74.....	1		1		2
\$3.75—\$3.99.....					
\$4—\$4.24.....			1		1
\$4.25—\$4.49.....					
\$4.50—\$4.74.....	1				1
\$4.75—\$4.99.....		1	1		2
\$5 and over.....			3	1	4

F. TOTAL EXPENSE OF INSTRUCTION, OPERATION, AND MAINTENANCE.

\$25—\$29.99.....		2	2	3	7
\$30—\$34.99.....		1			1
\$35—\$39.99.....		1	1	6	8
\$40—\$44.99.....		2	7	3	12
\$45—\$49.99.....	2	2	5	2	11
\$50—\$54.99.....		3	4		7
\$55—\$59.99.....	2	1	2	1	6
\$60—\$64.99.....	2	1	2		5
\$65—\$69.99.....	1	1	1	2	5
\$70—\$79.99.....	1	1			2
\$80—\$89.99.....	2		1		3
\$90—\$100.....			2		2

The following conclusions are based on comparisons of the average costs of the same kinds of expenses in the different groups of cities:

1. The larger the city the greater the average cost per pupil enrolled of—
 - (a) Total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools.
 - (b) Salaries of elementary-school teachers.
 - (c) Janitors of elementary schools.
 - (d) Repairs of elementary schools.
 - (e) Total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools.
 - (f) Salaries of secondary-school teachers.
 - (g) Janitors of secondary schools.
 - (h) Repairs of secondary schools.
2. There is no apparent tendency in the variation of the average cost of—
 - (a) Textbooks, stationery, and general school supplies of elementary schools.
 - (b) Fuel of elementary and secondary schools.

TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENSES AS COMPARED WITH POPULATION, TOTAL CITY EXPENSES, AND EXPENSES OF POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Table 31 gives a comparison of the total expenses of schools (1) with the population, (2) with the total city expenses, (3) with the expenses of the police department.

The total city expenses and the expenses of the police department have been obtained from Table 4 of Special Reports of the Bureau of the Census: Statistics of cities, 1908 (pp. 116-163). The population figures were obtained from the same source (pp. 343-345). The expenses of schools are the same as in the first column of Table 16.

Comparison of cities of the same group.—Each of the three items expressing comparative values—expenses of schools per capita of population,¹ ratio of total school expenses to city expenses, and ratio of total school expenses to expenses of the police department—may be used in the same way in making comparisons. A rough comparison may be made by noting their respective ranks and the relation of the rank of each to the ranks of the median and of the limits of the middle 50 per cent. This comparison may be made more accurately and more impressively by the preparation of diagrams. Baltimore is again taken as the city with which to illustrate this method of comparison.

¹ Largely for the sake of convenience the cost per capita, expressed as an abstract number, is hereafter referred to also as the ratio of school expenses to population.

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

The revised estimates of population in June, 1908, as made by the Census Office, have been used in making this computation. This estimate for Baltimore is 549,017.

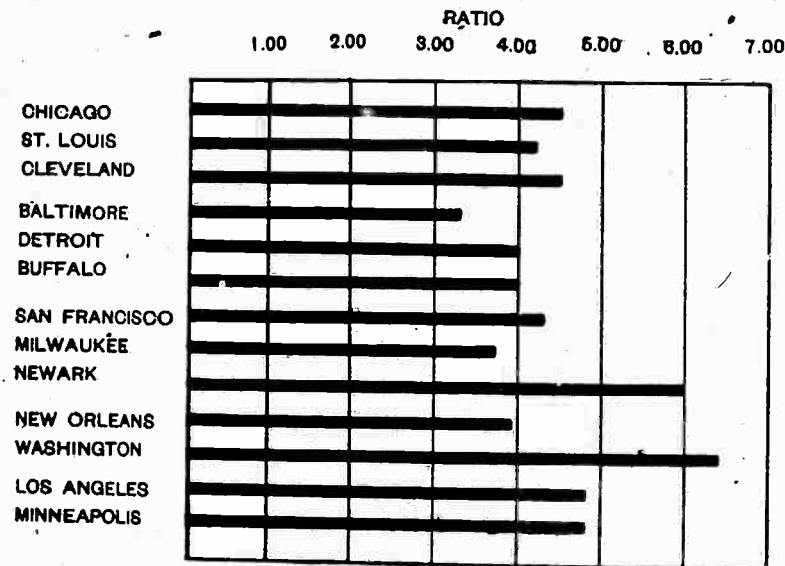


FIG. 2.—Ratio of school expenses to population in cities of Group 1.

These ratios may also be read as cost per capita of population. For example, the cost per capita of population of all school expenses in Detroit was \$4.¹ A comparison of the relative amounts of school expenses and of total city expenses in these 13 cities shows that Detroit expended for school purposes a larger percentage of the total city expenses than 8 cities and a smaller percentage than 4. The median or average percentage was 25.9; Detroit's percentage was 28. In other words, in the average, or normal city, 25.9 cents out of every dollar expended for all municipal purposes went for schools, while in Detroit 28 cents were so expended. The following diagram presents these facts:

These ratios may also be read as the number of cents in each dollar of city expenses that was expended for schools. For example, San Francisco expended 20 cents out of every dollar of city expenses upon its schools.¹ A comparison of expenses for schools and for police in these 13 cities shows that 1 city spent a smaller relative amount for schools than St. Louis, while 11 cities were relatively more liberal. For every dollar spent for police, St. Louis spent only \$1.41 for

¹ Figures 2, 3, and 4 were prepared for the report of the Commission appointed to study the system of education in the public schools of Baltimore, pp. 24-26.

schools, while the median or average city spent \$2.12. The following diagram presents the facts:

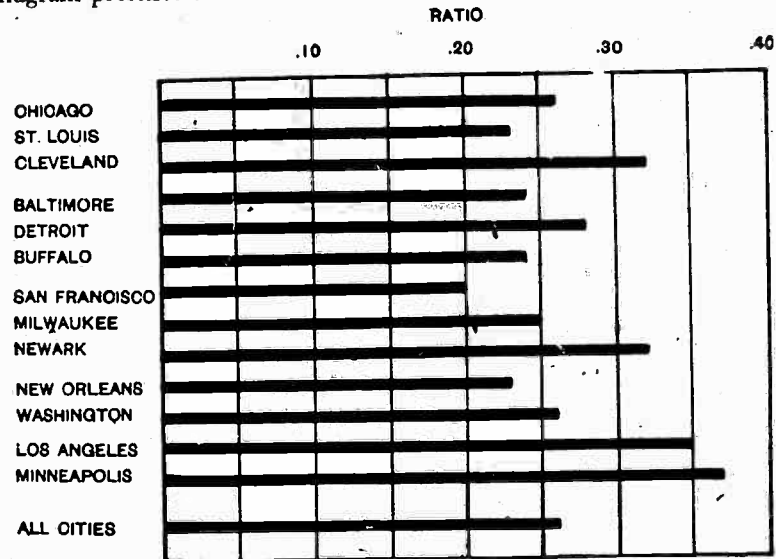


FIG. 3.—Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses in cities of Group I.

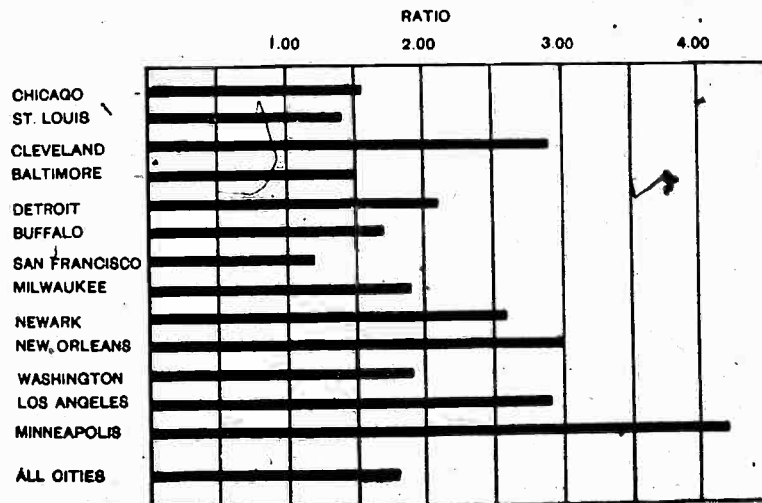


FIG. 4.—Ratio of school expenses to expenses for police in cities of Group I.

These ratios may be read as number of dollars spent for schools for each dollar that was spent for police. For example, Baltimore expended one dollar and fifty cents upon its schools for every dollar spent for police.

Figures 2, 3, and 4 were prepared for the report of the Commission appointed to study the system of education in the public schools of Baltimore, pp. 34-36.

In order that a comparison of any city with those of the same group or with all may be facilitated the following tables of frequencies have been prepared:

TABLE 8.—Distribution of ratios of total school expenses to population. (See Table 31.)

Ratio.	Number of cities.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
1.50 to 1.99.....			3		3
2.00 to 2.49.....			2	2	4
2.50 to 2.99.....			3	5	12
3.00 to 3.49.....	1	3	4	4	15
3.50 to 3.99.....	1	4	8	6	20
4.00 to 4.49.....	2	7	6	6	22
4.50 to 4.99.....	3	4	5	2	14
5.00 to 5.49.....	4	3	5	3	15
5.50 to 5.99.....		2	1	3	6
6.00 to 6.49.....		1	2		3
6.50 to 6.99.....	2		2		4

TABLE 9.—Distribution of ratios of school expenses to total city expenses. (See Table 31.)

Ratio.	Number of cities.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
.15 to .199.....			3	1	4
.20 to .249.....		2	2	2	11
.25 to .299.....	5	2	3	1	10
.30 to .349.....	4	2	8	7	28
.35 to .399.....	2	8	6	7	19
.40 to .449.....	2	4	10	4	17
.45 to .499.....		3	7	3	11
.50 to .549.....		1		3	3
.55 to .599.....					

TABLE 10.—Distribution of ratios of school expenses to expenses for police. (See Table 31.)

Ratio.	Number of cities.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	Total.
1.00 to 1.49.....			4	1	8
1.50 to 1.99.....	3			2	8
2.00 to 2.49.....	2	3	6	2	13
2.50 to 2.99.....	3	4	6	1	14
3.00 to 3.49.....	1	5	6	4	16
3.50 to 3.99.....		1	6	2	9
4.00 to 4.49.....	1	1	4	3	9
4.50 to 4.99.....		1	4	3	8
5.00 to 5.49.....			2	3	5
5.50 to 5.99.....			1	1	2
6.00 to 6.49.....		1	1	4	6
6.50 to 6.99.....					
7.00 to 7.49.....		1	2		3
7.50 to 7.99.....				1	1
8.00 to 8.49.....				1	1

The following diagrams represent graphically the facts in the above tables relating to (1) ratio of school expenses to population in all cities; (2) ratio of school expenses to total city expenses in all cities; (3) ratio of school expenses to expenses for police in all cities. The lines are drawn to represent the middle point in each step of the

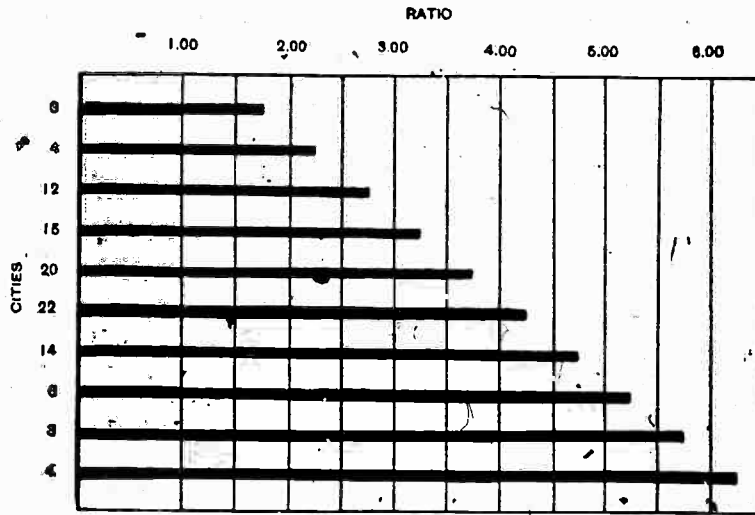


FIG. 5.—Frequencies of various ratios of school expenses to population in all cities. These ratios may be read as cost per capita of population.

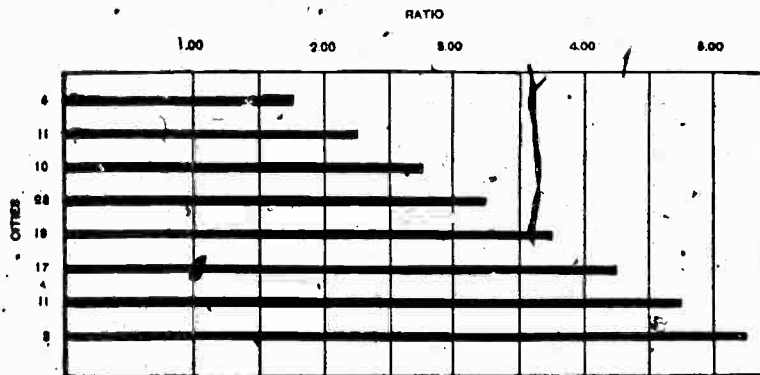


FIG. 6.—Frequencies of various ratios of school expenses to total city expenses in all cities. These ratios may be read as the number of cents in each dollar of city expenses there was expended for schools.

list of ratios. Thus, in the first table mentioned the first line is drawn to represent \$1.75 as the middle point between \$1.50 and \$1.99.

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

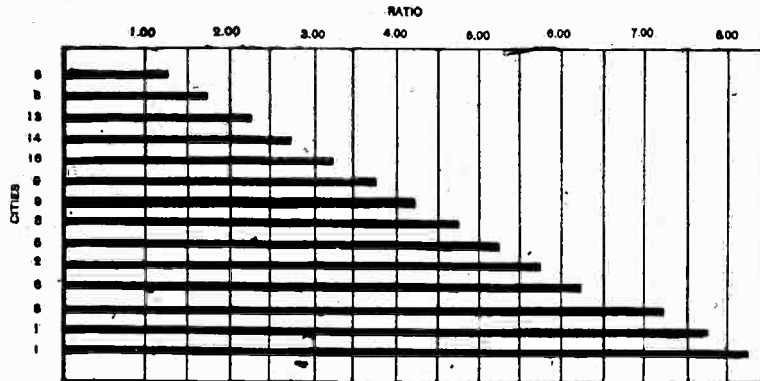


FIG. 7.—Frequencies of various ratios of school expenses to expenses for police in all cities. These ratios may be read as the number of dollars spent for schools for each dollar spent for police.

By the use of Figure 8 the place of any city in such diagrams as are given above can be readily found. As the lines represent the middle amounts in each step of the distribution in the table of frequencies, it is well to give the exact amount for the city in question.

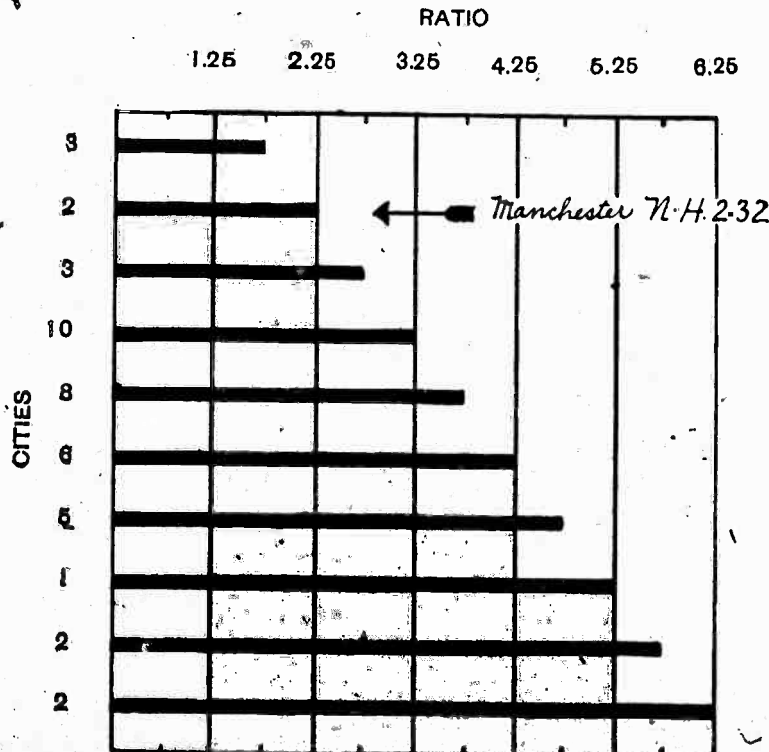


FIG. 8.—Ratio of total school expenses to population of cities in Group III and relation of ratio of Manchester, N.H., to those of all other ratios.

A comparison of the three ratios for each of the various cities reveals a tendency of cities to maintain the same relationship to other cities in all three respects.

The two tables given below (Tables 11 and 12) bring together certain facts relating to the cities at the lower and upper ends of the distribution of the three ratios in Table 31. The first table assembles the facts relating to the ranks and the second is based upon it, giving instead of the ranks the location of each city as regards the quartiles in the distribution.

TABLE 11.—Showing for those cities which are included in the lowest and highest quartiles of the distribution of ratios of school expenses to population (cost per capita) in each group, the rank of the same cities as regards ratio of school expenses to total city expenses, and ratio of school expenses to expenses for police. (See Table 31.)

Cities in lowest quartile.	Rank.			Cities in highest quartile.	Rank.		
	Ratio of school expenses to population.	Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.	Ratio of school expenses to expenses for police.		Ratio of school expenses to population.	Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.	Ratio of school expenses to expenses for police.
<i>Group I—13 cities.</i>				<i>Group I—13 cities.</i>			
New Orleans, La.	1	2	12	Washington, D. C.	13	8	6
Baltimore, Md.	2	5	3	Newark, N. J.	12	10	9
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	6	8	Minneapolis, Minn.	11	13	13
<i>Group II—20 cities.</i>				<i>Group II—20 cities.</i>			
Memphis, Tenn.	1	1	2	Spokane, Wash.	20	19	20
Nashville, Tenn.	2	5	7	Oakland, Cal.	19	16	14
Birmingham, Ala.	3	2	4	Grand Rapids, Mich.	18	18	18
St. Paul, Minn.	4	7	8	Cambridge, Mass.	17	9	11
Albany, N. Y.	5	3	4	Omaha, Nebr.	16	13	17
<i>Group III—42 cities.</i>				<i>Group III—42 cities.</i>			
Jacksonville, Fla.	1	3	2	Springfield, Mass.	40	20	30
Charleston, S. C.	2	1	3	Des Moines, Iowa	39	38	39
Savannah, Ga.	3	5	1	Bayonne, N. J.	38	37	28
Norfolk, Va.	4	2	4	Hartford, Conn.	37	15	20
Manchester, N. H.	5	4	14	Tacoma, Wash.	36	27	34
Covington, Ky.	6	16	10	Saginaw, Mich.	35	35	37
Wilmington, Del.	7	14	6	Brockton, Mass.	34	19	25
Dallas, Tex.	8	11	18	Camden, N. J.	33	29	15
Reading, Pa.	9	24	31	Holyoke, Mass.	32	13	23
Elizabeth, N. J.	10	18	7	Portland, Me.	31	6	16
Wichita, Kans.	11	28	33				
<i>Group IV—28 cities.</i>				<i>Group IV—28 cities.</i>			
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1	2	1	Davenport, Iowa.	27	24	15
Knoxville, Tenn.	2	1	4	Malden, Mass.	27	17	17
Newport, Ky.	3	13	5	Sacramento, Cal.	26	19	10
Woonsocket, R. I.	4	4	6	Topeka, Kans.	25	27	28
Dubuque, Iowa.	5	8	10	Fusbio, Colo.	24	5	12
Little Rock, Ark.	6	16	3	Sioux City, Iowa.	23	24	20
Lancaster, Pa.	7	20	16	Haverhill, Mass.	22	7	15

TABLE 12.—Showing for those cities which lie in the lowest and highest quartiles in the distribution of ratio of school expenses to population (cost per capita) in each group, the number of cases in which their ratios of school expenses to city expenses and of school expenses to expenses of police fall in each of the four quartiles of those distributions. (See Table 31.)

I. CITIES WHOSE COSTS PER CAPITA LIE IN THE LOWEST OR FIRST QUARTILE OF RATIO OF SCHOOL EXPENSES TO POPULATION.

Cities of—	Number of cities.	Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.				Ratio of school expenses to police expenses.			
		First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.	First quarter.	Second quarter.	Third quarter.	Fourth quarter.
Group I.....	3	1	2			1		2	
Group II.....	5	4	1			3	2		
Group III.....	11	6	3	2		7	2	2	
Group IV.....	7	3	2	2		5	1	1	
Total.....	20	14	8	4		16	5	5	

II. CITIES WHOSE COSTS PER CAPITA LIE IN THE HIGHEST OR FOURTH QUARTILE OF RATIO OF SCHOOL EXPENSES TO POPULATION.

Group I.....	3		1	1	1		1	1	1
Group II.....	5			2	3			2	3
Group III.....	10	1	4	2	3		3	4	3
Group IV.....	7	2		2	3		2	4	1
Total.....	25	3	5	7	10		6	11	8

These tables indicate that cities which give low amounts per capita to schools do not generally reduce correspondingly the costs of their municipal governments in general and of their police departments so that the ratio of school expenses to these expenses will be maintained near the median, and that cities which pay large amounts per capita for schools do not as a rule maintain their city governments at such a high rate of expense as to bring the ratio of school expenses to total city expenses and of school expenses to police down near the median. In other words, expenses for schools and other city expenses are largely dissociated. Those considerations which prompt a cutting down in school expenses do not produce reductions in city expenses, and increases in school expenses do not cause augmentation in amounts spent for other purposes.

This may be due in part to the separation in many cities of the organs of local government for education and for other civil purposes. While the problem can not be entered upon in this study there seems to be a tendency in favor of cities with departments of education making low appropriations for school purposes without paring down other expenses; while those cities in which the schools are under the control of independent districts spend relatively large amounts for educational purposes. The wisdom or unwisdom of either form of administration can not be discussed here. It may be said in passing, however, that one of the most important considerations in

this particular matter is the efficiency of the schools in the various cities under the two forms of organization.

Comparison of percentages by groups.—The following conclusions are apparent from an inspection of the median and the limits of the middle 50 per cent of each group:

1. The larger the city the greater is the expense per capita of population for maintaining schools.
2. The larger the city the smaller is the ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.
3. The larger the city the smaller is the ratio of school expenses to expenses for the police department.

From the above it may be drawn that, while expenses for schools per capita of population increase with the size of the cities, they do not as a rule increase so much as other city expenses.

TABLE 13.—Showing for each ratio the 5 cities in the entire list of 103 cities that stand lowest and the 5 that stand highest, together with the amounts of the ratios. (See Table 31.)

RATIO OF SCHOOL EXPENSES TO POPULATION.

Lowest ratios.		Highest ratios.	
Cities.	Ratios.	Cities.	Ratios.
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.74	Washington, D. C.	6.40
Charleston, S. C.	1.78	Springfield, Mass.	5.09
Savannah, Ga.	1.94	Newark, N. J.	5.02
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2.04	Des Moines, Iowa	5.01
Norfolk, Va.	2.21	Spokane, Wash.	5.84

RATIO OF SCHOOL EXPENSES TO TOTAL CITY EXPENSES.

Savannah, Ga.	0.150	Joplin, Mo.	0.530
Charleston, S. C.	.177	Topeka, Kans.	.530
Norfolk, Va.	.192	York, Pa.	.498
Jacksonville, Fla.	.199	Seranton, Pa.	.498
San Francisco, Cal.	.201	New Castle, Pa.	.492

RATIO OF SCHOOL EXPENSES TO EXPENSES FOR POLICE.

Savannah, Ga.	1.04	Topeka, Kans.	8.04
Jacksonville, Fla.	1.06	Racine, Wis.	7.92
Charleston, S. C.	1.08	Passaic, N. J.	7.45
Norfolk, Va.	1.19	Oklahoma City, Okla.	7.27
San Francisco, Cal.	1.22	Spokane, Wash.	7.07

AVERAGE COST PER PUPIL OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Table 32 makes possible a comparison of the average cost per pupil of elementary and secondary schools in each city. It also contains the enrollment figures that have been used in all the computations of average cost made in this study and the date of the close of the fiscal year in each city.

The following table of frequencies shows the distribution of the ratios of average cost of elementary and secondary schools:

TABLE 14.—*Distribution of ratios of average cost of elementary and secondary schools.*

Ratio.	Number of cities.				
	Group I.	Group II.	Group III.	Group IV.	All.
1.00 to 1.49.....		1	1	1	3
1.50 to 1.99.....	2	8	7	8	25
2.00 to 2.49.....	5	4	10	3	22
2.50 to 2.99.....	1		5	4	10
3.00 to 3.49.....		2	3		5
3.50 to 3.99.....	2			1	3
4.00 to 4.49.....			1		1
4.50 to 4.99.....					

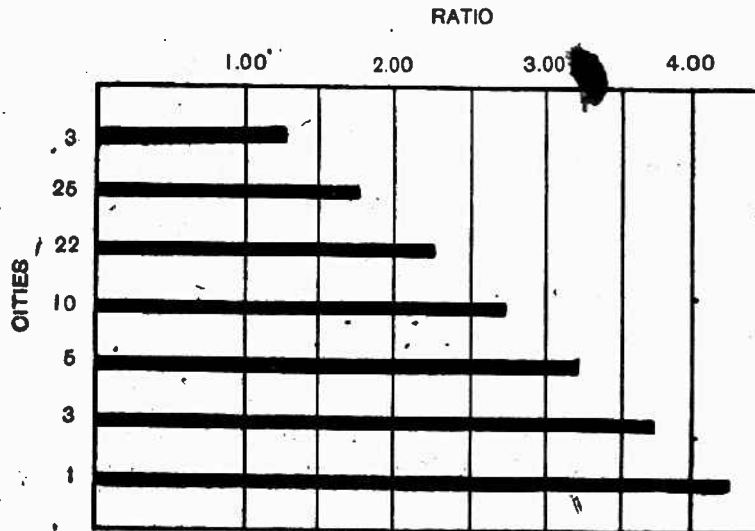


FIG. 9.—Ratios of average costs per pupil of secondary and elementary schools in all cities. This ratio may also be read as the number of dollars expended for secondary schools for each dollar expended for elementary schools.

The following table gives the names of cities in each group that are located at the principal points in the distribution of ratios of average costs of secondary and elementary schools in each group:

TABLE 15.—Showing names of cities at various points in the distribution of ratios of costs of elementary and secondary schools, together with amount of ratio in each case.

	Lowest.	Ratio.	Lower limit of mid- dle 50 per cent.	Ratio.	Median.	Ratio.	Upper limit of mid- dle 50 per cent.	Ratio.	Highest.	Ratio.
All cities.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1.33	Tacoma, Wash.....	1.80	Bay City, Mich.....	2.16	New Britain, Conn.....	2.00	Passaic, N. J.....	4.04
Group I.....	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1.75	Omaha, Neb.....	1.97	{ Washington, D. C.....	2.27	Knoxville, Tenn.....	2.65	Baltimore, Md.....	3.90
Group II.....	Memphis, Tenn.....	1.39	San Francisco, Cal.....	1.71	{ Los Angeles, Cal.....	1.84	Chicago, Ill.....	2.34	Scranton, Pa.....	3.15
Group III.....	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.....	1.33	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1.80	Lowell, Mass.....	2.27	St. Paul, Minn.....	2.78	Passaic, N. J.....	4.04
Group IV.....	Topoka, Kans.....	1.41	Nashville, Tenn.....	1.72	Elizabeth, N. J.....	1.90	Birmingham, Ala.....	2.47	Pueblo, Colo.....	3.50
			Grand Rapids, Mich.....		York, Pa.....		Harrisburg, Pa.....			
			Des Moines, Iowa.....				Johnstown, Pa.....			
			New Castle, Pa.....				Malden, Mass.....			
							Racine, Wis.....			

From the above table it may be seen (1) that there is a wide variation in the relative average cost of elementary and high schools; (2) that no territorial lines or division of cities by population can be drawn in making a differentiation between them, each section of the country and one State, Pennsylvania, being represented in almost every column. The extreme variation in all the cities included is 2.71. The extreme variations shown in the table indicate that proper balances are not being maintained in the school expenditures of some cities. More money in some cases should be spent upon the elementary schools; in others less money should be spent upon the high schools. The retardation and elimination statistics of such cities as have extreme ratios should be carefully studied in this connection. For instance, Baltimore; which has just been shown spends too little on its elementary schools rather than too much on its high schools, has a high percentage of retardation and elimination. More money is needed in that city for elementary schools, both to maintain its present curriculum and to widen the scope of those schools, although the expenses of the high schools should not be diminished. (See p. 94.) In some cities it would be a far better distribution of public funds to take away from high schools having high average cost and high percentage of funds devoted to them and to add the same to the broadening of courses in the elementary schools in order to meet the needs of those who are backward or who are losing interest in the present curriculum. This is true especially if the city has high percentages of retardation and elimination.

