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Statistical Summary of Education 1957-58

Chapter 1

Highlights

Enrollment

The 141,000 public and nonpublic schools in the United States reported a total enrollment of 42,400,000 persons at all educational levels (elementary, secondary, and higher education) in 1957-58. Approximately one person in every four of the population was enrolled in school.

High School Graduates

Public and nonpublic high schools in the United States graduated more than 1,500,000 persons in 1957-58. The number of graduates was equal to 65 per 100 persons 17 years of age.

Earned Degrees Conferred

Approximately 440,000 earned degrees were conferred by institutions of higher education in this country during the academic year 1957-58. Of the total number of degrees conferred, 83 percent were bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 15 percent were second-level degrees, and 2 percent were doctorates.

Teachers

Almost 1,700,000 persons were employed as teachers in 1957-58. Slightly over one-third of the teachers were men. Fifteen percent of the teachers were employed by institutions of higher education; the remaining 85 percent were teaching at the elementary and secondary level.

Average Salary

The average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools was \$4,702 in 1957-58. The average salary received by faculty members in institutions of higher education was \$6,120.

Receipts

In 1957-58, receipts of both publicly and privately controlled institutions at all levels of education amounted to \$22.8 billion. Receipts from governmental sources (Federal, State, and local) accounted for 92 percent of the income of publicly controlled schools, and for 8 percent of the receipts of private institutions.

Expenditures

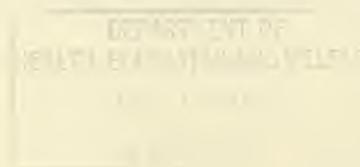
Educational institutions at all levels, both publicly and privately controlled, expended \$21.1 billion during the school year 1957-58. Four-fifths of the total was spent for current operating expenses and for interest payments; capital outlay and plant expansion accounted for one-fifth of all expenditures.

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES, . 1956-58.

Chapter 1.

Statistical
Summary
Of Education: 1957-58

by Rose Marie Walker and W. Vance Grant, *Educational Statisticians*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE... ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Secretary*
Office of Education, STERLING M. McMURRIN, *Commissioner*

Biennial Survey of Education in the United States
1956-58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils,
and Finances, 1957-58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [No statistics collected for
the biennium.]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as completed.

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Foreword

THE "Statistical Summary of Education" constitutes Chapter 1 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, which has supplied basic data on American education at 2-year intervals for the past 40 years. The primary function of this chapter is to provide an abstract of educational statistics which covers the entire field of education in this country from kindergarten through the graduate school. In order to perform this function, it utilizes materials from numerous sources, including the various chapters of the *Biennial Survey*, other statistical surveys of the Office of Education, and other appropriate sources, both governmental and nongovernmental. When necessary, it supplements actual data with estimates in order to provide a comprehensive picture of education in the United States.

This chapter places major emphasis upon national totals for the school year 1957-58 and upon historical statistics. It endeavors to depict the growth of education in this country from 1869-70, the first year for which the Office of Education collected statistics, until the present time. In most instances it does not present detailed data by State. The original source of the statistics in each table, however, is carefully documented, and this facilitates reference to more detailed information for readers who wish to continue their research.

This edition of the "Statistical Summary" contains a number of new tables which have not appeared in previous editions of the *Biennial Survey*. Included among the new tables are statistics on the following subjects: (a) the beginning teacher and teacher turnover in public elementary and secondary schools; (b) at the higher education level, junior-year enrollments in science and mathematics, average tuition and fees, room and board rates, average salary of faculty members, and endowment funds; and (c) enrollment in adult education activities.

This publication is made possible by the cooperative efforts of a large number of people at the local, State, and national level. The Office of Education would like to take this opportunity to express its appreciation to the superintendents, principals, teachers, registrars, business officers, librarians, and all the others who have contributed, directly or indirectly, to the present edition of the "Statistical Summary of Education." Special appreciation is due Dr. Louis H. Conger, Jr., Chief, Reference, Estimates, and Projections Section, under whose general direction this chapter was prepared.

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Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Introduction

THE *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States* is comprised of a series of statistical reports, organized as separate chapters, on education in the United States. These reports have covered each biennium since 1916-18. Each edition of the *Biennial Survey* has generally contained chapters on State school systems, city school systems, and institutions of higher education, as well as a summary chapter. At less frequent intervals have appeared chapters on a variety of educational subjects, including surveys of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, education for exceptional children, offerings and enrollments in high school subjects, public and school libraries, and public secondary day schools.

In addition to the surveys represented in the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, the Office of Education conducts a number of annual and other periodic surveys. During the biennium 1956-58, more than 44,500 statistical reports were requested by the Educational Statistics Branch and other statistical units in the Office of Education; and since 1940-41, approximately 62,300 additional reports in other areas have been requested. Table 1 presents a summary of the kinds of surveys undertaken and the number of reports requested in 1956-58, together with comparable data on the most recent studies completed in other fields since 1940-41.

The 1956-58 reports were received from a variety of sources. Each State department of education and each of the outlying parts of the United States made a comprehensive biennial report concerning the organization, instructional staff, pupils, and finances of public elementary and secondary schools. They also supplied the Office of Education with annual fall reports on public school enrollment, teachers, and school-housing. Approximately 500 cities were asked to make annual reports on current expenditures per pupil in city school systems. Institutions of

Table 1.—Number and type of statistical reports requested by the Office of Education

A. REQUESTED BY SURVEYS IN THE BIENNIUM 1956-58		
Subject	School year	
	1956-57	1957-58
Total	19,352	25,169
Statistics of elementary and secondary education	13,451	6,403
State school systems:		
Fall enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing.....	56	56
Organization, staff, pupils, and finances.....		56
Current expenditures per pupil:		
Large cities.....	202	204
Small and medium-sized cities.....	300	298
Offerings and enrollments in science and mathematics.....	2,375	
Special education for exceptional children:		
Public day schools.....		3,656
Public and private residential schools.....		582
The beginning teacher.....	10,518	
Teacher turnover in the public schools.....		1,551
Statistics of higher education	5,432	18,285
Faculty and other professional staff.....		1,940
Opening (fall) enrollment.....	1,852	1,890
Resident, extension, and other enrollments.....		1,940
Academic-year enrollment.....		1,890
Earned degrees conferred.....	1,350	1,380
Receipts, expenditures, and property.....		1,940
Land-grant colleges and universities.....	69	68
Engineering enrollments and degrees.....	221	226
Junior-year science and mathematics students.....		1,108
Organized occupational curriculums.....	1,940	1,934
Planning and management data.....		1,852
College and university facilities.....		1,917
College and university endowment investments.....		200
Public library statistics	469	481
Library systems in cities of 100,000 or more.....	111	111
Library systems in cities of 50,000 to 99,999.....	117	117
Library systems in cities of 35,000 to 49,999.....	94	101
County and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more.....	147	152
B. OTHER REPORTS REQUESTED IN PREVIOUS SURVEYS		
Subject	Number of reports	School year for which last collected
Total	62,260	
Nonpublic elementary schools.....	9,730	1940-41
Nonpublic secondary schools.....	3,053	1947-48
Offerings and enrollments in high school subjects.....	13,749	1948-49
Residence and migration of college students.....	1,859	1949-50
Libraries in institutions of higher education.....	1,837	1951-52
Public secondary day schools.....	23,757	1951-52
Public school libraries.....	4,098	1953-54
Local school systems:		
City school systems.....	1,737	1955-56
Suburban city school systems.....	498	1955-56
County-unit systems.....	743	1955-56
Rural county school systems.....	1,199	1955-56

NOTE.—This table does not include reports required in connection with Federal grants for vocational education and for assistance to school districts in federally affected areas.

higher education, numbering 1,940 in 1957-58, made several reports, including annual reports on enrollment and earned degrees conferred, and biennial reports on faculty and finances. The Office of Education made a number of significant additions to its statistical program during 1956-58 when it initiated several new studies in the field of higher education, including surveys of planning and management data, junior-year science and mathematics students, and college and university investments. Other noteworthy surveys conducted for the first time in 1956-58 were the studies of the beginning teacher and of teacher turnover in the public schools.

This chapter of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, entitled "Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58," provides a statistical conspectus of education, from the kindergarten through higher education, for both publicly and privately controlled schools. While emphasis is placed on statistics for the school years 1956-57 and 1957-58 (especially the latter), historical tables show educational trends over a number of

years. In general, the data are taken from other chapters of the *Biennial Survey*, but additional information has been drawn from (a) other publications of the Office of Education; (b) other governmental sources, such as the Bureau of the Census, the Office of Business Economics, and the Bureau of Labor Statistics; and (c) nongovernmental sources, such as the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the Institute of International Education, and the National League for Nursing, Inc.

The "Statistical Summary of Education" also contains a good deal of material which does not appear elsewhere in the *Biennial Survey* or in any other governmental source. Examples of data for which this chapter is the primary source are the materials on the retention rates of students from the elementary school through higher education; the total number of high school graduates of both public and nonpublic schools; and the statistics summarizing enrollment, teachers, income, and expenditures for all levels of education combined.

Organization of Data

This chapter presents, first, a statistical summary of education in broad range from kindergarten through the college and university level; second, a summary of data on elementary and secondary education; third, a summary of statistics of higher education; fourth, a brief treatment

of adult education, veterans' training programs, and statistics of public libraries; and, finally, a summary of statistics of international education and of the activities of the Office of Education in the field of international educational relations.

Education in Broad Range

Number of Schools and Administrative Units

The distribution, by State, of approximately 47,600 local basic administrative units (school districts) and of almost 141,000 schools is shown in table 2. The schools are classified by level (elementary, secondary, and higher education) and by type of control (public and private). Data are also included on the number of schools of nursing which are not affiliated with institutions of higher education. The number of school districts in each State in 1957-58 ranged from 17 in Nevada to almost 4,700 in Nebraska. Nine

States had fewer than 100 units, while 18 had more than 1,000 school districts. Each of the 12 Great Lakes and Plains States had more than 1,000 administrative units, and 5 of them had more than 3,000. This group as a whole, however, had 14 percent fewer units in 1957-58 than in 1955-56; and 5 States, Iowa, Michigan, Missouri, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, showed decreases of more than 600 units each. The Great Lakes and Plains region is also the area in which there has been the strongest tendency for 1-teacher public elementary schools to persist. Approximately two-thirds of the 25,300 1-teacher schools in the country in 1957-58 were in these States.

Table 2.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of schools of specified types, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools		Institutions of higher education ¹		Schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities ³
	School districts	Elementary schools		Secondary schools ²	Elementary	Secondary ²	Public	Private	
		Total	One-teacher						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
UNITED STATES (48 States & D.C.)	47,594	95,466	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994	666	1,264	902
NORTH ATLANTIC	5,026	15,837	1,064	4,292	4,360	1,532	122	422	354
Connecticut.....	175	759	9	173	184	80	6	23	17
Delaware.....	4 99	140	22	48	35	15	2	2	6
Maine.....	499	1,050	242	183	§ 107	§ 70	7	12	5
Maryland.....	24	801	27	252	364	84	11	23	18
Massachusetts.....	365	1,771	41	610	§ 510	§ 230	17	66	52
New Hampshire.....	229	1,468	49	93	82	48	5	5	11
New Jersey.....	580	1,665	3	311	§ 479	§ 134	10	29	36
New York.....	1,492	3,847	97	1,429	§ 1,287	487	40	117	92
Pennsylvania.....	1,261	4,424	400	998	§ 1,130	§ 300	16	106	104
Rhode Island.....	39	280	5	73	88	28	2	8	5
Vermont.....	262	565	169	83	35	24	4	10	4
District of Columbia.....	1	127	0	39	59	32	2	21	4
GREAT LAKES AND PLAINS	31,615	38,655	17,112	8,075	5,309	1,214	188	386	285
Illinois.....	1,861	3,794	435	925	1,029	180	18	83	66
Indiana.....	6 1,028	2,107	88	746	329	60	6	35	18
Iowa.....	3,303	3,605	2,067	859	356	128	19	31	22
Kansas.....	2,984	2,640	1,497	654	227	40	21	24	18
Michigan.....	2,500	4,356	1,258	832	696	224	23	35	21
Minnesota.....	3,084	3,787	1,667	603	467	96	15	28	17
Missouri.....	2,629	§ 3,000	1,126	593	§ 450	§ 110	15	44	23
Nebraska.....	4,663	3,902	2,812	483	242	49	10	12	10
North Dakota.....	1,968	2,358	1,730	383	64	22	11	1	9
Ohio.....	1,092	3,004	37	1,141	739	171	9	56	53
South Dakota.....	3,239	2,963	2,383	261	80	29	7	9	8
Wisconsin.....	3,264	3,139	2,012	595	§ 630	§ 105	34	28	20
SOUTHEAST	1,852	23,899	4,683	7,447	1,465	608	134	275	164
Alabama.....	112	2,338	296	1,325	123	49	9	17	11
Arkansas.....	422	1,429	151	679	62	27	9	10	6
Florida.....	67	1,250	44	485	336	60	8	16	12
Georgia.....	198	1,766	60	616	§ 56	35	20	28	10
Kentucky.....	216	3,272	1,523	465	257	87	8	31	11
Louisiana.....	67	1,302	38	601	233	100	10	12	6
Mississippi.....	151	1,898	424	645	60	43	23	16	8
North Carolina.....	174	2,029	44	910	62	41	16	42	31
South Carolina.....	109	1,025	21	396	46	19	6	24	12
Tennessee.....	153	2,776	567	536	92	46	7	37	12
Virginia.....	128	2,088	343	418	79	75	8	33	28
West Virginia.....	55	2,726	1,172	371	59	26	10	9	17
WEST AND SOUTHWEST	9,101	17,075	2,482	5,693	1,931	640	214	181	99
Arizona.....	309	489	45	85	166	47	5	2	3
California.....	1,818	4,404	300	793	§ 635	§ 240	73	70	29
Colorado.....	947	1,049	209	385	§ 110	23	13	7	7
Idaho.....	155	462	70	189	46	10	4	3	3
Montana.....	1,166	1,241	723	187	61	20	8	3	4
Nevada.....	17	173	48	41	13	2	1	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	97	522	75	173	102	32	7	2	1
Oklahoma.....	1,432	1,953	408	935	93	47	21	11	8
Oregon.....	675	1,042	93	271	97	28	9	18	4
Texas.....	1,757	3,767	163	1,930	§ 410	§ 120	48	50	27
Utah.....	40	392	19	148	§ 15	§ 15	5	3	3
Washington.....	447	1,131	48	427	164	50	15	12	10
Wyoming.....	241	450	281	129	19	6	5	-----	-----
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS OUTLYING PARTS OF THE U.S.:							8		
Alaska.....	28	131	46	32	18	7	1	-----	-----
American Samoa.....	1	44	4	7	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	1	15	-----	10	7	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guam.....	1	23	1	2	5	7	1	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	1	168	12	57	87	25	1	2	2
Puerto Rico.....	1	1,754	727	423	100	86	1	3	9
Virgin Islands.....	1	25	7	3	13	6	-----	-----	-----

¹ Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges and other independent professional schools, and junior colleges.

² Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior high schools.

³ Data as of October 1957, supplied by the National League for Nursing, Inc.

⁴ Includes 81 State Board Units which were considered as a single district in previous surveys.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Data for 1956-57.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and Chapter 4, Section 1, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and the National League for Nursing, Inc., New York.

Enrollment

During the school year 1957-58, the total enrollment at all educational levels (elementary, secondary, and higher education) in the United States numbered approximately 42.4 million, or about one-fourth of the total population. This was the largest number of persons who had ever attended school in this country in a single year. Privately controlled schools enrolled 6.7 million people, or almost 16 percent of the total (table 3). Fourteen percent of the pupils at the elementary level, 11 percent of those at the secondary level,

and 43 percent of the resident students in institutions of higher education were enrolled in privately controlled schools.