The question arises, What is the range of a proper ratio between average costs of elementary and high schools? The table above furnishes a tentative answer to the question for each group of cities and for all cities taken together. Taken all in all the best answer for all cities is, The ratio should lie between 1.80 and 2.60—a range of .80—with 2.16 as the best representative amount. The two former figures are limits of the middle 50 per cent for the entire list of cities and any variation below and above these amounts should have reasonable justification.

TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

TABLE 16.—Showing total school expenses and expenses of general control of school systems in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities.	Total school expenses.	Board of education.	Finance offices.	Superintendent's office.	Other overhead expenses.	Total for general control.
Grand Total.....	\$56,424,146	\$566,896	\$336,802	\$760,775	\$296,917	\$1,961,390
Group I.....	30,447,159	405,734	235,291	296,533	184,177	1,121,735
Group II.....	11,133,770	53,811	30,554	163,706	51,805	298,876
Group III.....	10,687,807	88,256	44,647	199,683	46,401	378,987
Group IV.....	4,155,410	19,086	26,310	101,853	14,534	161,792

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1	Chicago, Ill.....	\$9,492,789	\$90,925	\$201,380	\$36,929	\$37,946	\$361,180
2	St. Louis, Mo.....	2,798,654	193,866	7,609	7,000	28,075	231,550
3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	2,374,107	7,032	8,379	63,952	111,347	190,710
4	Baltimore, Md.....	1,824,823	20,474	.....	15,248	3,714	29,436
5	Detroit, Mich.....	1,706,858	.....	.....	29,922	.....	29,922
6	Buffalo, N. Y.....	1,607,378	4,929	.....	13,141	.....	118,070
7	San Francisco, Cal.....	1,717,249	11,959	.....	30,325	.....	42,284
8	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1,314,257	19,280	.....	23,541	5,639	48,400
9	Newark, N. J.....	1,944,549	36,019	.....	21,349	.....	57,388
10	New Orleans, La.....	962,247	.....	3,827	20,558	70	24,455
11	Washington, D. C.....	2,055,915	13,369	.....	13,750	4,466	31,665
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	1,288,852	4,758	14,096	11,600	3,920	34,374
13	Minneapolis, Minn.....	1,369,481	3,123	.....	9,218	.....	12,341

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Jersey City, N. J.....	\$960,225	\$3,209	.....	\$9,179	\$5,264	\$17,652
15	Providence, R. I.....	954,169	.....	.....	25,323	5,779	31,102
16	St. Paul, Minn.....	755,981	5,992	.....	7,100	.....	13,083
17	Portland, Oreg.....	694,062	.....	\$4,417	9,000	.....	13,417
18	Columbus, Ohio.....	690,826	.....	6,170	5,440	13,184	24,794
19	Toledo, Ohio.....	645,916	3,800	800	3,500	12,506	20,605
20	Oakland, Cal.....	586,014	.....	.....	10,968	83	11,051
21	Syracuse, N. Y.....	584,536	4,578	.....	4,800	1,500	10,878
22	New Haven, Conn.....	556,889	7,823	713	4,817	891	14,244
23	Birmingham, Ala.....	180,318	.....	.....	6,427	.....	6,427
24	Memphis, Tenn.....	288,401	264	3,231	5,400	1,378	10,271
25	Scranton, Pa.....	552,007	.....	13,538	16,506	1,080	31,794
26	Paterson, N. J.....	524,307	4,815	.....	3,700	.....	8,515
27	Omaha, Nebr.....	544,819	12,948	1,600	6,681	584	21,813
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	538,899	2,065	85	12,782	2,792	17,764
29	Nashville, Tenn.....	274,065	1,995	.....	3,000	1,417	6,412
30	Lowell, Mass.....	429,964	.....	.....	5,761	1,200	6,961
31	Cambridge, Mass.....	507,323	.....	.....	11,568	.....	11,568
32	Spokane, Wash.....	541,795	6,322	.....	3,500	3,550	13,372
33	Albany, N. Y.....	363,556	.....	.....	7,254	.....	7,254

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 16.—Showing total school expenses and expenses of general control of school systems in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

	Cities.	Total school expenses.	Board of education.	Finance offices.	Superintendent's office.	Other overhead expenses.	Total for general control.
34	Hartford, Conn.	\$535,300	\$5,000	\$1,867	\$1,203	\$1,182	\$11,252
35	Trenton, N. J.	408,423	2,690		5,500		8,190
36	New Bedford, Mass.	331,048			10,525		10,525
37	Reading, Pa.	282,263		1,800	7,920		9,720
38	Camden, N. J.	419,283			8,392		8,392
39	Dallas, Tex.	324,641	3,740		3,672	253	7,665
40	Springfield, Mass.	505,700			11,700	2,946	14,736
41	Wilmington, Del.	235,293			8,264	140	8,404
42	Des Moines, Iowa.	496,745	4,333	975	5,217	3,252	13,677
43	Lawrence, Mass.	293,398			4,842	806	5,648
44	Tacoma, Wash.	363,142	4,466		7,927	4,175	16,568
45	Kansas City, Kans.	253,355	9,349	50	4,273	2,286	15,958
46	St. Joseph, Mo.	269,754	6,327	600	3,932	1,432	12,291
47	Troy, N. Y.	330,346	2,900	194	4,950	439	8,483
48	Utica, N. Y.	268,696			4,800	5,192	9,992
49	Elizabeth, N. J.	212,509	2,663		3,600		6,263
50	Schenectady, N. Y.	242,238	1,422		3,700	657	5,779
51	Hoboken, N. J.	360,404	10,966		4,650	300	15,906
52	Manchester, N. H.	157,726	360		3,582		3,942
53	Evansville, Ind.	232,761	1,602	800	4,096	124	6,622
54	Norfolk, Va.	144,720	1,229	228	1,615	1,328	4,400
55	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	221,600		6,503	6,178	268	12,947
56	Peoria, Ill.	270,458	3,820	600	3,000	8,011	15,431
57	Erie, Pa.	217,215	6,021	9,178	4,185	127	19,511
58	Savannah, Ga.	124,860			4,600	1,127	5,627
59	Oklahoma, Okla.	189,447		2,195	3,330		5,515
60	Harrisburg, Pa.	263,430	4,040	2,020	2,800	2,520	11,380
61	Charleston, S. C.	103,359			2,720		2,720
62	Portland, Me.	257,663			3,515	1,192	4,707
63	East St. Louis, Ill.	187,189	3,600	2,663		1,491	7,674
64	Holyoke, Mass.	248,410			5,628	1,319	6,947
65	Jacksonville, Fla.	85,068	830	2,070	3,404		5,804
66	Brockton, Mass.	253,474			6,064		6,064
67	Bayonne, N. J.	287,089	4,018		3,000	277	7,295
68	Johnstown, Pa.	183,061		2,606	5,319		7,925
69	Passaic, N. J.	206,331	3,164		3,540		6,704
70	Wichita, Kans.	138,570	1,371	800	2,450	1,280	5,401
71	Covington, Ky.	234,819	2,111		2,400	2,195	6,706
72	Allentown, Pa.	162,076		6,636	4,984	350	11,849
73	Springfield, Ill.	186,308			6,029	120	6,149
74	Saginaw, Mich.	241,044	468	2,823	6,746	1,614	11,651
75	Canton, Ohio.	157,726	2,386	720	3,481		6,587

TOTAL SCHOOL EXPENSES.

TABLE 16.—Showing total school expenses and expenses of general control of school systems in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

	Cities.	Total school expenses.	Board of education.	Finance office.	Superintendent's office.	Other overhead expenses.	Total for general control.
76	Stour City, Iowa.....	\$201,948			\$6,544		\$6,544
77	Lancaster, Pa.....	137,387		\$1,533	3,428	\$203	5,194
78	Atlantic City, N. J.....	184,872		1,201	3,355		4,556
79	Little Rock, Ark.....	128,597		0,770	4,087	950	11,807
80	Rockford, Ill.....	163,741	\$1,000		2,700		3,830
81	Bay City, Mich.....	168,253	500	250	3,550	2,001	6,301
82	York, Pa.....	146,104		2,435	5,304	1,200	8,939
83	Sacramento, Cal.....	220,688			4,262		4,262
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.....	86,702	1,340		2,556	75	3,971
85	Malden, Mass.....	226,888			5,475		5,475
86	Pueblo, Colo.....	187,326	2,133	1,850	5,758		9,739
87	Haverhill, Mass.....	184,473			3,087	2,347	5,434
88	New Britain, Conn.....	143,210	50		4,631	888	5,469
89	Topeka, Kans.....	201,880	1,408	350	3,400		5,158
90	Davenport, Iowa.....	226,280	1,800	100	2,750	2,187	6,837
91	Wheeling, W. Va. s.....	153,298	1,778	2,948	3,329		8,055
92	Chester, Pa.....	122,064	50	3,098	2,734	850	7,322
93	Dubuque, Iowa.....	116,346	1,480	420	2,700	36	4,636
94	Woonsocket, R. I.....	97,801			2,932	501	3,433
95	Racine, Wis.....	140,916	900		2,700	661	4,261
96	Knoxville, Tenn.....	79,215			3,480		3,480
97	New Castle, Pa.....	146,085	100	3,081	3,201	56	6,438
98	Joliet, Ill.....	117,329	2,617		4,512	772	7,901
99	Auburn, N. Y.....	123,028	1,868		4,321	440	6,629
100	Taunton, Mass.....	142,618			2,873	50	2,923
101	Oskosh, Wis.....	107,605	16		2,856	244	3,216
102	Joplin, Mo.....	120,347	300	1,685	3,080	900	5,945
103	Newport, Ky.....	80,409	1,685		2,160	173	4,028

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 17.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including kindergartens, in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.	Janitors, engineers, and firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.	Apparatus and manual training equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs and replacements of equipment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
Grand total.	\$31,362,695	\$987,692	\$1,414,330	\$3,246,078	\$1,496,456	\$99,018	•	\$674,531	\$233,834	\$46,321	\$442,018	\$2,810,129	\$42,960,207
Group I.	17,184,477	410,444	677,736	1,749,075	686,568	47,968	83,290	349,102	113,938	24,791	275,512	1,022,601	23,199,402
Group II.	6,245,830	204,786	277,141	646,172	338,193	23,883	20,808	110,339	73,397	6,357	58,745	526,950	8,530,562
Group III.	5,742,997	260,777	344,545	608,734	332,955	18,314	32,291	121,539	33,545	11,758	102,525	471,758	8,063,738
Group IV.	2,189,291	111,685	104,908	243,097	130,740	8,953	10,816	71,570	13,954	3,415	33,229	186,820	3,136,465
1 Chicago, Ill.	\$5,501,792	\$22,500	\$136,115	\$674,415	\$255,643	\$5,337	\$15,091	\$36,611	\$23,666	\$15,573	\$7,047	\$678,631	\$7,300,704
2 St. Louis, Mo.	1,503,994	39,658	77,796	114,096	32,569	85,837	11,862	27,710	3,517	1,463	7,085	78,933	1,906,210
3 Cleveland, Ohio	1,108,445	108,450	16,794	145,191	56,875	•	11,975	96,211	3,261	•	4,476	101,800	1,647,439
4 Baltimore, Md.	1,045,375	2,965	45,062	100,921	55,321	•	8,404	200	2,654	•	10,301	117,667	1,426,100
5 Detroit, Mich.	998,945	13,500	44,182	110,730	34,661	•	308	14,765	36,997	•	•	39,192	1,299,280
6 Buffalo, N. Y.	825,588	114,625	50,995	78,724	42,983	13,439	9,896	38,321	11,045	4,231	32,415	77,082	1,299,344
7 San Francisco, Cal.	1,049,023	7,547	7,547	134,153	8,677	12,420	1,463	38,029	3,210	•	16,072	59,412	1,332,016
8 Milwaukee, Wis.	1,770,349	10,465	13,735	52,972	39,473	11,347	5,031	3,096	8,896	1,186	•	89,159	1,011,679
9 Newark, N. J.	1,126,725	24,992	59,356	88,908	34,126	5,175	5,338	10,115	7,133	•	63,031	91,574	1,516,593
10 New Orleans, La.	549,392	8,400	43,407	39,585	7,221	•	100	53,859	•	•	25,987	73,683	801,612
11 Washington, D. C.	1,040,259	52,225	74,116	87,845	66,396	•	5,631	16,591	11,049	1,318	6,056	173,659	1,534,037
12 Los Angeles, Cal.	820,494	12,614	12,784	50,969	12,092	150	6,041	14,230	2,510	•	7,612	41,629	949,739
13 Minneapolis, Minn.	826,116	•	75,847	75,558	36,320	•	•	20,364	•	•	44,830	•	1,091,649
14 Jersey City, N. J.	\$637,202	\$9,666	\$29,203	\$45,998	\$26,087	•	\$1,823	\$5,094	\$15,507	\$170	\$5,314	\$44,190	\$822,464
15 Providence, R. I.	476,177	9,049	22,860	50,417	39,953	\$4,775	-1,214	2,795	•	•	5,849	70,069	694,710
16 St. Paul, Minn.	442,073	8,225	2,000	82,048	22,281	3,755	•	14,134	•	•	•	21,986	596,202
17 Portland, Oreg.	416,563	•	11,888	28,942	7,238	2,447	2,286	4,042	10,439	84	•	41,071	527,444
18 Columbus, Ohio.	299,571	66,771	16,569	43,068	17,604	•	•	3,706	11,980	•	9,122	14,877	463,944

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

40	Columbus, Ohio	460,369	7,460	20,510	24,640	23,358	1,728	632	22,052	7,215	3,051	6,056	9,683	517,813
41	Cleveland, Ohio	396,511	1,412	11,412	25,589	4,093	4,093	1,032	3,716	5,222	3,051	9,346	28,081	492,938
42	Dayton, Ohio	281,811	1,700	8,700	20,737	3,037	3,037	2,843	8,039	3,254	1,957	6,354	20,151	430,146
43	New Haven, Conn.	304,456	31,450	15,216	36,724	22,042	2,754	1,757	1,356	3,568	1,957	974	6,389	490,080
44	Birmingham, Ala.	64,289	12,483	754	6,785	3,146	335	74	1,356	568	1,957	130	4,801	114,465
45	Memphis, Tenn.	1,073	8,110	9,498	5,505	5,505	1,443	500	2,424	6,841	6,841	6,841	246,398	
46	Savannah, Ga.	2,794	30,017	30,017	38,062	19,021	5,073	80	1,968	12,498	12,498	12,498	395,503	
47	Paterson, N. J.	322,018	1,000	1,782	23,650	8,572	1,065	80	2,040	66,848	66,848	66,848	426,810	
48	Omaha, Nebr.	306,487	13,887	34,503	18,926	18,926	1,447	713	4,264	32,211	32,211	32,211	417,674	
49	Grand Rapids, Mich.	270,174	87,088	11,700	26,578	10,490	1,452	2,755	1,943	4,661	2,400	2,400	41,381	410,329
50	Nashville, Tenn.	171,561	5,300	4,473	13,013	3,537	640	1,628	2,754	2,754	200	1,001	27,840	230,939
51	Cincinnati, Ohio	215,052	9,215	9,215	38,088	16,866	1,225	960	2,075	7,265	2,819	2,819	321,381	
52	Springfield, Mass.	231,777	4,192	6,205	21,230	21,230	1,439	729	2,274	800	455	2,819	20,910	346,002
53	St. Paul, Minn.	264,727	4,822	23,607	26,076	16,400	1,439	729	14,975	7,800	455	3,440	13,913	380,784
54	Albany, N. Y.	207,584	4,700	13,860	18,000	16,837	515	1,012	1,800	94	440	2,221	14,532	283,150

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

55	Hartford, Conn.	\$254,187	\$30,000	\$21,272	\$27,382	\$10,054	\$2,306	\$3,549	\$15,362	\$1,744	\$2,924	\$21,673	\$387,781
56	Trenton, N. J.	241,124	3,060	14,014	18,686	11,715	1,707	750	8,560	180	1,707	8,343	310,379
57	New Bedford, Mass.	171,521	7,061	13,928	20,824	13,935	518	518	3,701	\$1,427	1,046	17,996	252,557
58	Reading, Pa.	159,871	1,595	10,544	23,769	10,453	100	100	2,497	822	3,000	7,069	219,680
59	Camden, N. J.	259,107	500	21,493	26,573	12,291	369	421	2,326	2,867	8,043	15,139	352,139
60	Dallas, Tex.	121,371	27,188	2,244	9,918	4,080	69	549	6,947	4,522	2,590	(1)	169,892
61	Springfield, Mass.	230,794	18,980	17,303	27,146	24,241	3,534	3,534	6,947	4,453	2,590	13,803	349,773
62	Wilmington, Del.	141,433	7,676	11,200	9,046	9,046	209	852	1,361	1,068	13,572	185,346	
63	Des Moines, Iowa	298,789	6,867	28,821	29,781	13,922	2,029	852	2,360	2,798	23,440	309,749	
64	Lawrence, Mass.	186,282	8,085	8,418	17,465	13,497	1,439	1,778	4,816	931	244	13,623	226,178
65	Waco, Tex.	122,373	1,410	17,625	7,825	7,825	1,439	629	4,276	728	3,440	4,667	257,829
66	Kansas City, Kans.	186,342	23,064	1,410	12,870	7,318	1,167	173	1,851	1,851	528	9,280	173,903
67	St. Joseph, Mo.	154,814	4,104	3,367	26,085	9,007	22	932	133	1,188	593	7,066	208,321
68	Troy, N. Y.	154,341	6,831	7,037	17,845	15,104	1,037	1,037	3,070	2,045	5,221	32,101	243,446
69	Utica, N. Y.	156,022	4,810	4,810	17,302	14,080	2,142	2,142	5,104	123	2,914	24,803	243,446
70	Ellenboro, N. J.	114,503	2,700	12,530	11,450	5,269	570	1,787	1,108	6,924	3,721	160,893	
71	Schenectady, N. Y.	141,066	7,130	4,927	9,006	9,540	1,878	1,878	1,085	684	13,941	(1)	191,313
72	Hoboken, N. J.	217,270	12,765	14,669	14,669	5,902	1,244	1,068	3,592	1,330	29,086	287,446	
73	Manchester, N. H.	92,849	4,124	6,280	10,308	10,308	1,165	1,683	1,299	6,907	1,256	6,907	125,530
74	Evansville, Ind.	118,516	20,006	3,524	14,960	5,147	3,987	140	3,987	446	446	11,926	178,672
75	Wenatchee, Wash.	97,210	2,186	11,707	2,800	2,800	502	502	1,688	1,688	1,688	123,298	
76	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	122,667	2,188	14,201	12,636	7,061	515	532	1,339	157	1,606	5,462	176,905

¹ Included in expenses for repairs and replacements of equipment.

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 17.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including kindergartens, in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

City.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, etc., and general school supplies.	Janitors, engineers, and firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.	Apparatus, material, training equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs on places, equipment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
46 Peoria, Ill.	\$171,704	\$6,607	\$3,395	\$15,065	\$5,554		\$702	\$3,579	\$3,949		\$685	\$11,448	\$218,850
47 Erie, Pa.	97,634	15,685	8,084	13,665	7,569		1,489	216	185			4,517	150,859
48 Savannah, Ga.	90,294			4,067	1,598			538				1,887	94,384
49 Oklahoma, Okla.	161,633	5,000	6,298	8,858	3,175			754			3,820	9,200	140,003
50 Harrisburg, Pa.	121,918	2,800	16,535	17,520	7,265	\$299	896				3,673	9,904	183,864
51 Charleston, S. C.	46,860		262	1,500				8,025				3,157	60,234
52 Portland, Me.	135,902	4,300	8,012	18,680	10,532	199	1,043	2,347	1,294	\$336	1,112	14,161	199,028
53 East St. Louis, Ill.	98,054	21,283	4,382	19,417	3,321	1,654	1,968	1,448	1,199	963	1,837	16,632	146,379
54 Elyote, Ind.	124,696	3,494	8,334	10,516	8,526	1,313	1,299	2,435			1,730	19,520	182,172
55 Jacksonville, Fla.	44,311			2,368	632			1,667	130			4,301	55,181
56 Brockton, Mass.	125,623	3,000	11,548	12,917	13,896	474	682	3,421			3,497	9,350	180,881
57 Bayonne, N. J.	175,756	2,340	14,746	14,133	4,000			7,287	758			20,000	245,017
58 Johnstown, Pa.	90,462	2,400	6,134	12,342	4,000	1,025	100	2,942		58		23,557	141,030
59 Passaic, N. J.	119,497		8,401	10,410	6,570	425	1,289				660	11,121	161,284
60 Wichita, Kans.	72,875	1,720	2,835	7,057	2,927			4,451			1,731	14,368	106,014
71 Covington, Ky.	78,533	5,030	166	7,330	1,749	310	475	1,538			531	11,691	107,143
72 Athens, Ga.	82,977	1,545	6,085	9,951	4,797		325	2,849				16,206	125,967
73 Springfield, Ill.	99,584	6,464	4,699	8,973	3,252		79	2,921	4,514		1,694	12,231	140,221
74 Saginaw, Mich.	103,122	4,300	6,773	13,426	6,990	1,156	944	1,029	3,142		1,141	10,352	136,439
75 Canton, Ohio.	85,273	2,240	10,096	11,700	4,313		14	391			273	4,484	118,774

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76 Shoux City, Iowa.	\$117,352	\$1,700	\$1,167	\$14,214	\$9,790	\$27	\$127	\$3,294				\$12,626	\$160,777
77 Lancaster, Pa.	41,352		1,429	7,000	6,241		152	10,538				1,080	66,269
78 Atlantic City, N. J.	87,272	3,300	2,547	5,271	3,704	992	165	693			2,150	2,978	94,635
79 Little Rock, Ark.	72,053	4,886	634	10,949	6,995		356	3,876	\$1,894			10,220	119,428
80 Beckford, Ill.	80,086												

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

81	Bay City, Mich.	11,150	4,722	10,243	4,335	644	236	1,372	1,206	261	9,471	122,539
82	York, Pa.	77,966	8,668	9,946	5,263	700	372	1,946	1,206	850	6,282	164,839
83	Sacramento, Cal.	131,541	3,862	11,676	1,585	649	649	1,317	1,206	1,701	5,348	164,839
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	56,453	1,183	3,384	1,732	277	65	1,317	1,206	678	9,245	159,700
85	Malden, Mass.	115,367	7,030	11,952	11,531	406	406	537	1,206	678	9,245	159,700
86	Pueblo, Colo.	100,894	4,449	12,164	3,947	435	618	1,149	1,040	2,303	4,660	138,833
87	New Hill, Mass.	1,801	6,802	11,034	7,741	435	283	547	523	946	9,471	138,827
88	New Britain, Conn.	65,723	10,063	12,411	6,849	116	1,830	391	523	946	2,453	97,356
89	Topeka, Kans.	14,363	1,386	12,576	4,386	116	815	890	1,773	772	8,512	150,200
90	Davenport, Iowa	90,232	1,013	9,554	4,080	45	45	875	1,653	180	23,997	161,799
91	Wheeling, W. Va.	84,286	1,222	6,190	4,124	969	969	2,116	1,040	1,403	11,865	127,974
92	Chester, Pa.	67,432	5,111	9,542	4,645	56	70	17,849	1,040	31	7,534	96,964
93	Dubuque, Iowa	62,222	7,285	7,285	4,645	56	70	232	1,040	62	5,527	96,964
94	Woonsocket, R. I.	51,125	4,404	6,322	6,969	494	133	919	85	95	5,527	96,964
95	Racine, Wis.	81,352	1,313	8,276	3,640	716	716	933	215	641	2,144	161,778
96	Knoxville, Tenn.	46,972	701	4,547	948	210	31	699	215	2,905	3,011	60,519
97	New Castle, Pa.	79,363	3,330	10,230	2,825	20	785	2,934	215	65	9,316	116,173
98	Joliet, Ill.	55,474	2,750	9,259	4,318	20	322	1,224	215	61	5,043	81,501
99	Auburn, N. Y.	67,460	2,151	7,147	5,650	398	223	573	1,265	103	1,616	86,296
100	Taunton, Mass.	78,446	3,756	8,561	9,736	289	95	3,992	121	121	5,743	113,142
101	Oakbrook, Wis.	52,642	1,278	6,790	4,020	810	810	599	920	866	1,998	78,200
102	Joplin, Mo.	81,005	2,421	5,400	2,040	204	204	1,443	920	23,257	(*)	96,816
103	Newport, Ky.	44,066	1,909	5,400	1,240	204	204	859	920	23,257	5,683	60,960

* Included in expenses for repairs and replacements of equipment.

† Estimate.