Historical data on enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction and by type of control, are reported in table 4 for the decennial years 1899-1900 to 1949-50, and for 1955-56 and 1957-58. While enrollment in kindergarten and grades 1 through 8 almost doubled during this 58-year period, enrollments in grades 9-12 and in institutions of higher education in 1957-58 were approximately 13 and 14 times, respectively, those at the turn of the century.

Table 3.—Enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

[NA=not available]

Level of instruction, by type of control	All schools			Publicly controlled schools			Privately controlled schools		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)	42,368,267	22,018,658	20,349,609	35,588,719	18,442,226	17,146,493	6,690,774	3,575,632	3,115,142
Elementary and secondary	38,995,576	19,845,106	19,150,470	33,711,821	17,202,838	16,508,983	5,283,755	2,642,268	2,641,487
Kindergarten-grade 8	30,126,990	15,500,243	14,626,747	25,806,252	13,313,518	12,492,734	4,320,738	2,186,725	2,134,013
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	8,868,586	4,344,863	4,523,723	7,905,569	3,889,320	4,016,249	963,017	455,543	507,474
Higher education	3,372,691	2,173,552	1,199,139	1,876,898	1,239,388	637,519	1,407,019	933,364	473,655
Kindergarten	2,135,917	1,091,587	1,044,330	1,781,251	907,735	873,516	354,666	183,852	170,814
Regular ²	2,124,753	1,085,912	1,038,841	1,771,753	902,912	868,841	353,000	183,000	170,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	5,801	2,941	2,860	4,135	2,089	2,046	1,666	852	814
Federal schools for Indians ⁴	3,904	1,990	1,914	3,904	1,990	1,914	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations ⁴	1,459	744	715	1,459	744	715	0	0	0
Grades 1-8, inclusive	27,991,073	14,408,656	13,582,417	24,025,001	12,405,783	11,619,218	3,966,072	2,002,873	1,963,199
Regular ²	27,840,873	14,326,457	13,514,416	23,897,067	12,336,096	11,560,971	3,943,806	1,990,361	1,953,445
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	50,425	25,370	25,055	41,759	21,058	20,701	8,666	4,312	4,354
Residential schools for exceptional children ^{4,6}	63,300	38,000	25,300	49,700	29,800	19,900	13,600	8,200	5,400
Federal schools for Indians ⁴	20,782	10,728	10,054	20,782	10,728	10,054	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations ⁴	15,693	8,101	7,592	15,693	8,101	7,592	0	0	0
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	8,868,586	4,344,863	4,523,723	7,905,569	3,889,320	4,016,249	963,017	455,543	507,474
Regular ²	8,790,379	4,299,053	4,491,326	7,859,771	3,864,485	3,995,286	930,608	434,568	496,040
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education	42,974	25,694	17,280	17,765	9,119	8,646	25,209	16,575	8,634
Residential schools for exceptional children ^{4,6}	23,200	14,200	9,000	16,000	9,800	6,200	7,200	4,400	2,800
Federal schools for Indians ⁴	11,390	5,600	5,790	11,390	5,600	5,790	0	0	0
Federal schools on Federal installations ⁴	643	316	327	643	316	327	0	0	0
Higher education	3,372,691	2,173,552	1,199,139	1,876,898	1,239,388	637,519	1,407,019	933,364	473,655
Resident college enrollment (regular session)	3,283,917	2,172,752	1,111,165	1,876,898	1,239,388	637,510	1,407,019	933,364	473,655
Undergraduate	2,939,270	1,930,377	1,008,893	1,695,633	1,117,068	578,565	1,243,637	813,309	430,328
Graduate	344,647	242,375	102,272	181,265	122,320	58,945	163,382	120,055	43,327
Schools of nursing not affiliated with institutions of higher education⁴	88,774	800	87,974	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

¹ Includes 88,774 students (800 men and 87,974 women) in schools of nursing not classified by type of control.

² Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in nonpublic schools (church affiliated or nonsectarian). Does not include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

³ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 80.

⁴ Distribution by sex estimated.

⁶ Preliminary data. Includes kindergarten enrollment.

⁶ Preliminary data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1958; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 4.—Enrollment in full-time day schools, by level of instruction, and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1899-1900 to 1957-58

Level of instruction, by type of school	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher) ¹	17,198,841	19,999,148	24,061,778	29,652,377	29,751,203	31,319,271	39,103,059	42,279,493
Elementary and secondary	16,961,249	19,643,933	23,463,898	28,551,640	28,257,000	28,660,250	36,107,059	38,995,576
Kindergarten-grade 8.....	16,261,846	18,528,535	20,963,722	23,739,840	21,127,021	22,207,241	28,332,084	30,126,990
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate.....	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	7,774,975	8,868,586
Higher education ¹	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	2,996,000	3,283,917
Kindergarten	225,394	346,189	510,949	781,299	655,132	1,170,853	1,838,202	2,135,917
Public ³	131,657	4 293,970	481,266	723,443	594,647	1,034,203	1,564,396	1,771,753
Nonpublic ³	93,737	4 52,219	29,683	54,456	57,341	6 133,000	6 263,000	4 353,000
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	7 4,869	5,801
Federal schools for Indians.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,400	3,144	3,650	4,939	3,904
Federal schools on Federal installations.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	998	1,459
Grades 1-8, inclusive	16,036,452	18,182,346	20,452,773	22,958,541	20,471,889	21,036,388	26,493,882	27,991,073
Public ³	14,852,202	16,604,821	18,897,661	20,555,150	18,237,451	18,352,603	22,725,861	23,897,067
Nonpublic ³	1,147,188	1,506,218	1,455,878	2,255,430	2,095,938	2,674,777	3,623,360	3,943,806
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	59,547	35,682	7 47,532	50,425
Residential schools for exceptional children ⁹	37,062	71,307	10 99,234	11 129,317	61,731	12 53,353	8 61,700	10 63,300
Federal schools for Indians.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	18,644	17,222	19,973	20,638	20,782
Federal schools on Federal installations.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	14,791	15,693
Grades 9-12 and postgraduate	699,403	1,115,398	2,500,176	4,811,800	7,129,979	6,453,009	7,774,975	8,868,586
Public ³	519,251	915,061	2,200,389	4,399,422	6,601,444	5,724,621	6,872,586	7,859,771
Nonpublic ³	110,797	117,400	213,920	341,158	457,768	4 672,362	4 823,000	4 930,608
Subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education.....	65,855	78,932	81,367	59,287	54,070	38,162	7 49,457	42,974
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	3,500	4,005	10 4,500	11 4,388	9,727	12 9,784	8 18,400	12 23,200
Federal schools for Indians.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	7,545	6,970	8,080	11,108	11,390
Federal schools on Federal installations.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	424	643
Higher education ¹	237,592	355,215	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	2,996,000	3,283,917
Publicly controlled.....	90,689	166,560	315,382	532,647	796,531	1,354,902	2 1,687,000	1,876,898
Privately controlled.....	146,903	188,655	282,498	568,090	697,672	1,304,119	2 1,309,000	1,407,019

¹ Does not include schools of nursing not affiliated with institutions of higher education.

² Estimated on the basis of fall enrollment.

³ Does not include subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

⁴ Data for 1911-12.

⁵ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, Nos. 45, 66, and 80.

⁶ Data not available.

⁷ Data for 1953-54.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Includes enrollment in kindergarten.

¹⁰ Data for 1917-18.

¹¹ Data for 1926-27.

¹² Data for 1945-46.

¹³ Preliminary data.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; Chapter 4, Section 1, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, *Statistics Concerning Indian Education*, fiscal year 1958; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 3 includes students enrolled in schools of nursing which are not affiliated with institutions of higher education, but in order to maintain historical comparability these students have been omitted in table 4. The total enrollment in the former table is therefore slightly higher than that shown for 1957-58 in the latter table.

Table 5 presents data collected by the Bureau of the Census on the number and percentage of persons in specified age groups enrolled in school in October 1957. The highest percentage of persons 5-34 years of age enrolled in schools, 59 percent, was found in the rural farm areas. This may be compared with 52 percent in urban areas and 54 percent in rural nonfarm areas.

The higher percentage of enrollment in rural areas may be attributed, not to increased school attendance, but to the relatively large proportion of the population aged 5-17 in these areas. In urban areas 49 percent of the population 5-34 were between the ages of 5 and 17; in rural non-farm areas, 56 percent; and in rural farm areas, 62 percent. The effect of the compulsory school attendance laws is shown in the percentage of children in the following age groups enrolled in school: 7-13, 99.5 percent; 14-15, 97.1; and 16-17, 80.5. In most States children are required to attend school at least until they reach the age of 16. ¶

Table 5.—Enrollment of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 34 years old, by age and by sex, in public and private schools and colleges: United States (48 States and D.C.), urban and rural, October 1957

Age and sex	United States			Urban			Rural nonfarm			Rural farm		
	Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school		Total	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Per cent									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total, 5 to 34 years	76,754,000	41,166,000	53.6	45,771,000	23,845,000	52.1	20,278,000	11,030,000	54.4	10,705,000	6,291,000	58.8
5 to 29 years.....	64,844,000	40,950,000	63.2	38,346,000	23,697,000	61.8	17,091,000	10,967,000	64.2	9,407,000	6,286,000	66.8
5 years.....	3,748,000	2,256,000	60.2	2,122,000	1,567,000	73.8	1,094,000	524,000	47.9	532,000	165,000	31.0
6 years.....	3,668,000	3,573,000	97.4	1,935,000	1,901,000	98.2	1,131,000	1,094,000	96.7	602,000	578,000	96.0
7 to 9 years.....	10,606,000	10,553,000	99.5	5,914,000	5,895,000	99.7	3,065,000	3,052,000	99.6	1,627,000	1,606,000	98.7
10 to 13 years.....	12,209,000	12,152,000	99.5	6,788,000	6,766,000	99.7	3,366,000	3,353,000	99.6	2,055,000	2,033,000	98.9
14 and 15 years.....	5,487,000	5,328,000	97.1	3,038,000	2,982,000	98.2	1,481,000	1,422,000	96.0	968,000	924,000	95.5
16 and 17 years.....	4,647,000	3,739,000	80.5	2,609,000	2,152,000	82.5	1,158,000	904,000	78.1	880,000	683,000	77.6
18 and 19 years.....	4,042,000	1,409,000	34.9	2,446,000	879,000	35.9	967,000	325,000	33.6	629,000	205,000	32.6
20 to 24 years.....	9,554,000	1,336,000	14.0	6,403,000	1,046,000	16.3	2,128,000	219,000	10.3	1,023,000	71,000	6.9
25 to 29 years.....	10,883,000	604,000	5.5	7,091,000	509,000	7.2	2,701,000	74,000	2.7	1,091,000	21,000	1.9
30 to 34 years.....	11,910,000	216,000	1.8	7,425,000	148,000	2.0	3,187,000	63,000	2.0	1,298,000	5,000	0.4
Male, 5 to 34 years	37,420,000	21,509,000	57.5	21,961,000	12,357,000	56.3	9,957,000	5,890,000	59.2	5,502,000	3,262,000	59.3
5 to 29 years.....	31,734,000	21,363,000	67.3	18,387,000	12,253,000	66.6	8,463,000	5,848,000	69.1	4,884,000	3,262,000	66.8
5 years.....	1,915,000	1,148,000	59.9	1,059,000	770,000	72.7	542,000	273,000	50.4	314,000	105,000	33.4
6 years.....	1,871,000	1,815,000	97.0	980,000	957,000	97.7	585,000	562,000	96.1	306,000	296,000	96.7
7 to 9 years.....	5,416,000	5,383,000	99.4	3,005,000	2,990,000	99.5	1,589,000	1,585,000	99.7	822,000	808,000	98.3
10 to 13 years.....	6,226,000	6,201,000	99.6	3,386,000	3,379,000	99.8	1,795,000	1,790,000	99.7	1,045,000	1,032,000	98.8
14 and 15 years.....	2,786,000	2,729,000	98.0	1,512,000	1,496,000	98.9	760,000	744,000	97.9	514,000	489,000	95.1
16 and 17 years.....	2,315,000	1,917,000	82.8	1,240,000	1,076,000	86.8	605,000	486,000	80.3	370,000	355,000	75.5
18 and 19 years.....	1,802,000	780,000	42.3	985,000	471,000	47.8	485,000	192,000	39.6	432,000	117,000	35.2
20 to 24 years.....	4,215,000	897,000	21.3	2,788,000	701,000	25.1	894,000	152,000	17.0	533,000	44,000	8.3
25 to 29 years.....	5,188,000	493,000	9.5	3,432,000	413,000	12.0	1,208,000	64,000	5.3	548,000	16,000	2.9
30 to 34 years.....	5,686,000	146,000	2.6	3,574,000	104,000	2.9	1,494,000	42,000	2.8	618,000	-----	-----
Female, 5 to 34 years	39,334,000	19,657,000	50.0	23,810,000	11,488,000	48.2	10,321,000	5,140,000	49.8	5,203,000	3,029,000	58.2
5 to 29 years.....	33,110,000	19,587,000	59.2	19,959,000	11,444,000	57.3	8,628,000	5,119,000	59.3	4,523,000	3,024,000	66.9
5 years.....	1,833,000	1,108,000	60.4	1,063,000	797,000	75.0	552,000	251,000	45.5	218,000	60,000	27.5
6 years.....	1,797,000	1,758,000	97.8	955,000	944,000	98.8	546,000	532,000	97.4	296,000	282,000	95.3
7 to 9 years.....	5,190,000	5,170,000	99.6	2,909,000	2,905,000	99.9	1,476,000	1,467,000	99.4	805,000	798,000	99.1
10 to 13 years.....	5,983,000	5,951,000	99.5	3,402,000	3,387,000	99.6	1,571,000	1,563,000	99.5	1,010,000	1,001,000	99.1
14 and 15 years.....	2,701,000	2,599,000	96.2	1,526,000	1,486,000	97.4	721,000	678,000	94.0	454,000	435,000	95.8
16 and 17 years.....	2,332,000	1,822,000	78.1	1,369,000	1,076,000	78.6	553,000	418,000	75.6	410,000	328,000	80.0
18 and 19 years.....	2,240,000	629,000	28.1	1,461,000	408,000	27.9	482,000	133,000	27.6	297,000	88,000	29.6
20 to 24 years.....	5,339,000	439,000	8.2	3,615,000	345,000	9.5	1,234,000	67,000	5.4	490,000	27,000	5.5
25 to 29 years.....	5,695,000	111,000	1.9	3,659,000	96,000	2.6	1,493,000	10,000	0.7	543,000	5,000	0.9
30 to 34 years.....	6,224,000	70,000	1.1	3,851,000	44,000	1.1	1,693,000	21,000	1.2	680,000	5,000	0.7

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, No. 80.

School Retention Rates

The Office of Education bases school retention rates on the enrollment in the fifth grade rather than in the first. Because of the high rate of retardation in the first few grades, it is felt that the fifth-grade enrollment better represents the number in the entering first-grade cohort 4 years earlier than does the total first-grade enrollment itself. Compulsory attendance laws keep practically all children in school at least until the fifth grade.

Of 100 children in the fifth grade in 1950-51, an estimated 58 were graduated from high school in 1957-58 (table 6). This is the largest number of graduates to date, and may be compared with 48 graduating from high school 10 years earlier. The growth in retention rates has been steady

with the exception of the war years, when many high school and college students left school to enter the military service or to secure employment in industry.