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 18.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of super. visors.	Text-books, stationery and general school supplies.	Janitors, engin. and firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and laundry expenses.	Apparatus and manual training equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs replacements of equip. ment.	Repairs buildings.	Total.
Grand total.	\$6,309,322	\$186,113	\$371,893	\$346,700	\$296,076	\$13,764	\$58,277	\$130,823	\$132,049	\$41,005	\$60,113	\$378,629	\$8,425,064
Group I.....	3,127,125	82,909	172,429	260,451	94,287	4,223	25,027	56,757	58,563	9,754	30,429	182,584	4,115,598
Group II.....	1,274,463	30,730	77,253	120,190	58,067	3,063	12,432	28,736	28,824	29,697	9,730	68,385	1,850,208
Group III.....	1,250,411	34,721	56,768	133,246	32,896	3,059	13,884	32,846	38,356	4,311	14,655	71,732	1,740,984
Group IV.....	516,643	24,091	26,441	52,214	36,726	2,179	0,354	12,324	7,206	2,243	5,299	25,918	718,424
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 AND OVER IN 1910.													
1 Chicago, Ill.....	\$520,868	\$2,400	\$18,417	\$49,012	\$27,601	\$469	\$6,273	\$6,174	\$14,671		\$802	\$75,769	\$1,073,247
2 St. Louis, Mo.....	308,525	26,900	26,523	29,713	10,508		2,257	7,850	4,132	\$59	865	9,999	407,571
3 Cleveland, Ohio.....	282,466	4,200	4,593	24,942	8,506		3,434	2,283	3,229		2,124	0,556	270,570
4 Baltimore, Md.....	190,207	4,200	25,788	17,475	4,063		150	12,557			821	12,557	239,699
5 Detroit, Mich.....	226,973		11,648	27,370	9,080							6,246	297,035
6 Buffalo, N. Y.....	131,768	12,250	11,253	12,200	4,222	1,111	3,108	5,869	4,385	1,369	790	9,965	198,330
7 San Francisco, Cal.....	178,070	660	660	9,326	1,260	1,500	510	4,023	762		1,235	9,210	206,526
8 Milwaukee, Wis.....	126,743	5,250	4,711	11,290	7,968	916	1,840	1,963	4,983	2,121		10,212	178,019
9 Newark, N. J.....	122,663		7,282	7,456	1,613	227	2,283	1,181	2,182		4,503	6,337	155,729
10 New Orleans, La.....	53,801	3,200	3,440	2,403	458		50	6,078			341	2,344	74,513
11 Washington, D. C.....	280,871	24,325	2,772	10,279	5,368		2,734	2,691	10,731	4,735	4,123	17,583	386,116
12 Los Angeles, Cal.....	210,643		2,772	10,279	2,400		1,553	4,464	6,960	2,470		2,477	256,103
13 Minneapolis, Minn.....	191,525	4,364	18,131	13,856	7,349			830	2,743		12,397	11,892	251,518
GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.													
14 Jersey City, N. J.....	\$64,437	\$1,509	\$2,385	\$8,294	\$4,072		\$207	\$670	\$1,842		\$1,714	\$1,475	\$83,392
15 Providence, R. I.....	126,253		15,006	11,742	8,141		816	1,691				8,369	177,028
16 St. Paul, Minn.....	106,778		3,044	44,507	3,971	\$572		3,227		8,036		5,162	147,632
17 Portland, Oreg.....	65,020		3,044	3,750	1,963	310	265		2,520				82,854
18 Columbus, Ohio.....	126,644	11,777	6,679	9,717	6,165			812		11,018	1,298	2,473	173,494



SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

19	Toledo, Ohio	79,577	1,550	4,980	3,580	3,373	483	1,152	2,397	6,954	406	187	2,774	103,660
20	Oakland, Cal.	83,823	281	4,419	4,419	4,028	463	1,672	1,599	1,599	406	2,272	2,774	103,660
21	Syracuse, N. Y.	84,834	480	9,445	2,014	2,014	483	1,299	4,028	1,511	270	156	2,500	106,611
22	New Haven, Conn.	63,297	5,700	4,715	7,772	3,510	242	1,638	1,331	887	270	156	981	84,448
23	Birmingham, Ala.	23,144	2,100	1,178	3,084	1,321	242	816	1,359	2,300	227	74	610	34,448
24	Memphis, Tenn.	19,553	216	1,680	298	298	140	685	685	227	210	210	3,777	22,909
25	Saverton, Pa.	85,665	4,188	5,500	1,026	500	500	100	974	1,098	610	326	2,678	101,760
26	Peterboro, N. J.	56,019	3,318	2,000	2,000	100	100	100	100	1,098	610	326	2,678	61,763
27	Omaha, Nebr.	72,608	5,729	5,153	2,666	448	448	943	2,759	1,098	610	326	2,678	93,587
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	66,885	3,913	5,650	2,148	448	448	943	2,759	1,098	610	326	2,678	92,513
29	Knoxville, Tenn.	22,864	429	1,070	130	130	50	200	200	291	75	75	1,100	26,909
30	Jewell, Mass.	40,784	4,312	3,012	2,583	242	242	1,637	1,589	291	377	377	2,821	46,716
31	Lowell, Mass.	61,754	3,415	2,435	3,116	116	116	1,283	1,589	4,350	1,092	1,873	3,328	70,142
32	Cambridge, Mass.	81,837	5,313	5,745	3,744	242	242	1,244	1,244	403	1,092	1,873	3,328	110,132
33	Albany, N. Y.	43,778	5,077	2,700	2,066	2,066	242	1,540	1,244	403	1,092	1,873	3,328	60,666
34	Hartford, Conn.	60,944	84,000	85,999	84,944	84,569	8791	8504	83,869	84,178	81,651	8546	81,913	88,039
35	Trenton, N. J.	38,138	2,300	2,435	2,435	1,024	1,024	350	673	84,178	81,651	8546	81,913	55,053
36	New Bedford, Mass.	25,241	206	2,302	2,210	1,227	1,227	151	427	84,178	81,651	8546	81,913	32,403
37	Reading, Pa.	51,871	5,491	3,679	3,679	1,161	500	300	1,065	3,156	863	863	500	44,708
38	Camden, N. J.	24,339	500	1,986	4,570	633	633	342	553	3,156	863	863	500	45,921
39	Dallas, Tex.	39,286	2,925	746	4,185	1,359	1,359	284	284	1,059	599	142	3,356	52,239
40	Springfield, Mass.	73,367	8,300	7,800	10,302	4,985	4,985	2,264	4,424	1,952	610	316	3,356	116,891
41	Wilmington, Del.	30,022	2,943	2,943	2,250	941	941	630	630	2,250	212	212	2,298	38,694
42	Des Moines, Iowa	61,213	7,200	1,211	7,230	4,448	407	335	227	3,302	25	25	9,273	98,066
43	Lawrence, Mass.	26,566	2,523	2,523	1,568	1,568	1,081	109	109	3,302	25	25	9,273	36,356
44	Tacoma, Wash.	58,165	3,022	4,077	2,300	195	195	179	1,854	3,355	599	2,482	900	81,634
45	Kansas City, Kans.	44,038	1,980	5,006	1,981	490	490	1,206	1,218	2,748	212	610	1,541	60,778
46	St. Joseph, Mo.	37,714	306	1,578	3,284	1,958	10	1,103	21	2,748	212	610	1,541	46,700
47	Troy, N. Y.	34,913	792	270	3,558	1,635	15	1,103	714	470	37	1,507	4,214	46,700
48	Utica, N. Y.	29,353	1,332	1,332	3,949	501	15	222	451	14	46	46	2,849	36,737
49	Elizabeth, N. J.	20,132	2,122	1,745	1,745	637	165	22	191	1,065	367	668	1,294	26,936
50	Schenectady, N. Y.	29,036	1,440	1,440	1,210	1,210	19	929	274	1,065	367	668	1,294	35,987
51	Hoboken, N. J.	27,003	2,400	2,400	754	754	19	67	318	1,409	210	210	2,591	38,630
52	Manchester, N. H.	16,527	1,350	1,350	1,109	1,109	185	234	297	490	449	449	755	23,250
53	Evansville, Ind.	36,514	1,400	2,750	2,750	571	571	21	730	490	50	50	1,214	44,140

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 18.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—(cont'd.)

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery and general school supplies.	Janitors, engines and firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.	Apparatus and manual training equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs and replacements of equipment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
54 Norfolk, Va.....	\$13,018	800	322	800	180	19	19	90	785		1,438	(1)	14,429
55 White Horse, Pa.....	23,403	1,155	303	1,200	303	32	124	445	439		1,438	868	26,944
56 Peoria, Ill.....	22,815	2,500	340	1,560	1,075	119	119	91	439		200	334	29,807
57 Erie, Pa.....	21,767	5,188	4,534	2,520	1,454	350	350	1,918	679		200	334	38,265
58 Savannah, Ga.....	14,648	1,500	808	808	181	82	82	60					17,957
59 Oklahoma, Okla.....	30,364	2,500	2,500	990	350			700			700	1,031	35,635
60 Harrisonburg, Pa.....	35,592	3,234	3,973	3,234	1,705	36	379	75	2,298		427	2,298	46,928
61 Charleston, S. C.....	11,411		300	300				2,156				700	14,867
62 Portland, Me.....	33,057	1,600	4,073	2,640	1,591	165	165	200	885	84	598	3,631	44,857
63 East St. Louis, Ill.....	15,926	1,900	301	1,475	610	337	135	135			598		21,345
64 Holyoke, Mass.....	28,848	792	2,615	4,375	3,638	190	1,623	900			582	1,899	45,514
65 Jacksonville, Fla.....	13,125		610	375	210			556			576	1,872	16,647
66 Boston, Mass.....	46,625		1,109	4,713	1,656	268	155	2,342	885	273		1,400	58,647
67 Portland, Me.....	18,290	2,300	1,890	1,240	64			1,208				1,005	24,126
68 Johnstown, Pa.....	20,619		5,310	1,460	270	74	8					2,196	32,257
69 Passaic, N. J.....	22,807	4,257	4,257	960	450	66	196	65	2,445			462	31,406
70 Wichita, Kans.....	15,840	1,933	362	1,181	650			523				2,271	20,960
71 Covington, Ky.....	11,552		960	960	256	93	142	456		410	79	500	15,809
72 Albion, Pa.....	16,010	725	1,789	1,380	1,000	104	104	1,800	140			1,032	20,914
73 Springfield, Ill.....	24,107		1,72	1,380	532							2,075	31,288
74 Saginaw, Mich.....	47,235	900	1,944	5,030	2,325	424	210	690	2,225	144	430	2,000	64,906
75 Canton, Ohio.....	21,652	1,521	4,144	1,520	640		12	44			37	1,120	30,755

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76 Sioux City, Iowa.....	\$20,912	\$2,048	\$1,677	\$2,048	\$1,290	\$172	\$143	\$500			\$1,040	\$1,120	\$28,762
77 Ansonia, Pa.....	16,810	1,500	1,500	1,884	1,500	140	140	500				3,019	26,043
78 Toledo, Ohio.....	29,607	2,000	1,200	2,000	1,500	100	70	1,800			150	600	39,607
79 Little Rock, Ark.....	15,310	1,425	1,425	1,425	780		907	190			90		19,025
80 Rockford, Ill.....	25,486	247	247	1,965	2,575			906	687			3,293	36,166

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

81	Ray City, Mich.	26,125	\$3,207	1,150	1,710	975	88	60	310	37	1,878	35,533
82	York, Pa.	15,278	459	2,210	1,650	854	188	573	1,105	100	218	21,470
83	Sacramento, Calif.	25,818	3,068	2,320	2,750	214	20	130	115	431	845	36,834
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	28,812	1,040	5,253	3,686	4,446	20	841	350	699	1,345	46,430
85	Malden, Mass.	27,615	1,024	3,161	3,161	742	228	62	228	401	785	34,726
86	Fueblo, Colo.	23,187	540	2,573	1,170	1,170	28	510	28	256	2,756	30,705
87	Newark, N. J.	12,818	3,263	510	1,678	1,127	98	218	370	178	2,756	23,534
88	Birmingham, Conn.	33,945	240	2,670	2,766	2,766	98	386	440	775	2,756	46,430
89	Topeka, Kans.	27,335	7,329	255	6,200	1,859	54	373	454	183	347	15,001
90	Davenport, Iowa	11,150	966	474	480	291	727	362	200	131	315	14,088
91	Wheeling, W. Va.	11,388	1,800	371	1,500	627	25	36	87	22	286	20,852
92	Chester, Pa.	14,873	800	912	1,350	691	25	340	267	420	842	10,248
93	Dubuque, Iowa	8,400	2,154	197	1,350	691	34	340	267	1,643	842	26,060
94	Woonsocket, R. I.	10,540	197	857	230	230	10	34	135	641	1,020	13,580
95	Rosche, W. Va.	10,628	2,959	810	810	235	10	184	787	30	566	20,799
96	Knoxville, Tenn.	15,215	361	2,305	2,305	964	100	287	90	167	300	25,907
97	Newcastle, Pa.	18,510	142	833	1,044	1,044	100	309	197	19	1,020	21,894
98	Yollet, Ill. Y.	12,900	280	722	1,328	1,959	58	19	985	732	1,012	19,314
99	Albany, N. Y.	15,107	1,044	1,044	1,563	1,246	14	416	191	364	2,384	22,100
100	Taunton, Mass.	11,946	1,210	810	810	563	14	184	211	4	2,384	16,463
101	Oakbrook, W. Va.	9,474	14	14	840	246	43	43	230	4	2,384	13,207
102	Joplin, Mo.											
103	Newport, Ky.											

Included in expenses for repairs and replacements of equipment. Estimate.



EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 19.—Showing total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of normal, evening, vacation, and special schools in 105 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities.	Normal schools.	Evening schools.	Vacation schools.	Special schools.	Total.
Grand total.....	\$341,328	\$912,464	\$96,849	\$208,869	\$1,559,510
Group I.....	310,768	563,168	78,811	167,159	1,119,906
Group II.....	2,890	173,928	8,714	16,687	202,217
Group III.....	27,670	140,753	8,540	18,679	195,642
Group IV.....		34,817	784	6,344	41,745

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1	Chicago, Ill.....	\$115,856	\$159,307	\$15,000	\$46,449	\$336,112
2	St. Louis, Mo.....	57,792	31,766	5,495	44,858	139,911
3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	60,185	27,012	12,162	10,569	109,928
4	Baltimore, Md.....		23,332			23,332
5	Detroit, Mich.....		25,580	10,871	9,432	45,873
6	Buffalo, N. Y.....	3,870	33,823	4,492		42,185
7	San Francisco, Cal.....		72,447		13,419	85,866
8	Milwaukee, Wis.....		19,148	2,334	42,442	63,924
9	Newark, N. J.....	13,590	123,246	27,397		164,233
10	New Orleans, La.....	21,472	15,756			37,228
11	Washington, D. C.....	38,503	21,363			59,866
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....		8,234			8,234
13	Minneapolis, Minn.....		2,154	1,080		3,234

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Jersey City, N. J.....		\$16,308	\$1,238		\$17,544
15	Providence, R. I.....		39,230			39,230
16	St. Paul, Minn.....			1,933		1,933
17	Portland, Ore.....		4,460		\$12,514	16,974
18	Columbus, Ohio.....	\$2,850	634			3,524
19	Toledo, Ohio.....					
20	Oakland, Cal.....		10,151			10,151
21	Syracuse, N. Y.....		6,079	410		6,489
22	New Haven, Conn.....		7,169	2,000		9,169
23	Birmingham, Ala.....					
24	Memphis, Tenn.....		1,993			1,993
25	Scranton, Pa.....		12,100			12,100
26	Paterson, N. J.....		8,156			8,156
27	Omaha, Nebr.....		5,465			5,465
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....		8,571	1,476	4,173	14,220
29	Nashville, Tenn.....		2,366			2,366
30	Lowell, Mass.....		23,863			23,863
31	Cambridge, Mass.....		15,833	1,657		17,490
32	Spokane, Wash.....		1,482			1,482
33	Albany, N. Y.....		10,069			10,069

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hartford, Conn.....		\$19,787	\$4,217		\$24,004
35	Trenton, N. J.....		6,296		\$13,738	20,029
36	New Bedford, Mass.....	\$13,668	6,771			20,439
37	Reading, Pa.....		5,156			5,156
38	Camden, N. J.....		3,786			3,786
39	Dallas, Tex.....		1,840			1,840
40	Springfield, Mass.....		13,197		3,770	16,967
41	Wilmington, Del.....		1,643			1,643
42	Des Moines, Iowa.....		1,001	3,227		4,228
43	Lawrence, Mass.....		12,654	1,088		13,750
44	Tacoma, Wash.....					
45	Kansas City, Kans.....					
46	St. Joseph, Mo.....					
47	Troy, N. Y.....		3,227			3,227
48	Utica, N. Y.....		3,487			3,487

NORMAL, EVENING, AND VACATION SCHOOLS.

TABLE 19.—Showing total cost of instruction, operation, and maintenance of normal, evening, vacation, and special schools in 105 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

	Cities.	Normal schools.	Evening schools.	Vacation schools.	Special schools.	Total.
49	Elizabeth, N. J.	\$2,453	\$9,683			\$12,136
50	Schenectady, N. Y.		3,893			3,893
51	Hoboken, N. J.		7,746			7,746
52	Manchester, N. H.		1,931			1,931
53	Evansville, Ind.		906			906
54	Norfolk, Va.		812			812
55	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.		1,429			1,429
56	Peoria, Ill.		970			970
57	Erie, Pa.	1,584	1,465			3,049
58	Savannah, Ga.		1,515			1,515
59	Oklahoma, Okla.		1,556			1,556
60	Harrisburg, Pa.	1,023	747			1,770
61	Charleston, S. C.		1,348			1,348
62	Portland, Me.		832			832
63	East St. Louis, Ill.		7,813			7,813
64	Holyoke, Mass.		5,178			5,178
65	Jacksonville, Fla.		5,691			5,691
66	Brockton, Mass.					
67	Bayonne, N. J.					
68	Johnstown, Pa.					
69	Passaic, N. J.		5,426			5,426
70	Wichita, Kans.	2,589				2,589
71	Covington, Ky.		230			230
72	Allentown, Pa.		1,100			1,100
73	Springfield, Ill.	5,083	508			5,591
74	Baginaw, Mich.	1,270	2,170		\$1,176	4,616
75	Canton, Ohio.					

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76	Sioux City, Iowa.					
77	Lancaster, Pa.		\$2,583			\$2,583
78	Atlantic City, N. J.		1,241			1,241
79	Little Rock, Ark.		345			345
80	Rockford, Ill.					
81	Bay City, Mich.		438		\$1,112	1,550
82	York, Pa.					
83	Sacramento, Cal.		10,077		1,204	11,281
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.					
85	Malden, Mass.		5,617			5,617
86	Pueblo, Colo.					
87	Haverhill, Mass.		2,447	5781		3,221
88	New Britain, Conn.		3,135			3,135
89	Topeka, Kans.					
90	Davenport, Iowa.					
91	Wheeling, W. Va.					
92	Chester, Pa.					
93	Dubuque, Iowa.					
94	Woonsocket, R. I.		2,421			2,421
95	Racine, Wis.		1,650		\$3,062	4,682
96	Knoxville, Tenn.					
97	New Castle, Pa.					
98	Joliet, Ill.		351			351
99	Auburn, N. Y.		808			808
100	Taunton, Mass.		3,049			3,049
101	Oshkosh, Wis.		863		976	1,479
102	Joplin, Mo.					
103	Newport, Ky.					

TABLE 20.—Showing combined expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of schools of all kinds in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.	Janitors, engineers, and firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.	Apparatus and manual training equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs and replacement of equipment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
Grand total.	\$38,965,622	\$1,214,245	\$1,847,202	\$3,902,220	\$1,756,634	\$113,302	\$249,987	\$830,746	\$386,896	\$99,743	\$466,681	\$3,192,316	\$82,944,844
Group I.	21,172,364	622,011	887,403	2,103,590	707,226	62,423	140,041	444,919	181,218	37,845	285,709	1,816,099	28,434,846
Group II.	7,804,652	241,334	368,725	780,702	402,671	27,714	26,061	101,698	101,698	30,097	69,020	689,149	10,683,007
Group III.	7,146,698	314,118	460,693	720,221	389,089	22,033	60,301	180,918	73,000	16,073	102,322	575,330	10,030,716
Group IV.	2,742,108	136,782	130,381	297,707	167,668	11,122	19,672	86,237	27,662	5,728	48,880	214,738	3,888,746

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

Chicago, Ill.	\$6,579,779	\$27,900	\$207,143	\$762,188	\$292,470	\$1,902	\$32,381	\$49,532	\$38,337	\$17,237	\$5,449	\$757,688	\$8,770,063
St. Louis, Mo.	1,686,900	41,972	101,154	199,483	241,249	8,165	16,785	36,465	8,165	11,714	11,714	91,450	2,453,642
Cleveland, Ohio	1,273,183	146,185	271,754	176,429	63,288	5	15,245	83,044	7,986	1,643	6,668	114,319	2,128,337
Cincinnati, O.	1,273,183	7,195	67,168	120,448	59,598	5	11,490	83,044	6,062	11,122	11,122	130,553	1,712,261
Detroit, Mich.	1,262,231	13,500	53,830	141,773	47,750	5	11,458	38,209	26,997	5,720	5,720	46,440	1,642,188
Buffalo, N. Y.	994,591	128,375	62,746	93,279	47,205	14,550	13,094	44,210	15,904	3,205	3,205	86,977	1,539,859
San Francisco, Cal.	1,303,529	8,697	8,697	145,379	10,552	14,000	5,233	42,647	3,972	19,777	19,777	88,622	1,624,408
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,827,159	21,565	19,907	71,325	47,678	12,419	11,275	7,091	24,495	4,307	4,307	99,371	1,253,622
Newark, N. J.	1,382,722	27,334	72,659	101,878	36,071	5,402	16,430	16,569	9,315	69,556	69,556	98,119	1,680,019
New Orleans, La.	631,103	13,200	50,472	42,966	7,842	1,100	1,100	61,723	20,859	20,859	20,859	78,211	913,343
Washington, D. C.	1,374,887	84,607	94,331	104,377	74,684	150	8,365	19,918	21,780	5,150	10,746	191,444	1,980,019
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,036,209	15,831	15,831	62,338	16,869	18,734	8,175	18,734	8,470	3,788	10,082	53,411	1,234,078
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,020,636	16,998	83,981	89,653	43,869	21,294	2,743	21,294	2,743	37,272	37,272	1,346,381	

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

Jersey City, N. J.	\$715,846	\$9,688	\$71,588	\$54,842	\$34,820	\$54,820	\$2,684	\$5,704	\$17,811	\$170	\$2,514	\$45,655	\$924,440
Providence, R. I.	632,182	11,458	40,192	65,126	60,507	4,364	3,231	4,364	812	812	7,583	80,668	901,548
St. Paul, Minn.	430,284	8,223	2,000	96,555	26,232	4,631	8,036	17,361	12,969	8,036	8,036	26,073	739,667
Portland, Oreg.	428,719	51,373	17,578	33,682	9,812	2,737	3,175	4,608	11,998	11,013	10,331	46,769	627,372
Columbus, Ohio.	428,719	51,373	17,578	53,620	23,798	4,608	11,998	11,998	11,998	11,013	10,331	17,350	660,942



SCHOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1916.														
19	Toledo, Ohio.....	490,175	4,000	25,440	25,229	26,731	2,206	1,784	24,449	14,160	3,457	6,823	9,693	621,693
20	Oakland, Cal.....	460,356	1,200	11,869	29,807	5,621	5,621	1,939	5,388	6,824	11,865	11,865	31,755	571,104
21	Syracuse, N. Y.....	402,174	37,450	15,389	38,077	33,651	777	4,164	12,477	3,465	1,167	7,373	22,651	533,248
22	Hartford, Conn.....	374,831	14,533	20,433	45,939	25,552	890	2,585	10,231	1,715	2,270	2,304	7,373	593,316
23	Birmingham, Ala.....	107,433	8,110	9,932	22,049	5,993	1,693	890	3,009	2,300	227	7,135	6,411	146,783
24	Memphis, Tenn.....	205,031	34,705	20,647	44,592	20,647	5,873	1,100	2,972	4,087	610	4,087	6,841	271,290
25	Sarabon, Pa.....	383,599	1,000	11,100	26,670	8,572	1,065	400	2,167	6,324	2,333	59,898	16,183	408,283
26	Pittsburgh, Pa.....	384,828	40,411	19,843	40,411	21,572	1,600	3,686	2,268	4,821	2,000	2,000	34,890	498,728
27	Omaha, Nebr.....	383,599	48,175	13,867	33,219	14,764	710	3,686	2,268	4,821	2,000	2,000	34,890	516,728
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	346,047	5,300	4,893	14,385	3,667	1,487	2,934	2,934	1,076	200	1,076	26,940	517,082
29	Nashville, Tenn.....	197,699	1,192	15,192	48,012	20,637	1,487	4,576	2,424	306	377	377	26,940	290,214
30	Lorain, Mass.....	274,319	1,762	12,035	28,598	20,637	1,487	3,116	3,846	12,385	1,547	4,862	40,513	404,002
31	Centerville, Mo.....	370,994	4,932	34,402	34,447	20,224	7,552	19,222	6,539	6,539	1,396	4,862	29,539	484,265
32	Albany, N. Y.....	262,673	4,700	19,127	21,265	18,903	7,552	4,078	4,078	1,396	2,562	2,562	17,211	511,641
33	Hartford, Conn.....	331,895	5,305	29,022	33,315	13,069	3,119	1,665	10,318	8,178	1,180	8,178	28,922	609,824
34	Trenton, N. J.....	283,307	8,945	17,069	24,543	16,277	1,004	1,004	4,300	1,666	180	1,666	9,401	366,061
35	New Bedford, Mass.....	196,238	1,000	15,944	28,248	11,614	369	763	2,922	6,023	1,631	3,500	19,456	306,299
36	Camden, N. J.....	285,017	30,113	2,962	34,003	12,924	369	763	2,922	6,023	1,631	3,500	19,456	306,299
37	Dallas, Tex.....	162,497	29,112	25,976	37,450	29,136	5,798	11,865	11,865	6,320	2,900	2,900	24,116	220,571
38	Springfield, Mass.....	317,679	10,610	10,610	13,450	9,987	2,436	2,014	2,014	1,058	15,780	15,780	17,159	468,521
39	Washington, Del.....	173,075	4,627	21,369	37,011	18,410	1,387	2,617	2,617	6,000	369	32,733	400,539	
40	Des Moines, Iowa.....	198,584	8,420	11,369	19,720	15,065	2,850	4,925	4,925	4,286	5,922	5,922	13,972	276,684
41	Lewiston, Wash.....	240,638	27,131	16,032	21,702	10,134	1,634	758	6,130	4,286	969	5,922	5,922	339,653
42	Kansas City, Kans.....	180,377	4,410	5,935	17,976	9,178	1,636	1,379	2,764	3,365	212	1,136	10,831	224,862
43	St. Joseph, Mo.....	192,532	7,623	3,945	29,369	10,055	32	2,055	154	1,976	650	8,843	254,221	
44	Troy, N. Y.....	192,370	7,623	7,307	21,623	16,829	15	1,560	3,784	533	2,045	6,729	36,425	297,862
45	Utica, N. Y.....	189,442	2,700	6,162	21,311	14,541	684	2,364	5,686	1,337	117	9,374	249,679	
46	Elizabeth, N. J.....	143,694	2,700	13,732	13,913	6,471	684	1,708	1,708	80	7,562	8,015	231,183	
47	Schenectady, N. Y.....	174,490	7,130	4,927	10,941	10,790	1,263	2,617	1,369	1,729	1,383	1,500	32,277	333,921
48	Hoboken, N. J.....	249,760	17,381	7,156	17,381	7,156	1,263	2,008	4,043	1,740	1,500	1,500	32,277	333,921
49	Manchester, N. H.....	111,169	21,800	6,650	7,735	1,716	1,350	1,350	4,717	400	1,705	1,705	13,140	223,718
50	Evansville, Ind.....	116,438	21,800	2,608	12,491	3,145	531	1,192	1,192	647	1,000	1,000	6,462	138,540
51	Portland, Me.....	116,438	21,800	2,608	12,491	3,145	531	1,192	1,192	647	1,000	1,000	6,462	138,540
52	Wilmington, Del.....	147,323	3,250	15,366	17,964	7,964	647	650	1,984	785	14,039	14,039	16,444	207,138

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 20.—Showing combined expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of schools of all kinds in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.	Janitors, engineers, firemen.	Fuel.	Water.	Light and power.	Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.	Apparatus and material for equipment.	School libraries.	Repairs and replacements of equipment.	Repairs to buildings.	Total.
Peoria, Ill.	\$185,386	\$9,107	\$3,735	\$16,745	\$6,659		\$821	\$470	\$4,398		\$1,099	\$12,316	\$249,027
Richmond, Va.	122,298	20,873	12,701	16,335	9,023		1,839	2,969	185		8,531	4,831	192,743
Oxleyton, Ohio	125,305	1,800	8,088	6,828	3,525		109	368	679		6,520	10,240	171,864
Harrisburg, Pa.	158,995	2,800	20,988	20,859	9,000	\$338	1,275	829	2,268		6,100	12,140	235,582
Charleston, S. C.	58,201		262	1,600				10,781				3,947	74,891
Portland, Me.	170,295	4,200	12,997	21,330	18,123	199	1,208	2,607	1,294	\$536	1,112	17,212	245,213
East St. Louis, Ill.	104,555	22,863	4,703	21,067	9,931	1,991	524	1,583	1,196	1,064	1,535	7,161	172,207
Holyoke, Mass.	169,663	4,286	11,315	16,439	12,014	1,565	2,922	4,455			2,421	21,419	235,499
Jacksville, Pa.	57,496			2,773	842			2,223	136		2,315	6,103	71,828
Brockton, Mass.	189,860	3,000	16,468	18,121	15,522	742	837	6,007	895	276	3,497	10,959	244,706
Bayshore, N. J.	198,910	2,340	17,283	15,702	6,464		108	8,985	738			21,026	274,834
Johnstown, Pa.	111,111	4,700	11,444	13,822	4,270	1,699	1,866	3,097	2,065	58	940	26,133	173,287
Wesley, N. J.	146,941		12,569	11,298	3,592	491	1,866	4,974	481		1,781	11,421	186,140
Wichita, Kans.	96,788	3,653	3,197	8,228	3,577			4,974				14,866	131,588
Covington, Ky.	90,315	5,030	166	8,280	2,005	403	617	1,984			410	13,982	123,182
Albion, Pa.	99,887	1,545	8,284	10,776	5,737		425	3,399		410	809	16,709	148,011
Springfield, Ill.	127,116	6,484	574	11,068	3,984			4,935	4,092		3,156	14,814	177,100
Saginaw, Mich.	154,297	5,200	8,590	19,796	9,315	1,540	1,014	2,471	5,367	1,448	1,541	12,332	225,901
Canton, Ohio.	106,925	3,760	14,230	13,320	4,939		26	435			1,310	5,604	149,569

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

66	Stonewall, Iowa.	\$126,244	\$1,700	\$2,644	\$17,192	\$11,080	\$999	\$270	\$3,794			\$13,446	\$189,539
67	Lancaster, Pa.	84,273			12,000	6,142	605	526	4,157		\$4,352	9,839	128,615
68	Atlantic City, N. J.	111,573		11,999	9,991	10,736	3,500	18,338				11,090	177,227
69	Little Rock, Ark.	57,983	3,300	2,947	6,082	4,064	1,062	1,189			2,300	3,578	113,690
70	Rockford, Ill.	105,852	4,866	881	15,979	6,570	1,243	4,785	2,491		91	13,513	156,336

SCHOOLS OF ALL KINDS.