Data are not available at the present time from which to calculate retention rates extending through college graduation. In former years it was assumed that high school graduates entered college during the school year immediately following their graduation, and rates were calculated on that basis. Since World War II, however, many college students have been former servicemen and servicewomen, who have entered institutions of higher education several years after high school graduation and with varying amounts of advanced credit. The influx of these veterans has made unreliable the calculation of retention

Table 6.—Estimated retention rates,¹ 5th grade through college entrance, in public and nonpublic schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1923-31 to 1950-58

School year of entrance into 5th grade	Retention per 100 pupils who entered 5th grade								High school graduates	Year of high school graduation	First-time college students
	5th grade ²	6th grade	7th grade	8th grade	9th grade	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1923-24	100	89	78	72	58	44	35	31	27	1931	12
1924-25	100	91	80	74	61	47	38	34	30	1932	12
1925-26	100	91	82	74	64	51	42	37	32	1933	11
1926-27	100	92	82	75	68	55	45	40	33	1934	13
1927-28	100	93	83	78	71	59	48	42	36	1935	14
1928-29	100	94	85	80	74	62	50	43	38	1936	14
1929-30	100	95	86	82	76	65	51	45	40	1937	14
1930-31	100	94	87	82	77	65	53	46	42	1938	15
1931-32	100	93	88	82	78	65	55	48	43	1939	15
1932-33	100	94	89	83	79	66	57	51	46	1940	16
1933-34	100	94	90	84	79	69	59	49	46	1941	14
1934-35	100	95	89	84	80	71	61	51	47	1942	13
1935-36	100	95	89	84	81	72	59	47	44	1943	13
1936-37	100	95	90	85	84	70	55	42	39	1944	12
1937-38	100	95	90	85	81	68	52	43	40	1945	(3)
1938-39	100	96	91	85	80	66	53	44	42	1946	(3)
1939-40	100	96	92	85	78	67	55	43	45	1947	(3)
1940-41	100	97	91	84	78	70	57	51	48	1948	(3)
1941-42	100	95	90	83	79	70	58	51	49	1949	(3)
1942-43	100	95	91	85	81	71	60	54	50	1950	20
1943-44	100	97	91	87	83	74	63	56	52	1951	22
1944-45	100	95	93	86	85	75	65	55	52	1952	23
1945-46	100	96	94	88	87	77	66	55	52	1953	27
1946-47	100	95	94	92	87	78	64	58	55	1954	28
1947-48	100	97	95	92	86	75	67	59	56	1955	29
1948-49	100	98	96	93	86	80	71	62	58	1956	30
1949-50	100	98	97	92	87	80	70	61	57	1957	30
1950-51	100	98	97	92	89	81	71	63	58	1958	31

¹ Rates for the 5th grade through high school graduation are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public elementary and secondary schools, and are adjusted to include estimates for nonpublic schools. Rates for first-time college enrollment are based on data supplied to the Office of Education by institutions of higher education.

² 5th grade in 12-grade systems; 4th grade in 11-grade systems.

³ Lack of detailed information regarding veteran students makes the calculation of retention rates unreliable.

rates through college graduation until the relationship between high school and college attendance becomes normal again, or until a special study is made.

For additional information on retention rates at the secondary school level, the reader is referred to two subsequent tables: Table 17 shows the retention of pupils from the ninth grade through high school graduation, and table 18 compares high school graduates with the population 17 years of age.

Teachers

Table 7 presents a historical summary of the number of teachers, by sex and by level of school, from 1929-30 to 1957-58. The term "teacher" may be defined as a person employed to instruct pupils or students. At the elementary and secondary levels it does not include supervisors and principals, or librarians and guidance and psychological personnel when separately reported; at the higher education level it does not include

administrative, research, or extension staff members. During the school year 1957-58, the total number of teachers employed was 1,677,000, an increase of more than 10 percent over 1955-56. Approximately 34 percent of the teachers in 1957-58 were men. There has been a steady increase in the percentage of male teachers since 1929-30, when only 21 percent of the teachers were men. In 1939-40, they represented 27 percent of the total; in 1949-50, 30 percent; and in 1955-56, 33 percent.

The number of teachers at the elementary level increased 9 percent from 1955-56 to 1957-58, and the proportion of male teachers remained at 12 percent of the total during this period. At the secondary level the number of teachers rose 11 percent, while the proportion of men increased from 48 to almost 50 percent of the total. Institutions of higher education reported a rise of 13 percent in the number of instructional staff members during the biennium, with the percentage of male teachers remaining at 80 percent of the

total. The number of teachers and instructional staff members employed at each educational level in 1957-58 was greater than at any previous time in our history.

Receipts

Total receipts of both publicly and privately controlled educational institutions at all levels from kindergarten through higher education amounted to \$22.8 billion in 1957-58 (table 8). Publicly controlled institutions received \$18.2 billion, or 80 percent of the total, while privately controlled schools received \$4.6 billion, or 20 percent of all receipts. Receipts from governmental sources, Federal, State, and local, accounted for 92 percent of the income of publicly controlled schools, and for 8 percent of the income of private institutions. For the major portion of their

income, privately controlled schools must depend upon a variety of sources, including student fees, private gifts and grants, and, in the case of private institutions of higher education, endowment earnings.

In 1957-58, approximately three-fourths of the receipts of all educational institutions went to schools at the elementary and secondary level (\$16.8 billion), and the remaining quarter (\$6.0 billion), to institutions of higher education.

Expenditures

In 1957-58, educational institutions at all levels, both publicly and privately controlled, expended \$21.1 billion (table 9). This figure comprises current expenditures and interest amounting to \$16.9 billion, or four-fifths of the total; and capital outlay (termed plant expansion

Table 7.—Number of teachers¹ in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff members² in institutions of higher education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

Type of school, by level 1	1929-30		1939-40		1949-50		1955-56		1957-58	
	Men 2	Women 3	Men 4	Women 5	Men 6	Women 7	Men 8	Women 9	Men 10	Women 11
All levels	216, 275	818, 758	298, 331	799, 752	367, 496	868, 082	506, 838	1, 015, 030	571, 926	1, 105, 166
Total elementary and secondary schools	154, 983	795, 178	212, 084	769, 182	221, 635	823, 590	324, 621	969, 059	364, 564	1, 054, 344
Elementary schools (including kindergartens) ³	68, 705	633, 819	70, 187	569, 860	58, 407	607, 258	96, 540	719, 970	105, 066	784, 421
Public.....	67, 239	573, 718	67, 140	508, 060	52, 925	536, 653	92, 140	630, 750	99, 846	678, 478
Nonpublic.....	⁴ 1, 466	⁴ 60, 101	3, 047	61, 800	⁵ 5, 482	⁵ 70, 605	⁶ 4, 400	⁶ 89, 220	⁶ 5, 220	⁶ 105, 943
Secondary schools (including junior, senior, junior-senior, and regular high schools) ³	82, 689	152, 405	138, 384	192, 023	158, 536	207, 741	223, 330	237, 603	253, 682	257, 916
Public.....	74, 532	138, 774	126, 837	173, 440	142, 043	182, 050	202, 030	208, 173	231, 817	227, 708
Nonpublic.....	⁴ 8, 157	⁴ 13, 631	11, 547	18, 583	⁵ 16, 493	⁵ 25, 691	⁶ 21, 300	⁶ 29, 430	⁶ 21, 865	⁶ 30, 208
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:										
Subcollegiate departments of colleges.....	1, 564	1, 251	1, 968	1, 753	3, 031	2, 785	⁶ 2, 831	⁶ 4, 596	3, 151	5, 336
Publicly controlled.....	339	246	524	369	1, 447	1, 651	⁶ 1, 742	⁶ 3, 319	2, 105	3, 870
Privately controlled.....	1, 225	1, 005	1, 444	1, 384	1, 584	1, 134	⁶ 1, 089	⁶ 1, 277	1, 046	1, 466
Residential schools for exceptional children.....	⁷ 1, 578	⁷ 6, 571	⁸ 1, 107	⁸ 4, 599	⁹ 1, 148	⁹ 4, 771	⁵ 1, 350	⁵ 5, 750	⁵ 1, 900	⁵ 6, 600
Federal schools for Indians and Alaskans.....	447	1, 132	438	947	⁸ 513	⁸ 1, 035	⁸ 570	⁸ 1, 140	⁸ 765	⁸ 1, 071
Higher education: resident instructional staff, including critic teachers¹⁰	61, 292	23, 580	86, 247	30, 570	145, 861	44, 492	¹¹ 182, 217	¹¹ 45, 971	¹² 207, 362	¹² 50, 822
Publicly controlled.....	25, 401	12, 904	35, 702	14, 311	66, 462	21, 245	¹¹ 89, 987	¹¹ 23, 114	¹² 105, 596	¹² 25, 754
Privately controlled.....	35, 891	10, 676	50, 545	16, 259	79, 399	23, 247	¹¹ 92, 230	¹¹ 22, 857	¹² 101, 766	¹² 25, 068

¹ Teaching positions; includes librarians, guidance and psychological personnel when not separately reported; does not include supervisors or principals.

² Does not include administrative staff or faculty members engaged in research, extension, etc.

³ Does not include subcollegiate departments of colleges, residential schools for exceptional children, or Federal schools.

⁴ Data for 1927-28.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Data for 1953-54.

⁷ Data for 1926-27.

⁸ Distribution by sex estimated.

⁹ Data for 1945-46.

¹⁰ Does not include schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

¹¹ Data for November.

¹² First term of academic year.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

Table 8.—Receipts of educational institutions, by type of control, by type of control, and by level of instruction: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Receipts, by source, and by type of control 1	Grand total 2	Elementary and secondary education ¹			Higher education ²			
		Total 3	Revenue 4	Nonrevenue 5	Total 6	Educational and general 7	Plant expansion ³ 8	Nonexpendable funds ⁴ 9
Grand total	22,821,409	16,840,008	14,325,332	2,514,676	4 5,981,401	3,732,512	1,036,710	303,303
Publicly controlled	18,191,214	14,761,118	12,246,442	2,514,676	5 3,430,096	2,145,903	746,446	58,976
Total government.....	16,816,232	14,724,266	12,209,590	2,514,676	2,091,966	1,623,747	468,212	7
Federal.....	988,937	551,413	551,413	-----	437,524	387,156	50,368	-----
State.....	6,307,829	4,824,620	4,824,620	-----	1,483,209	1,110,811	372,391	7
Local (including county).....	9,519,466	9,348,233	6,833,557	2,514,676	171,233	125,780	45,453	-----
Student fees.....	310,742	6 23,192	6 23,192	-----	287,550	270,686	16,802	62
Private gifts and grants.....	124,430	13,661	13,661	-----	110,769	68,601	24,151	18,016
All other sources.....	939,810	-----	-----	-----	6 939,810	182,868	237,280	40,891
Privately controlled	4,630,195	7 2,078,890	7 2,078,890	(8)	9 2,551,305	1,586,609	290,265	244,327
Total government.....	362,497	-----	-----	-----	362,497	351,079	11,418	-----
Federal.....	330,974	-----	-----	-----	330,974	319,892	11,082	-----
State.....	27,979	-----	-----	-----	27,979	27,643	336	-----
Local (including county).....	3,544	-----	-----	-----	3,544	3,544	(10)	-----
Student fees.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	667,831	663,516	4,289	25
Private gifts and grants.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	574,166	255,825	132,952	185,389
All other sources.....	4,267,698	7 2,078,890	7 2,078,890	(8)	9 946,811	316,189	141,606	58,913

¹ Includes income of \$55,886,000 for Federal schools for Indians and \$9,043,000 for Federal schools on Federal Installations. Excludes residential schools for exceptional children.

² Includes subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education. Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

³ Excludes transfers from current and other funds.

⁴ Includes certain income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9. See footnotes 5 and 9.

⁵ Includes the following income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9: auxiliary enterprises, \$446,790,000; and student-aid income, \$31,980,000.

⁶ Tuition and transportation fees from patrons.

⁷ Estimated on basis of expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools.

⁸ Included in column 4.

⁹ Includes the following income in addition to that reported in columns 7, 8, and 9: auxiliary enterprises, \$392,027,000; and student-aid income, \$38,077,000.

¹⁰ Income from this source amounted to less than \$500.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58; *Administration of Public Laws 874 and 816*, June 30, 1958; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

in institutions of higher education) of \$4.2 billion, or one-fifth of the total. The expenditures of publicly controlled institutions amounted to \$16.7 billion, or 79 percent of the total, and privately controlled schools expended \$4.4 billion, or 21 percent of all expenditures.

The data in tables 8 and 9 do not include the receipts and expenditures of residential schools for exceptional children. The Office of Education has not conducted a study of the finances of these institutions for a number of years.

Table 10 shows the relationship between national income and expenditures for education in the United States from 1929-30 to 1957-58. The proportion of national income spent for education was relatively high during the depression years of the early 1930's, and was lowest during World War II. In recent years, as school enrollments have expanded rapidly and as expenditure per

pupil has also increased, the percentage of national income spent for education has tended to rise somewhat. Total expenditures for education amounted to almost 6 percent of national income in 1957-58.

Educational Attainment Related to Individual Income

The distribution of persons 14 years of age and over, by years of school completed and by total money income, is shown in table 11. The data in this table are based on a sample survey of the population conducted by the Bureau of the Census for the year 1958, and they provide strong evidence of the high correlation between income and educational attainment. The median income for men ranged from \$1,905 for those who had completed fewer than 8 years of school to \$6,926 for those who had completed 5 or more

Table 9.—Expenditures for education, including capital outlay, by level of instruction, and by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Level of instruction, by type of school	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
All levels (elementary, secondary, higher)¹	21, 119, 565	16, 748, 129	4, 371, 436
Current expenditures (including interest)	16, 916, 836	13, 299, 954	3, 616, 882
Capital outlay or plant expansion	4, 202, 729	3, 448, 175	754, 553
Elementary and secondary schools²	15, 648, 053	13, 569, 163	2, 078, 890
Current expenditures (including interest)	12, 358, 323	10, 716, 416	1, 641, 907
Capital outlay	3, 289, 730	2, 852, 747	436, 983
Kindergarten through grade 8⁴	10, 803, 619	9, 241, 957	1, 561, 662
Grades 9-12 and postgraduates⁴	4, 844, 434	4, 327, 206	517, 228
Miscellaneous elementary and secondary schools:			
Federal schools for Indians	55, 886	55, 886	
Federal schools on Federal installations	9, 043	9, 043	
Higher education (including subcollegiate departments)⁴	5, 406, 583	3, 114, 038	2, 292, 546
Current expenditures	4, 509, 666	2, 534, 690	1, 974, 975
Educational and general	3, 604, 414	2, 077, 565	1, 526, 849
Auxiliary enterprises	775, 316	411, 786	363, 530
Student aid expenditures	129, 935	45, 339	84, 595
Expenditures from plant funds ⁵	896, 918	579, 348	317, 570

¹ Excludes expenditures for residential schools for exceptional children and for schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

² Excludes expenditures for Federal schools for Indians, Federal schools on Federal installations, and residential schools for exceptional children. Expenditures for Federal schools are shown separately below.

³ Estimated on basis of expenditure per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools.

⁴ Distribution between grade-groups (kindergarten-grade 8 and grades 9-12 and postgraduate) estimated on basis of average teacher's salary and pupil-teacher ratio at the elementary and secondary levels. Expenditure per pupil in grades 9-12 and postgraduate was calculated as 1.529 times expenditure per pupil in kindergarten-grade 8.

⁵ Excludes schools of nursing not affiliated with colleges and universities.

⁶ Excludes \$134,327,000 expended directly from current funds (\$87,091,000 by publicly controlled and \$47,236,000 by privately controlled institutions).

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58; *Administration of Public Laws 874 and 815*, June 30, 1958; U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

years of college. The median income of women workers ranged from \$711 for those with fewer than 8 years of schooling to \$4,381 for women who had completed 5 years of college or more. Approximately 23 percent of the male college graduates had an income of \$10,000 or more, as compared with only 4 percent of the high school graduates and 1 percent of the elementary school graduates.

Table 10.—National income related to total expenditures¹ for education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

Calendar year	National income (in millions)	School year	Expenditures for education	
			Total (in thousands)	As a percent of national income
1	2	3	4	5
1929	\$87, 814	1929-30	\$3, 233, 601	3.68
1931	59, 708	1931-32	2, 966, 464	4.97
1933	40, 159	1933-34	2, 294, 896	5.71
1935	57, 057	1935-36	2, 649, 914	4.64
1937	73, 618	1937-38	3, 014, 074	4.09
1939	72, 753	1939-40	3, 199, 593	4.40
1941	104, 710	1941-42	3, 203, 548	3.06
1943	170, 310	1943-44	3, 522, 007	2.07
1945	181, 248	1945-46	4, 167, 597	2.30
1947	198, 177	1947-48	6, 574, 379	3.32
1949	217, 690	1949-50	8, 795, 635	4.04
1951	279, 313	1951-52	11, 312, 446	4.05
1953	305, 573	1953-54	13, 949, 876	4.57
1955	330, 206	1955-56	16, 811, 651	5.09
1957	366, 943	1957-58	21, 119, 565	5.76

¹ Includes expenditures of public and nonpublic schools at all levels of education (elementary, secondary, and higher education).

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistical Summary of Education; U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1958 and July 1960.

Federal Funds for Education

The Federal Government provides funds for education through a wide variety of programs administered by numerous governmental agencies. The Office of Education, for the purpose of providing a central and authoritative source of information on the educational programs which receive these funds, began in 1933-34 to collect data concerning them from the respective agencies. Bulletins which summarize these data have been issued biennially by the Office since that time. Table 12 presents data from recent editions of the bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*. Federal support for all programs listed declined from \$2.5 billion in 1950-51 to \$2.0 billion in 1957-58, a decrease of 20 percent. This decrease may be attributed to the smaller amounts of money which were expended by the Veterans Administration for the education and training and the vocational rehabilitation of veterans. Expenditures for these purposes decreased from \$2.1 billion in 1950-51 to \$731 million in 1957-58. During the same period expenditures for other educational programs increased from \$392 million to \$1.3 billion.

Table 11.—Distribution of persons 14 years of age and over, by years of school completed, by total money income, and by sex: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1958

Total money income and sex	Total ¹	Elementary school			High school			College					Median years of ² school completed
		Total	Less than 8 years ²	8 years	Total	1 to 3 years	4 years	Total	1 to 3 years	4 years or more			
										Total	4 years	5 years or more	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
MALE													
Total, 14 Years and Over													
Number of persons..... thousands.....	58,378	21,352	11,530	9,822	26,079	12,759	13,320	9,966	4,901	5,065	2,971	2,094	10.7
Number of persons with income..... thousands.....	53,543	18,950	10,292	8,658	24,075	10,997	13,078	9,639	4,657	4,982	2,943	2,039	11.0
Income Recipients													
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under \$500.....	9.5	12.6	14.7	10.2	9.0	15.7	3.3	3.9	6.0	1.9	2.5	0.9	9.1
\$500 to \$999.....	7.4	11.7	15.2	7.5	4.9	5.9	3.9	4.8	7.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	8.5
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	6.7	10.3	12.4	7.8	4.9	5.4	4.5	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.4	2.8	8.7
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	5.6	8.3	9.5	6.8	4.3	4.9	3.8	3.1	3.6	2.6	2.4	3.0	8.8
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	6.0	8.3	9.0	7.4	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.5	4.2	2.8	2.8	2.8	9.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.2	6.9	7.0	6.7	4.9	4.9	5.0	2.4	3.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	9.2
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.5	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.4	6.7	6.1	3.8	4.3	3.2	3.4	2.9	9.8
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	6.5	6.6	5.3	8.2	7.3	6.9	7.7	3.8	4.0	3.5	3.9	3.0	10.6
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	7.9	7.1	5.6	8.8	9.5	9.1	9.8	5.6	6.8	4.3	4.7	3.7	11.1
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	6.6	5.3	4.3	6.5	7.9	7.3	8.4	6.0	7.2	4.8	5.4	3.8	11.6
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	12.1	7.9	5.3	10.9	15.1	13.0	17.0	13.1	14.1	12.2	13.4	10.3	12.1
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	7.6	3.7	2.6	5.0	9.2	7.3	10.9	11.5	11.1	11.8	10.7	13.5	12.3
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	8.1	2.8	1.4	4.5	8.5	6.0	10.6	18.5	14.1	22.7	24.3	20.2	12.7
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	3.0	0.6	0.3	0.9	2.2	1.3	2.9	10.4	6.9	13.8	13.5	14.3	14.5
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.7	4.2	1.9	6.4	4.1	10.0	16.2
\$25,000 and over.....	0.4	0.1	-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.7	0.6	2.7	1.5	4.6	-----
Median income.....	\$3,742	\$2,428	\$1,905	\$3,214	\$4,168	\$3,594	\$4,548	\$5,702	\$4,924	\$6,627	\$6,374	\$6,926	-----
25 Years and Over													
Number of persons..... thousands.....	46,315	17,859	9,898	7,961	19,055	8,278	10,777	8,523	3,774	4,749	2,726	2,023	10.8
Number of persons with income..... thousands.....	45,356	17,279	9,518	7,761	18,872	8,186	10,686	8,382	3,704	4,678	2,706	1,972	10.8
Median income.....	\$4,213	\$2,714	\$2,080	\$3,508	\$4,710	\$4,367	\$4,992	\$6,228	\$5,600	\$6,866	\$6,710	\$7,103	-----
FEMALE													
Number of persons..... thousands.....	62,995	20,662	10,635	10,027	33,178	14,216	18,962	8,351	5,128	3,223	2,478	745	11.2
Number of persons with income..... thousands.....	33,340	10,825	5,880	4,945	17,025	7,032	9,993	5,059	2,991	2,068	1,502	566	11.4
Income Recipients													
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	-----
Under \$500.....	27.6	33.6	36.8	29.8	26.6	37.0	19.2	17.6	21.3	11.9	14.2	6.1	10.0
\$500 to \$999.....	18.7	28.3	31.3	24.7	14.4	17.7	12.1	11.6	13.7	8.4	9.9	4.8	9.0
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	10.6	12.9	12.6	13.3	9.7	9.9	9.5	8.8	9.6	7.7	8.8	5.1	10.4
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	8.5	8.7	7.7	9.9	8.9	9.5	8.4	6.6	7.4	5.3	5.3	5.1	10.9
\$2,000 to \$2,499.....	8.3	6.3	5.0	7.9	10.1	8.7	11.1	6.3	6.6	5.8	6.0	5.3	12.0
\$2,500 to \$2,999.....	5.9	3.4	2.6	4.5	7.1	5.0	8.6	7.5	8.0	6.7	7.2	5.6	12.3
\$3,000 to \$3,499.....	6.6	3.2	2.0	4.5	8.5	5.0	11.0	7.6	8.2	6.8	7.5	5.1	12.4
\$3,500 to \$3,999.....	4.4	1.5	0.9	2.3	5.2	2.7	6.9	8.0	8.5	7.3	8.4	4.6	12.5
\$4,000 to \$4,499.....	3.5	0.8	0.4	1.3	4.1	2.0	5.6	7.4	5.7	10.0	9.7	10.9	12.6
\$4,500 to \$4,999.....	1.9	0.5	0.2	0.8	2.0	0.9	2.8	4.6	3.1	6.9	6.1	9.1	12.7
\$5,000 to \$5,999.....	2.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	2.1	1.2	2.7	6.7	5.2	9.1	8.3	11.2	12.9
\$6,000 to \$6,999.....	1.0	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.1	1.2	3.6	1.5	6.7	3.7	14.2	13.8
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.6	2.4	0.3	5.7	3.9	10.2	16.2
\$10,000 to \$14,999.....	0.2	0.1	-----	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	1.1	2.3	-----
\$15,000 to \$24,999.....	0.1	-----	-----	0.1	0.1	-----	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	-----	0.5	-----
\$25,000 and over.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.1	0.2	-----	-----	-----	-----
Median income.....	\$1,176	\$790	\$711	\$909	\$1,464	\$867	\$2,036	\$2,429	\$1,865	\$3,309	\$2,903	\$4,381	-----

¹ Includes persons not reporting years of school completed, not shown separately.

² Includes persons reporting no years of school completed, not shown separately.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-60, No. 33.

Table 12.—Amount of Federal support for education, by agency and program: 1950-51 to 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Department or agency and program	1950-51	1952-53	1954-55	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total	2,511,829	1,416,898	1,571,535	1,968,246	2,008,052
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE	111,370	310,575	392,240	457,277	554,611
Office of Education:					
Office administration.....	2,879	5,149	3,506	4,871	5,472
Civil defense education.....			45	58	
Cooperative research.....	0	0	0	941	2,526
Morrill-Nelson and Bankhead-Jones funds for land-grant colleges.....	5,030	5,030	5,052	5,052	5,052
Public library services for rural areas.....	0	0	0	1,440	4,263
School support in federally affected areas.....	16,727	200,084	214,507	172,835	188,029
Vocational education.....	26,685	25,366	30,351	37,063	38,733
Federally Aided Corporations:					
American Printing House for the Blind.....	125	185	215	240	338
Gallaudet College.....	368	503	674	3,162	2,420
Howard University.....	4,262	4,047	7,654	3,686	4,212
Office of Vocational Rehabilitation:					
Research and demonstration projects.....			299	1,999	3,600
Training and traineeship.....			790	2,938	4,380
Public Health Service:					
Communicable Disease Center.....		370	396	567	549
Education in hospitals.....	191	187	181	216	203
Education of public health personnel.....			633	1,150	1,150
Indian health.....				179	279
Research fellowships.....		2,014	2,558	5,416	6,434
Traineeships and training grants.....		7,977	11,488	30,836	38,790
Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center.....		127	149	357	275
Social Security Administration: Children's Bureau training program	477	695	482	596	815
Surplus Property Utilization Division Allocations For Education	54,626	58,841	113,260	183,675	247,091
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE	171,154	195,693	245,071	398,399	347,818
Agricultural Extension Service.....	32,141	32,117	39,800	50,030	50,882
Revenue from national forests and submarginal lands.....	8,435	17,490	16,871	29,080	27,572
School lunch and milk.....	118,082	133,540	169,291	290,431	239,682
State agricultural experiment stations.....	12,496	12,546	19,109	28,858	29,682
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE	5,292	4,024	2,632	2,884	3,262
Census training for foreign technicians.....					71
Maritime Administration schools.....	5,292	4,024	2,593	2,836	3,050
Meteorological education and training.....			39	48	69
Training in the National Bureau of Standards.....					72
DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE	25,507	40,714	47,955	69,569	84,452
Service academies.....	13,648	15,956	16,351	23,480	34,661
Education for military personnel at civilian institutions.....	6,724	7,089	5,699	8,800	8,756
Education for off-duty personnel.....	5,135	8,683	9,370	10,579	10,941
Education for civilian employees.....				2,095	2,038
Education of dependent children overseas.....		8,911	16,421	24,375	27,339
Operation of school buses.....					449
Medical education for national defense.....		75	114	240	268
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR	45,834	58,834	80,263	90,794	111,131
Alaska public works program.....	101	3,397	3,250	1,363	2,248
Bureau of Mines safety-training program.....	780	837	850	898	1,000
Education for children of National Park Service employees.....	14	20	27	29	34
Education in Pribilof Islands.....	26	34	35	43	46
Education in the trust territory of the Pacific Islands.....	290	300	250	410	565
Education for Indians in the United States.....	27,118	30,117	37,541	49,433	60,646
Revenue from sale of public lands.....	17,505	24,129	38,310	38,618	46,592
DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE	389	422	461	530	593
Bureau of Prisons vocational training.....	389	422	461	530	593
FBI National Academy.....					9
Police training schools.....					227
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR	3,927	5,188	5,236	5,940	9,673
Apprenticeship and training.....	3,183	3,324	3,160	3,399	3,746
Foreign visitors program.....	744	1,864	2,076	2,541	2,907
Testing, counseling, and placement services.....					3,020
DEPARTMENT OF STATE		37,402	40,100	47,751	55,383
Educational exchange programs.....		23,360	19,768	18,605	21,402
Country missions.....		14,042	20,332	29,146	33,981
DEPARTMENT OF THE TREASURY	1,800	2,565	2,506	3,350	4,781
U.S. Coast Guard Academy.....	1,768	2,513	2,435	3,265	3,820
Education of dependent children overseas.....	0	0	13	23	28
U.S. Coast Guard officer postgraduate and specialized training.....	32	52	58	62	56
Internal Revenue Service training for enforcement personnel.....					877

Table 12.—Amount of Federal support for education, by agency and program: 1950-51 to 1957-58—Continued

Department or agency and program	1950-51	1952-53	1954-55	1956-57	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION	18,908	25,221	24,479	30,717	45,769
Contract research.....	13,487	17,352	19,431	21,284	32,005
Fellowships.....	1,055	636	229	413	620
Expenditures for public schools.....	3,682	6,780	4,410	4,097	4,178
Other training.....	684	393	409	4,923	8,966
CANAL ZONE	2,300	2,635	2,910	3,647	3,730
Public education.....	2,300	2,635	2,910	3,647	3,730
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	2,728	2,310	5,063	5,077	6,082
Public education.....	2,695	2,277	5,016	5,027	6,029
Capitol page school.....	33	33	47	50	53
FEDERAL AVIATION AGENCY	101	348	266	461	831
Aviation training of foreign nationals.....	100	345	244	432	793
Tuition payments for employees in nondepartmental institutions.....	1	3	2	9	10
International Civil Aviation Organization fellows.....			20	20	28
FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION				7	12
Employee education.....				7	12
LIBRARY OF CONGRESS	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,067	1,206
Reading material for the blind.....	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,067	1,206
NATIONAL AERONAUTICS AND SPACE ADMINISTRATION	710	618	675	580	500
Research at educational institutions.....	710	618	675	580	500
NATIONAL SCIENCE FOUNDATION		3,220	10,109	34,952	44,737
Basic research.....		1,813	8,009	15,268	19,443
Research facilities.....				5,382	6,026
Fellowships.....		1,366	1,784	3,354	5,602
Institutes, course content improvement, and special projects.....		41	316	10,948	13,666
OFFICE OF CIVIL AND DEFENSE MOBILIZATION				707	1,446
Civil defense resident training schools.....					185
Training and education contributions to States.....				707	1,261
TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY	593	557	485	582	589
Cooperative research tests and demonstrations.....	593	557	485	582	589
VETERANS ADMINISTRATION	2,120,216	725,572	710,084	813,955	731,210
Vocational rehabilitation.....	176,875	57,769	40,770	30,598	26,095
Education and training.....	1,943,341	667,803	664,514	773,906	693,232
War orphans educational assistance.....	0	0	0	2,351	5,183
Fees to educational institutions.....	0		4,800	7,100	6,700

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*.