81	Bay City, Mich.	108,248	14,350	6,080	12,045	5,370	982	323	1,642	398	10,355	159,023
82	York, Pa.	103,248	2,205	10,247	11,568	6,140	918	945	1,468	958	7,589	133,909
83	York, Pa.	103,248	2,205	10,247	11,568	6,140	918	945	1,468	958	7,589	133,909
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	67,253	6,500	7,871	15,136	1,800	356	1,468	3,835	1,536	1,111	2,432	2,432	7,067	212,244
85	Madison, Miss.	158,251	3,280	13,196	15,813	15,987	.....	1,797	1,482	.....	.....	678	6,245	81,798
86	Proble, Colo.	128,499	8,004	5,674	15,325	4,709	435	680	1,377	.....	.....	2,802	6,005	173,559
87	Haverhill, Mass.	128,155	2,450	9,174	11,927	8,911	.....	803	615	924	.....	940	2,802	10,257
88	New Britain, Conn.	81,346	5,224	10,688	9,375	8,076	.....	2,046	786	.....	.....	.....	.....	172,582
89	Topsham, Kans.	148,398	1,710	3,354	15,246	8,162	214	1,701	786	1,773	77	.....	.....	3,284
90	Davenport, Iowa	117,567	29,777	1,268	15,754	5,439	.....	423	1,329	3,303	338	8,564	23,997	208,220
91	Wheatland, W. Va.	95,436	15,725	1,898	6,469	4,415	.....	1,043	3,132	1,040	.....	1,596	12,232	142,975
92	Chesler, Pa.	75,899	6,550	5,111	11,042	5,272	.....	432	10,049	1,400	478	450	7,849	114,062
93	Walbridge, Iowa	77,007	2,350	4,856	8,415	7,106	783	252	531	85	265	.....	.....	110,268
94	Wilmington, E. I.	61,457	6,441	2,239	7,114	4,773	519	252	1,028	973	.....	.....	.....	91,038
95	Albion, Wk.	102,142	6,441	2,239	9,801	4,773	.....	1,076	1,200	3,858	873	1,081	2,986	136,460
96	Knoxville, Tenn.	57,604	665	898	5,204	1,198	244	68	744	.....	.....	3,446	4,031	74,999
97	New Castle, Pa.	94,591	3,330	10,254	11,040	3,060	30	979	3,721	.....	.....	93	9,882	136,972
98	Joliet, Ill.	77,117	2,446	3,111	11,563	5,282	.....	609	1,314	84	167	685	3,345	117,701
99	Antwerp, N. Y.	86,688	2,800	2,283	8,030	6,694	408	432	800	1,419	122	.....	.....	112,703
100	Tamworth, Mass.	93,803	2,000	4,528	10,260	11,755	347	283	5,042	184	.....	.....	.....	136,806
101	Oakbrook, Ws.	69,217	6,299	2,328	8,373	5,266	.....	1,222	780	1,314	1,261	2,749	3,010	101,839
102	Joplin, Mo.	72,953	1,280	3,031	6,370	2,673	.....	1,154	1,554	1,500	47	21,297	8,071	113,279
103	Newport, Ky.	53,540	2,430	1,023	6,240	1,438	.....	247	1,138	.....	.....	.....	.....	74,167

Estimate.

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 21.—Showing miscellaneous expenses of school systems in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.

City.	School census and elections.	Traumat officers and police.	Medical inspection and nurses.	Pensions.	Remi.	Insurance.	Transportation of pupils.	Payments to schools and institutions.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
Grand total.....	\$73,029	\$204,240	\$100,333	\$108,433	\$241,005	\$158,688	\$32,910	\$420,644	\$118,730	\$1,517,912
Group I.....	34,583	107,779	63,038	122,777	167,180	72,554	13,264	305,389	54,042	890,578
Group II.....	14,290	47,709	14,709	21,261	34,483	49,829	37,783	37,783	45,842	251,687
Group III.....	15,286	45,967	18,647	24,415	32,357	59,401	13,860	62,077	6,415	278,546
Group IV.....	6,798	19,574	3,939	.....	6,965	26,692	5,118	15,385	12,431	96,902

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1 Chicago, Ill.....	\$5,278	\$46,884	\$24,700	\$67,883	\$32,160	\$99	\$8,991	\$122,451	\$33,070	\$381,546
2 St. Louis, Mo.....	4,500	14,667	2,500	.....	4,159	2,256	4,058	73,243	8,029	118,417
3 Cleveland, Ohio.....	3,853	9,553	6,000	6,178	1,606	1,014	.....	33,126	.....	55,060
4 Baltimore, Md.....	.....	9,020	6,000	12,532	47,069	1,155	.....	9,007	1,825	73,096
5 Detroit, Mich.....	4,522	8,000	6,750	.....	2,750	194	.....	.....	.....	34,748
6 Buffalo, N. Y.....	.....	7,840	2,600	15,037	4,878	5,939	.....	13,138	.....	49,449
7 San Francisco, Cal.....	8,127	.....	.....	6,020	1,513	.....	.....	28,308	189	49,549
8 Milwaukee, Wis.....	2,197	5,250	7,347	15,037	1,430	.....	215	14,036	2,892	59,175
9 Newark, N. J.....	.....	.....	3,300	.....	9,080	2,180	.....	.....	6,457	40,628
10 New Orleans, La.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12,050	1,479	14,439
11 Washington, D. C.....	6,376	2,345	8,091	.....	23,905	3,520	.....	.....	.....	44,311
12 Minneapolis, Minn.....	.....	2,000	3,250	.....	5,254	7,209	.....	.....	.....	20,400
13 .....	.....	2,300	.....	.....	1,350	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,739

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14 Jersey City, N. J.....	.....	\$2,125	\$1,853	\$3,667	.....	\$8,915	.....	.....	\$1,603	\$18,173
15 Providence, R. I.....	\$1,867	3,752	1,565	7,308	825	154	.....	\$5,822	205	21,498
16 St. Paul, Minn.....	.....	900	.....	.....	2,047	305	.....	.....	16,376	3,252
17 Portland, Ore.....	445	1,200	843	.....	610	10,639	.....	4,804	.....	9,273
18 Columbus, Ohio.....	1,616	1,650	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,019
19 Toledo, Ohio.....	1,012	2,906	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,818
20 Oakland, Cal.....	2,512	720	.....	.....	40	587	.....	.....	.....	3,849

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

21	Syracuse, N. Y.	1,920	4,131	5,041	1,620	1,953	10,245	15,500	40,410
22	New Haven, Conn.	1,337	1,770		3,474	5,546			13,029
23	New Britain, Conn.				492	3,028	1,075		5,138
24	Meriden, Conn.	1,117			1,639	4,084			6,840
25	Scranton, Pa.				8,127	1,614			10,920
26	Pateron, N. J.		1,500	3,078	13,287	264	946		19,057
27	Omaha, Neb.	2,309			228	2,072	373		4,928
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1,836	500		146	4,864		281	7,489
29	Nashville, Tenn.	1,875			278	1,344	825	11,707	19,001
30	Lowell, Mass.					170	324	2,735	11,531
31	Cambridge, Mass.	527	2,607	1,528		4,390	19	10,621	16,782
32	Spokane, Wash.	691	1,674	639				82	2,414
33	Albany, N. Y.								

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hartford, Conn.	\$1,133	\$1,350	\$1,900	\$2,200	\$7,011	\$730	\$14,224
35	Newark, N. J.	556	3,419	1,269	4,170	2,468		14,182
36	New Bedford, Mass.		780	107	2,261	509		15,124
37	Reading, Pa.		2,880	2,400	116	964		2,991
38	Camden, N. J.					672		10,065
39	Dallas, Tex.	846	2,375	2,846	575	1,584		3,005
40	Springfield, Mass.	450			264	1,129	543	7,363
41	Wilmington, Del.	279	1,456	790		1,700	2,413	12,433
42	Des Moines, Iowa	684	3,500	2,500	1,380	250	84,406	11,266
43	Lawrence, Mass.	722					2,200	
44	Tacoma, Wash.	1,405	720			3,032	1,754	7,111
45	St. Louis, Mo.	1,262	800	420	378	1,452		2,715
46	Troy, N. Y.	80	1,500	2,679	1,940	565	17,487	3,442
47	Utica, N. Y.		1,800		2,800	4,435	200	24,481
48	Elizabeth, N. J.		400	950	700	2,037	34	9,095
49	Schenectady, N. Y.		1,560	900	30	1,225		6,483
50	Hoboken, N. J.		2,200	2,834	1,500	2,140	1,502	5,268
51	Manchester, N. H.	973	1,150		128	822		10,670
52	Evansville, Ind.	450	840		250	400	421	3,073
53	Norfolk, Va.				1,755	25		2,421
54	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	500	116			902		1,790
55	Peoria, Ill.	303	740		1,084	3,032		1,315
56	Erie, Pa.		1,140	75		3,826		5,400
57	Savannah, Ga.	783			198	376	172	5,531
58								1,367

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 21.—Showing miscellaneous expenses of school systems in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

City.	School census and elections.	Traut officers and police.	Medical inspection and nurses.	Pensions.	Rent.	Insurance.	Transportation of pupils.	Payments to schools and institutions.	Other miscellaneous expenses.	Total.
Oklahoma, Okla.	832	81,350	8650	\$3,873	\$468	\$4,568		\$670		96,438
Harrisburg, Pa.		570		1,492		1,187		23,069		6,468
Charleston, S. C.	1,063	573			135	3,631	\$1,741			26,748
Portland, Me.	1,280	2,074			2,206	1,738				7,653
East St. Louis, Ill.										7,308
Holyoke, Mass.	197	2,846	900		880	538	738	303		5,964
Jacksonville, Fla.		715	1,470		65		6,465	348		7,456
Brockton, Mass.	371	1,000	625		2,619	710	100	38		2,714
Raymond, N. J.		450			75	1,524				4,960
Johnstown, Pa.		800	800	838		901		372		1,840
Pennsic, N. J.		450			368	7		420		4,511
Wichita, Kans.		1,474			2,532	378				1,606
Covington, Ky.	547	780			652	1,318				4,931
Albiontown, Pa.						519				2,216
Springfield, Ill.	402					2,030		1,000		1,959
Baginaw, Mich.	370	480				765				3,432
Canton, Ohio.										1,615

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

Stear City, Iowa.	800	1,100	8500		\$432	\$3,385	\$1,448	\$840	\$750	\$5,965
Lawrence, Pa.	1,890	1,200				106				3,258
Atlantic City, N. J.						2,783				3,070
Little Rock, Ark.	325	400								3,170
Rockford, Ill.	175	1,272				484				2,329
Bay City, Mich.	573	1,063				1,751		1,100		3,256
York, Pa.	968	1,083				1,233				4,182
Sacramento, Cal.	333	1,000	530		270	268		225	12	635
Chattanooga, Tenn.								233		2,081
Malden, Mass.	298									

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES.

86	Freeble, Colo.	510	1,550	373	1,324	1,795	1,868	512	73	4,028
87	Haverhill, Mass.	138	295			1,875	402	13,284		6,576
88	New Britain, Conn.	302	390			2,350				6,489
89	Topeka, Kans.	275	600			1,286			9,077	2,486
90	Davenport, Iowa.	242								11,214
91	Wheeling, W. Va.	290	900		1,058	20				2,268
92	Chester, Pa.	660	660							660
93	Dubuque, Iowa.	406	360		600	86				1,452
94	Woonsocket, R. I.	329	1,562	150	104	285				2,430
95	Racine, Wis.	165								165
96	Knoxville, Tenn.			300	276	1,007		43		1,626
97	New Castle, Pa.		405		139	2,131				2,675
98	Joliet, Ill.	189	396		529	553				1,667
99	Attburn, Mass.	427	500	86	700	364			1,419	3,066
100	Taunton, Mass.	240	750	800		656	1,410	334		4,190
101	Oakush, Wis.		585			1,813				2,550
102	Lynn, Me.	402	700							1,123
103	Newport, Ky.	366	1,300		236	412				2,314

TABLE 22.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of kindergartens in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909.

	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.	Other current expenses.	Total.
Grand total.....	\$1,215,978	\$18,271	\$39,549	\$30,543	\$1,294,341
Group I.....	771,872	11,717	25,551	12,092	821,232
Group II.....	208,850	2,904	5,443	6,800	223,997
Group III.....	170,142	2,800	7,056	11,019	190,997
Group IV.....	65,114	850	1,519	632	68,115

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 AND OVER IN 1910.

1	Chicago, Ill.....	\$198,403		\$6,117	\$5,253	\$309,773
2	St. Louis, Mo.....	152,358	\$5,762	3,937	744	162,801
3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	53,009	1,500	2,111	2,892	59,512
4	Baltimore, Md.....					
5	Detroit, Mich.....	96,835		3,906		100,741
6	Buffalo, N. Y.....	23,470	1,200	958	1,556	27,184
7	San Francisco, Cal.....					
8	Milwaukee, Wis.....	63,650				63,650
9	Newark, N. J.....					
10	New Orleans, La.....	38,500		3,200		41,700
11	Washington, D. C.....	71,236	3,255	2,620	1,502	78,607
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	66,927		2,682	119	69,719
13	Minneapolis, Minn.....	7,490		20	35	7,545

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Jersey City, N. J.....					
15	Providence, R. I.....	\$28,945	\$904			\$29,849
16	St. Paul, Minn.....					
17	Portland, Oreg.....					
18	Columbus, Ohio.....					
19	Toledo, Ohio.....	37,003		\$665	\$2,756	40,653
20	Oakland, Cal.....	4,569		150		4,710
21	Syracuse, N. Y.....	18,000				18,000
22	New Haven, Conn.....	19,400	1,100	643	3,719	24,862
23	Birmingham, Ala.....					
24	Memphis, Tenn.....					
25	Scranton, Pa.....	14,915		2,000		16,915
26	Paterson, N. J.....					
27	Omaha, Neb.....	36,438		1,033		37,471
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....					
29	Nashville, Tenn.....					
30	Lowell, Mass.....	12,930		546		13,476
31	Cambridge, Mass.....	17,809		176	326	18,311
32	Spokane, Wash.....					
33	Albany, N. Y.....	18,850	900			19,750

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hartford, Conn.....	\$29,718	\$700	\$1,811		\$32,229
35	Trenton, N. J.....					
36	New Bedford, Mass.....					
37	Reading, Pa.....					
38	Camden, N. J.....	4,000		399		4,399
39	Dallas, Tex.....					
40	Springfield, Mass.....	16,090	300	418	\$643	17,451
41	Wilmington, Del.....					
42	Des Moines, Iowa.....	24,368	1,800	804	5,674	32,736
43	Lawrence, Mass.....					
44	Topeka, Wash.....					
45	Lawrence, Mass.....	480		75		555

KINDERGARTENS.

TABLE 22.—Showing expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of kindergartens in 103 cities of 30,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

	Salaries of teachers.	Salaries and expenses of supervisors.	Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.	Other current expenses.	Total.
46	St. Joseph, Mo.				
47	Troy, N. Y.	\$12,653	\$762		\$13,415
48	Utica, N. Y.	12,613		\$750	13,363
49	Elizabeth, N. J.				
50	Schenectady, N. Y.	6,584	547		7,131
51	Hoboken, N. J.	15,568	650		16,218
52	Manchester, N. H.	1,909	169	14	2,092
53	Evansville, Ind.	7,350	104	24	7,478
54	Norfolk, Va.				
55	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.				
56	Peoria, Ill.	6,820	78		6,907
57	Erte, Pa.	1,790	143	142	2,075
58	Savannah, Ga.				
59	Oklahoma, Okla.	4,185			4,185
60	Harrisburg, Pa.				
61	Charleston, S. C.				
62	Portland, Me.	3,675	319	3,532	7,526
63	East St. Louis, Ill.				
64	Holyoke, Mass.	9,136	198		9,334
65	Jacksonville, Fla.				
66	Brockton, Mass.				
67	Bayonne, N. J.	6,720	471		7,191
68	Johnstown, Pa.				
69	Passaic, N. J.				
70	Wichita, Kans.				
71	Covington, Ky.	6,954		240	7,194
72	Allentown, Pa.				
73	Springfield, Ill.				
74	Saginaw, Mich.				
75	Canton, Ohio.	570			570

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76	Sioux City, Iowa.				
77	Lancaster, Pa.				
78	Atlantic City, N. J.				
79	Little Rock, Ark.				
80	Rockford, Ill.				
81	Bay City, Mich.				
82	York, Pa.				
83	Sacramento, Cal.	\$10,440	\$107	\$120	\$10,667
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.				
85	Malden, Mass.				
86	Pueblo, Colo.	7,993	253		8,246
87	Haverhill, Mass.	3,355			3,355
88	New Britain, Conn.	5,574	272		5,846
89	Topeka, Kans.	1,080		45	1,125
90	Davenport, Iowa.				
91	Wheeling, W. Va.				
92	Chester, Pa.				
93	Dubuque, Iowa.	4,650	143		4,793
94	Woonsocket, R. I.	2,372	220	466	3,058
95	Racine, Wis.	7,680	272		7,952
96	Knoxville, Tenn.				
97	New Castle, Pa.				
98	Joliet, Ill.				
99	Auburn, N. Y.	3,225		1	3,226
100	Taunton, Mass.				
101	Oshkosh, Wis.	8,875	302		9,177
102	Joplin, Mo.				
103	Newport, Ky.				

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 23.—Showing for each item of expense of general control, the percentage of total expenses, based on Table 16.

Cities.	Board of education.		Finance offices.		Superintendent's office.		Other overhead expenses.		Total.	
	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.
Group I: Median.....	0.69	6	0.40	3	0.90	7	0.42	4	2.56	7
Middle, 50 per cents.....	.345 to 1.30	4 to 8			.67 to 1.80	3 to 8			1.80 to 3.09	4 to 10
Group II: Median.....	.76	5+	.66	5	1.295	7	.50	7+	2.415	10+
Middle, 50 per cents.....	.485 to 1.855	4 to 6	.13 to 1.12	3 to 7	.87 to 1.97	3 to 13	.27 to .575	5 to 9	1.88 to 3.30	5 to 14
Group III: Median.....	1.325	12+	.70	9+	1.78	21	.54	11	3.28	19+
Middle, 50 per cents.....	.847 to 1.59	7 to 17	.23 to 1.40	5 to 14	1.50 to 2.50	10 to 29	.12 to .92	5 to 18	2.02 to 4.45	10 to 29
Group IV: Median.....	.71	9	1.11	6	2.47	13+	.51	9	3.78	14+
Middle, 50 per cents.....	.25 to 1.27	5 to 13	.36 to 1.90	3 to 9	2.01 to 3.07	7 to 20	.17 to .735	5 to 13	2.99 to 5.00	8 to 21

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1	Chicago, Ill.....	0.96	7	2.11	5	0.39	2	0.34	3	3.80	11
2	St. Louis, Mo.....	0.93	11	.28	1	.26	1	.80	5	8.27	13
3	Cleveland, Ohio.....	.29	2	.34	2	2.70	11	4.70	7	8.03	12
4	Baltimore, Md.....	1.13	8			.84	5	.20	1	2.17	5
5	Detroit, Mich.....					1.80	9			1.80	6
6	Buffalo, N. Y.....	.32	3			.83	4			1.15	2
7	San Francisco, Cal.....	.60	6			1.77	8			2.46	6
8	Milwaukee, Wis.....	1.47	9			1.80	9	.42	4	3.69	10
9	Newark, N. J.....	1.84	10			1.10	7			2.94	9
10	New Orleans, La.....			.40	3	2.16	10			2.56	7
11	Washington, D. C.....	.65	5			.67	3	.22	2	1.54	3
12	Los Angeles, Cal.....	.37	4	1.10	4	.90	6	1.30	6	2.67	8
13	Minneapolis, Minn.....	.23	1			.67	3			.90	1

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Jersey City, N. J.....	0.33	2			0.95	8	0.54	9	1.82	3
15	Providence, R. I.....					2.65	16	.01	10	3.26	13
16	St. Paul, Minn.....	.79	6			.94	7			1.73	2
17	Portland, Oreg.....			0.66	5	1.34	11			2.00	7
18	Columbus, Ohio.....			.89	6	.79	4	1.90	12	3.58	16
19	Toledo, Ohio.....	.58	4	.12	2	.53	1	1.96	13	3.19	12
20	Oakland, Cal.....					1.87	12	.01	1	1.88	5
21	Syracuse, N. Y.....	.70	6			.82	5	.26	4	1.87	4
22	New Haven, Conn.....	1.40	8	.13	3	.87	6	.10	3	2.56	11
23	Birmingham, Ala.....					4.00	18			4.00	17
24	Memphis, Tenn.....	.09	1	1.12	7	1.87	12	.48	7	3.56	15
25	Scranton, Pa.....			2.45	9	2.99	17	.30	6	5.74	18
26	Paterson, N. J.....	.92	7			.70	3			1.02	1
27	Omaha, Nebr.....	2.38	9	.27	4	1.25	10	.10	2	4.00	17
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.....	.39	3	.02	1	2.37	15	.52	8	3.30	14
29	Nashville, Tenn.....	.73	5			1.10	9	.52	8	2.35	9
30	Lowell, Mass.....					1.34	11	.28	5	1.62	1
31	Cambridge, Mass.....					2.24	14			2.24	8
32	Spokane, Wash.....			1.17	6	.65	2	.66	11	2.48	10
33	Albany, N. Y.....					1.97	13			1.97	6

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hayward, Conn.....	0.94	10	0.35	7	0.00	1	0.21	7	2.10	4
35	Tyngton, N. J.....	.65	8			1.35	7			2.00	8
36	New Bedford, Mass.....					3.18	33			3.18	17
37	Reading, Pa.....			.60	9	2.80	30			3.40	21
38	Camden, N. J.....					3.00	28			3.00	8
39	Dallas, Tex.....	1.69	17			1.55	12	.10	4	3.35	19
40	Springfield, Mass.....					2.23	27	.59	13	2.82	14

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

TABLE 23.—Showing for each item of expense of general control the percentage of total expenses, based on Table 16—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

Cities.	Board of education.		Finance offices.		Superintendent's office.		Other overhead expenses.		Total.	
	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.	Percentage.	Rank.
41 Wilmington, Del.	.87	8	.18	3	3.49	35	.05	1	3.54	22
42 Des Moines, Iowa	.87	8	.18	3	1.06	2	.06	13	2.77	12
43 Lawrence, Mass.	.84	7	.04	1	1.05	13	.25	8	1.90	2
44 Tacoma, Wash.	3.68	23	1.23	13	2.17	23	1.13	22	4.55	31
45 Kansas City, Kans.	3.68	23	1.23	13	1.08	14	.90	16	6.26	37
46 St. Joseph, Mo.	2.35	20	.23	5	1.46	9	.54	11	4.58	32
47 Troy, N. Y.	.84	7	.04	1	1.50	10	.12	5	2.50	7
48 Utica, N. Y.	1.25	12			1.79	20	1.98	24	3.72	23
49 Elizabeth, N. J.	.57	4			1.72	16			2.97	15
50 Schenectady, N. Y.	.57	4			1.53	11	.25	8	2.35	5
51 Hoboken, N. J.	3.03	22			1.29	6	.08	3	4.40	28
52 Manchester, N. H.	.23	2			2.28	20			2.51	8
53 Evansville, Ind.	.69	6	.34	6	1.76	17	.05	1	2.84	13
54 Norfolk, Va.	.88	9	.16	2	1.12	5	.94	19	3.10	16
55 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.			2.91	16	2.80	30	.12	5	5.83	36
56 Peoria, Ill.	1.40	13	.22	4	1.10	4	2.93	25	5.65	35
57 Erie, Pa.	2.77	21	4.22	18	1.93	21	.05	1	8.97	40
58 Savannah, Ga.					3.62	36	.91	17	4.53	30
59 Oklahoma, Okla.			1.05	11	1.65	13			2.70	10
60 Harrisburg, Pa.	1.02	18	.80	10	1.12	5	1.01	21	4.45	29
61 Charleston, S. C.					2.50	29			2.50	7
62 Portland, Mo.					1.37	8	.46	9	1.83	1
63 East St. Louis, Ill.	1.86	19	1.40	14			.79	15	4.05	25
64 Holyoke, Mass.	.38	3	2.42	15	2.24	25	.51	10	2.75	11
65 Jacksonville, Fla.					4.00	37			6.80	38
66 Brockton, Mass.					2.39	28			2.39	6
67 Bayonne, N. J.	1.45	14			1.09	3	1.00	20	2.54	9
68 Johnstown, Pa.			1.40	14	2.90	31			4.30	27
69 Passaic, N. J.	1.51	15	.22	4	1.69	15			3.20	18
70 Wichita, Kans.	.99	11	.22	4	1.77	18	.92	18	3.20	24
71 Covington, Ky.	1.57	16			1.78	19	1.63	23	4.98	34
72 Allentown, Pa.			4.04	17	3.06	32	.20	6	7.30	39
73 Springfield, Ill.					3.25	34	.00	2	3.31	20
74 Saginaw, Mich.	.19	1	1.17	12	2.80	30	.67	14	4.83	33
75 Canton, Ohio.	1.51	15	.40	8	2.20	24			4.17	26

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76 Sioux City, Iowa			1.11	6	3.25	23			4.25	11
77 Lancaster, Pa.			.64	4	2.81	14	0.17	4	3.70	14
78 Atlantic City, N. J.			5.25	12	1.81	4			2.45	5
79 Little Rock, Ark.					3.18	22	.73	13	6.16	28
80 Rockford, Ill.	0.95	8			1.70	3			2.35	3
81 Bay City, Mich.	.29	6	.14	3	2.10	8	1.17	17	3.70	13
82 York, Pa.			1.67	8	3.03	25	.83	16	6.13	26
83 Sacramento, Cal.					1.95	6			3.96	1
84 Chattanooga, Tenn.	1.53	13			2.93	18	.08	3	4.54	19
85 Malden, Mass.					1.43	13			2.43	7
86 Pueblo, Colo.	1.13	11	.98	5	6.97	20			8.18	27
87 Haverhill, Mass.					1.67	2	1.27	18	2.94	7
88 New Britain, Conn.	.02	2			9.16	21	.62	10	3.80	15
89 Topeka, Kans.	.71	9	.14	2	1.70	3			2.55	6
90 Davenport, Iowa	.79	10	.04	1	1.32	4	.97	16	3.02	9
91 Wheeling, W. Va.	1.15	12	1.90	9	2.15	8			3.20	4
92 Chester, Pa.	.04	3	3.02	11	2.24	11			3.07	25
93 Dubuque, Iowa	1.27	13	.30	3	2.31	11			3.57	16
94 Woonsocket, R. I.					3.00	18	.61	9	3.51	12
95 Racine, Wis.	.04	7			1.92	5	.47	8	3.03	10
96 Knoxville, Tenn.					4.41	27			4.41	18
97 New Castle, Pa.	.95	4	2.11	10	2.79	10	.04	7	4.30	17
98 Joliet, Ill.	2.22	17			8.84	26	.06	11	6.72	27
99 Auburn, N. Y.	1.51	14			3.81	24	.38	7	5.23	23
100 Taunton, Mass.					2.93	7	.94	2	2.93	3
101 Oshkosh, Wis.	.01	1			2.75	17	.23	5	2.58	8
102 Joplin, Mo.	.26	5	1.95	7	3.53	18	.74	14	3.30	20
103 Newport, Ky.	3.11	16			3.88	16	.20	5	5.08	29

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 2A.—Showing for each item of expenses of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including kindergartens, the percentage of total expenses, based on Table 17.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.		Salaries and expenses of supervisors.		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.		Janitors, engineers, and firemen.		Fuel.		Water.		Light and power.		Janitors' supplies and dry expenses.		Apparatus and manual training equipment.		School libraries.		Repairs and replacements of equipment.		Repairs to buildings.		Total.	
	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.
Group I: Median.....	57.99	6	0.92	6	2.78	7	4.56	7	2.48	7	0.486	3+	0.32	5+	1.10	7	0.26	5	0.16	3	0.99	6	4.748	6+	77.51	7
Middle 80 per cent.....	53.74	4	.795	4	1.04	4	4.16	4	1.17	4	.16	4	.16	4	.82	4	.17	4	.....	.....	2.96	4	3.46	4	75.21	4
Group II: Median.....	53.61	5	1.365	8	3.37	10	6.02	10	2.68	10	.46	7	.46	7	2.21	9	.508	6	.....	.....	2.37	8	6.79	9	78.44	10
Middle 80 per cent.....	55.45	10+	1.08	8	2.30	10+	5.12	10+	3.035	9+	.32	4	.18	7	.62	8+	.925	6+	.08	4	.59	7+	4.068	10+	76.983	10+
Group III: Median.....	52.13	6	.64	5	1.77	6	4.75	6	1.96	6	.29	3	.12	4	.49	5	.57	4	.....	.....	.50	5	2.57	6	71.86	6
Middle 80 per cent.....	52.00	15	4.26	11	3.04	15	6.33	14	3.92	14	.50	5	.31	10	1.01	13	1.43	9	.....	.....	.86	10	6.20	15	78.00	15
Group IV: Median.....	53.25	21+	1.73	15+	3.20	18+	5.39	20+	2.89	20	.38	7+	.26	16+	.925	20+	.45	11	.22	5	.68	17	4.20	20	76.90	21+
Middle 80 per cent.....	50.63	12	1.24	8	2.04	9	4.76	12	2.09	11	.215	5	.165	9	.56	10	.26	6	.08	3	.37	10	3.07	11	73.776	12
Group V: Median.....	58.26	30	3.49	23	4.01	28	6.37	30	3.71	30	.468	10	.475	21	1.57	30	.60	14	.47	7	1.28	25	5.77	29	78.81	30
Middle 80 per cent.....	54.19	14+	2.275	11+	1.90	13+	6.045	14+	3.36	14	.22	8	.20	11	.88	14	.785	6+	.16	5	.77	10	5.06	13	76.14	14+
Group VI: Median.....	48.90	8	1.14	4	1.10	8	5.26	8	2.055	8	.20	4	.10	6	.515	8	.59	4	.08	2	.425	6	3.34	8	72.13	8
Middle 80 per cent.....	53.52	21	3.06	17	3.61	20	6.69	21	4.425	20	.46	9	.40	16	1.57	20	1.03	9	.33	6	1.75	14	6.14	17	79.24	21

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 AND OVER IN 1910.