Elementary and Secondary Education

Historical Summary

Table 13 presents a historical summary of statistics of public elementary and secondary education in the United States. It provides data on population, pupils, instructional staff, and finances, decennially for the school years from 1869-70 to 1949-50, and for 1955-56 and 1957-58. In order to make the financial data more meaningful, beginning with 1919-20 certain averages and per-pupil expenditures have been expressed both in

terms of actual dollars and also in dollars adjusted to reflect 1957-58 purchasing power. Average salary per member of instructional staff has been expressed in this manner, and for comparative purposes data on personal income per member of the labor force have also been adjusted to reflect changes in the purchasing power of the dollar. The adjustment to constant dollars was made by means of the Consumer Price Index, which was obtained from the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 13.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869-70 to 1957-58

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Population, Pupils, and Instructional Staff											
Total population ¹ (thousands).....	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512	121,770	130,880	148,665	164,303	170,295
Population aged 5-17 years inclusive ¹ (thousands).....	12,055	15,066	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,556	31,417	30,150	30,168	37,262	40,164
Percent of total population aged 5-17.....	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	23.0	20.3	22.7	23.6
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands).....	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578	25,678	25,434	25,111	31,163	33,529
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1-8 (thousands).....	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378	21,279	18,833	19,387	24,290	25,669
Grades 9-12 and postgraduates (thousands).....	² 80	² 110	² 203	² 519	² 915	2,200	4,399	6,601	5,725	6,873	7,860
Percent of total population enrolled.....	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6	21.1	19.4	16.9	19.0	19.7
Percent of population 5-17 years enrolled.....	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3	81.7	84.4	83.2	83.6	83.5
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9-12 and postgraduates).....	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	26.0	22.7	22.1	23.4
High school graduates (thousands).....	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	86.7	88.7	89.0	88.6
Average daily attendance (thousands).....	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150	21,265	22,042	22,284	27,740	29,722
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands).....	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161	3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,354	4,938,161	5,277,840
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily.....	78	82.3	84.1	86.6	87.1	87.8	88.2	86.7	88.7	89.0	89.6
Average length of school term (in days).....	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	177.6
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled.....	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2	143.0	151.7	157.9	158.5	157.4
Total instructional staff (thousands).....							678	880	912	962	1,213
Supervisors (thousands).....							7	7	5	9	13
Principals (thousands).....							14	31	32	39	51
Teachers, librarians, and other non-supervisory instructional staff (thousands).....	201	287	364	423	523	657	843	875	914	1,149	1,261
Men (thousands).....	78	123	126	127	110	93	140	195	195	⁶ 299	⁶ 340
Women (thousands).....	123	164	238	296	413	565	703	681	719	⁶ 850	⁶ 921
Percent men.....	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1	16.6	22.2	21.3	⁶ 26.0	⁶ 27.0
Finance											
AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)											
Total revenue receipts.....			143,195	219,766	433,064	970,120	2,088,557	2,260,527	5,437,044	9,686,677	12,181,513
From State taxes and appropriations.....			26,345	37,887	64,605	134,279	329,312	658,983	2,122,763	3,699,721	4,610,718
From intermediate and local taxes and appropriations.....			97,222	149,487	312,222	758,897	1,645,688	1,490,425	2,900,561	5,116,788	6,621,447
From all other sources.....			19,627	32,392	56,238	76,945	113,557	111,119	413,720	870,168	949,348
Percent of revenue receipts derived from:											
State taxes and appropriations.....			18.4	17.2	14.9	13.8	15.8	29.2	39.0	38.2	37.9
Intermediate and local taxes and appropriations.....			67.9	68.0	72.1	78.2	78.8	65.9	53.4	52.8	54.4
All other sources.....			13.7	14.8	13.0	8.0	5.4	4.9	7.6	9.0	7.7
Total expenditures for all schools.....	63,397	78,095	140,507	214,965	426,250	1,036,151	2,316,790	2,344,049	5,837,643	10,955,047	13,569,163
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools.....			114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	⁶ 8,251,420	⁶ 10,251,843
Capital outlay.....			26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest on school debt.....						18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	215,689	341,922
Other expenditures ⁷						3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	100,741	122,651
Percent of total expenditures devoted to:											
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools.....			81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	⁶ 75.3	⁶ 75.6
Capital outlay.....			18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	21.8	21.0
Interest on school debt.....						1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
Other expenditures ⁷						0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
DATA IN UNADJUSTED DOLLARS											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff ⁸	189	195	252	325	485	871	1,420	1,441	3,010	4,156	4,702
Personal income ¹ per member of the labor force ¹							1,634	1,358	3,408	4,617	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population.....	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91	19.03	17.91	39.27	66.68	79.68
National income ¹ per capita of total population.....							667	587	1,526	2,041	2,121
Current expenditure ⁹ per pupil in A.D.A. ¹⁰			¹¹ 13.99	¹¹ 16.67	¹¹ 27.85	53.32	86.70	88.09	208.83	294.22	341.14
Total expenditure ¹² for day schools per pupil in A.D.A. ¹⁰	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16	108.49	105.74	258.85	388.06	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A. ¹⁰							3,845	3,502	10,312	12,275	12,326
Current expenditure per day ¹³ per pupil in A.D.A. ¹⁰			¹¹ 10	¹¹ 12	¹¹ 18	.33	.50	.50	1.17	1.65	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A. ¹⁰.....	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40	.63	.60	1.46	2.18	2.53

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 13.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869-70 to 1957-58—Continued

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DATA IN ADJUSTED DOLLARS—1957-58 PURCHASING POWER¹⁴											
Finance—Continued											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff.....						1,306	2,371	2,948	3,633	4,418	4,702
Personal income per member of the labor force.....							2,728	2,778	4,113	4,908	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population.....						14.86	31.77	36.64	47.39	70.89	79.68
National income per capita of total population.....							1,113	1,201	1,842	2,170	2,121
Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.....						79.95	144.74	180.20	252.04	312.79	341.14
Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.....						96.20	181.11	216.30	312.41	412.55	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A.....							6,419	7,164	12,446	13,050	12,326
Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.....						.49	.83	1.02	1.41	1.75	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.....						.60	1.05	1.23	1.76	2.32	2.53

¹ Data on population and labor force are from the Bureau of the Census, and data on personal income and national income from the Office of Business Economics, U.S. Department of Commerce.
² Data for 1870-71.
³ From reports of public high schools.
⁴ Prior to 1919-20 data are for number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.
⁵ Estimated.
⁶ Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools," data for 1955-56 and 1957-58 are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.
⁷ Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1955-56, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools."
⁸ Includes supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

⁹ Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.
¹⁰ "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.
¹¹ Includes interest on school debt.
¹² The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.
¹³ Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.
¹⁴ Adjustment of dollars to 1957-58 purchasing power is based on the Consumer Price Index, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.
 NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58.]

Number of Schools and Administrative Units

Table 14 presents data on the number of local basic administrative units and on the number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools from 1929-30 to 1957-58. The total number of local basic administrative units in the United States has decreased significantly in recent years as more and more school districts have been reorganized and consolidated. At the end of World War II, there were still more than 100,000 school districts in this country, but the number had dropped to 48,000 by 1957-58. The decrease in the 2-year period from 1955-56 to 1957-58 alone amounted to 13 percent. The elimination of unnecessarily small administrative units is a recognized method of achieving more efficient financial administration of the public schools as well as a more desirable quality of education.

There has been a consistent decrease in the number of public elementary schools throughout the 28-year period from 1929-30 to 1957-58, as smaller schools have been eliminated and have been replaced by larger schools. The decrease during this period from 238,000 to 95,000 public elementary schools represented a reduction of

Table 14.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), and number of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

(NA=not available)

School year	Public school systems				Nonpublic schools ¹	
	School districts ²	Elementary schools		Secondary schools	Elementary	Secondary
		Total	1-teacher			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929-30	NA	238,306	149,282	23,930	9,275	3,258
1931-32	127,531	232,750	143,391	26,409	9,734	3,289
1933-34	NA	236,236	139,166	24,714	9,992	3,327
1935-36	NA	232,174	131,101	25,652	9,992	3,327
1937-38	119,001	221,660	121,178	25,467	9,992	3,327
1939-40	117,108	NA	113,600	NA	11,366	3,568
1941-42	115,493	183,112	107,692	25,123	10,285	3,011
1943-44	111,383	169,905	96,302	28,973	10,285	3,011
1945-46	101,382	160,227	86,563	24,314	9,863	3,294
1947-48	94,926	146,760	75,096	25,484	10,071	3,292
1949-50	83,718	128,225	59,652	24,542	10,375	3,331
1951-52	71,094	123,763	50,742	23,746	10,666	3,322
1953-54	63,057	110,875	42,865	25,637	11,739	3,913
1955-56	54,859	104,427	34,964	26,046	12,372	3,887
1957-58	47,594	95,466	25,341	25,507	13,065	3,994

¹ Data for most years are partly estimated. The Office of Education conducted surveys of nonpublic elementary schools in 1930-31, 1932-33, and 1940-41; surveys of nonpublic secondary schools were conducted in 1929-30, 1932-33, 1940-41, and 1947-48.

² Data for years prior to 1957-58 have been revised slightly because of a reclassification of school districts in one State.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistical Summary of Education and Statistics of State School Systems.

60 percent in the number of these schools. Most of the decrease may be attributed to the decline in the number of 1-teacher schools, which dropped from 149,000 in 1929-30 to 25,000 in 1957-58. The number of public secondary schools has remained relatively stable through the years, but there have been significant increases in the number of nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

Enrollment

In 1957-58, enrollment in regular full-time public elementary and secondary schools in the United States reached a new peak, 33,529,000 pupils. Of these, 25,669,000, or 77 percent, were enrolled in kindergarten through grade 8; and 7,860,000, or 23 percent, were enrolled in grades 9 through 12 and postgraduate work. Table 15 shows the number and percent of pupils enrolled in each grade in the public schools from 1946-47

through 1957-58. The over-all increase in enrollment in 1957-58 over the preceding school year was approximately 4 percent. Increases were most pronounced at the fifth- and sixth-grade levels, where enrollment gains of 13 percent over the previous year were reported.

Table 16 presents a comparison of enrollment in grades 9 through 12 in both public and nonpublic schools with population 14 through 17 years of age. Although some of the pupils in these grades are older than 17, and a few are younger than 14, this is the typical age group which one finds in grades 9-12. The number of pupils enrolled per 100 persons 14 to 17 years of age has increased from fewer than 7 in 1889-90 to an all-time peak of 87 in 1957-58.

The increased holding power of American high schools is also demonstrated by the statistics in table 17. A quarter of a century ago only about one-half of the pupils who entered the ninth grade

Table 15.—Enrollment by grade in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1946-47 to 1957-58

Item	1946-47 ¹	1947-48	1948-49 ¹	1949-50	1950-51 ¹	1951-52	1952-53 ¹	1953-54	1954-55 ¹	1955-56	1956-57 ¹	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Enrollment	23,659,158	23,944,532	24,476,658	25,111,427	25,706,000	26,562,654	27,506,630	28,836,052	30,045,000	31,162,843	32,334,333	33,528,591
Kindergarten through grade 8.....	17,821,481	18,291,227	18,818,254	19,386,806	19,900,000	20,680,867	21,624,682	22,545,807	23,471,000	24,290,257	25,015,873	25,668,820
Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduates.....	5,837,677	5,653,305	5,658,404	5,724,621	5,806,000	5,881,797	5,881,948	6,290,245	6,574,000	6,872,586	7,318,460	7,859,771
Number in each grade:												
Kindergarten.....	872,835	988,680	1,016,186	1,034,203	941,138	1,272,127	1,399,064	1,474,007	1,415,000	1,564,396	1,675,373	1,771,753
1st grade.....	2,896,451	2,951,300	3,067,375	3,170,343	3,052,806	2,957,485	3,357,598	3,666,466	3,518,000	3,494,997	3,491,387	3,586,683
2d grade.....	2,319,772	2,363,477	2,502,828	2,644,707	2,739,176	2,670,162	2,638,816	2,940,285	3,391,000	3,242,407	3,240,771	3,213,900
3d grade.....	2,204,573	2,258,858	2,314,645	2,395,904	2,600,440	2,717,947	2,633,457	2,569,243	2,896,000	3,290,740	3,183,406	3,175,704
4th grade.....	2,119,377	2,183,171	2,220,554	2,254,028	2,357,752	2,559,115	2,684,145	2,565,345	2,535,000	2,847,741	3,237,852	3,127,702
5th grade.....	2,012,212	2,055,115	2,088,826	2,150,678	2,211,306	2,320,132	2,520,163	2,606,983	2,523,000	2,481,210	2,808,290	3,180,952
6th grade.....	1,907,319	1,939,500	1,994,735	2,055,741	2,117,360	2,165,741	2,275,680	2,449,174	2,584,000	2,470,310	2,442,701	2,758,859
7th grade.....	1,850,394	1,897,740	1,919,462	1,947,227	1,995,238	2,082,533	2,143,103	2,242,116	2,432,000	2,541,719	2,475,610	2,457,872
8th grade.....	1,638,548	1,653,386	1,693,643	1,733,975	1,884,784	1,935,625	1,972,658	2,032,188	2,177,000	2,356,737	2,460,483	2,395,395
9th grade.....	1,761,020	1,672,920	1,708,838	1,760,740	1,780,738	1,819,732	1,861,411	1,944,357	2,028,000	2,142,573	2,367,969	2,479,588
10th grade.....	1,583,245	1,502,743	1,499,477	1,513,086	1,547,895	1,582,142	1,579,177	1,716,758	1,765,000	2,184,870	1,973,829	2,193,739
11th grade.....	1,308,592	1,271,645	1,267,483	1,275,295	1,313,207	1,337,930	1,306,615	1,411,722	1,520,000	1,542,646	2,164,593	1,736,180
12th grade.....	1,119,968	1,130,805	1,126,022	1,133,673	1,127,527	1,110,638	1,107,884	1,190,138	1,246,000	1,325,726	1,349,315	2,431,302
Postgraduate.....	64,852	75,192	56,584	41,827	36,633	31,355	26,861	27,270	15,000	13,071	12,754	18,962
Percent in each grade:												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kindergarten.....	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
1st grade.....	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	11.9	11.1	12.2	12.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.7
2d grade.....	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.6
3d grade.....	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.6	9.6	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.5
4th grade.....	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.8	9.8	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.3
5th grade.....	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	9.5
6th grade.....	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.6	8.2
7th grade.....	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.3
8th grade.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.1
9th grade.....	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.4
10th grade.....	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5
11th grade.....	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2
12th grade.....	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Postgraduate.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	.1

¹ Total elementary and high school enrollments taken from special studies. Grade distribution is estimated.

² Figures in bold type, shown in diagonal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1946-47, including retarded and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from 1st grade enrollments.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58.

Table 16.—Enrollment in grades 9-12 in public and nonpublic schools, and population 14-17 years of age: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1889-90 to 1957-58

School year	Enrollment, grades 9-12 and postgraduate ¹			Population, 14-17 years of age ²	Total number enrolled per 100 persons 14-17 years of age
	All schools	Public schools	Nonpublic schools		
1	2	3	4	5	6
1889-90	359,949	³ 202,963	³ 94,931	5,354,653	6.7
1899-1900	699,403	³ 519,251	³ 110,797	6,152,231	11.4
1909-10	1,115,398	³ 915,061	³ 117,400	7,220,298	15.4
1919-20	2,500,176	³ 2,200,389	³ 213,920	7,735,841	32.3
1929-30	4,804,255	³ 4,399,422	³ 434,158	9,341,221	51.4
1939-40	7,123,009	6,635,337	487,672	9,720,419	73.3
1941-42	6,933,265	6,420,544	512,721	⁵ 9,749,000	71.1
1943-44	6,030,617	5,584,656	445,961	⁵ 9,449,000	63.8
1945-46	6,237,133	5,664,528	572,605	⁵ 9,056,000	68.9
1947-48	6,305,168	5,675,937	629,231	⁵ 8,841,000	71.3
1949-50	6,453,009	5,757,810	695,199	8,404,768	76.8
1951-52	6,596,351	5,917,384	678,967	⁵ 8,525,000	77.4
1953-54	7,108,973	6,330,565	778,408	⁵ 8,878,000	80.1
1955-56	7,774,975	6,917,790	857,185	⁵ 9,229,000	84.2
1957-58	8,868,586	7,905,569	963,017	⁵ 10,164,000	87.3

¹ Unless otherwise indicated, includes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children. Beginning in 1949-50, also includes Federal schools.

² Includes all persons residing in continental United States, but excludes Armed Forces overseas. Data shown are actual figures from the decennial censuses of population unless otherwise indicated.

³ Excludes enrollment in subcollegiate departments of institutions of higher education and in residential schools for exceptional children.

⁴ Data for 1927-28.

⁵ Estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the opening of the school year.

Table 17.—Retention rates,¹ 9th grade through high school graduation, in public and nonpublic schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1927-31 to 1954-58

School year of entrance into 9th grade	Retention per 1,000 pupils who entered 9th grade					Year of high school graduation
	9th grade ²	10th grade	11th grade	12th grade	High school graduates	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1927-28	1,000	758	596	533	465	1931
1928-29	1,000	768	627	562	495	1932
1929-30	1,000	793	656	577	492	1933
1930-31	1,000	815	669	591	492	1934
1931-32	1,000	823	680	582	498	1935
1932-33	1,000	848	677	586	513	1936
1933-34	1,000	852	674	597	531	1937
1934-35	1,000	847	687	601	541	1938
1935-36	1,000	835	700	617	554	1939
1936-37	1,000	845	725	649	579	1940
1937-38	1,000	868	751	618	583	1941
1938-39	1,000	885	760	638	582	1942
1939-40	1,000	891	721	573	540	1943
1940-41	1,000	838	660	506	459	1944
1941-42	1,000	837	640	527	490	1945
1942-43	1,000	822	668	558	526	1946
1943-44	1,000	862	707	609	577	1947
1944-45	1,000	892	725	649	616	1948
1945-46	1,000	885	736	652	618	1949
1946-47	1,000	884	748	668	626	1950
1947-48	1,000	901	762	674	634	1951
1948-49	1,000	882	766	648	616	1952
1949-50	1,000	878	759	633	601	1953
1950-51	1,000	889	735	669	634	1954
1951-52	1,000	872	781	692	652	1955
1952-53	1,000	921	818	717	673	1956
1953-54	1,000	909	798	702	656	1957
1954-55	1,000	913	800	713	657	1958

¹ These retention rates are approximate only. They are based on enrollments in successive grades in successive years in public secondary schools, and are adjusted to

include estimates for nonpublic schools.

² 9th grade in 12-grade systems; 8th grade in 11-grade systems.

graduated from high school, but in 1957-58, the graduating class represented approximately two-thirds of those pupils who had entered the ninth grade 4 years earlier. Table 17 is consistent with table 6, which presents data on retention rates from the fifth grade through college entrance.

High School Graduates

Public and nonpublic high schools in the United States graduated 1,506,000 persons in 1957-58, a number equal to 65 per 100 persons 17 years of age in this country. This may be compared with 2 graduates per 100 persons 17 years of age in 1869-70; 6 in 1899-1900; 51 in 1939-40; and 62 in 1955-56 (table 18). While some students, of course, graduate from high school at an age other than 17, the ratio of graduates to population of this age provides a convenient historical index as to the proportion of the population completing high school.

Transportation of Pupils at Public Expense

The number and percentage of pupils transported at public expense, and the expenditures for such transportation, have all increased steadily since 1929-30 (table 19). In 1929-30, 1,903,000 children, or 7 out of each 100 enrolled, were transported at public expense; but in 1957-58,

Table 18.—Number of high school graduates¹ compared with population 17 years of age: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869-70 to 1957-58

School year	Population 17 years old ²	High school graduates			Number graduated per 100 persons 17 years of age
		Total	Boys	Girls	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1869-70.....	815,000	16,000	7,064	8,936	2.0
1879-80.....	946,026	23,634	10,605	13,029	2.5
1889-90.....	1,259,177	43,731	18,549	25,182	3.5
1899-1900.....	1,489,146	94,383	38,075	56,308	6.4
1909-10.....	1,786,240	156,429	63,676	92,753	8.8
1919-20.....	1,855,173	311,266	123,684	187,582	16.8
1929-30.....	2,295,822	666,904	300,376	366,528	29.0
1939-40.....	2,403,074	1,221,475	578,718	642,757	50.8
1941-42.....	2,425,574	1,242,375	576,717	665,658	51.2
1943-44.....	2,410,389	1,019,233	423,971	595,262	42.3
1945-46.....	2,254,738	1,080,033	466,926	613,107	47.9
1947-48.....	2,202,927	1,189,909	562,863	627,046	54.0
1949-50.....	2,034,450	1,199,700	570,700	629,000	59.0
1951-52.....	2,040,800	1,196,500	569,200	627,300	58.6
1953-54.....	2,128,600	1,276,100	612,500	663,600	60.0
1955-56.....	2,270,000	1,414,800	679,500	735,300	62.3
1957-58.....	2,324,000	1,505,900	725,500	780,400	64.8

¹ Includes graduates from public and nonpublic schools

² U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Table 19.—Number and percent of public school pupils transported at public expense, and expenditures for transportation: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

School year	Enrollment		Percent of pupils transported	Expenditure of public funds for transportation, excluding capital outlay (in thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported
	Total	Pupils transported at public expense			
1	2	3	4	5	6
1929-30.....	25,678,015	1,902,826	7.4	\$54,823	\$28.81
1931-32.....	26,275,441	2,419,173	9.2	58,078	24.01
1933-34.....	26,434,193	2,794,724	10.6	53,908	19.29
1935-36.....	26,367,098	3,250,658	12.3	62,653	19.27
1937-38.....	25,975,108	3,769,242	14.5	75,637	20.07
1939-40.....	25,433,542	4,144,161	16.3	83,283	20.10
1941-42.....	24,562,473	4,503,081	18.3	92,922	20.64
1943-44.....	23,266,616	4,512,412	19.4	107,754	23.88
1945-46.....	23,299,941	5,056,966	21.7	129,756	25.66
1947-48.....	23,944,532	5,854,041	24.4	176,265	30.11
1949-50.....	25,111,427	6,947,384	27.7	214,504	30.88
1951-52.....	26,562,664	7,697,130	29.0	268,827	34.93
1953-54.....	25,643,871	8,411,719	32.8	307,437	36.55
1955-56.....	27,740,149	9,695,819	35.0	353,972	36.51
1957-58.....	29,722,275	10,861,689	36.5	416,491	38.34

¹ Pupils in average daily attendance.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems.

almost 37 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance, or a total of 10,862,000, were provided this service. In addition, 104,000 nonpublic school pupils were transported at public expense. Expenditures for transportation, excluding capital outlay, were almost eight times as great in 1957-58 as in 1929-30. The increase in pupils transported and in transportation costs is a natural result of the elimination of 1-teacher and other small schools as the consolidation of schools and of administrative units progresses. For data on the decrease in the number of school districts and of public elementary schools, the reader is referred to table 14 in this publication.

Finances of Public Schools

Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools amounted to almost \$12.2 billion in 1957-58 (table 20). The proportion received from each source was as follows: Federal Government, 4 percent; State governments, 40; county and other intermediate sources, 2; and local and all other sources, 54. Receipts from nongovernmental sources accounted for only 0.3 percent of total revenue receipts in 1957-58. The distribution of revenue receipts by source is presented graphically in figure 1. Receipts from

Total Receipts: \$12,181,513,000

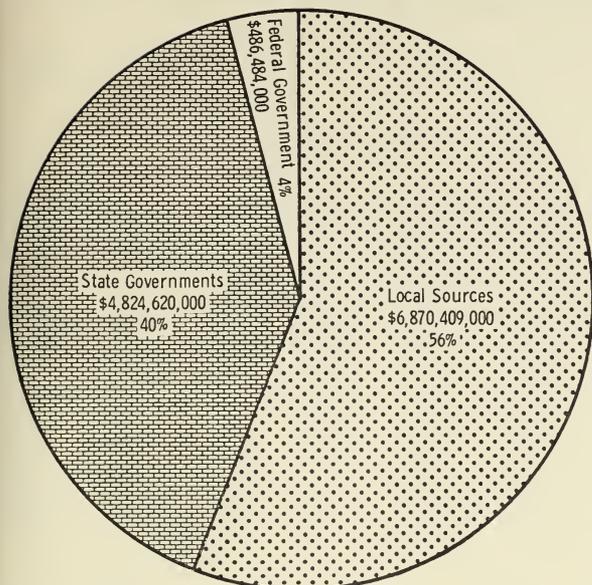


Figure 1.—Revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary schools, by source: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

NOTE.—Receipts from county and other intermediate sources (2 percent of total revenue receipts) have been combined with receipts from local sources (54 percent) in the above chart.

county and other intermediate sources have been combined with local revenue in this chart.

An analysis of the distribution of revenue receipts by source since 1929-30 reveals that the long-range trend has been toward a greater proportion of revenue from Federal and State governments and a smaller proportion of receipts from county and local sources. In the past biennium, however, there was a slight reversal of this trend, with the Federal Government providing proportionally less and local sources more of the revenue receipts in 1957-58 than in 1955-56.

Table 21 presents historical data since 1929-30 on the expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools. Expenditures have been classified by purpose as follows: (a) current expenditures for public day schools, comprising administration, instruction, operation of school plant, maintenance of school plant, fixed charges, and other school services; (b) capital outlay; (c) interest; and (d) current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs, comprising summer schools, adult education, community colleges, and community services. Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education reached a level of

Table 20.—Total revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary education, and percentage distribution, by source: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

School year	Revenue receipts					
	Total amounts (thousands)	Total percent	Percentage from—			
			Federal	State	Inter-mediate (County, etc.)	Local and other ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929-30	\$2,088,557	100.0	0.4	16.9	10.4	72.3
1931-32	2,068,029	100.0	.4	19.8	8.8	71.0
1933-34	1,810,652	100.0	1.2	23.4	9.3	66.1
1935-36	1,971,402	100.0	.5	29.3	7.1	63.1
1937-38	2,222,885	100.0	1.2	29.5	6.5	62.8
1939-40	2,260,527	100.0	1.7	30.3	6.7	61.3
1941-42	2,416,580	100.0	1.4	31.5	6.2	60.9
1943-44	2,604,322	100.0	1.4	33.0	5.6	60.0
1945-46	3,059,845	100.0	1.4	34.7	6.0	57.9
1947-48	4,311,534	100.0	2.8	38.9	5.3	53.0
1949-50	5,437,044	100.0	2.9	39.8	6.0	51.3
1951-52	6,423,816	100.0	3.5	38.6	6.0	51.8
1953-54	7,866,852	100.0	4.5	37.4	3.1	55.0
1955-56	9,686,677	100.0	4.6	39.5	2.2	53.8
1957-58	12,181,513	100.0	4.0	39.6	2.1	54.3

¹ Other receipts which include gifts, and tuition and transportation fees from patrons, accounted for 0.3 of 1 percent of total revenue receipts in 1957-58.

² Revised since originally published.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems.

almost \$13.6 billion in 1957-58, a figure more than three times as large as expenditures 10 years earlier.

Expenditures for instruction have always constituted a major portion of total disbursements, but they are now somewhat lower in relation to other expenditures than they were a decade ago. In 1957-58, instructional expenditures were 51 percent of the total, as compared with 60 percent 10 years earlier. The proportional decline in this area has been more than offset by the increasing expenditures for capital outlay during the same period. Capital outlay accounted for 21 percent of total expenditures in 1957-58, as compared with less than 10 percent in 1947-48. School construction in 1947-48 had not recovered from the low level to which it had shrunk during World War II. Expenditures for interest have tended to rise somewhat in recent years in relation to other educational expenditures, as school indebtedness has increased. Interest payments accounted for somewhat less than 3 percent of total expenditures in 1957-58. Combined expenditures for summer schools, adult education, community colleges operated by public school systems, and community

Table 21.—Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose:
United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

Purpose	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS								
Total expenditures, all schools	2,316,790	2,344,049	4,311,176	5,837,643	7,344,237	9,092,449	10,955,047	13,569,163
Total current expenditures, all schools.....	1,853,377	1,955,166	3,822,378	4,722,888	5,752,595	6,883,387	8,352,162	10,374,494
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools.....	1,843,552	1,941,799	3,794,702	4,687,274	5,722,162	6,790,923	8,251,420	10,251,843
Administration.....	78,680	91,571	169,999	220,050	265,636	310,995	372,956	443,325
Instruction.....	1,317,727	1,403,285	2,571,539	3,112,340	3,781,837	4,552,349	5,501,921	6,900,899
Plant operation.....	216,072	194,365	356,628	427,587	508,575	622,671	752,739	924,342
Plant maintenance.....	78,810	73,321	169,536	214,164	248,674	284,871	319,560	378,127
Fixed charges.....	50,270	50,116	190,311	261,469	341,601	446,252	531,393	715,033
Other school services ¹	101,993	129,141	336,688	451,663	575,839	573,785	772,851	890,118
Current expenditures for summer schools.....	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(²)	1,690	2,853	4,554
Current expenditures for adult education ²	9,825	13,367	27,676	35,614	30,432	42,033	30,554	36,749
Current expenditures for community colleges.....	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(²)	23,363	31,468	40,492
Current expenditures for community services.....	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(¹)	25,378	35,868	40,855
Capital outlay.....	370,878	257,974	412,467	1,014,176	1,477,332	2,055,178	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest.....	92,536	130,909	76,331	100,578	114,310	153,884	215,699	341,922
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION								
Total expenditures, all schools	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total current expenditures, all schools.....	80.0	83.4	88.7	80.9	78.3	75.7	76.2	76.5
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools.....	79.6	82.8	88.0	80.3	77.9	74.7	75.3	75.6
Administration.....	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Instruction.....	56.9	59.9	59.6	53.3	51.5	50.1	50.2	50.9
Plant operation.....	9.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Plant maintenance.....	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8
Fixed charges.....	2.2	2.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3
Other school services ¹	4.4	5.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	6.3	7.1	6.6
Current expenditures for summer schools.....	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(²)	(²)
Current expenditures for adult education ².....	.4	.6	.6	.6	.4	.5	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community colleges.....	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(^{2})	(²)	.3	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community services.....	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(^{1})	(¹)	.3	.3	.3
Capital outlay.....	16.0	11.0	9.6	17.4	20.1	22.6	21.8	21.0
Interest.....	4.0	5.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5

¹ Prior to 1953-54, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.

² Prior to 1953-54 data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.

³ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58.

services have amounted to about 1 percent of all expenditures in recent years.

Figure 2 shows the distribution of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose of expenditure, in 1957-58.

Table 22 presents data biennially from 1929-30 to 1957-58 on the average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, and on average annual earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary in all industries. Data are presented in unadjusted or current dollars, and also in stable dollars which have been adjusted to reflect changes in

the cost of living through the years. The adjusted dollars are reported in terms of 1957-58 purchasing power.

Except for the 1940's, when teachers' salaries lagged behind the wages paid in other occupations, the average salary per member of instructional staff during the past 30 years has been somewhat higher than the average earnings per full-time employee in all industries. In 1957-58, the differential was approximately 10 percent. Teachers and other instructional staff members earned approximately \$4,700, whereas the average full-time worker received somewhat less than \$4,300.