Chicago, Ill.....	57.99	7	0.23	2	1.44	5	7.00	12	2.69	10	.....	0.16	4	0.41	3	0.25	5	0.16	3	0.07	1	7.15	10	77.55	8	
St. Louis, Mo.....	41.23	4	1.42	3	2.73	7	4.08	3	1.17	7	0.19	2	.50	8	.90	6	.12	1	.06	1	.25	2	2.80	2	68.20	1
Baltimore, Md.....	48.79	1	4.67	10	3.54	1	3.04	12	.....	.....	.46	7	.50	8	3.72	10	.13	2	.....	.....	.30	4	4.20	5	99.51	2
Detroit, Mich.....	53.50	9	1.17	1	3.57	10	6.48	11	2.04	12	.....	.46	7	.01	1	1.15	3	.....	.....	.....	.56	5	6.44	8	76.44	10
Detroit, Mich.....	53.37	8	.79	3	2.59	6	6.48	11	2.26	6	.....	.02	2	1.10	7	2.31	10	.....	.....	.....	1.75	14	2.20	1	76.01	5

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

6	Buffalo, N. Y.	51.37	3	7.38	11	3.17	9	4.69	8	2.68	9	.84	5	.62	9	2.38	10	.09	9	.27	5	2.02	8	4.79	7	80.86
7	San Francisco, Cal.	61.04	12	1.44	1	7.50	13	5.61	1	.72	4	.09	3	2.21	3	2.21	9	.19	4	1.06	7	3.46	4	77.61	7	76.81
8	Milwaukee, Wis.	62.61	10	1.80	4	4.49	9	4.49	9	2.91	11	.57	5	.58	5	5.62	2	.37	6	.17	4	2.73	6	76.97	6	76.97
9	Newark, N. J.	57.78	6	1.29	5	4.52	12	4.16	4	.76	2	.27	8	.20	1	5.62	12	.00	8	2.72	10	7.72	11	84.20	13	84.20
10	New Orleans, La.	57.74	5	1.88	5	4.85	12	4.16	4	.76	2	.27	8	.20	1	5.62	12	.00	8	2.72	10	7.72	11	84.20	13	84.20
11	Washington, D. C.	50.58	2	2.54	9	3.61	11	4.27	5	3.23	13	.01	1	.46	7	1.10	7	.19	4	.30	2	.59	6	3.21	3	75.21
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	62.67	13	.92	6	5.54	13	3.95	2	2.94	3	.01	1	.46	7	1.10	7	.19	4	.30	2	.59	6	3.21	3	75.21
13	Minneapolis, Minn.	60.29	11	.92	6	5.54	13	3.95	2	2.94	3	.01	1	.46	7	1.10	7	.19	4	.30	2	.59	6	3.21	3	75.21

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Jersey City, N. J.	66.28	20	1.01	6	3.04	15	4.70	7	3.03	9	0.50	6	.13	4	0.53	7	1.62	11	0.02	2	0.87	6	4.00	12	86.78
15	Fresno, Cal.	60.83	3	1.05	7	2.40	11	5.29	11	4.10	16	0.50	6	.13	4	0.53	7	1.62	11	0.02	2	0.87	6	4.00	12	86.78
16	St. Paul, Minn.	58.46	12	1.09	8	1.77	6	4.30	19	2.08	8	.50	6	.34	11	1.68	16	1.58	10	.01	1	1.31	7	2.87	7	78.90
17	Portland, Ore.	62.40	14	1.63	15	2.38	10	6.29	13	3.53	7	.53	7	.53	7	1.72	12	1.72	12	.00	1	1.31	7	2.87	7	78.90
18	Columbus, Ohio	62.00	15	1.37	4	3.16	16	2.95	1	3.60	13	.09	2	.09	2	3.40	18	1.10	8	.62	7	1.01	13	1.48	2	80.15
19	Toledo, Ohio	62.86	18	1.84	9	1.84	9	4.84	1	3.60	13	.09	2	.09	2	3.40	18	1.10	8	.62	7	1.01	13	1.48	2	80.15
20	Chicago, Ill.	62.86	18	1.84	9	1.84	9	4.84	1	3.60	13	.09	2	.09	2	3.40	18	1.10	8	.62	7	1.01	13	1.48	2	80.15
21	Syracuse, N. Y.	53.17	9	2.0	2	2.54	12	4.83	8	5.26	18	.49	13	.49	13	1.37	14	57	4	.35	6	.17	2	3.44	9	71.98
22	San Antonio, Tex.	54.68	10	5.70	12	2.74	16	6.69	15	3.98	15	.31	10	.31	10	1.59	15	1.11	2	.35	6	.17	2	3.44	9	71.98
23	Houston, Tex.	52.70	8	7.77	14	2.47	17	6.09	2	1.96	6	.32	4	.32	4	1.63	11	1.11	2	.35	6	.17	2	3.44	9	71.98
24	Memphis, Tenn.	54.25	19	2.82	11	3.77	17	6.09	2	1.96	6	.32	4	.32	4	1.63	11	1.11	2	.35	6	.17	2	3.44	9	71.98
25	Birmingham, Ala.	52.13	6	5.44	6	5.44	20	6.90	16	3.55	12	.92	7	.09	3	.36	2	.00	2	.00	2	2.40	14	2.23	4	71.64
26	Providence, R. I.	61.46	14	1.19	1	1.46	4	4.81	5	1.64	4	.21	1	.02	1	.39	3	.00	3	.00	3	.71	10	10.83	20	81.46
27	Omaha, Neb.	58.22	11	2.55	13	2.55	13	6.33	14	3.47	11	.73	10	.73	10	1.00	9	.96	7	.07	3	.68	7	10.26	19	84.27
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	50.14	5	4.88	13	2.17	9	4.93	9	1.95	6	.21	1	.51	14	.36	2	.87	5	.07	3	.68	7	10.26	19	84.27
29	Nashville, Tenn.	62.60	17	1.94	10	1.63	8	4.75	6	1.29	3	.24	2	.43	12	.49	5	.00	5	.00	5	.63	5	8.61	18	74.78
30	Lowell, Mass.	50.01	4	2.15	8	2.15	8	8.96	18	3.92	14	.29	3	.43	12	.49	5	.00	5	.00	5	.63	5	8.61	18	74.78
31	Cambridge, Mass.	49.89	2	2.3	2	1.25	3	6.23	12	4.19	16	.19	8	.44	4	.44	4	1.43	9	.09	4	.53	5	4.13	11	68.23
32	Spartanburg, S. C.	52.84	7	1.01	6	4.62	19	6.29	11	3.04	10	.28	9	.28	9	2.78	17	.15	3	1.12	5	2.87	6	2.87	6	71.10
33	Albany, N. Y.	57.71	12	1.30	9	3.85	18	4.85	10	4.63	17	.28	9	.28	9	2.78	17	.15	3	1.12	5	2.87	6	2.87	6	71.10

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hartford, Conn.	53.13	20	5.85	26	4.29	31	5.11	18	3.16	25	0.43	9	0.62	25	2.88	38	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
35	Trenton, N. J.	59.10	34	1.24	8	3.44	23	4.64	9	2.87	18	.18	11	.18	11	2.10	26	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00
36	New Bedford, Mass.	61.83	15	2.32	18	4.20	30	6.29	29	4.21	34	.15	8	.15	8	1.12	24	0.43	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
37	Reading, Pa.	56.70	27	.66	2	8.74	27	8.41	29	3.71	20	.88	3	.88	3	.88	19	.20	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
38	Cumtong, N. J.	61.90	28	1.11	5	5.12	23	7.04	35	2.93	22	.08	1	.08	1	.56	11	.68	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
39	Dallas, Tex.	51.67	14	11.63	31	1.74	4	4.24	7	1.74	6	.70	27	.70	27	1.31	27	.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	
40	Springfield, Mass.	45.61	4	3.76	28	3.43	23	5.37	19	4.79	37	.70	27	.70	27	1.31	27	.88	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 24.—Showing for each item of expense of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including kindergartens, the percentage of total expenses, based on Table 17.—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.—Continued.

Cities	Salaries of teachers		Salaries and expenses of superintendents		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies		Janitors, engineers, and firemen		Fuel		Water		Light and power		Janitors' supplies and dry cleaning		Apparatus and manual training equipment		School libraries		Repairs and replacements of equipment		Repairs to buildings		Total	
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank
41 Wilmington, Del.	60.20	36	1.29	11	2.27	13	4.76	11	2.85	31	0.41	8	0.17	10	0.57	12	0.45	12					5.73	22	78.87	31
42 Des Moines, Iowa	52.18	16	1.29	11	2.51	13	6.00	27	2.81	17	0.41	8	0.17	10	0.47	12	0.56	14					4.73	22	74.54	15
43 Lawrence, Mass.	54.00	24	2.75	21	2.88	16	5.96	25	4.81	26	0.41	8	0.17	10	1.63	31	0.56	14					4.68	21	77.20	26
44 Tacoma, Wash.	50.26	11	6.40	27	3.13	17	4.91	13	2.21	14	0.41	8	0.17	10	1.01	25	0.53	2					3.31	1	71.00	7
45 Kansas City, Kans.	53.90	23	1.56	7	1.56	7	3.59	17	2.89	20	0.46	10	0.32	6	1.62	13	0.26	6					3.67	14	68.70	4
46 St. Joseph, Mo.	57.96	29	1.52	14	1.26	4	9.66	40	2.37	26	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.65	1	0.44	11					2.96	10	77.17	25
47 Troy, N. Y.	46.80	5	2.04	5	2.14	11	5.40	21	4.60	25	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.94	21	0.02	11					1.66	26	74.31	13
48 Utica, N. Y.	53.20	31	1.85	8	1.85	8	6.50	32	5.25	38	0.35	19	0.35	19	1.07	32	0.05	3					2.63	7	77.13	23
49 Elizabeth, N. J.	53.90	23	1.27	9	1.89	9	5.38	20	2.46	15	0.27	6	0.77	6	0.52	10	0.06	3					3.25	32	75.80	17
50 Schenectady, N. Y.	58.65	32	2.66	22	2.04	9	3.76	4	3.96	32	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.45	8	0.28	7					5.77	29	79.05	32
51 Hoboken, N. J.	60.35	35	3.56	28	3.56	28	4.08	6	1.62	4	0.35	19	0.35	19	1.00	23							0.37	9	79.85	35
52 Manchester, N. H.	58.90	33	2.62	13	3.97	6	6.31	30	6.56	40	0.73	13	0.43	21	0.82	18	0.38	9					0.79	19	79.50	34
53 Evansville, Ind.	50.90	12	8.59	29	1.51	6	6.43	31	2.21	14	0.35	19	0.35	19	1.70	33							0.19	4	76.70	21
54 Norfolk, Va.	67.08	40	1.50	6	1.50	6	8.08	38	1.98	9	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.73	16	0.43	10					1.10	23	86.70	49
55 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	55.30	26	0.90	5	6.40	37	5.69	23	3.45	28	0.23	5	0.24	13	0.69	10							0.77	33	79.79	33
56 Peoria, Ill.	63.61	39	2.44	19	1.25	4	5.58	24	2.07	10	0.35	19	0.35	19	1.14	14	0.46	19					4.24	19	81.05	38
57 Erie, Pa.	45.10	2	7.23	28	3.72	26	6.31	30	3.49	29	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.42	6	0.09	4					0.41	10	69.54	6
58 Cincinnati, O.	73.29	41	2.66	20	3.33	19	4.69	19	1.68	5	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.69	26	0.43	7					1.50	2	78.75	30
59 Columbus, Ohio	53.80	21	2.66	20	3.33	19	4.69	19	1.68	5	0.35	19	0.35	19	0.69	26	0.43	7					3.06	31	74.10	12
60 Harrisburg, Pa.	48.19	7	1.10	6	6.65	38	6.92	34	2.88	3	0.10	2	0.35	19	0.29	5							2.24	30	3.91	17
61 Charleston, S. C.	45.61	3	1.28	2	2.26	2	1.28	1	4.09	23	0.08	1	0.41	20	0.91	20	0.50	13					0.43	12	5.49	28
62 Portland, Me.	52.70	18	3.46	24	7.25	30	7.25	30	4.09	23	0.08	1	0.41	20	0.91	20	0.50	13					0.43	12	77.20	28
63 East St. Louis, Ill.	47.10	6	11.35	30	2.35	12	10.40	41	1.78	8	0.88	14	0.16	9	0.77	17	0.64	15					0.69	17	3.60	12
64 Holyoke, Mass.	50.23	10	1.41	13	3.36	21	4.40	8	3.38	27	0.55	12	0.52	22	0.99	22	0.15	5					0.69	17	80.23	37
65 Lebanonville, Pa.	52.20	17	2.80	21	2.80	21	2.80	2	0.73	1	0.73	1	0.52	22	1.90	22	0.15	5					2.02	24	5.07	24

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

66	Brookton, Mass.	49.46	8	1.18	7	4.55	32	5.09	17	5.46	39	.19	3	.27	15	1.35	28	.26	6	1.22	24	3.66	15	71.23	8
67	Bayonne, N. J.	61.26	37	.82	3	5.14	34	4.92	14	2.09	11	.88	14	.06	5	2.71	37	.26	6	1.22	24	6.87	31	86.39	41
68	Johnstown, Pa.	59.54	28	1.31	10	3.60	20	6.52	53	2.18	33	.20	4	.08	23	1.41	29	.08	1	.29	7	3.10	38	77.10	22
69	Wichita, Kans.	52.50	18	1.24	8	2.05	10	5.08	16	2.11	12	.23	5	.35	16	3.21	39	.08	1	1.28	25	10.40	37	77.67	28
70	Wichita, Kans.	58.30	30	3.73	24	.12	1	5.83	22	1.30	3	.23	5	.35	16	1.14	25	.08	1	.24	0	8.66	34	79.90	33
71	Covington, Ky.	51.25	13	.96	4	4.01	28	6.14	28	2.96	23	.20	12	.20	12	1.79	34	2.43	20	.50	14	10.00	38	77.80	27
72	Albany, N. Y.	53.85	22	3.48	23	2.26	2	4.53	12	1.75	7	.04	4	.04	4	1.57	30	2.43	20	.91	20	6.58	30	75.71	18
73	Saginaw, Mich.	42.80	1	1.79	10	2.73	14	5.37	23	2.90	21	.48	11	.11	18	1.68	14	1.31	18	.47	13	4.30	20	64.94	3
74	Dayton, Ohio	54.03	25	1.40	12	6.39	36	7.41	37	2.73	16	.01	1	.01	1	.25	4	.01	1	.17	3	2.81	9	76.20	16
75	Canton, Ohio	54.03	25	1.40	12	6.39	36	7.41	37	2.73	16	.01	1	.01	1	.25	4	.01	1	.17	3	2.81	9	76.20	16
76	Sioux City, Iowa	58.10	25	0.85	2	0.58	4	7.05	25	4.86	22	0.41	9	0.06	3	1.63	21	1.03	10	1.20	13	2.40	6	74.20	11
77	Lancaster, Pa.	48.35	6	2.61	20	3.39	14	7.16	26	3.39	14	.36	8	.10	6	2.67	24	.28	3	2.90	10	5.05	13	73.21	9
78	Atlantic City, N. J.	47.44	4	5.83	26	4.32	5	4.96	33	4.96	33	1.62	13	.38	15	8.93	26	.38	3	1.67	14	5.98	16	79.10	20
79	Little Rock, Ark.	56.40	22	2.66	14	1.98	13	4.06	3	2.86	9	.77	12	.38	15	7.8	11	1.10	10	1.67	14	2.32	5	73.48	10
80	Rockford, Ill.	48.90	8	2.96	15	.39	1	6.69	21	4.26	20	.20	11	.20	11	2.37	23	1.10	10	.30	4	6.23	19	73.13	8
81	Bay City, Mich.	48.28	5	6.64	21	2.82	18	6.10	15	2.88	10	.38	8	.14	8	.80	13	.38	3	.21	2	5.05	13	73.00	7
82	Yonk, Pa.	53.40	13	1.26	7	6.30	23	6.51	23	3.03	10	.32	11	.25	12	1.86	14	.39	4	.77	40	5.05	13	77.00	19
83	Sacramento, Cal.	52.65	26	1.14	6	1.38	12	3.28	9	1.72	7	.32	7	.29	14	1.86	14	.39	4	.77	40	2.83	7	74.30	12
84	Memphis, Tenn.	56.85	26	1.08	4	3.38	19	6.88	8	5.09	24	.32	7	.18	10	1.54	2	.30	4	.30	4	4.07	10	70.38	3
85	Malden, Mass.	50.85	9	1.08	4	3.38	19	6.88	8	5.09	24	.32	7	.18	10	1.54	2	.30	4	.30	4	4.07	10	70.38	3
86	Pueblo, Colo.	54.38	16	4.20	18	2.40	16	6.30	19	2.12	8	.20	4	.40	10	6.0	9	.28	3	1.20	13	2.40	6	74.20	11
87	Haverhill, Mass.	54.03	14	1.03	4	3.57	21	5.97	13	4.19	19	.20	4	.10	9	3.2	4	.28	3	.51	7	5.12	14	75.18	15
88	New Britain, Conn.	48.02	2	1.38	8	7.06	27	5.97	7	4.86	22	.05	2	1.28	21	.27	3	.33	6	.33	6	1.73	3	68.10	1
89	Topeka, Kans.	56.70	23	1.86	3	1.53	11	6.22	16	2.68	13	.05	2	.40	16	.42	6	.88	8	.11	3	3.88	5	4.21	11
90	Des Moines, Iowa	36.90	1	9.91	23	1.44	2	4.23	4	1.81	5	.02	1	.02	1	.38	5	.72	6	.08	2	3.44	17	10.60	34
91	Wheeling, W. Va.	55.52	21	9.62	22	.72	5	4.02	2	2.62	12	.02	19	.62	19	1.32	19	.62	5	.90	11	7.04	23	83.60	28
92	Chester, Pa.	56.40	20	4.35	19	4.19	22	7.81	27	4.09	18	.00	3	.07	4	.21	1	1.03	10	.28	3	6.40	21	82.00	27
93	Dubuque, Iowa	53.30	12	3.08	12	5.36	3	6.26	17	4.00	18	.00	3	.07	4	.21	1	1.03	10	.28	3	6.40	21	76.71	18
94	Rock Hill, S. C.	52.74	24	3.08	17	1.88	7	5.88	12	2.59	11	.31	10	.51	17	.84	10	1.59	11	.47	6	1.32	2	75.10	14
95	Knoxville, Tenn.	59.10	26	.84	1	1.89	6	5.77	10	1.25	2	.29	6	.04	2	.79	12	.09	1	3.58	18	3.85	8	76.40	17
96	New Castle, Pa.	54.35	15	2.28	12	5.00	24	7.01	24	1.94	6	.01	1	.01	18	2.01	22	.04	1	3.58	18	3.85	8	76.40	17
97	Joliet, Ill.	47.41	3	2.10	10	2.35	15	7.82	28	3.60	15	.25	5	.18	10	1.05	16	1.03	9	.57	8	4.32	12	66.50	2
98	Auburn, N. Y.	54.90	18	2.27	11	1.75	12	5.81	11	4.59	21	.25	5	.18	10	1.05	16	1.03	9	.06	2	4.32	12	66.50	2
99	Taunton, Mass.	54.95	19	1.64	9	2.63	7	5.99	14	6.86	25	.20	4	.07	4	2.79	25	.09	1	.09	1	4.02	9	73.24	21
100	Oshkosh, Wis.	48.75	7	5.84	20	1.19	8	6.29	18	3.73	17	.76	20	.76	20	.56	8	.85	7	1.83	15	1.86	4	72.46	5
101	Joplin, Mo.	60.90	10	1.04	5	2.60	14	4.50	6	1.74	4	.44	4	.25	12	1.12	18	.44	4	19.40	19	7.07	22	80.70	25
102	Newport, Ky.	54.80	17	3.05	16	1.25	9	6.72	22	1.55	3	.25	12	.25	12	1.11	17	.25	12	1.11	17	7.07	22	75.80	16

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 25.—Showing for each item of expense of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools the percentage of total expenses; based on Table 18.

Cities	Salaries of teachers		Salaries and expenses of superintendents		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies		Janitors, engineers, and fireman		Fuel		Water		Light and power		Janitors' and sundry expenses		Apprentices and manual training equipment		School libraries		Repairs and replacements of equipment		Repairs to buildings		Total		
	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	Percent	Rank	
Group I: Median	10.46	7	0.37	4+	0.37	6	0.83	7	0.29	7	0.07	2	0.10	5+	0.15	6	0.19	5	0.175	2+	0.07	5	0.585	6+	14.21	7	
Middle, 50 per cents	8.65	4	.22	3	.33	4	.69	4	.24	4			.05	3	.07	3	.15	3			.035	3	.36	4	12.10	4	
Group II: Median	13.50	10	.78	6	.70	9	1.02	10	.41	9			.13	7	.34	9	.33	7			.185	7	.78	9	17.40	10	
Middle, 50 per cents	10.51	6			.125	4	.74	5	.395	6	.05	3	.05	3	.11	5	.13	5	.06	3		.035	3	.36	4	13.66	6
Group III: Median	14.585	14			1.00	11	1.40	13	.68	13	.085	4	.23	8	.33	13	1.015	9	.25	7		.175	8	.69	13	18.80	15
Middle, 50 per cents	11.37	21+	.89	10+	.925	18+	.86	19	.40	14	.08	6	.09	7	.20	13	.495	10+	.15	5		.165	9+	.64	15+	15.51	21+
Group IV: Median	12.126	12+	1.065	8+	.51	12	1.11	13	.63	13	.05	4	.13	7	.20	11	.22	6	.10	4		.12	5	.575	9+	16.565	14+
Middle, 50 per cents	10.40	8	.31	5	.28	7	.83	7	.34	7	.04	3	.04	3	.155	7	.115	4	.03	2		.06	3	.39	6	14.23	8

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

Chicago, Ill.	8.55	4	0.25	2	0.51	7	0.73	5	0.29	7	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.07	4	0.15	3			0.01	1	0.80	10	11.30	3
St. Louis, Mo.	10.96	8			.80	10	1.08	12	.36	8			.08	5	.27	8	.15	3			.03	2	.34	3	14.55	8
Cleveland, Ohio	11.90	9	1.13	7	.19	12	1.05	11	.30	8	.01	1	.13	7	.11	4	.19	5			.08	3	.44	5	15.58	9
Baltimore, Md.	10.40	6	.23	1	1.40	13	1.04	9	.36	5			.05	3	.01	1	.18	4			.04	3	.70	8	14.21	7
Detroit, Mich.	13.50	10			.67	8	1.60	13	.53	10			.01	1	.73	12							.36	4	17.40	10

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

6	Buffalo, N. Y.	8.25	3	.78	6	.70	9	.20	9	.37	10	.29	7	0.09	1	.01	1	.63	7	12.43	5
7	San Francisco, Cal.	10.46	5	.40	5	.04	3	.02	2	.23	7	.04	2	.09	1	.01	5	.54	6	12.10	4
8	Albany, N. Y.	9.28	5	.40	5	.04	3	.02	2	.23	7	.04	2	.09	1	.01	5	.54	6	12.10	4
9	Newark, N. J.	5.86	1	.34	4	.36	5	.03	1	.04	11	.11	2	.16	2	.21	9	.31	2	7.96	2
10	New Orleans, La.	5.86	1	.34	4	.36	5	.03	1	.04	11	.11	2	.16	2	.21	9	.31	2	7.96	2
11	Washington, D. C.	14.11	12	1.18	8	.33	4	.08	4	.41	9	.52	10	.23	4	.20	8	.86	11	18.80	12
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	16.39	13	.21	3	.83	7	.24	4	.12	6	.34	9	.19	3	.19	7	.93	12	19.90	13
13	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.01	11	.32	3	1.02	10	.56	11	.07	3	.30	6	.06	6	.91	10	.70	13	18.40	11

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

4	Jessy City, N. J.	6.72	1	0.15	1	1.56	6	0.86	6	0.43	7	0.19	6	0.08	3	0.18	9	0.16	3	8.09	2
5	Providence, R. I.	13.23	10	1.12	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	1.23	12	18.00	15
14	St. Paul, Minn.	14.10	12	.09	5	1.92	17	.52	10	.09	5	.08	8	1.06	9	.08	9	.57	10	18.68	16
15	Portland, Oreg.	9.69	5	1.09	6	1.56	12	.29	4	.04	2	.11	6	.38	8	.17	8	.35	5	25.00	20
16	Columbus, Ohio	18.70	19	.24	2	1.46	2	.52	10	.10	2	1.08	10	1.59	10	.03	2	.47	8	16.06	7
17	Toledo, Ohio	12.13	8	.24	2	.76	6	.46	2	.10	2	.27	7	.07	2	.39	12	.47	8	16.72	9
18	Oakland, Cal.	14.13	13	.08	1	.75	2	.10	2	.08	4	.06	3	.07	2	.39	12	.47	8	16.72	9
19	Syracuse, N. Y.	14.73	15	.09	3	1.63	14	.50	9	.09	3	.02	1	.02	1	.18	7	.08	14	18.44	14
20	New Haven, Conn.	11.33	6	1.03	3	.85	10	1.40	13	.64	12	.16	5	.05	1	.03	2	.18	4	18.07	8
21	Birmingham, Ala.	14.44	14	1.30	4	1.89	16	.82	15	.15	6	.50	11	.17	5	.04	3	.37	6	21.43	17
22	Memphis, Tenn.	6.78	2	.07	2	.57	3	1.10	1	.04	2	.20	8	.08	3	.06	4	.08	14	18.44	14
23	Scranton, Pa.	15.53	16	.76	9	1.00	8	.18	3	.09	5	.02	1	.18	7	.15	7	.07	2	11.90	4
24	Peterboro, N. J.	13.83	11	.09	3	1.05	12	.95	7	.49	6	.02	1	.02	1	.10	10	.02	2	11.90	4
25	Omaha, Nebr.	12.42	9	1.50	5	.72	4	1.39	11	.40	6	.08	4	.08	4	.06	3	.15	7	17.20	12
26	Grand Rapids, Mich.	8.71	3	.13	3	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11
27	Nashville, Tenn.	9.46	4	.00	1	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11
28	Lynn, Mass.	16.15	18	.00	1	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11
29	Cambridge, Mass.	15.68	17	.00	1	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11
30	Schenectady, N. Y.	12.07	7	.00	1	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11
31	Albany, N. Y.	12.07	7	.00	1	1.00	11	1.17	11	.67	13	.06	3	.45	10	.04	2	.07	3	17.13	11

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

54	Hartford, Conn.	11.40	22	0.75	8	1.12	23	0.90	20	0.86	26	0.15	8	0.09	7	0.73	24	0.10	7	0.36	10	16.46	23
55	Trenton, N. J.	9.34	9	.80	17	.50	9	.24	7	.24	7	.24	7	.24	7	.24	7	.24	7	.24	7	13.08	13
56	New Bedford, Mass.	7.63	4	.06	2	.60	14	.67	12	.37	12	.37	12	.37	12	.37	12	.37	12	.37	12	9.78	2
57	Reading, Pa.	11.34	21	1.11	3	1.91	20	1.37	29	.40	14	.10	8	.04	3	.13	9	.03	3	.10	2	9.78	2
58	Camden, N. J.	6.79	1	.11	3	.47	10	1.09	24	.16	3	.13	9	.06	6	.12	8	.06	6	.12	8	16.90	25
59	Dallas, Tex.	16.77	40	1.25	16	.32	8	1.78	33	.86	19	.19	11	.08	13	.70	9	.06	5	.06	5	22.30	36
60	Springfield, Mass.	14.62	34	1.64	19	1.56	27	2.04	36	.97	28	.45	15	.45	15	.86	28	.37	8	.67	17	23.15	39

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 25.—Showing for each item of expense of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools the percentage of total expenses, based on