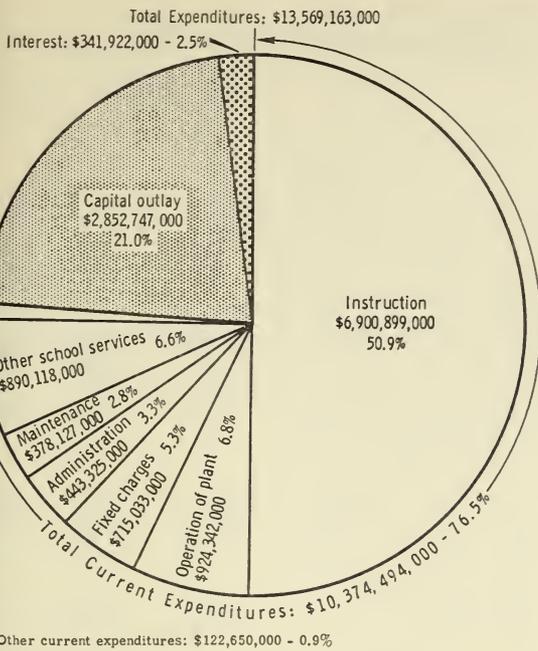


Figure 2.—Expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

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

Table 22.—Average annual salary per member of instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, and average annual earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary in all industries, in unadjusted dollars and in stable dollars (1957-58 purchasing power): United States (48 States and D.C.), 1929-30 to 1957-58

School year	Unadjusted dollars		Stable dollars (1957-58 purchasing power) ¹	
	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary ²	Salary per member of instructional staff	Earnings per full-time employee working for wages or salary
1	2	3	4	5
1929-30-----				
1931-32-----	\$1,420	\$1,386	\$2,371	\$2,315
1933-34-----	1,417	1,198	2,808	2,374
1935-36-----	1,227	1,070	2,650	2,311
1937-38-----	1,283	1,160	2,669	2,413
1939-40-----	1,374	1,244	2,744	2,484
1941-42-----	1,441	1,282	2,948	2,623
1943-44-----	1,507	1,576	2,764	2,890
1945-46-----	1,728	2,030	2,837	3,333
1947-48-----	1,995	2,272	3,128	3,562
1949-50-----	2,639	2,692	3,235	3,300
1951-52-----	3,010	2,930	3,633	3,537
1953-54-----	3,450	3,322	3,750	3,611
1955-56-----	3,825	3,628	4,064	3,855
1957-58-----	4,156	3,942	4,418	4,190
	4,702	4,276	4,702	4,276

¹ Adjusted by use of Consumer Price Index, U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics.

² Calendar-year data from the U.S. Department of Commerce have been converted to a school-year basis by averaging the two appropriate calendar years in each case.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of State School Systems; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, July 1960, *U. S. Income and Output*, and *National Income*, 1954 edition.

Fall Survey of Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing

In 1954, the Office of Education inaugurated a series of fall surveys of public schools. This survey makes possible the collection and dissemination of certain items of significant information about public education within a few months after the beginning of the school year. In addition to providing current data on the number of pupils and the number of teachers in public schools, this survey is the primary source for statistics on schoolhousing and on teachers with substandard certificates. Most of the data are secured by the States from their school districts, but in some cases the States make estimates in order to meet the time schedule.

Table 23 presents summary data on enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing from the fall surveys of 1954 through 1957. It should be noted that fall enrollment figures are somewhat smaller than enrollment figures for the entire school year, since the latter are cumulative and include pupils enrolled at any time during the school year, while the former relate to those pupils who are enrolled

at a particular time during the year. Direct comparisons between fall enrollment and school-year enrollment, as reported in other parts of this chapter, should therefore be avoided.

During the 3-year period from 1954 to 1957, the number of classroom teachers increased at a slightly faster rate than the number of pupils, with the result that the average number of pupils enrolled per teacher decreased from 27.6 to 26.2. The number of teachers with substandard certificates rose from 75,000 in 1954 to 92,000 in 1957. There were 1,178,000 instruction rooms available at the beginning of the 1957-58 school year, but the States reported that an additional 142,000 classrooms were needed to eliminate the shortage. Nearly 72,000 instruction rooms were completed during the year.

Table 23.—Comparative statistics on enrollment, teachers, and schoolhousing in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), fall 1954 to fall 1957

Item	Fall 1954	Fall 1955	Fall 1956	Fall 1957
1	2	3	4	5
Enrollment				
Total enrollment.....	29,410,118	30,532,166	31,566,000	32,788,000
Elementary schools.....	(1)	22,059,688	22,114,000	22,751,000
Secondary schools.....	(1)	8,472,478	9,452,000	10,037,000
Percent of total enrollment in elementary schools.....	(1)	72.3	70.1	69.4
Percent of total enrollment in secondary schools.....	(1)	27.7	29.9	30.6
Percent of population aged 5-17 enrolled in school.....	81.0	81.0	80.7	80.7
Pupils in Excess of Normal Capacity				
Total number of pupils enrolled in excess of normal capacity of accessible publicly owned school plants in use....	2,336,068	2,262,434	2,295,000	1,943,000
Elementary schools.....	(1)	1,706,735	1,685,000	1,333,000
Secondary schools.....	(1)	555,699	610,000	610,000
Percent of total excess enrollment in elementary schools.....	(1)	75.4	73.4	68.6
Percent of total excess enrollment in secondary schools.....	(1)	24.6	26.6	31.4
Pupils in excess of normal capacity as percent of total enrollment.....	7.9	7.4	7.3	5.9
Elementary schools.....	(1)	7.7	7.6	5.9
Secondary schools.....	(1)	6.6	6.5	6.1
Classroom Teachers				
Total teachers, full-time and part-time.....	1,066,853	1,135,930	1,193,000	1,253,448
Elementary schools.....	690,457	729,194	748,000	781,980
Secondary schools.....	376,396	406,736	445,000	471,468
Percent of total teachers in elementary schools.....	64.7	64.2	62.7	62.4
Percent of total teachers in secondary schools.....	35.3	35.8	37.3	37.6
Pupil-Teacher Ratio				
Pupil-teacher ratio, all schools.....	27.6	26.9	26.5	26.2
Elementary schools.....	(1)	30.3	29.6	29.1
Secondary schools.....	(1)	20.8	21.2	21.3
Teachers with Substandard Certificates				
Total full-time teachers with substandard certificates.....	74,815	77,554	89,388	91,538
Elementary schools.....	60,520	59,453	66,205	69,935
Secondary schools.....	14,295	18,101	23,183	21,603
Percent of teachers with substandard certificates in elementary schools.....	80.9	76.7	74.1	76.4
Percent of teachers with substandard certificates in secondary schools.....	19.1	23.3	25.9	23.6
Teachers with substandard certificates as percent of total teachers.....	7.0	6.8	7.5	7.3
Elementary schools.....	8.8	8.2	8.9	8.9
Secondary schools.....	3.8	4.5	5.2	4.6
Instruction Rooms				
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58
Number of publicly owned instruction rooms at beginning of school year.....	(1)	1,038,000	1,100,000	1,178,367
Number of instruction rooms completed during school year.....	(1)	62,766	68,318	71,600
Number of rooms abandoned for instructional purposes during school year.....	(1)	14,000	15,691	17,300
Total number of additional instruction rooms needed for housing pupils enrolled.....	(1)	(1)	159,000	142,300
To accommodate pupils in excess of normal capacity.....	(1)	(1)	80,000	64,700
To replace unsatisfactory facilities.....	(1)	(1)	79,000	77,600
Percent of additional instruction rooms needed:				
To accommodate pupils in excess of normal capacity.....	(1)	(1)	50.3	45.5
To replace unsatisfactory facilities.....	(1)	(1)	49.7	54.5

¹ Data not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education,

circulars on *Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing in Full-Time Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*.

Beginning Teachers and Teacher Turnover in Public Schools

The Office of Education's surveys of the beginning teacher and of teacher turnover, which were initiated in 1956-57 and 1957-58, respectively, were designed to determine some of the salient characteristics of public school teachers, their attitudes toward the profession, and the rate at which they are leaving the classroom to engage in other activities. Some of the findings from the two studies are shown in tables 24 and 25. The statistics in table 24 are based on a nationwide sample of beginning teachers, whereas the data in table 25 were received from a representative sample of school districts throughout the country.

The typical age of the beginning public school teacher in 1956-57 was almost 24 years, and the median salary for the first year of teaching was \$3,500. Four-fifths of the elementary school teachers were women, while almost three-fifths of the secondary teachers were men. More than three-fifths of the men were married, as compared with slightly over two-fifths of the women. The typical beginning teacher has earned a bachelor's degree but has not received a master's or other graduate degree.

A problem of great concern to educators and to the general public is the large number of teachers who are leaving the profession. During the school year 1957-58, 3 percent of the teachers in

Table 24.—Selected characteristics of beginning teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1956-57

Item	All teachers	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Median age (in years).....	23.7	25.9	22.8
Median salary:			
Total.....	\$3,500	\$3,675	\$3,400
Elementary.....	3,450	3,600	3,400
Secondary.....	3,600	3,700	3,450
Median number of hours of school work performed per week:			
Total.....	47.4	-----	-----
Elementary.....	46.1	-----	-----
Secondary.....	49.3	-----	-----
PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTIONS			
Teaching level:			
Total.....	100	36	64
Elementary.....	100	20	80
Secondary.....	100	58	42
Total.....	100	100	100
Elementary.....	57	31	72
Secondary.....	43	69	28
Marital status:			
Total.....	100	100	100
Single.....	48	37	55
Married.....	50	63	42
Other ¹	2	1	3
Type of institution attended:			
Total.....	100	100	100
4-year teachers college.....	36	42	32
Teacher preparation unit of a university.....	24	22	25
Other unit of a university.....	10	11	9
Liberal arts college.....	25	22	27
2-year college.....	6	4	7
Educational attainment:			
Total.....	100	100	100
2 years of college or less.....	7	3	9
More than 2 and up to 4 years of college, no bachelor's.....	9	6	10
Bachelor's degree only.....	58	50	63
1 year or less beyond a bachelor's degree, no master's.....	16	23	12
More than 1 year beyond a bachelor's degree, no master's.....	6	10	3
Master's degree or more.....	5	8	3

¹ Includes widowed, divorced, and legally separated teachers.

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 644, *The Beginning Teacher*.

public schools resigned their positions, and an additional 8 percent left the field during the summer of 1958. Approximately 12 percent of the women left the teaching profession during this 12-month period, as compared with 8 percent of the men.

Additional information on teachers in elementary and secondary schools may be found in tables 7 and 23 and in the accompanying text. Tables 22 and 32 contain data on the average salary per member of instructional staff in public schools.

Table 25.—Number and percent of public elementary and secondary school teachers leaving the profession: United States (48 States and D.C.), fall 1957 through summer 1958

Item	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4
Average number of teachers employed, 1957-58 (in thousands).....	1,261	351	910
Teachers leaving the profession, fall 1957 through summer 1958:			
Number (in thousands).....	137	29	108
Percent.....	10.9	8.3	11.9
Teachers leaving the profession, fall 1957 through spring 1958:			
Number (in thousands).....	37	7	31
Percent.....	3.0	1.9	3.4
Teachers leaving the profession, summer 1958:			
Number (in thousands).....	100	22	77
Percent.....	7.9	6.3	8.5

NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals; percentages were calculated from unrounded data.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 608, *Teacher Turnover in the Public Schools 1957-58*.

Special Education for Exceptional Children

The term "exceptional children" is used to describe those children whose physical, mental, or emotional attributes differ significantly from those of the average or so-called "normal" child. Among the groups of children who are included in this broad category are unusually bright or gifted children; the mentally retarded; the crippled (including those with cerebral palsy); those with special health problems, such as cardiac involvements, epilepsy, and other debilitating conditions; the blind and partially seeing; the deaf and hard-of-hearing; those with speech defects; and the socially and emotionally maladjusted. The needs of these groups are not usually identical with those of the average child. Many handicapped children can best be served by institutional and residential school programs. This may be due to the absence of local facilities, to individual problems of social adaptability, or to the severity of handicaps. For many others, however, the most desirable form of education is in special schools or classes within the public school system.

Chapter 5 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, "Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58," presents data pertaining to special instructional programs at the elementary and secondary level for exceptional children both in public day schools and in public and private residential schools. More than 882,000 exceptional children were en-

rolled in special programs in public day schools in February 1958 (table 26). A preponderance of the pupils enrolled were suffering from impaired speech or from mental retardation: 55 percent of the children had a speech impairment, and 25 percent were mentally retarded. Intellectually gifted pupils in special programs as reported by this survey constituted only about 6 percent of the total. Almost 86,500 exceptional children were enrolled in public and private residential schools (table 27). More than two-fifths of the pupils in residential schools were socially and emotionally maladjusted, while an additional one-third of them were mentally retarded. The remainder of the children were either deaf or blind.

Table 26.—Enrollment in special education programs for exceptional children in public elementary and secondary day schools, by area of exceptionality: United States (48 States and D.C.), February 1958

[NA=not available]

Area of exceptionality	Total	Elementary schools ¹	Secondary schools	Not distributed by level
1	2	3	4	5
Total	882,202	556,912	96,323	228,967
Blind	2,876	2,316	495	65
Partially seeing	8,598	6,459	1,916	223
Deaf	6,473	4,914	883	676
Hard of hearing	13,113	10,400	2,470	243
Speech impaired	486,944	443,652	38,974	4,318
Crippled	29,339	23,908	4,358	1,073
Special health problems	23,077	16,253	6,655	169
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	28,260	18,417	7,580	2,263
Gifted	52,269	19,963	32,159	147
Mentally retarded (upper range) ²	201,433	NA	NA	201,433
Mentally retarded (middle range) ³	16,779	NA	NA	16,779
Other ⁴	13,041	10,630	833	1,578

¹ Includes kindergarten and nursery schools.

² Includes pupils with IQ of approximately 50 to 75.

³ Includes pupils with IQ of approximately 25 to 50.

⁴ Includes the following pupils reported in combined categories of exceptionality: blind and partially seeing, 119; deaf and hard of hearing, 1,993; speech impaired and hard of hearing, 4,493; crippled and special health problems, 4,686; special health problems and socially maladjusted, 22; mentally retarded, upper and middle range, 1,403; and multihandicapped, 325.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58.

Federally Aided Vocational Education

Federal aid to vocational education is designed to prepare persons for useful employment in agriculture, home economics, trades and industry, distributive occupations, and practical nursing. Enrollments in vocational education and expenditures for these activities have expanded steadily since the program's inception in 1917. Enroll-

Table 27.—Enrollment in special education programs in public and private residential schools for exceptional children, by area of exceptionality: United States (48 States and D.C.), February 1958

[NA=not available]

Area of exceptionality	Total	Elementary schools ¹	Secondary schools ²	Not distributed by level
1	2	3	4	5
Total	86,488	33,297	21,688	31,503
Blind	6,897	5,112	1,651	134
Deaf	14,416	11,011	2,921	484
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	36,968	17,174	17,116	2,678
Mentally retarded	28,207	NA	NA	28,207

¹ Includes kindergarten and nursery schools.

² Includes vocational programs.

³ Excludes an estimated 1,600 pupils in 12 schools for which data are not available.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, chapter 5, Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58.

ments in federally aided vocational classes of less than college grade numbered 3.6 million pupils in 1957-58 (tables 28 and 29). Federal allotments for these classes, provided by the Smith-Hughes Act of 1917, the George-Barden Act of 1946, and supplementary legislation, amounted to almost \$39 million; in addition, State and local funds totaled \$171 million (table 30). The *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1958*, which was prepared by the Division of Vocational Education of the Office of Education, contains detailed enrollment and financial data, by State and by type of program, for these vocational classes.

Selected State Data on Public School Systems

In general, this "Statistical Summary" presents data on a national basis rather than State by State. Selected State statistics of general interest are given in tables 31 and 32. They demonstrate the wide differences which exist among the States in personal income, expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, and average annual salaries of instructional staff. For a more extensive coverage of school finance statistics by State, the reader is referred to "Statistics of State School Systems," which constitutes chapter 2 of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*.