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

City.	Salaries of teachers.		Salaries and expenses of principals, supervisors, visitors.		Text-books, stationery and general school supplies.		Janitors, engineers, and firemen.		Fuel.		Water.		Light and power.		Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.		Apparatus and maintenance of training equipment.		School libraries.		Repairs and replacements of equipment.		Repairs to buildings.		Total.	
	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.
Wilmington, Del.	12.78	28	1.45	13	1.25	24	0.8	21	40	14	.28	14	.65	12	.26	14	.29	5	.03	1	.15	17	.33	8	16.87	24
Des Moines, Iowa	12.24	27	1.39	18	1.39	18	1.46	30	80	27	.04	2	.36	12	.04	2	.14	2	.03	1	.01	1	.11	1	19.28	33
Los Angeles, Calif.	10.10	13	1.85	10	1.85	10	1.45	4	53	18	.36	12	.93	17	.51	6	.17	6	.17	6	.69	20	.22	4	12.43	9
Texas, Wash.	16.02	39	1.12	13	1.00	19	1.12	25	64	21	.05	4	.48	16	.48	21	1.04	18	.08	3	.24	13	.61	14	22.50	37
Kansas City, Kans.	17.40	41	1.78	16	1.78	16	1.98	35	73	25	.18	9	.41	14	.48	21	1.04	18	.08	3	.34	13	.61	14	24.00	40
St. Joseph, Mo.	13.98	32	1.12	4	1.22	5	1.22	27	36	11	.17	11	.41	14	.29	8	.29	5	.03	1	.15	17	.33	8	16.96	26
Troy, N. Y.	10.80	15	1.33	6	1.08	2	1.08	23	50	17	.17	11	.17	11	.14	2	.08	4	.39	9	.03	1	.15	17	14.84	18
Utica, N. Y.	10.95	18	1.50	11	1.50	11	1.49	31	19	5	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.01	1	.10	1	14.46	16
Elizabeth, N. J.	9.48	10	1.00	19	1.00	19	1.00	19	31	9	.05	4	.38	13	.11	7	.11	7	.45	10	.32	15	.61	14	12.70	10
Schenectady, N. Y.	12.00	26	1.07	21	1.07	21	1.07	21	6	11	.02	2	.02	2	.02	2	.02	2	.02	2	.02	2	.02	2	14.85	19
Hoboken, N. J.	7.50	2	1.30	20	1.30	20	1.30	20	21	24	.11	7	.11	7	.11	7	.11	7	.39	9	.08	4	.72	19	10.70	4
Hanover, N. H.	10.51	14	1.17	9	1.17	9	1.17	28	24	7	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.15	10	.15	10	.15	10	14.80	17
Warrenton, Ore.	15.70	36	1.77	7	1.77	7	1.77	7	24	7	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.21	4	.02	2	.51	12	18.94	31
Norfolk, Va.	9.04	8	1.03	18	1.03	18	1.03	18	13	1	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.36	7	.54	18	.65	16	10.05	3
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	10.66	16	1.03	18	1.03	18	1.03	18	14	2	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.36	7	.54	18	.65	16	13.17	12
Peoria, Ill.	8.44	6	1.92	11	1.92	11	1.92	11	8	13	.04	3	.04	3	.04	3	.04	3	1.16	3	.09	6	.32	7	11.00	6
Erie, Pa.	10.00	12	2.39	20	2.39	20	2.39	20	26	23	.17	11	.17	11	.17	11	.17	11	.54	11	.37	10	.53	13	17.53	28
Savannah, Ga.	11.75	25	1.20	14	1.20	14	1.20	14	6	19	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	14.38	15
Oklahoma, Okla.	16.03	39	1.33	23	1.33	23	1.33	23	6	19	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	19.00	32
Harrisburg, Pa.	14.09	33	1.57	28	1.57	28	1.57	28	28	28	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	.89	15	.16	9	.88	22	18.73	35
Charleston, S. C.	11.02	19	1.58	29	1.58	29	1.58	29	25	1	.15	10	.15	10	.15	10	.15	10	.89	15	.16	9	.88	22	14.00	14
Bertrand, Me.	12.90	23	1.15	4	1.15	4	1.15	4	22	10	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.06	5	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	17.48	27
East St. Louis, Ill.	8.51	7	1.16	10	1.16	10	1.16	10	33	10	.18	9	.18	9	.18	9	.18	9	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	11.40	7
Holyoke, Mass.	11.68	24	1.32	25	1.32	25	1.32	25	14	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	22.77	20
Jacksonville, Fla.	15.60	33	1.05	20	1.05	20	1.05	20	24	7	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	18.33	30
Jacksonville, Fla.	15.60	33	1.05	20	1.05	20	1.05	20	24	7	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.08	6	.34	11	.37	10	.53	13	21.10	31



SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

26	Brockton, Mass.	16.00	37	2.41	34	1.86	34	65	22	.11	7	.06	5	.92	27	.35	6	.11	4	.63	15	23.10	36
27	Bayonne, N. J.	6.37	2	1.86	13	.43	12	1.7	4	.04	2	.04	2	.42	20	1.24	19	.25	7	1.30	29	8.40	1
28	Bayonne, N. J.	11.28	20	2.80	32	1.86	12	1.7	4	.04	2	.04	2	.42	20	1.24	19	.25	7	1.30	29	8.40	1
29	Falmouth, Pa.	10.90	23	2.63	35	1.86	12	1.7	4	.04	2	.04	2	.42	20	1.24	19	.25	7	1.30	29	8.40	1
30	Passaic, N. J.	11.90	23	1.39	17	.26	7	30	41	16				.03	18					.33	8	15.03	20
31	Wichita, Kans.	8.60	7					19	5	.07	5	.11	9	.34	17					.06	5	11.77	8
32	Covington, Ky.	9.80	11	1.09	22	.44	3	30	20				.31	16					.06	5	11.77	8	
33	St. Paul, Minn.	13.05	20	1.04	1	.75	14	30	8			.05	4	.98	28	.08	1	.25	7	.57	19	12.92	11
34	St. Paul, Minn.	19.60	42	.37	7	2.46	37	97	28	.18	9	.09	7	.29	15	.92	16	.27	8	.10	3	16.84	20
35	St. Paul, Minn.	13.78	31	.97	12	2.63	35	1.03	22	.41	15	.01	1	.03	1					.03	3	18.60	34

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

36	St. Paul, Minn.	10.31	7	0.83	16	1.46	20	0.64	14	0.08	5	0.07	6	0.24	12					0.73	11	0.55	9	14.18	7
37	St. Paul, Minn.	12.15	13	1.09	19	1.37	19	1.09	20	0.05	4			.36	15							2.19	19	19.03	21
38	Atlantic City, N. J.	12.27	14	1.11	13	1.13	14	.83	18	.28	7			1.00	22							.47	8	14.95	12
39	Little Rock, Ark.	11.90	11	.34	8	1.13	14	.61	12	.08	5			.15	6							2.01	18	23.96	26
40	Rockford, Ill.	15.60	23	.15	5	3.03	25	1.58	24					.58	18	.04	8								
41	Bay City, Mich.	15.40	22	1.90	10	.68	15	1.02	11	.05	4	.03	2	.18	9							1.10	14	21.05	24
42	York, Pa.	10.40	8	1.31	7	1.32	20	1.11	11	.11	6	.39	16	.50	16							1.15	1	14.55	10
43	Sacramento, Cal.	11.60	9	1.37	11	1.35	12	1.10	1					.50	16	.11	3					.20	6	16.98	15
44	Chattanooga, Tenn.	16.94	25	2.31	24	1.62	21	1.96	25					.01	1							.39	6	13.90	6
45	Madison, Miss.	16.94	25	.46	5									.37	14									23.81	27
46	Proctor, Colo.	4.78	20	.53	13	1.69	22	.38	7					.03	2							.02	1	18.50	10
47	Proctor, Colo.	12.55	16	1.39	21	.48	2	.63	13					.38	15	.02	1	.22	6			.70	11	18.50	10
48	Proctor, Colo.	8.96	13	2.26	11	1.17	15	.79	16					.26	13							.46	7	10.43	13
49	New Britain, Conn.	16.81	24	.11	3	1.32	18	1.37	22	.05	4	.44	17	.08	12							1.38	17	21.54	25
50	Topeka, Kans.	12.10	12	3.23	12	2.74	24	.82	17					.16	9	.20	11	.74	9			.34	9	20.52	22
51	Davenport, Iowa.	7.30	1	.65	6	.31	7	.22	1					.03	2							.12	5	9.80	1
52	Wheeling, W. Va.	9.30	5	1.27	16	1.27	16	.54	9					.97	21							.27	4	11.50	3
53	Chester, Pa.	12.80	17	1.86	9	.67	19	.30	6					.26	13	.12	4	.36	7			.12	5	18.09	17
54	Dubuque, Iowa.	8.65	12	.65	9	.57	19	.30	6					.03	12	.10	4	.10	4			.02	1	30.50	2
55	Worcester, R. I.	11.80	10	1.84	8	.68	14	.96	9					.28	12	.20	11	1.17	10			.30	8	18.60	20
56	Racine, Wis.	13.41	18	.25	6	.83	7	.29	5					.04	3	.17	8	.41	9			.80	12	1.30	16
57	Knoxville, Tenn.	10.40	8	2.02	23	.56	4	.16	2					.13	7	.54	17	.07	2			.02	1	1.39	6
58	New Castle, Pa.	18.22	26	.31	7	1.90	23	.83	18					.25	11	.08	2	.15	5			.03	2	22.10	23
59	Albany, N. Y.	15.05	21	.12	4	.67	8	.57	8					.17	10	.16	7	.15	5			.71	12	13.39	18
60	Taunton, Mass.	9.06	4	.61	12	.93	8	1.38	23	.04	3	.01	1	.69	20	.05	1								
61	Oakbrook, W. Va.	14.15	19	.98	17	1.46	20	1.17	21					.39	16							.69	10	20.74	23
62	Joplin, Mo.	9.85	6	1.00	18	.67	6	.48	8					.04	3	.17	8	1.25	11			.04	2	13.50	4
63	Newport, Ky.	11.80	10	.02	1	1.04		.25	4					.05	4							3.00	20	10.45	14

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 28.—Showing for total amounts expended for instruction, operation, and maintenance of normal, evening, vacation, and special schools the percentage of total expenses; based on Table 19.

Cities.	Normal schools.		Evening schools.		Vacation schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.
Group I: Median.....	1.87	4	1.45	7	0.235	3+	0.665	3+	3.54	7
Middle, 50 per cents.....			1.10 to 1.08	4 to 10	.18 to .50	3 to 5			2.67 to 4.86	4 to 10
Group II: Median.....			1.52	9	.27	3+	1.32	1+	1.71	9+
Middle, 50 per cents.....			.86 to 2.20	5 to 13					.77 to 2.71	5 to 14
Group III: Median.....	1.15	4	.975	15+	.67	2	2.05	1+	1.31	17
Middle, 50 per cents.....			.615 to 1.995	9 to 23					.665 to 2.315	10 to 25
Group IV: Median.....			1.185	7+			.775	2+	1.685	7+
Middle, 50 per cents.....			.57 to 2.13	5 to 10					.79 to 2.335	5 to 10

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR MORE IN 1910.

1 Chicago, Ill.....	1.21	3	1.63	10	0.16	2	0.49	2	3.54	7
2 St. Louis, Mo.....	2.05	5	1.10	4	.18	3	1.00	5	4.93	11
3 Cleveland, Ohio.....	2.52	7	1.12	5	.50	5	.42	1	4.56	9
4 Baltimore, Md.....			1.16	6					1.16	3
5 Detroit, Mich.....			1.51	8	.63	6	.55	3	2.71	5
6 Buffalo, N. Y.....	.24	1	2.14	11	.29	4			2.67	4
7 San Francisco, Cal.....			4.21	12			.78	4	4.99	12
8 Milwaukee, Wis.....			1.45	7	.18	3	3.23	6	4.86	10
9 Newark, N. J.....	.80	2	6.42	13	1.49	7			8.71	13
10 New Orleans, La.....	2.25	6	1.65	9					3.90	8
11 Washington, D. C.....	1.87	4	1.04	3					2.91	6
12 Los Angeles, Cal.....			.64	2					.64	2
13 Minneapolis, Minn.....			.16	1	.06	1			.24	1

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14 Jersey City, N. J.....			1.70	11	0.13	2			1.83	11
15 Providence, R. I.....			4.10	16					4.10	17
16 St. Paul, Minn.....					.26	3			.26	1
17 Portland, Oreg.....			.66	3			1.86	2	2.52	13
18 Columbus, Ohio.....	.42	1	.10	1					.52	3
19 Toledo, Ohio.....										
20 Oakland, Cal.....			1.74	12					1.74	10
21 Syracuse, N. Y.....			1.03	7	.06	1			1.09	7
22 New Haven, Conn.....			1.31	8	.37	6			1.68	9
23 Birmingham, Ala.....										
24 Memphis, Tenn.....			.68	4					.68	4
25 Scranton, Pa.....			2.20	13					2.20	12
26 Paterson, N. J.....			1.52	9					1.52	8
27 Omaha, Nebr.....			1.01	6					1.01	6
28 Grand Rapids, Mich.....			1.60	10	.28	4	.78	1	2.66	14
29 Nashville, Tenn.....			.86	5					.86	5
30 Lowell, Mass.....			5.54	17					5.54	18
31 Cambridge, Mass.....			3.13	15	.34	5			3.47	16
32 Spokane, Wash.....			.28	2					.28	2
33 Albany, N. Y.....			2.76	14					2.76	15

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34 Hartford, Conn.....			3.70	30	0.79	3			4.49	30
35 Trenton, N. J.....			1.54	20			3.34	3	4.88	32
36 New Bedford, Mass.....	4.13	7	2.05	24					6.17	34
37 Reading, Pa.....			1.81	23					1.81	21
38 Camden, N. J.....			.65	11					.65	8

TABLE 26.—Showing for total amounts expended for instruction, operation, and maintenance of normal, evening, vacation, and special schools the percentage of total expenses; based on Table 19—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

Cities	Normal schools.		Evening schools.		Vacation schools.		Special schools.		Total.	
	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.	Percent- age.	Rank.
39 Dallas, Tex.			.80	14					.80	12
40 Springfield, Mass.			2.62	23			.70	1	3.38	28
41 Wilmington, Del.			.66	12					.66	9
42 Des Moines, Iowa.			.22	2	.67	2			.89	13
43 Lawrence, Mass.			4.30	51	.37	1			4.67	31
44 Tacoma, Wash.										
45 Kansas City, Kans.										
46 St. Joseph, Mo.										
47 Troy, N. Y.			.95	15					.95	14
48 Utica, N. Y.			1.31	19					1.31	17
49 Elizabeth, N. J.	1.15	4	4.53	32					5.68	33
50 Schenectady, N. Y.			1.60	21					1.60	20
51 Hoboken, N. J.			2.11	25					2.11	24
52 Manchester, N. H.			1.23	18					1.23	16
53 Evansville, Ind.			.48	7					.48	4
54 Norfolk, Va.			.60	9					.60	8
55 Wilkes-Barre, Pa.			.67	13					.67	10
56 Peoria, Ill.			.30	5					.30	3
57 Erie, Pa.	.72	3	.67	13					1.39	18
58 Savannah, Ga.			1.22	17					1.22	15
59 Oklahoma, Okla.			.80	14					.80	12
60 Harrisburg, Pa.	.40	1	.29	4					.69	11
61 Charleston, S. C.										
62 Portland, Me.			.52	8					.52	7
63 East St. Louis, Ill.			.42	6					.42	3
64 Holyoke, Mass.			3.12	29					3.12	28
65 Jacksonville, Fla.										
66 Brockton, Mass.			2.21	26					2.21	25
67 Bayonne, N. J.			1.94	23					1.94	23
68 Johnstown, Pa.										
69 Passaic, N. J.			2.42	27					2.42	26
70 Wichita, Kans.	1.89	5							1.89	22
71 Covington, Ky.			.19	1					.19	1
72 Allentown, Pa.			.63	10					.63	7
73 Springfield, Ill.	2.73	6	.27	3					3.00	27
74 Saginaw, Mich.	.57	2	1.00	16					1.57	19
75 Canton, Ohio										

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76 Sioux City, Iowa.										
77 Lancaster, Pa.			1.64	9					1.64	7
78 Atlantic City, N. J.			.70	6					.70	4
79 Little Rock, Ark.										
80 Rockford, Ill.			.20	1					.20	1
81 Bay City, Mich.			.24	2			0.64	2	.88	5
82 York, Pa.										
83 Sacramento, Cal.			4.69	14			.58	1	5.17	14
84 Chattanooga, Tenn.										
85 Malden, Mass.			2.47	12					2.47	11
86 Pueblo, Colo.										
87 Haverhill, Mass.			1.32	8	0.41	1			1.73	8
88 New Britain, Conn.			2.06	10					2.06	9
89 Topeka, Kans.										
90 Davenport, Iowa.										
91 Wheeling, W. Va.										
92 Chester, Pa.										
93 Dubuque, Iowa.										
94 Woonsocket, R. I.			2.50	13					2.50	12
95 Racine, Wis.			1.05	7			2.05	4	3.10	13
96 Knoxville, Tenn.										
97 New Castle, Pa.										
98 Joliet, Ill.			.30	3					.30	3
99 Auburn, N. Y.			.61	8					.61	8
100 Tannont, Mass.			2.30	11					2.30	10
101 Oshkosh, Wis.			.53	4			.91	3	1.44	6
102 Joplin, Mo.										
103 Newport, Ky.										

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 27.—Showing for each object of expense of instruction, operation, and maintenance of all schools the percentage of total expenses; based on Table 20.

Cities.	Salaries of teachers.		Salaries and expenses of supervisors.		Text-books, etc., and general school supplies.		Janitors, engineers, and firemen.		Fuel.		Water.		Electric power.		Janitors' supplies and dry expenses.		Apparatus and manual training equipment.		School libraries.		Repairs and replacements of equipment.		Repairs of buildings.		Total.	
	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.	Percent.	Rank.
Group I: Median.....	69.85	7	1.45	6	3.75	7	6.55	7	2.86	7	0.55	3+	0.615	6+	1.44	7	0.445	6+	0.27	3+	0.79	6	5.245	6+	85.40	7
Middle 50 per cent.....	66.80	4	1.015	4	1.45	4	5.25	4	1.58	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group II: Median.....	73.90	10	2.885	8	4.11	10	7.82	10	3.21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle 50 per cent.....	67.31	6	.76	5	2.37	6	5.72	6	2.37	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group III: Median.....	72.82	13	4.765	11	3.68	14	7.71	13	1.60	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle 50 per cent.....	64.18	12	1.27	8	2.31	11	5.82	12	2.46	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Group IV: Median.....	70.33	31	3.49	25	5.64	29	7.83	29	4.25	29	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Middle 50 per cent.....	65.795	14+	2.455	11+	2.80	14+	7.145	14+	4.22	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1 Chicago, Ill.....	69.29	6	0.29	1	2.17	5	8.02	11	3.07	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 St. Louis, Mo.....	67.72	8	1.50	7	3.94	9	6.77	9	1.86	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 Cleveland, Ohio.....	63.40	10	5.90	10	1.02	2	7.52	10	2.96	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 Baltimore, Md.....	69.55	7	.40	2	5.08	11	6.64	8	3.29	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 Detroit, Mich.....	73.90	10	.79	3	3.28	6	8.26	13	2.80	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

6	Buffalo, N. Y.	61.85	1	7.98	11	3.90	8	5.80	6	2.94	8	.90	5	.81	9	2.75	11	.99	9	.34	6	2.04	5	5.41	7	95.73
7	San Francisco, Cal.	16.06	12	1.51	1	8.45	13	6.61	1	.81	4	.81	4	.31	3	2.48	10	.23	2	1.15	7	3.99	3	94.60	6	94.60
8	Milwaukee, Wis.	71.32	9	1.65	8	5.45	5	3.65	13	3.65	13	.85	6	.86	11	.39	2	1.88	11	.33	5	7.57	9	95.40	7	95.40
9	Newark, N. J.	70.97	8	1.45	6	3.75	7	5.25	4	1.88	5	.29	3	.85	10	.86	4	.49	7	3.59	10	5.08	6	94.46	5	94.46
10	New Orleans, La.	66.30	3	1.38	5	5.30	12	4.50	1	.82	2	.....	.....	.12	2	6.47	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Washington, D. C.	66.80	4	4.12	9	4.11	10	5.07	3	3.04	12	.....	.....	.42	5	.98	5	1.06	10	.25	3	.55	4	9.31	12	96.29
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	50.48	13	1.20	3	4.83	2	3.51	2	3.51	13	.01	1	.63	7	1.56	6	.20	4	1.9	4	4.12	4	68.15	11	68.15
13	Minneapolis, Minn.	74.80	11	1.24	4	6.87	13	6.33	7	3.21	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

14	Kewauqua, Wis.	74.57	19	1.01	6	3.29	11	5.72	6	3.63	10	.....	.....	.28	6	0.60	5	1.85	10	0.02	2	0.57	6	4.76	11	96.30
15	Providence, R. I.	66.26	4	1.20	8	4.21	10	6.88	12	5.29	18	0.57	9	.34	8	.46	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	St. Paul, Minn.	72.82	15	1.09	7	2.62	8	5.02	20	3.47	3	.59	10	.47	10	.79	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Fordland, Ore.	73.82	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Columbus, Ohio	61.93	11	11.73	15	2.49	7	7.71	15	3.42	8	.41	6	.47	10	2.30	18	1.93	11	1.01	12	1.49	13	2.50	4	95.25
19	Toledo, Ohio	74.33	18	.61	4	3.92	15	4.51	1	4.12	14	.....	.....	.27	5	3.76	19	2.18	12	1.59	12	1.04	12	1.48	2	96.22
20	Oakland, Cal.	78.56	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.33	7	.92	10	1.16	6	.59	10	2.02	14	5.42	12	97.46
21	Syracuse, N. Y.	68.75	9	2.21	2	2.63	9	6.51	11	5.76	20	.....	.....	.71	15	2.13	16	.59	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	New Haven, Conn.	67.31	6	6.73	12	3.69	14	8.25	17	4.00	15	.....	.....	.47	10	1.84	15	.27	3	.41	9	.21	3	3.33	1	95.10
23	Birmingham, Ala.	67.13	5	9.06	14	3.57	2	6.12	8	2.78	7	.47	7	.54	11	1.07	12	1.43	8	.15	6	2.11	2	3.50	7	92.79
24	Memphis, Tenn.	71.52	12	2.80	11	3.44	12	7.63	14	2.04	6	.....	.....	.54	8	1.7	2	1.03	11	.07	3	2.47	15	2.37	3	94.08
25	Springton, Pa.	69.43	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.02	11	.21	4	.55	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26	Patterson, N. Y.	70.40	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.21	1	.68	1	.42	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Omaha, Neb.	70.40	11	3.64	13	3.64	13	7.27	13	3.96	13	.....	.....	.18	13	1.26	14	1.16	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	64.32	3	8.93	13	3.95	10	6.16	9	2.37	6	.30	3	.28	13	4.42	11	.20	5	.11	5	.50	5	8.29	16	95.94
29	Nashville, Tenn.	72.10	13	1.93	10	1.78	3	5.25	5	1.33	2	.25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
30	Lowell, Mass.	63.62	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00	16	.56	4	.07	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
31	Cambridge, Mass.	68.34	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.62	12	.76	7	2.44	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
32	Spokane, Wash.	68.44	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.37	9	3.55	18	1.23	7	.29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
33	Albany, N. Y.	72.34	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.70	14	.84	9	.13	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

34	Hartford, Conn.	62.15	7	6.72	28	5.40	27	6.21	17	4.06	26	0.58	10	1.06	27	3.68	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	Trenton, N. J.	71.92	36	1.30	10	4.05	21	5.52	9	3.20	17	.....	.....	.40	14	2.52	34	2.00	26	0.32	9	.72	16	4.40	16	95.30
36	New Bedford, Mass.	63.73	10	2.70	20	5.16	26	7.41	26	4.92	33	.....	.....	.30	11	1.30	22	.50	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	Reading, Pa.	69.56	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.14	6	1.27	21	.29	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
38	Danden, N. J.	68.71	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.18	7	.36	9	1.14	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	Springfield, Mass.	62.64	9	5.78	27	5.14	25	7.41	28	5.76	37	.....	.....	1.15	29	2.33	32	1.25	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 27.—Showing for each object of expense of instruction, operation, and maintenance of all schools the percentage of total expenses, based on

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

City.	Salaries of teachers.		Salaries and expenses of super- visors.		Text- books, station- ery and general school supplies.		Janitors, engineers, and fire- men.		Fuel.		Water.		Light and power.		Janitors' supplies and dry ex- pense.		Appar- ratus and marginal training equip- ment.		School libraries.		Repairs and re- placements of equip- ment.		Repairs to build- ings.		Total.		
	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	Per- cent.	Rank.	
1	73.62	39	2.84	21	4.51	18	5.71	11	4.26	29	49	9	13	13	1.63	23	1.18	19	1.63	23	6	6.71	29	6.63	27	96.10	37
2	65.38	13	2.87	22	3.20	33	7.47	27	3.71	23	28	10	10	10	1.57	27	1.21	20	1.57	27	6	4.76	18	4.76	18	94.31	20
3	68.20	25	7.47	29	3.88	15	6.73	22	5.13	35	45	8	8	8	1.68	26	1.32	23	1.68	26	10	1.51	1	1.51	1	93.50	14
4	66.30	16	7.47	29	4.14	16	6.98	23	2.79	13	64	12	20	20	1.08	19	1.32	23	1.08	19	4	4.28	14	4.28	14	92.70	11
5	71.30	34			2.34	32	7.06	24	3.61	21																	
6	71.34	35	1.64	11	1.47	6	10.88	39	3.73	24																	
7	58.30	4	2.40	16	2.22	10	6.54	19	5.11	34																	
8	70.46	32			2.31	11	7.95	31	5.44	36																	
9	67.52	21	1.27	9	7.40	37	6.54	19	3.05	14	33	6	10	10	2.08	30	1.18	19	2.08	30	8	2.04	26	2.04	26	90.10	4
10	72.13	37	2.95	23	2.03	9	4.52	19	4.45	30																	
11	69.40	29			4.62	20	4.82	5	1.97	5	35	7	20	20	1.02	11	1.18	17	1.02	11	8	3.28	7	3.28	7	94.13	19
12	70.40	31	9.36	30	4.19	17	4.80	6	7.27	39	84	15	15	15	1.02	11	1.18	17	1.02	11	10	2.04	26	2.04	26	90.10	4
13	66.58	40			1.52	7	7.72	30	2.46	11																	
14	76.53	40			1.73	8	8.68	37	2.17	8																	
15	66.45	17	1.02	5	6.94	35	6.35	18	3.62	22	25	4	11	11	1.90	14	1.18	17	1.90	14	10	4.2	8	4.2	8	92.68	10
16	72.33	38	3.36	24	1.37	5	6.20	16	2.46	11																	
17	56.35	2	9.62	31	5.83	30	7.50	28	4.16	29																	
18	85.10	41	1.20	8	4.76	22	5.25	7	1.87	4																	
19	70.50	33	2.65	19	4.76	22	5.25	7	1.87	4																	
20	62.82	8	1.10	6	8.29	38	8.24	33	3.56	19	12	2	19	19	1.32	14	1.18	17	1.32	14	17	2.41	28	2.41	28	93.05	13
21	56.53	3	1.67	12	2.6	2	1.53	1																			
22	63.90	14	12.24	32	5.44	23	8.30	35	2.10	31	108	11	17	17	1.01	12	1.18	17	1.01	12	7	3.79	12	3.79	12	72.50	1
23	64.35	12	1.73	12	4.56	19	6.62	20	4.84	32	1.68	11	30	30	1.18	14	1.39	24	1.18	14	10	2.70	29	2.70	29	83.21	29
24	67.70	22					3.24	2	0.97	1																	

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

66	Brockton, Mass.	66.98	19	1.14	7	7.30	36	7.17	25	6.11	38	.30	5	.33	12	3.49	33	35	6	4.71	15	06.54	39	
67	Bayonne, N. J.	69.30	28	2.82	17	5.95	31	2.47	26	2.72	10	92	14	05	2	3.15	37	28	6	7.32	31	85.73	38	
68	Johnstown, Pa.	60.78	5	6.74	33	6.74	26	3.72	26	3.72	10	28	14	05	2	14.30	39	24	24	14.30	39	94.70	24	
69	Passaic, N. J.	70.21	31	2.55	17	6.10	32	5.54	10	3.15	18	23	3	83	23	3.59	38	35	8	5.33	31	94.60	23	
70	Wichita, Kans.	65.45	14	2.63	18	2.31	15	5.53	12	2.58	12	38	3	83	23	3.59	38	35	8	10.82	37	94.94	23	
71	Covington, Ky.	66.89	20	3.78	26	12	1	6.14	15	1.49	3	30	5	46	16	1.48	26	3	6	10.35	36	91.36	6	
72	Springfield, Ill.	68.65	28	3.48	25	3.1	3	6.90	13	2.15	7	13	11	.11	5	2.08	36	2.54	28	10.31	35	91.35	6	
73	Saginaw, Mich.	64.01	11	2.16	14	3.56	14	8.22	22	3.87	25	13	11	.42	15	1.03	18	2.23	27	1.71	24	8.01	32	
74	Canton, Ohio	67.81	23	2.37	15	9.02	39	8.44	36	3.14	11	16	11	.02	1	1.25	3	3	3	1.64	13	5.13	20	
75																					3.52	9	94.80	26

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

76	Stoux City, Iowa	68.31	20	0.84	1	1.42	17	8.50	24	5.49	21	50	9	09	14	4	1.88	20		3.33	16	6.62	19	
77	Lancaster, Pa.	61.33	5	4.90	25	5.43	5	4.44	25	4.44	15	43	8	43	8	3.03	24			7.58	14	7.58	14	
78	Atlantic City, N. J.	60.41	3	6.49	25	5.43	5	5.81	25	5.81	25	90	2	1.90	2	9.93	20			5.50	19	5.50	19	
79	Little Rock, Ark.	68.39	19	2.56	13	2.32	13	5.19	4	3.17	10	55	13	44	13	2.93	11			1.79	14	2.70	14	
80	Rockford, Ill.	64.68	11	2.99	14	5.4	1	9.74	27	5.84	24	24	13	1.32	13	2.93	23			1.06	1	8.24	24	
81	Bay City, Mich.	64.50	10	8.25	21	3.60	19	7.15	11	3.20	11	43	8	19	6	96	13			.23	2	6.16	17	
82	York, Pa.	65.90	8	1.57	6	7.02	28	7.02	22	4.21	14	63	11	67	17	1.75	19			1.11	12	5.20	12	
83	Sacramento, Cal.	74.43	24	2.51	12	1.75	10	4.82	2	2.28	6	36	7	.09	3	1.70	18			6.50	9	3.52	7	
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	77.82	26	1.48	5	5.82	24	6.96	12	7.05	25	2	19	21	39	2					3.0	1	4.07	8
85	Malden, Mass.	68.80	22	1.48	5	5.82	24	6.96	12	7.05	25	2	19	21	39	2					3.0	1	4.07	8
86	Prosbk, Colo.	68.70	21	4.27	17	3.02	16	8.18	23	2.51	7	23	3	36	11	72	8			1.50	13	3.19	6	
87	Haverhill, Mass.	68.31	18	1.33	4	4.96	27	6.45	7	4.82	18	50	4	54	15	74	1			1.51	5	5.98	14	
88	New Britain, Conn.	66.89	2	3.66	16	7.47	27	6.44	6	5.65	22	5	5	1.43	24	54	5			2.11	13	2.11	13	
89	Topeka, Kans.	73.30	26	3.96	2	1.00	9	7.50	18	4.00	13	10	2	40	22	49	4			4.82	9	5.50	13	
90	Davenport, Iowa.	52.00	1	13.14	23	6.5	2	6.97	13	2.63	8	8	18	1.18	5	56	6			3.78	17	10.60	20	
91	Wheeling, W. Va.	62.40	6	10.30	22	1.10	22	4.31	7	2.87	9	9	9	.08	18	2.04	21			1.03	11	8.00	23	
92	Chester, Pa.	64.70	12	5.91	20	6.1	3	7.02	18	4.54	26	17	12	38	12	15.55	27			4.0	11	8.00	23	
93	Delmar, Iowa.	66.10	16	2.40	11	5.00	23	7.55	17	7.28	26	53	10	25	8	1.05	14			1.22	9	6.73	20	
94	Woonsocket, R. I.	52.96	7	4.60	18	1.58	8	6.94	11	3.56	12	12	2	27	7	1.05	10			7.99	10	5.95	15	
95	Evansville, Ind.	72.44	24	1.84	7	1.12	5	6.56	9	1.51	2	31	5	.08	2	94	12			4.34	18	5.08	11	
96	New Castle, Pa.	64.75	13	2.28	10	7.02	26	7.57	19	2.10	4	.02	1	.67	17	2.53	22			4.06	1	6.78	21	
97	Joliet, Ill.	65.90	15	2.07	8	2.60	14	9.44	28	4.50	16	4	4	52	14	1.10	15			1.59	6	4.57	9	
98	Auburn, N. Y.	70.49	23	2.27	7	1.87	11	6.53	8	5.43	20	33	6	33	6	1.65	7			1.18	8	2.45	3	
99	Taunton, Mass.	65.09	14	1.84	7	3.20	17	7.16	15	8.23	27	25	4	.21	7	3.55	25			1.13	3	4.75	10	
100																								
101	Oshkosh, Wis.	64.34	9	5.84	19	2.18	12	7.77	31	4.90	19	19	1	1.15	23	75	9			1.23	10	2.81	5	
102	Joplin, Mo.	60.75	4	1.04	3	3.00	15	5.17	3	2.72	5	30	9	.04	1	1.29	15			1.23	11	10.10	25	
103	Newport, Ky.	66.95	17	3.06	15	1.25	6	7.76	20	1.81	3	3	6	30	9	1.40	17			10.40	19	10.10	25	

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 26.—Showing for each item of miscellaneous expenses the percentage of total expenses, based on Table 21.

Cities.	School census and elections.		Truant officers and police.		Medical inspectors and nurses.		Pensions.		Rent.		Insurance.		Transportation of pupils.		Payments to schools and institutions.		Other miscellaneous expenses.		Total.	
	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.	Per-cent- age.	Rank.
Group I: Median.....	0.16	3	0.635	3+	0.30	5	0.75	3+	0.30	6+	0.096	4+	0.096	1+	1.06	4+	0.20	4	2.32	7
Middle 50 per cents.....	.16	to	.16	to	.25	3	.44	to	.15	4	.07	3	.73	to	.73	to		1.56	to	4
	.24	5	.69	5	.37	6	.44	6	.44	9	.27	6	1.40	6	1.40	6	.25	3.10	to	10
Group II: Median.....	.24	6	.24	6	.235	3+	.475	3+	.275	6+	.36	7+	.06	2	.68	4+	.25	2.24	10	10
Middle 50 per cents.....	.16	4	.21	4	.19	3	.09	4	.09	4	.10	4	.4	to	.63	3		1.45	to	6
	.24	8	.28	9	.32	5	.50	9	.50	9	1.00	11	.11	to	1.61	6	.10	3.10	to	14
Group III: Median.....	.185	30+	.26	14	.36	6	.81	6	.34	14+	.48	16	.22	5	.415	8+	.10	1.45	to	18+
Middle 50 per cents.....	.15	7	.285	9	.27	4	.48	4	.14	8	.27	8	.14	3	.27	5		1.205	to	10
	.38	14	.655	22	.475	9	1.025	8	.58	20	.26	25	.41	7	.58	12	.75	3.01	to	26
Group IV: Median.....	.193	4+	.48	13	.30	4+	.265	0+	.265	0+	.57	8	.50	1+	.26	4	.75	2.62	21+	8
Middle 50 per cents.....	.14	8	.30	7	.20	3	.26	4	.26	4	.31	5	.5	to				1.37	to	21
	.34	14	.58	19	.33	6	.57	6	.57	9	1.26	13	.13	to				2.48	to	21

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

Chicago, Ill.....	0.06	1	0.49	5	0.26	4	0.71	2	0.55	10	0.08	4	0.09	1	1.30	5	0.35	7	3.81	11
St. Louis, Mo.....	.10	3	.22	6	.08	1	.15	4	.15	4	.04	3	.10	2	.203	8	.28	5	4.05	13
Baltimore, Md.....	.15	2	.46	3	.30	2	.24	3	2.47	12	.04	2	.02	to	1.40	6	.10	2	2.02	7
Detroit, Mich.....	.27	4	.47	4	.40	7	.73	3	.10	5	.02	1	.02	to	.49	1	.10	2	2.03	12

PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

GROUP II—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

1	Buffalo, N. Y.	.49	5	.17	2	.94	5	.31	7	.37	7	.82	4	.03	3	3.10
2	San Francisco, Cal.	.47	3	.17	2	.35	1	.44	9	.03	1	1.63	7	.20	4	2.84
3	Albany, N. Y.	.40	3	.37	0	.77	4	.29	0	.11	5	.73	3	.33	0	.81
4	Newark, N. J.	.35	4	.41	8	.85	0	.85	0	.11	6	.73	3	.10	3	2.00
5	New Orleans, La.	.35	6	.41	8	.85	0	.85	0	.11	6	.73	3	.10	3	1.51
6	Washington, D. C.	.32	1	.30	5	.16	11	1.16	11	.27	6	.59	2	.27	0	2.17
7	Los Angeles, Cal.	.25	2	.25	3	.41	8	.41	8	.27	6	.59	2	.27	0	1.56
8	Minneapolis, Minn.	.16	2	.16	2	.16	2	.10	2	.53	8	.79	1	.79	1	1.79

GROUP III—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

1	New York, N. Y.	.22	5	0.19	3	0.38	3	0.09	4	0.83	10	1.01	6	0.16	3	1.88
2	Philadelphia, Pa.	.20	9	.16	2	.76	5	0.09	4	.02	1	1.01	6	.02	1	2.24
3	St. Paul, Minn.	.12	1	.12	1	.27	0	.27	6	.04	2	.04	6	2.46	6	.43
4	Portland, Ore.	.12	2	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	4.60
5	Columbus, Ohio	.12	6	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	1.17
6	Cleveland, Ohio	.12	4	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	1.59
7	Chicago, Ill.	.12	11	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	.86
8	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	8	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	8.97
9	New York, N. Y.	.12	6	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	2.34
10	New Haven, Conn.	.12	4	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	3.21
11	Boston, Mass.	.12	9	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	2.36
12	San Antonio, Tex.	.12	9	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	1.88
13	San Diego, Cal.	.12	4	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	3.80
14	St. Louis, Mo.	.12	10	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	1.15
15	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	10	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	2.72
16	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	10	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	4.42
17	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	10	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	2.24
18	San Francisco, Cal.	.12	10	.12	1	.09	4	.09	4	1.56	13	.09	5	.09	7	3.83

GROUP III—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

1	Hartford, Conn.	0.20	11	0.24	5	0.22	4	0.87	7	1.30	30	0.14	3	0.37	7	2.60
2	Providence, R. I.	.17	8	1.04	27	.04	1	.43	3	.68	21	2.53	14	4.57	24	3.47
3	New Bedford, Mass.	.17	8	1.04	27	.04	1	.43	3	.68	21	2.53	14	4.57	24	1.05
4	Providence, R. I.	.17	8	1.04	27	.04	1	.43	3	.68	21	2.53	14	4.57	24	2.35
5	Providence, R. I.	.17	8	1.04	27	.04	1	.43	3	.68	21	2.53	14	4.57	24	1.25
6	Providence, R. I.	.17	8	1.04	27	.04	1	.43	3	.68	21	2.53	14	4.57	24	1.45

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 23.—Showing for each item of miscellaneous expenses the percentage of total expenses; based on Table 21—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

Table with columns: City, School census and elections, Treadmill officers and police, Medical inspectors and nurses, Penitentiaries, Rent, Insurance, Transportation of pupils, Payments to schools and institutions, Other miscellaneous expenses, Total. Each column contains percentage and rank data for various cities.



PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPENSES.

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

City	24	15	1.09	28	1.88	27	28	9	3.66	31
11. Covington, Ky.										
12. Allentown, Pa.										
13. Springfield, Ill.										
14. Saginaw, Mich.										
15. Canton, Ohio.										
16. Muncie, Ind.										
17. Evansville, Ind.										
18. Youngstown, Ohio.										
19. Gary, Ind.										
20. Peoria, Ill.										
21. St. Paul, Minn.										
22. Des Moines, Iowa.										
23. St. Louis, Mo.										
24. Kansas City, Mo.										
25. Minneapolis, Minn.										
26. St. Paul, Minn.										
27. New York, N. Y.										
28. New York, N. Y.										
29. New York, N. Y.										
30. New York, N. Y.										
31. New York, N. Y.										
32. New York, N. Y.										
33. New York, N. Y.										
34. New York, N. Y.										
35. New York, N. Y.										
36. New York, N. Y.										
37. New York, N. Y.										
38. New York, N. Y.										
39. New York, N. Y.										
40. New York, N. Y.										
41. New York, N. Y.										
42. New York, N. Y.										
43. New York, N. Y.										
44. New York, N. Y.										
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97. New York, N. Y.										
98. New York, N. Y.										
99. New York, N. Y.										
100. New York, N. Y.										
101. New York, N. Y.										
102. New York, N. Y.										
103. New York, N. Y.										

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 20.—Showing, for each object of expense, average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools in a selected list of cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.

Cities	Salaries of teachers		Salaries and expenses of superintendents, principals, and visitors		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies		Janitors, engineers, and firemen		Fuel		Water		Light and power		Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses		Apparatus and manual training equipment		School libraries		Repairs and replacement of equipment		Repairs to buildings		Total	
	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.
Group I: Median	\$27.36	5+	\$0.365	4+	\$0.865	5+	\$1.725	5+	\$0.74	5+	\$0.165	2+	\$0.11	5	\$0.37	4	\$0.09	5	\$0.05	2+	\$0.20	5	\$1.50	5	\$26.54	5+
Middle 50 per cents	19.19	4	.27	3	.675	4	1.885	4	.515	4			.05	3	.34	3	.07	3			.12	3	1.09	3	24.285	4
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10
	21.09	7	.46	6	1.03	7	2.055	7	.845	7			.10	7	.51	6	.19	7			.56	7	1.70	7	27.65	7
Group II: Median	17.65	8	.385	5+	.72	8	1.74	8	.86	8	1.06	5+	.07	6	.18	6	.33	4+			.18	6	1.36	7	23.99	8
Middle 50 per cents	15.175	4	.20	3	.425	5	1.375	5	.395	5	.07	3	.045	3	.155	4	.17	3			.10	3	.925	5	21.745	8
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10
	18.915	11	.52	6	.84	11	2.065	11	1.90	11	.115	5	.125	6	.255	8	.35	6			.21	7	1.95	10	25.725	11
Group III: Median	15.61	14	.465	9+	1.065	13+	1.57	14	.80	14	.12	3	.08	6	.81	8	.09	5			.245	8+	1.145	11+	21.00	14
Middle 50 per cents	12.445	8	.28	5	.685	8	1.255	8	.61	8	.06	3	.06	5	.14	5	.08	4			.13	6	.87	6	19.43	8
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10
	18.16	20	1.06	14	1.23	17	1.905	20	.98	19	.14	7	.17	10	.41	14	.17	8			.91	12	1.67	17	25.50	20
Group IV: Median	14.30	9	.36	6	.83	9	1.81	9	.865	8+	.105	4+	.06	4	.17	6+	.33	2+			.14	7	1.40	8	21.62	9
Middle 50 per cents	12.86	5	.295	5	.41	5	1.23	5	.59	5	.05	3	.04	3	.11	4					.10	4	.985	5	1.855	5
	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10			10	10	10	10	10	10
	18.66	12	.715	8	1.24	13	2.04	12	1.31	12	.125	6	.13	7	.47	10					.38	10	1.72	11	23.22	13

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

1	Chicago, Ill.	\$20.05	4	\$0.08	27	\$0.50	3	\$2.40	9	\$0.93	9	\$0.05	3	\$0.14	1	\$0.09	5	\$0.06	3	\$0.03	1	\$2.43	8	\$38.77	6
2	St. Louis, Mo.	18.30	3	.42	5	.95	7	1.40	4	1.40	4	.17	8	.34	2	.03	2	.02	1	.09	2	.67	2	23.17	3
3	Baltimore, Md.	13.95	1	.04	1	.85	4	1.32	3	.73	5	.11	5	.03	3	.04	1	.02	1	.14	4	1.54	6	18.71	3
4	Detroit, Mich.	20.20	5	.27	3	.89	6	2.24	8	.78	7	.01	1	.38	5	.75	9	.07	4	.56	7	.79	1	28.31	5
5	Buffalo, N. Y.	14.32	2	1.96	8	.88	5	1.37	3	.75	6	.17	8	.04	7	.19	7	.07	4	.56	7	1.34	4	22.51	2
6	San Francisco, Cal.	26.43	10	.46	6	1.11	8	3.38	10	.22	4	.04	2	.93	8	.08	4	.04	2	.46	6	1.50	5	33.57	10
7	Newark, N. J.	20.94	7	1.06	7	1.52	9	1.79	6	.63	4	.10	2	.19	2	.13	6	.04	2	1.17	9	1.70	7	24.19	8
8	Washington, D. C.	21.24	8	1.06	7	1.52	9	1.79	6	1.35	10	.12	6	.34	3	.23	8	.04	2	.12	3	3.55	9	31.33	9
9	Los Angeles, Cal.	21.48	9	.31	4	1.88	10	1.87	7	.32	2	.16	7	.37	4	.07	3	.04	2	.20	5	1.09	3	25.40	4
10	Minneapolis, Minn.	20.52	6	.31	4	1.88	10	1.87	7	.91	8	.16	7	.37	4	.07	3	.04	2	1.11	8	1.09	3	25.40	4
11	Minneapolis, Minn.	20.52	6	.31	4	1.88	10	1.87	7	.91	8	.16	7	.37	4	.07	3	.04	2	1.11	8	1.09	3	25.40	4
12	Minneapolis, Minn.	20.52	6	.31	4	1.88	10	1.87	7	.91	8	.16	7	.37	4	.07	3	.04	2	1.11	8	1.09	3	25.40	4

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

16	St. Paul, Minn.	\$17.15	7	\$1.32	3	\$0.08	1	\$2.18	15	\$0.86	8	\$0.15	7	\$0.11	6	\$0.55	11	\$0.43	8	\$0.21	4	\$0.63	9	1.95	15	21.00	4
17	Portland, Oreg.	19.35	12	.55	7	.78	7	1.54	6	.42	5	.11	5	.04	2	.18	6	.53	8	.52	1	.57	2	13.62	1		
18	Oakland, Cal.	24.70	15	.77	10	1.74	8	1.41	5	1.53	15	.14	7	.40	10	.17	3	.35	6	.35	8	1.01	5	21.00	4		
19	Syracuse, N. Y.	15.55	4	.06	1	.73	8	1.41	5	1.53	15	.14	7	.40	10	.17	3	.35	6	.35	8	1.01	5	21.00	4		
20	Birmingham, Ala.	10.65	1	1.40	8	.09	2	.82	1	.37	4	.06	2	.16	4	.16	4	.01	1	.01	1	.01	1	13.62	1		
21	Memphis, Tenn.	14.03	3	.62	7	.78	7	1.54	6	.42	5	.11	5	.04	2	.18	6	.53	8	.52	1	.57	2	13.62	1		
22	Savannah, Pa.	16.98	6	.66	6	1.44	15	2.24	4	1.16	10	.30	8	.03	1	.12	1	.13	1	.13	1	.13	1	18.70	3		
23	Petersen, N. J.	18.09	9	.87	1	.84	11	2.09	12	1.48	9	.06	2	.12	1	.12	1	.13	1	.13	1	.13	1	23.30	7		
24	Omaha, Nebr.	18.47	10	.84	11	2.09	12	2.09	12	1.48	9	.06	2	.12	1	.12	1	.13	1	.13	1	.13	1	23.30	7		
25	Grand Rapids, Mich.	19.42	13	2.03	9	.84	12	1.91	9	.76	7	.08	3	.20	9	.14	2	.34	4	.09	2	1.95	10	25.20	11		
26	Nashville, Tenn.	12.25	2	.35	4	.29	3	.85	2	.23	1	.04	1	.18	6	.18	6	.34	4	.09	2	1.95	10	25.20	11		
27	Lowell, Mass.	17.65	8	.76	4	.76	9	3.10	14	1.39	13	.10	4	.15	5	.17	5	.01	1	.10	3	1.82	8	15.12	2		
28	Cambridge, Mass.	16.32	5	.08	2	.41	4	2.07	10	1.38	12	.07	4	.15	3	.47	7	.03	2	.18	5	1.36	7	22.49	5		
29	Spokane, Wash.	20.70	14	.36	5	1.82	15	2.08	11	1.20	11	.05	3	1.09	12	.06	2	.03	2	.20	6	1.01	5	28.40	13		
30	Albany, N. Y.	18.58	11	.42	6	1.24	13	1.60	7	1.49	14	.09	5	.16	4	.01	1	.05	3	.20	6	1.29	6	25.13	10		

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

35	Trenton, N. J.	\$19.97	23	\$0.42	9	\$1.16	17	\$1.57	14	\$0.97	19	\$0.06	5	\$0.71	19	\$0.08	4	\$0.01	1	\$0.14	6	\$0.69	4	\$25.70	21
36	Reading, Pa.	15.71	15	.16	2	1.03	13	2.33	25	1.03	21	.01	1	.25	10	\$0.08	4	.01	1	.30	10	.70	5	21.60	14
37	Camden, N. J.	19.20	22	.04	1	1.60	20	2.19	24	.91	17	\$0.03	3	.17	7	.21	10	.01	1	.60	13	1.12	11	26.10	23
38	Dallas, Tex.	11.13	2	2.50	18	.21	2	.91	2	.38	3	.03	3	.05	1	.05	1	.01	1	.42	12	1.29	6	15.60	2

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 29.—Showing, for each object of expense, average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools in a select list of cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

Table with columns for City, Salaries of teachers, Salaries of principals and supervisors, Text-books, Janitors and firemen, Fuel, Water, Light and power, Janitors and supplies, Appraisal and training, School libraries, Repairs to buildings, and Total. Each column contains average cost, rank, and average cost for various cities.



ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

10	30.31	11	32.44	10	34.28	15	81.87	11	80.25	6	80.21	4	80.72	12	80.72	12	80.72	8	81.72
11	27.00	6	2.40	11	3.13	12	2.49	14	1.13	4	1.13	8	4.00	10	4.00	13	4.00	9	8.01
16	50.24	16	2.67	12	4.45	16	3.33	15	1.11	8	1.11	2	2.26	3	2.26	13	2.26	4	8.81
2	20.90	2	1.53	4	1.68	5	1.06	4	1.14	5	1.06	3	1.41	2	1.41	3	1.41	1	28.86
13	34.29	6	1.51	6	2.28	8	1.28	5	1.11	3	1.08	5	1.41	2	1.41	11	1.41	1	46.63
13	25.10	3	3.71	16	4.01	13	1.46	16	1.28	7	1.28	12	1.38	6	1.38	3	1.38	1	35.27
15	41.75	3	3.71	16	4.01	13	1.46	16	1.28	7	1.28	12	1.38	6	1.38	3	1.38	1	58.73
17	53.43	17	1.08	8	6.11	17	1.44	8	1.44	12	1.28	13	1.44	8	1.44	3	1.44	7	67.19
14	24.40	2	3.84	5	3.02	11	1.74	9	1.74	9	1.74	10	1.11	12	1.11	8	1.11	6	44.95
12	28.01	3	3.84	5	3.02	11	1.74	9	1.74	9	1.74	10	1.11	12	1.11	8	1.11	6	44.95
6	27.81	7	2.20	2	2.19	7	2.28	13	1.08	2	1.08	13	1.11	12	1.11	4	1.11	4	37.37
5	27.81	7	2.20	2	2.19	7	2.28	13	1.08	2	1.08	13	1.11	12	1.11	4	1.11	4	37.37
7	31.33	12	4.12	14	4.12	14	1.18	5	1.36	9	1.36	9	1.36	15	1.36	5	1.36	7	58.75
8	27.91	8	3.38	4	3.38	4	1.18	5	1.36	9	1.36	9	1.36	15	1.36	5	1.36	7	58.75
10	26.50	10	1.63	7	2.41	9	1.77	10	1.77	10	1.77	10	1.77	15	1.77	6	1.77	6	38.18
13	26.50	10	1.63	7	2.41	9	1.77	10	1.77	10	1.77	10	1.77	15	1.77	6	1.77	6	38.18
4	23.07	4	4.63	3	1.43	3	1.43	3	1.43	2	1.43	4	1.43	14	1.43	8	1.43	2	29.46
9	26.25	9	5.69	13	1.56	4	1.56	4	1.56	1	1.56	5	1.56	14	1.56	8	1.56	2	29.46
1	20.34	1	2.05	9	1.37	2	1.37	2	1.37	3	1.37	5	1.37	14	1.37	5	1.37	2	29.46
2	20.34	1	2.05	9	1.37	2	1.37	2	1.37	3	1.37	5	1.37	14	1.37	5	1.37	2	29.46

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 31.—Showing for each object of expense average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools in a selected list of cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.

City.	Salaries of teachers.		Salaries and expenses of supervisors.		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies.		Janitors and firemen.		Fuel.		Water.		Light and power.		Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses.		Apparatus and training equipment.		School libraries.		Repairs and maintenance of equipment.		Repairs to buildings.		Total.			
	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.	Average cost.	Rank.		
Group I: Median.....	\$1.985	5+	\$1.18	3	\$2.745	5+	\$1.28	5+	\$1.85	2+	\$0.38	5	\$0.82	5+	\$0.92	5	\$0.44	2+	\$0.37	4	\$2.85	5	\$64.39	5+				
Middle 50 per cent.....	{ 66.33 10 54.20 }	{ 4 10 7 }	{ 1.74 1.0 3.61 }	{ 4 10 7 }	{ 2.705 4.555 }	{ 4 7 }	{ .91 1.595 }	{ 4 7 }	{ .26 -.49 }	{ 3 6 }	{ .425 1.30 }	{ 4 7 }	{ .58 1.14 }	{ 3 7 }	{ .19 .74 }	{ 3 7 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	{ .10 .10 }	
Group II: Median.....	36.15	8	3.26	1+	2.17	7+	2.85	8	1.24	7+	.23	5	.70	8	.685	6+	.34	3	.275	4+	1.73	7	48.39	8				
Middle 50 per cent.....	{ 32.72 40 43.50 }	{ 5 10 11 }	{ .32 1.0 2.97 }	{ 5 10 10 }	{ 2.12 3.82 }	{ 5 11 }	{ .855 1.68 }	{ 5 10 }	{ .16 .26 }	{ 3 7 }	{ .16 .72 }	{ 4 8 }	{ .27 1.18 }	{ 5 10 }	{ .285 1.74 }	{ 4 7 }	{ .14 .35 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	{ .14 .10 }	
Group III: Median.....	36.92	13	3.39	6	3.58	12+	2.84	14	1.29	12+	.205	6+	.40	10	.57	13	1.80	7+	.406	3+	.51	8	1.42	12	48.47	14		
Middle 50 per cent.....	{ 32.725 40 39.686 }	{ 7 10 19 }	{ 1.69 1.0 3.96 }	{ 7 10 8 }	{ 2.09 3.74 }	{ 8 20 }	{ .865 1.08 }	{ 8 10 }	{ .14 .26 }	{ 4 9 }	{ .19 .56 }	{ 5 14 }	{ .29 1.02 }	{ 7 19 }	{ 1.49 3.035 }	{ 6 10 }	{ .23 .82 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	{ .23 .10 }	
Group IV: Median.....	25.25	9	3.28	4	2.015	8+	2.41	9	1.59	8+	.135	4+	.37	6+	.458	8+	1.675	2+	.28	3+	.26	5	1.50	7	33.98	9		
Middle 50 per cent.....	{ 25.10 10 34.20 }	{ 5 10 13 }	{ .92 1.0 2.67 }	{ 5 10 12 }	{ 1.83 3.01 }	{ 5 13 }	{ 1.19 2.03 }	{ 5 12 }	{ .065 .255 }	{ 3 6 }	{ .166 .705 }	{ 4 9 }	{ .35 .73 }	{ 5 12 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	{ .16 .10 }	

GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.

Chicago, Ill.	5	\$0.15	1	\$2.91	6	\$1.21	7	\$1.09	6	\$0.38	5	\$0.37	3	\$0.88	3	\$0.05	1	\$4.56	1	\$0.05	9	\$64.05	6		
St. Louis, Mo.	10	2.90	9	3.42	9	4.90	10	2.22	10	\$1.10	1	.49	6	1.58	9	.19	3	2.12	2	.23	2	83.20	10		
Baltimore, Md.	7	1.10	3	7.22	10	4.90	8	1.14	5	.26	3	.09	1	.90	4	.23	4	3.60	8	.23	4	72.82	8		
Peetroit, Mich.	3	2.25	4	3.27	9	1.75	9	1.75	9	.03	1	2.42	10					1.21	1		1	57.24	3		

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Table 33.—Showing for each object of expense average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of instruction, operation, and maintenance of secondary schools in a selected list of cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.—Continued.

City	Salaries of teachers		Salaries and expenses of supervisors		Text-books, stationery, and general school supplies		Janitors, engineers, and firemen		Fuel		Water		Light power		Janitors' supplies and sundry expenses		Apparatus and manual training equipment		School libraries		Repairs and replacements of equipment		Repairs to buildings		Total	
	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank	Average cost	Rank
Elizabeth, N. J.	28.20	26			39.75	22	36.06	26	31.90	30	30.05	3	30.17	3	30.61	16	33.55	11			30.51	8	36.55	22	37.55	27
Paterson, N. J.	28.60	25			1.09	16	1.06	10	1.22	21	.93	1	.11	2	.39	11	.68	2			1.27	14	1.31	10	28.47	4
Wilmington, Pa.	29.00	24			1.09	16	1.06	10	1.22	21	.93	1	.11	2	.39	11	.68	2			1.27	14	1.31	10	28.47	4
Peoria, Ill.	35.93	13	4.65	9	5.55	6	2.53	11	1.74	18			.19	5	.15	4	.71	3					1.41	11	48.26	13
Richmond, Va.	24.91	3	5.83	11	5.19	20	2.80	15	1.67	17			.40	10	2.19	24	1.54	5			.23	5	.38	1	43.79	7
Wilmington, Del.	22.96	8	3.39	6			1.87	5	.41	2			.19	4	.14	3	1.54	5							40.46	6
Cincinnati, O.	33.48	12			2.93	11	1.16	2					.42	12	.08	1	2.52	10			.82	12	1.20	8	42.00	6
Harrisburg, Pa.	28.46	19			4.40	16	3.59	20	1.89	19	.04	2	.42	12	.08	1	2.52	10			.47	6	2.48	16	55.35	20
St. Louis, Mo.	37.06	15	3.73	7	7.0	3	3.43	19	1.42	14	.78	11	.39	9	.31	8					.63	10	.93	6	49.80	15
Dayton, N. J.	47.14	28	4.86	19	4.86	19	3.20	18	1.27	10			.83	1	3.11	25							2.71	17	62.29	23
Philadelphia, Pa.	29.37	18	4.39	10	10.10	23	2.94	14	1.52	3	.14	4	.63	1									4.19	19	61.58	22
Princeton, N. J.	65.96	25			12.22	24	2.75	13	1.29	12	.19	6	.56	14	.19	6	7.46	13							90.02	26
Wichita, Kans.	20.95	2	2.65	4	.48	1	1.56	4	.86	6			.69	15	.69	15							.61	5	27.70	2
Cincinnati, Ky.	32.55	6			3.73	14	2.72	12	.72	5	.26	8	.40	10	1.29	23					.22	4	6.41	21	44.57	9
Alamogordo, Pa.	33.75	10			3.73	14	1.53	3	2.11	22			1.08	21	1.08	21					.95	5	1.08	21	44.04	8

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

Sioux City, Iowa	316.66	12	30.24	3	30.17	2	27.02	11	31.39	13	30.12	6	30.02	1	30.47	10								31.75	12	322.84	12	
Wilmington, Pa.	12.33	4			1.63	10	1.22	10	1.41	14	.46	9	.03	2	2.52	13							30.66	12	1.28	7	15.15	17
Atlantic City, N. J.	13.38	7	.59	7	1.63	10	1.22	10	1.41	14	.46	9	.03	2	2.52	13							1.69	11	22.33	11		
Little Rock, Ark.	12.91	6			1.45	6	.83	3	1.59	5	.18	8	.08	6	.18	7							.38	10	.53	3	16.83	4

SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

14.30	9	1.96	12	.83	9	1.81	9	.77	7	.11	5	.04	3	.24	9	.06	.06	.06	.10	.14	.06	2	1.50	10	21.62	9
12.86	5	.39	5	1.23	14	1.64	7	.87	9	.13	7	.06	4	.08	2	.14	.10	.10	.10	.14	.14	7	1.22	6	18.55	5
17.46	13	.36	6	1.16	12	1.81	9	1.75	16	.06	7	.06	4	.08	2	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	4	1.40	8	24.30	14
13.95	8	1.10	10	.64	8	1.68	8	.55	3	.06	3	.07	5	.16	6	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	.32	9	.64	5	19.17	8
18.75	15	.36	6	1.24	13	2.06	14	1.46	16	.06	4	.06	4	.11	3	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	.18	8	1.37	11	21.12	7
10.05	2	.30	5	1.54	16	1.13	4	1.06	11	.28	10	.28	10	.06	1	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	6	1.44	9	25.33	16
19.29	16	.29	4	.63	7	2.10	15	.91	10	.02	1	.14	8	.14	5	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	6	1.44	9	25.33	16
14.96	10	1.42	11	1.13	11	2.12	16	1.31	12	.02	1	.02	1	3.96	14	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	.36	3	2.12	14	22.19	10
17.54	14	1.76	9	.23	4	2.06	13	.64	6	.04	8	.16	7	.16	6	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	5	.38	2	18.60	6
14.50	9	.76	9	.23	4	1.45	6	.64	6	.04	8	.16	7	.16	6	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	.39	5	.38	2	18.60	6
8.64	1	.12	1	.13	1	.83	1	.18	1	.04	2	.16	9	.59	11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	11	.55	4	11.12	1
15.86	1	.12	1	.13	1	2.64	12	.57	4	.04	2	.16	9	.59	11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	11	1.86	13	23.22	13
16.20	3	.21	2	.41	5	.80	2	.35	2	.04	2	.16	9	.59	11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	.11	13	1.86	13	23.22	13
																						13	1.86	13	16.20	3

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 21.—Showing ratio of expenses of schools to total city expenses and to expenses of police department and expenses of schools per capita of population in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909.

City	Expenses of schools.	Total city expenses.	Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.	Rank.	Expenses of police department.	Ratio of expenses to police department.	Rank.	Population 1908. [Revised estimate.]	Expenses of schools per capita of population.	Rank.
Group I: Median			0.259	7		2.12	7		\$4.26	7
Middle 50 per cents			.238 to .316	4 to 10		1.55 to 2.93	4 to 10		3.96 to 4.76	4 to 10
Group II: Median			.3345	10+		3.01	10+		4.28	10+
Middle 50 per cents			.303 to .385	6 to 15		2.23 to 3.41	6 to 15		3.76 to 4.45	6 to 15
Group III: Median			.365	20+		3.42	21+		3.68	21+
Middle 50 per cents			.330 to .419	12 to 30		2.51 to 4.23	12 to 30		3.30 to 4.33	12 to 30
Group IV: Median			.677	14+		4.33	14+		3.685	14+
Middle 50 per cents			.342 to .637	8 to 21		3.20 to 5.39	8 to 21		3.24 to 4.41	8 to 21
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 OR OVER IN 1910.										
1. Chicago, Ill.	\$9,492,789	\$30,614,344	0.259	7	\$6,121,585	1.55	4	2,092,869	\$4.54	6
2. St. Louis, Mo.	2,798,654	11,977,362	.234	3	1,975,272	1.41	2	665,342	4.20	6
3. Cleveland, Ohio	2,374,107	7,494,451	.317	11	866,965	2.94	11	523,187	4.53	6
4. Baltimore, Md.	1,824,823	7,586,501	.240	5	1,245,921	1.47	5	546,079	3.32	5
5. Detroit, Mich.	1,706,858	6,058,854	.282	9	843,614	2.12	7	426,592	4.00	5
6. Buffalo, N. Y.	1,697,378	6,751,058	.258	4	554,176	1.69	5	405,714	3.96	4
7. San Francisco, Cal.	1,171,257	5,430,988	.201	1	1,112,719	1.22	1	472,856	4.26	7
8. Milwaukee, Wis.	1,141,549	5,202,614	.227	6	630,375	2.42	8	350,852	3.68	3
9. Newark, N. J.	1,044,549	6,141,072	.166	10	758,748	2.66	9	322,784	6.02	12
10. New Orleans, La.	952,247	4,122,356	.231	2	315,665	3.01	12	329,307	2.89	1

SCHOOL EXPENSES COMPARED WITH OTHER EXPENSES.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

11	Washington, D. C.	\$2,065,915	\$7,815,180	283	8	\$1,100,983	1.56	0	421,128	\$6.40	13		
12	Los Angeles, Cal.	1,288,832	3,037,313	352	12	441,203	2.93	6	270,491	4.76	10		
13	Minneapolis, Minn.	1,369,481	3,046,710	370	13	324,278	4.24	13	280,341	4.78	11		
14	Jersey City, N. J.	\$660,225	\$2,609,977	0.312	12	\$544,873	1.76	1	254,286	\$3.78	7		
15	Providence, R. I.	954,168	3,239,020	276	3	433,262	2.30	5	214,445	4.45	14		
16	St. Paul, Minn.	755,981	2,490,556	304	7	263,678	2.94	8	267,928	3.64	4		
17	Portland, Oreg.	671,862	1,747,566	383	14	190,354	3.53	16	178,506	3.76	6		
18	Columbus, Ohio	693,526	1,734,719	401	17	203,421	3.04	15	163,023	4.24	10		
19	Toledo, Ohio	645,915	1,675,353	385	15	185,597	3.30	13	161,533	4.00	8		
20	Oakland, Cal.	596,014	1,756,781	333	10	177,529	3.31	14	110,070	5.32	19		
21	Stamford, N. Y.	654,536	1,977,157	303	6	192,000	3.06	12	129,574	4.51	15		
22	New Haven, Conn.	556,589	1,663,299	326	11	249,695	2.73	0	126,747	4.32	11		
23	Birmingham, Ala.	160,318	646,068	218	12	154,911	1.94	4	163,146	2.58	3		
24	Memphis, Tenn.	288,401	1,399,480	310	1	154,911	1.94	2	115,107	2.51	1		
25	Scranton, Pa.	532,007	1,108,153	498	20	91,057	6.06	19	124,810	4.42	13		
26	Paterson, N. J.	324,307	1,328,454	304	16	178,103	2.96	10	120,188	4.36	12		
27	Omaha, Nebr.	538,609	1,398,373	312	13	129,037	4.23	17	120,005	4.54	16		
28	Grand Rapids, Mich.	274,065	1,101,879	301	5	114,305	4.73	18	107,191	5.03	18		
29	Nashville, Tenn.	429,954	1,338,131	321	8	149,716	2.57	9	101,908	4.22	9		
30	Lowell, Mass.	567,322	1,570,390	323	9	166,887	3.04	11	102,058	4.97	17		
31	Cochituate, Mass.	541,785	1,277,248	448	19	76,583	7.07	20	82,313	4.84	20		
32	Albany, N. Y.	363,556	1,288,255	282	4	180,864	1.91	3	99,311	3.66	5		

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

33	Hartford, Conn.	\$535,300	\$1,565,775	0.341	15	\$164,272	3.29	20	95,284	\$5.61	37
34	Trenton, N. J.	408,423	976,591	418	30	129,276	3.17	19	91,955	4.44	30
35	New Bedford, Mass.	331,048	1,145,385	288	7	137,152	2.42	8	38,222	3.75	22
36	Randolph, Pa.	252,263	1,091,641	366	24	67,480	4.18	31	99,441	3.06	9
37	Camden, N. J.	19,853	1,091,641	415	29	148,379	2.83	15	90,240	4.65	33
38	Dallas, Tex.	294,511	714,640	328	11	74,230	3.16	18	82,464	2.84	8
39	Springfield, Mass.	365,700	1,368,849	384	20	123,580	4.08	30	83,107	6.09	40
40	Washington, Del.	235,293	693,921	339	14	100,947	2.33	6	85,340	2.76	7
41	Des Moines, Iowa	495,745	1,058,440	468	38	83,456	5.94	39	52,961	6.71	29
42	Lawrence, Kans.	233,396	864,708	331	12	96,796	3.38	21	76,571	5.16	36
43	Topeka, Kans.	363,142	651,484	362	22	74,963	4.44	24	73,427	5.18	38
44	Kansas City, Kans.	253,353	604,009	430	31	66,601	4.80	27	73,107	3.49	18

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

Table 31.—Showing ratio of expenses of schools to total city expenses and to expenses of police department and expenses of schools per capita of population in 103 cities of 50,000 population and over, 1909—Continued.

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 50,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910—Continued.

Cities.	Expenses of schools.	Total city expenses.	Ratio of school expenses to total city expenses.	Rank.	Expenses of police department.	Ratio of school expenses to expenses of police department.	Rank.	Population 1909 (Revised estimate).	Expenses of schools per capita of population.	Rank.
St. Joseph, Mo.	\$289,754	\$495,010	.388	23	\$89,915	3.00	17	77,403	\$3.46	17
Troy, N. Y.	330,346	1,111,800	.296	8	131,821	2.50	11	76,004	4.31	47
Union, N. Y.	288,698	856,390	.333	10	62,914	4.27	32	70,275	3.82	24
Elizabeth, N. J.	212,569	612,447	.347	18	84,665	2.39	7	68,543	3.10	10
Springfield, N. Y.	242,238	774,670	.312	9	89,937	2.69	13	67,206	3.61	21
Hoboken, N. J.	340,404	895,041	.403	25	164,438	2.22	5	68,454	3.80	28
Hambler, N. H.	157,720	491,375	.248	45	67,707	2.16	14	68,140	2.32	5
Greenville, S. C.	224,721	534,862	.420	33	67,333	3.19	22	67,731	2.41	15
Wilmington, N. C.	144,731	724,300	.199	2	122,173	1.19	4	65,334	2.21	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	221,000	546,227	.404	26	58,174	3.87	28	64,184	3.45	16
Pearle, Ill.	270,458	816,153	.331	12	107,335	2.53	12	61,691	4.39	29
Erle, Pa.	217,215	531,471	.409	27	54,163	4.00	29	63,905	3.40	14
Savannah, Ga.	124,960	612,654	.204	6	119,562	1.04	1	64,338	1.94	3
Oklahoma, Okla.	189,347	415,147	.456	36	28,166	7.23	41	44,779	4.23	26
Harrisburg, Pa.	253,490	570,669	.444	34	48,456	5.23	38	59,863	4.23	26
Charleston, S. C.	103,359	584,649	.177	1	95,682	1.08	3	58,257	1.78	2
Portland, Me.	257,463	909,188	.283	9	201,953	2.94	16	66,570	4.52	31
East St. Louis, Ill.	247,459	742,185	.333	11	69,354	3.56	24	64,751	3.84	20
Indianapolis, Ind.	264,400	694,354	.382	13	69,354	3.82	25	54,701	4.84	32
Jacksonville, Fla.	85,068	428,583	.199	3	80,509	1.06	2	48,833	1.74	1
Brooklyn, Mass.	253,474	705,165	.360	19	67,715	3.75	25	53,445	4.75	34
Bayonne, N. J.	287,069	620,680	.462	37	59,122	3.77	26	50,436	5.70	38
Joliet, Ill.	183,061	374,439	.490	41	37,826	4.94	25	51,948	3.53	19
Princeton, N. J.	209,331	444,796	.470	39	28,030	7.45	42	48,259	4.33	28
Wichita, Kans.	138,570	337,549	.410	28	28,975	4.78	33	44,642	3.11	11
Covington, Ky.	134,819	380,680	.354	16	53,000	2.45	10	52,095	2.56	6
Allentown, Pa.	162,070	540,929	.299	40	26,088	3.21	40	49,911	3.20	12
Springfield, Ill.	185,208	603,274	.306	21	50,894	3.64	24	47,471	3.90	25
Saginaw, Mich.	241,044	533,814	.451	35	47,528	5.07	37	49,283	4.89	33
Canton, Ohio.	266,711	374,267	.422	32	31,366	8.49	36	47,463	5.32	33

SCHOOL EXPENSES COMPARED WITH OTHER EXPENSES. 93

GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.

No.	Name	Pop.	Total	Other	School	% Sch.	% Tot.	Other	School	% Sch.	% Tot.
66	Slooz City, Iowa	301,948	842,098	478	837,573	24	5.37	20	45,391	23	4.45
67	Leicester, Pa.	137,877	420,289	423	24,071	20	4.72	10	46,131	19	2.06
77	Atlantic City, N. J.	124,877	840,251	213	107,485	3	1.73	2	42,858	17	4.31
78	Little Rock, Ark.	128,597	335,130	384	43,066	16	1.84	3	43,989	6	2.65
79	Keokuk, Ill.	165,741	345,803	473	29,550	23	5.53	22	42,913	9	3.32
81	Bay City, Mich.	168,253	385,289	437	31,247	21	6.39	21	43,721	10	3.95
82	St. Paul, Minn.	146,104	267,118	509	23,850	26	6.11	25	42,591	11	2.43
83	San Francisco, Cal.	220,688	642,720	343	43,927	10	5.03	19	41,985	21	2.64
84	Chattanooga, Tenn.	86,702	428,524	202	62,576	2	1.39	1	42,586	2	2.64
85	Malden, Mass.	228,988	589,740	385	46,570	17	4.81	17	41,946	27	5.40
86	Pueblo, Colo.	187,328	550,530	304	49,982	5	3.75	12	41,406	24	4.53
87	Haverhill, Mass.	184,473	588,859	362	42,376	7	4.35	15	41,738	22	4.43
88	New Britain, Conn.	143,410	398,490	330	32,345	12	4.30	14	40,931	13	3.50
89	Topeka, Kans.	201,930	381,902	330	25,120	27	8.04	28	43,357	25	4.65
90	Davenport, Iowa	226,280	597,852	380	37,303	15	6.07	24	41,886	27	5.40
91	Washington, W. Va.	153,268	394,653	388	47,877	18	3.20	8	41,116	15	3.73
92	Chesler, Pa.	122,064	271,574	449	29,767	22	4.10	13	37,673	6	3.24
93	Chesler, Pa.	116,346	339,665	343	33,723	8	3.45	10	39,717	6	2.33
94	Worcester, R.	97,801	334,744	292	33,917	4	2.89	6	35,845	4	2.33
95	Harrisburg, Pa.	140,916	337,999	417	17,756	19	7.92	27	35,804	17	3.94
96	Knoxville, Tenn.	79,215	316,925	150	38,025	1	2.08	4	35,641	3	2.23
97	New Castle, Pa.	146,085	296,778	492	22,411	25	6.38	26	34,867	16	4.19
98	Follet, Ill.	117,329	338,430	323	32,413	14	3.21	9	33,559	12	3.48
99	Auburn, N. Y.	123,028	341,445	343	33,371	9	3.69	11	33,644	14	3.94
100	Tunnicliffe, Mass.	142,618	414,629	343	47,296	9	3.02	7	33,014	20	4.32
101	Cambria, W. Va.	107,605	288,184	374	17,901	14	6.01	23	32,105	10	3.35
102	Joplin, Mo.	120,347	226,833	330	24,626	28	4.89	18	27,278	21	4.41
103	Newport, Ky.	80,489	216,928	371	33,873	13	2.37	5	29,926	5	2.99

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 22.—Showing average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including expenditures, and of secondary schools and the relation of these costs to each other, in a selected list of cities, 1909.

	Fiscal year ended—	Elementary schools.				Secondary schools.				Rank cost per pupil.	Cost per pupil.	Enrollment.	Rank cost per pupil.	Cost per pupil.	Enrollment.	Rank cost per pupil.	Cost per pupil.	Rank cost per pupil.	Ratio of elementary schools to secondary schools.	Rank.
		Expenses.	Enrollment.	Cost per pupil.	Rank cost per pupil.	Expenses.	Enrollment.	Cost per pupil.	Rank cost per pupil.											
Group I: Median.....				\$28.54	5+			\$44.39	5+										2.27.	5+
Middle 50 per cents.....				24.34 to 27.65	4 to 7			57.99 to 71.32	4 to 7										1.965 to 2.65	3 to 7+1
Group II: Median.....				24.29	8			48.50	8										1.84	8
Middle 50 per cents.....				21.745 to 25.775	5 to 11			40.405 to 53.935	5 to 11										1.71 to 2.34	6 to 12+
Group III: Median.....				21.60	14			49.56	14										2.27	14
Middle 50 per cents.....				19.43 to 25.50	8 to 20			43.875 to 54.91	8 to 20										1.89 to 2.775	8 to 20+
Group IV: Median.....				21.71	9			39.98	9										1.90	7
Middle 50 per cents.....				18.55 to 23.22	5 to 13			35.70 to 46.46	5 to 13										1.72 to 2.465	4 to 10+
GROUP I.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 300,000 AND OVER IN 1910.																				
Chicago, Ill.....	June 30, 1909	\$7,360,704	275,062	\$28.77	6	\$1,073,247	16,616	\$64.65	6										2.41	7
St. Louis, Mo.....	do.....	1,908,210	82,324	23.17	3	407,571	4,569	89.20	10										3.85	9
Baltimore, Md.....	Dec. 31, 1908	1,428,100	76,416	18.71	1	259,859	2,969	72.82	8										3.90	10
Agawam, Mass.....	June 30, 1909	1,296,280	49,384	26.31	5	237,035	5,189	51.24	3										2.18	4
Buffalo, N. Y.....	do.....	1,299,344	57,662	22.51	2	198,330	4,362	45.50	1										2.02	2
San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	1,332,016	39,717	33.57	10	206,526	3,224	64.13	5										1.91	3
Newark, N. J.....	do.....	1,516,663	53,844	28.19	8	155,724	1,912	81.55	9										2.89	8
Washington, D. C.....	do.....	1,534,037	48,968	31.32	9	386,116	5,525	69.87	7										2.23	5
Los Angeles, Cal.....	do.....	909,739	38,234	23.40	4	266,105	4,356	58.75	4										2.31	6
Minneapolis, Minn.....	Dec. 31, 1908	1,091,649	40,326	27.11	7	251,518	5,311	47.38	2										1.75	1

ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

GROUP II.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 100,000 TO 300,000 IN 1910.

	Dec. 31, 1908	25,761	\$23.13	6	\$141,532	2,525	\$35.92	12	2.42
St. Paul, Minn.	do	21,997	24.37	68	82,954	2,028	40.90	5	1.66
Portland, Ore.	June 30, 1909	14,633	31.10	15	98,017	2,547	42.35	5	1.98
San Francisco, Cal.	Dec. 31, 1908	19,965	21.60	4	148,611	2,547	42.35	6	1.98
Washington, N. Y.	June 30, 1909	8,464	13.62	1	34,448	1,029	33.48	3	2.47
Birmingham, Ala.	do	248,398	18.70	3	22,909	884	25.80	1	1.39
Memphis, Tenn.	do	308,503	23.30	7	101,760	1,301	73.30	15	3.15
Birmingham, Ala.	do	426,818	23.90	7	61,703	1,549	39.91	4	1.66
Pasadena, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1908	417,674	25.20	11	93,887	2,061	45.72	7	1.81
Cleveland, Ohio	June 30, 1909	410,329	20.49	14	92,512	1,811	51.15	9	1.73
Grand Rapids, Mich.	do	230,039	15.12	2	26,909	1,041	25.91	1	1.72
Knoxville, Tenn.	do	321,301	26.35	12	68,748	1,214	48.39	8	1.84
General, Mass.	Mar. 31, 1909	35,399	22.49	5	120,712	1,736	66.40	14	2.98
Canton, Mass.	June 30, 1909	300,734	28.40	13	118,625	1,960	64.21	13	2.98
Spokane, Wash.	do	283,150	25.13	10	60,069	1,161	62.80	10	2.10
Albany, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1908	11,531							

GROUP III.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 60,000 TO 100,000 IN 1910.

	June 30, 1909	12,056	\$25.70	21	\$56,033	806	\$98.87	24	72.08
Trenton, N. J.	June 30, 1909	219,800	21.60	14	44,706	904	40.47	15	2.97
Reading, Pa.	June 30, 1909	213,129	26.10	23	45,921	547	83.93	23	3.22
San Antonio, Tex.	Apr. 30, 1909	108,892	15.60	2	52,220	994	52.50	19	3.37
Wilmington, Del.	June 30, 1909	185,246	18.75	6	38,994	1,067	35.84	3	1.91
San Antonio, Tex.	do	209,746	26.30	24	66,566	1,857	51.51	18	1.96
San Antonio, Tex.	do	226,178	30.06	27	86,556	651	56.20	22	1.87
Tucson, Ariz.	June 30, 1909	267,529	25.30	20	81,634	1,791	46.60	11	1.80
Indianapolis, Ind.	do	178,902	18.06	4	60,779	1,166	51.40	17	2.86
Utica, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1908	207,406	22.15	17	38,737	763	50.78	16	2.30
Elizabethtown, N. J.	June 30, 1909	160,981	19.70	8	26,895	622	44.70	10	2.37
Richmond, N. Y.	Dec. 31, 1908	191,313	21.02	11	35,867	764	47.11	12	2.24
St. Louis, Mo.	June 30, 1909	387,445	29.15	28	38,630	306	97.65	27	3.35
St. Louis, Mo.	Dec. 31, 1908	125,520	21.62	15	23,250	578	40.23	4	1.86
Wilmington, N. C.	June 7, 1909	176,866	18.16	7	28,944	1,136	26.47	1	1.33
St. Louis, Mo.	June 30, 1909	218,850	26.05	22	20,807	617	48.26	13	1.85
St. Louis, Mo.	June 7, 1909	150,659	20.82	10	26,265	874	43.79	7	2.11
St. Louis, Mo.	Dec. 31, 1908	86,394	12.71	1	17,857	444	40.46	5	2.93
St. Louis, Mo.	June 30, 1909	140,003	18.47	6	35,935	856	42.00	6	2.28
St. Louis, Mo.	June 1, 1909	183,864	20.10	9	46,928	902	55.35	21	2.70

EXPENSES OF CITY SCHOOL SYSTEMS.

TABLE 32.—Showing average annual cost per pupil, based on enrollment, of instruction, operation, and maintenance of elementary schools, including kindergartens, and of secondary schools and the relation of these costs to each other, in a selected list of cities, 1909—Continued.

	Fiscal year ended—	Elementary schools.				Secondary schools.				Rank, relative of elementary schools to secondary schools.	Rank.
		Expenses.	Enroll-ment.	Cost per pupil.	Rank, cost per pupil.	Expenses.	Enroll-ment.	Cost per pupil.	Rank, cost per pupil.		
68 East St. Louis, Ill.	June 30, 1909	\$150,090	87,017	\$21.38	13	\$21,315	430	\$49.60	14	2.32	18
69 Bayonne, N. J.	do.	245,017	8,367	29.28	26	24,126	288	62.29	20	2.12	12
70 Johnston, Pa.	June 7, 1909	141,030	6,367	22.14	16	32,257	524	61.58	23	2.79	21
71 Newark, N. J.	June 30, 1909	161,284	7,244	22.28	19	31,406	549	90.02	26	4.04	27
72 Wichita, Kans.	do.	108,014	6,650	16.25	3	20,960	757	27.70	2	1.71	2
73 Covington, Ky.	do.	107,143	4,796	22.32	18	15,809	335	44.57	9	2.00	9
74 Spartanburg, S. C.	do.	128,997	5,917	21.30	12	20,914	475	44.04	8	2.07	10
GROUP IV.—CITIES HAVING A POPULATION OF 30,000 TO 50,000 IN 1910.											
75 Sioux City, Iowa.	June 30, 1909	\$160,777	7,035	\$22.84	12	\$28,762	690	\$41.72	10	1.83	6
76 Lancaster, Pa.	June 1, 1909	100,269	5,681	18.65	7	26,083	602	43.34	11	2.33	9
77 Atlantic City, N. J.	Dec. 31, 1908	146,379	6,560	22.33	11	29,607	456	65.80	16	2.95	14
78 Little Rock, Ark.	June 30, 1909	94,665	5,698	16.83	4	19,025	732	25.95	1	1.54	2
79 Bay City, Mich.	do.	122,539	5,671	21.62	9	35,533	762	46.63	14	2.16	8
80 Malden, Mass.	June 10, 1909	159,706	6,060	18.55	5	21,470	600	45.27	4	1.90	7
81 Pueblo, Colo.	Dec. 31, 1908	138,363	7,288	19.17	8	54,028	920	68.73	15	2.43	10
82 Haverhill, Mass.	June 30, 1909	137,672	5,317	26.12	2	34,726	617	67.19	17	3.60	15
83 New Britain, Conn.	Dec. 31, 1908	97,352	6,546	14.82	2	20,305	519	34.35	12	1.72	4
84 Topeka, Kans.	Mar. 31, 1909	150,229	5,929	25.33	15	43,534	557	35.70	6	1.33	12
85 Chester, Pa.	June 30, 1909	98,984	4,310	22.19	10	43,534	1,216	35.70	5	1.41	1
86 Dubuque, Iowa.	June 7, 1909	109,370	3,530	25.20	14	14,098	364	38.75	7	1.74	5
87 Roanoke, W. Va.	June 30, 1909	108,778	5,766	18.60	6	20,862	533	39.18	8	1.56	3
88 Knoxville, Tenn.	Dec. 31, 1908	60,519	5,450	11.12	1	26,060	561	46.46	13	2.50	11
89 Newcastile, Pa.	June 23, 1909	118,173	4,997	23.22	13	13,590	461	29.48	3	2.66	13
90 Newcastile, Pa.	June 4, 1909	118,173	4,997	23.22	13	20,799	520	39.98	9	1.72	4
91 Joydin, Mo.	June 30, 1909	96,816	5,979	16.20	3	16,463	587	27.96	2	1.72	4