Table 28.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program: United States and outlying parts, 1917-18 to 1957-58

School year	Total	Type of program			
		Agriculture	Home economics	Trades and industry	Distributive occupations
1	2	3	4	5	6
1917-18	164,186	15,453	30,799	117,934	0
1919-20	265,058	31,301	48,938	184,819	0
1921-22	475,828	60,236	118,708	296,884	0
1923-24	652,594	85,984	156,767	409,843	0
1925-26	753,418	109,528	177,205	466,685	0
1927-28	858,456	144,901	175,944	537,611	0
1929-30	981,882	188,311	174,967	618,604	0
1931-32	1,077,844	252,199	265,495	560,150	0
1933-34	1,051,000	286,150	297,851	466,999	0
1935-36	1,255,861	343,809	374,901	537,151	0
1937-38	1,810,082	460,876	627,394	685,804	36,008
1939-40	2,290,741	584,133	818,766	758,409	129,433
1941-42	2,624,786	605,099	954,041	850,597	215,049
1943-44	2,001,153	469,959	806,605	543,080	181,509
1945-46	2,227,663	510,331	911,816	630,844	174,672
1947-48	2,836,121	640,791	1,139,766	762,628	292,936
1949-50	3,364,613	764,975	1,430,366	804,602	364,670
1951-52	3,165,988	746,402	1,391,389	793,213	234,984
1953-54	3,164,851	737,502	1,380,147	826,583	220,619
1955-56	3,413,159	785,599	1,486,816	883,719	257,025
1957-58	1 3,629,339	775,892	1,559,822	983,644	282,558

¹ Includes enrollment of 27,423 in practical nursing.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education,

Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

Table 29.—Enrollment in federally aided vocational classes, by type of program and type of class: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Type of program	All classes	Evening classes	Part-time classes	Day classes
1	2	3	4	5
Total	3,629,339	1,577,178	387,752	1 1,664,409
Agriculture	775,892	265,437	48,677	1 461,778
Home economics	1,559,822	577,451	67,472	914,899
Trades and industry	983,644	520,182	191,453	272,009
Distributive occupations	282,558	202,408	80,150	0
Practical nursing	27,423	11,700	0	15,723

¹ Includes enrollment in day-unit classes.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education*, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

One means of determining the effort a State is making to support its public school system is to compare total personal income with expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools. In 1957-58, expenditures for public schools amounted to 3.89 percent of personal income in the country as a whole, but they ranged from 2.56 percent in

Table 30.—Expenditures of Federal, State, and local funds for vocational education: United States and outlying parts, 1917-18 to 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

School year	Total	Federal	State	Local
1	2	3	4	5
1917-18	3,039	832	1,025	1,182
1919-20	8,535	2,477	2,670	3,388
1921-22	14,813	3,850	4,524	6,439
1923-24	18,845	4,833	5,175	8,838
1925-26	23,182	6,549	6,149	10,484
1927-28	25,716	6,821	7,029	11,865
1929-30	29,909	7,404	8,233	14,272
1931-32	33,402	8,415	9,036	15,951
1933-34	28,188	6,951	7,093	14,144
1935-36	33,428	9,749	8,606	15,073
1937-38	44,995	17,737	9,447	17,811
1939-40	55,081	20,004	11,737	23,340
1941-42	59,023	20,758	14,045	24,220
1943-44	64,299	19,958	15,016	29,325
1945-46	72,807	20,628	18,538	33,641
1947-48	103,339	26,200	25,834	51,305
1949-50	128,717	26,623	40,534	61,561
1951-52	146,466	25,863	47,818	72,784
1953-54	151,289	25,419	54,550	71,320
1955-56	175,886	33,180	61,821	80,884
1957-58	209,748	38,733	72,305	98,710

NOTE.—Because of rounding detail may not add to totals.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Digest of Annual Reports of State Boards for Vocational Education*, fiscal year ended June 30, 1959.

Table 31.—Personal income, 1957, related to total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Personal income			Expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools	
	Total (in millions)	Per capita	Per child of school age (5-17)	Total ¹ (in thousands)	As a percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States (48 States and D.C.)	\$348,724	\$2,052	\$8,683	\$13,569,163	3.89
North Atlantic	111,379	2,388	11,039	3,824,564	3.43
Connecticut	6,464	2,814	13,121	199,016	3.08
Delaware	1,215	2,839	12,398	48,798	4.02
Maine	1,590	1,665	7,130	47,046	2.96
Maryland	6,381	2,203	9,288	240,590	3.77
Massachusetts	11,346	2,308	11,091	316,961	2.79
New Hampshire	1,071	1,856	8,238	35,586	3.32
New Jersey	14,205	2,534	11,749	500,428	3.52
New York	41,190	2,552	12,255	1,642,112	3.99
Pennsylvania	23,525	2,167	9,602	683,574	2.89
Rhode Island	1,694	2,019	9,359	43,446	2.56
Vermont	628	1,644	6,978	26,720	4.25
District of Columbia	2,070	2,767	14,276	43,287	2.09
Great Lakes and Plains	106,568	2,155	9,129	3,992,337	3.75
Illinois	23,941	2,540	11,219	751,944	3.14
Indiana	9,212	2,051	8,577	324,859	3.53
Iowa	5,110	1,860	7,802	224,159	4.39
Kansas	3,838	1,819	7,897	176,053	4.59
Michigan	16,923	2,241	9,093	728,844	4.31
Minnesota	6,173	1,862	7,678	315,694	5.11
Missouri	8,310	1,937	8,888	274,428	3.30
Nebraska	2,638	1,882	7,970	94,359	3.58
North Dakota	939	1,465	5,556	47,302	5.04
Ohio	20,906	2,321	9,792	707,623	3.38
South Dakota	1,091	1,568	6,306	52,331	4.80
Wisconsin	7,487	1,982	8,174	294,740	3.94
Southeast	53,790	1,446	5,512	2,163,756	4.02
Alabama	4,206	1,306	4,851	157,454	3.74
Arkansas	2,060	1,133	4,337	89,528	4.35
Florida	7,763	1,872	8,320	304,394	3.92
Georgia	5,432	1,418	5,362	223,075	4.11
Kentucky	4,203	1,425	5,247	126,269	3.00
Louisiana	4,884	1,548	5,956	265,058	5.43
Mississippi	2,116	981	3,463	98,273	4.64
North Carolina	5,976	1,330	4,988	265,885	4.45
South Carolina	2,818	1,211	4,126	129,673	4.60
Tennessee	4,864	1,405	5,508	174,399	3.59
Virginia	6,386	1,705	6,751	221,027	3.46
West Virginia	3,082	1,633	5,837	108,721	3.53
West and South-west	76,937	2,101	8,908	3,588,506	4.66
Arizona	2,010	1,884	7,128	112,721	5.61
California	35,582	2,469	11,526	1,670,835	4.70
Colorado	3,367	1,953	8,418	145,812	4.33
Idaho	1,072	1,659	6,197	46,238	4.31
Montana	1,280	1,936	7,619	57,629	4.50
Nevada	646	2,514	10,949	26,834	4.15
New Mexico	1,401	1,664	6,013	78,225	5.58
Oklahoma	3,730	1,630	6,819	162,663	4.36
Oregon	3,400	1,947	8,232	159,541	4.69
Texas	16,556	1,813	7,130	724,054	4.37
Utah	1,461	1,739	6,270	82,792	5.67
Washington	5,833	2,154	9,566	283,656	4.86
Wyoming	650	2,000	8,025	37,505	5.77
Outlying parts of the United States					
Alaska	537	2,408	12,786	18,899	3.52
Hawaii	1,098	1,954	7,176	36,128	3.29

¹ Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58; and U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1960.

Table 32.—Expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance, and average annual salary of total instructional staff in public elementary and secondary schools, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Expenditure per pupil				Average annual salary of instructional staff ²
	Total	Current ¹	Capital outlay	Interest	
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States (48 States and D.C.)	\$448.62	\$341.14	\$95.98	\$11.50	\$4,702
North Atlantic					
Connecticut	515.39	393.90	106.87	14.62	5,382
Delaware	754.48	446.43	295.50	12.55	5,602
Maine	277.73	251.48	\$ 23.58	2.67	3,190
Maryland	497.57	346.70	133.99	16.88	4,989
Massachusetts	428.95	368.05	60.90	-----	4,782
New Hampshire	404.02	316.45	80.20	7.37	3,967
New Jersey	593.02	443.29	133.03	16.70	\$ 5,119
New York	717.48	506.78	187.89	22.81	6,071
Pennsylvania	402.62	369.07	\$ 18.34	\$ 15.21	\$ 4,840
Rhode Island	400.73	375.05	25.68	-----	4,935
Vermont	431.57	333.57	91.12	6.88	3,691
District of Columbia	441.13	399.95	41.18	-----	5,992
Great Lakes and Plains					
Illinois	530.07	385.52	128.92	15.63	\$ 5,132
Indiana	415.36	339.11	\$ 70.43	\$ 5.82	4,836
Iowa	441.05	340.65	92.82	7.58	\$ 3,482
Kansas	438.00	330.09	97.69	\$ 10.22	4,145
Michigan	522.74	373.43	136.36	12.95	5,319
Minnesota	536.27	374.79	144.43	17.05	4,655
Missouri	416.40	317.48	89.31	9.61	4,129
Nebraska	383.09	308.92	64.22	9.95	3,404
North Dakota	400.29	323.81	69.82	6.66	\$ 3,365
Ohio	444.08	331.20	99.36	13.52	4,845
South Dakota	405.25	330.99	68.52	5.74	3,238
Wisconsin	481.24	361.41	\$ 112.18	\$ 7.65	4,454
Southeast					
Alabama	234.78	202.98	30.32	1.48	3,489
Arkansas	246.10	205.24	34.90	5.96	3,174
Florida	406.46	306.54	90.72	9.20	4,971
Georgia	285.64	247.00	\$ 28.19	\$ 10.45	3,692
Kentucky	230.22	213.81	\$ 9.20	\$ 7.21	\$ 3,102
Louisiana	405.00	357.30	94.12	13.58	4,654
Mississippi	268.01	174.21	33.19	1.21	2,698
North Carolina	278.01	218.61	53.97	5.43	3,862
South Carolina	257.68	211.38	38.94	7.36	3,209
Tennessee	250.03	210.64	37.76	1.63	\$ 3,471
Virginia	311.05	244.47	61.35	5.23	\$ 3,829
West Virginia	258.06	231.56	24.17	2.33	3,634
West and Southwest					
Arizona	517.11	370.25	134.08	12.78	5,193
California	558.46	\$ 390.92	150.52	17.02	6,010
Colorado	473.27	345.68	112.67	14.92	4,457
Idaho	334.30	269.54	56.69	8.07	4,021
Montana	463.40	383.29	74.24	5.87	\$ 3,875
Nevada	556.08	390.26	148.56	17.26	5,080
New Mexico	433.31	341.90	86.08	5.33	5,039
Oklahoma	352.40	282.01	65.63	4.76	4,196
Oregon	505.41	403.67	93.08	9.66	5,028
Texas	426.21	322.72	91.08	12.41	4,527
Utah	420.71	291.40	123.19	6.12	4,732
Washington	528.17	381.33	136.18	10.66	5,199
Wyoming	586.26	415.92	160.03	10.31	4,302
Outlying parts of the United States					
Alaska	602.54	524.17	68.44	9.93	6,546
Canal Zone	326.75	293.58	33.17	-----	5,682
Guam	416.91	202.35	214.56	-----	3,788
Hawaii	295.48	271.53	17.82	6.13	4,522
Puerto Rico	114.52	109.13	5.39	-----	2,192
Virgin Islands	408.81	196.55	212.26	-----	3,157

¹ Excludes expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

² Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other instructional staff.

one State to 5.77 percent in another (table 31). Some of the States which are making the greatest effort to improve their educational systems are States in which the personal income per capita is relatively low.

The total expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in the United States in 1957-58 amounted to \$449. This figure includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest payments. Expenditure per pupil ranged from \$209 in one State to \$754 in another. Thus, expenditure per pupil in the highest ranking State was more than three and one-half times as large as that in the lowest State. The average annual salary per member of instructional staff ranged from \$2,698 to \$6,071, a difference of 125 percent between the lowest and highest States (table 32).

Current Expenditures in City School Systems

Table 33 presents data from the 1957-58 circular on *Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Public School Systems*, which contains statistics on per-pupil expenditures in certain cities with a population of 2,500 persons or more. It provides information on the high, low, and median expenditures in city school systems, by region and by size of city. Expenditures for public education vary greatly within city-size groups and within the same region. In general, however, it appears that expenditures per pupil are highest in the larger cities and in the North Atlantic region, and that they are lowest in the smaller cities and in the Southeast.

Table 33.—Average annual current expenditure and range of expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in 483 urban school systems, by region and by size of city: 1957-58

Expenditure by size of city	Region			
	North Atlantic ¹	Great Lakes and Plains ²	South-east ³	West and Southwest ⁴
1	2	3	4	5
Group I cities (100,000 population or more):				
Number of city school systems...	29	26	15	21
Expenditure:				
High.....	\$495	\$423	\$402	\$425
Median.....	\$390	\$349	\$275	\$329
Low.....	\$285	\$239	\$193	\$232
Group II cities (25,000 to 99,999 population):				
Number of city school systems...	25	42	19	23
Expenditure:				
High.....	\$565	\$445	\$313	\$476
Median.....	\$382	\$312	\$214	\$299
Low.....	\$247	\$259	\$159	\$198
Group III cities (10,000 to 24,999 population):				
Number of city school systems...	43	48	36	37
Expenditure:				
High.....	\$536	\$586	\$359	\$394
Median.....	\$339	\$293	\$183	\$307
Low.....	\$236	\$225	\$133	\$201
Group IV cities (2,500 to 9,999 population):				
Number of city school systems...	31	37	21	30
Expenditure:				
High.....	\$479	\$486	\$372	\$471
Median.....	\$339	\$308	\$196	\$303
Low.....	\$247	\$232	\$136	\$213

¹ Includes Connecticut, Delaware, District of Columbia, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont.

² Includes Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

³ Includes Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

⁴ Includes Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

⁵ Includes the county-unit systems in Montgomery and Prince Georges Counties in Maryland.

⁶ Includes the county-unit systems in Dade, Duval, and Hillsborough Counties in Florida, and Arlington County in Virginia.

NOTE.—All population data are based on United States Census of 1950.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 595, *Current Expenditures Per Pupil in Public School Systems: Urban School Systems, 1957-58*.

Higher Education

General Trends

Table 34 presents in concise form a picture of the growth of institutions of higher education in the United States from 1869-70 to 1957-58. The number of faculty members increased from fewer than 6,000 in 1869-70 to almost 345,000 in the first term of the 1957-58 academic year; resident

college enrollment grew from 52,000 to 3,284,000 in 1957-58; and the number of bachelor's and first professional degrees conferred rose from 9,000 to 363,000 in 1957-58. There have also been vast increases in the income, expenditures, and value of property and endowment funds of institutions of higher education since 1889-90, the

TABLE 32—FOOTNOTES CONTINUED

³ Excludes expenditures by State and local schoolbuilding authorities and other nonschool agencies.

⁴ Includes clerks.

⁵ Partly estimated.

⁶ Includes instructional staff in other than regular elementary and secondary day schools.

⁷ Includes administrators.

⁸ Estimated.

⁹ Includes attendance personnel.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 2, Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58.

Table 34.—Historical summary of faculty, students, degrees, and finances, institutions of higher education: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869-70 to 1957-58

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Faculty ¹												
Total.....	² 5,553	² 11,522	² 15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	246,722	³ 265,911	³ 298,910	⁴ 344,525
Men.....	² 4,887	² 7,328	² 12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	186,189	² 204,871	² 230,342	⁴ 267,482
Women.....	² 666	² 4,194	² 3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	60,533	² 61,040	² 68,568	⁴ 77,043
Resident college enrollment ⁵												
Total.....	² 52,286	² 115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	2,659,021	2,514,712	² 2,996,000	3,283,917
Men.....	² 41,160	² 77,972	² 100,453	152,254	² 214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	1,853,068	1,613,466	² 1,965,000	2,172,752
Women.....	² 11,126	² 37,845	² 56,303	85,338	² 140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	805,953	901,246	² 1,031,000	1,111,165
Earned degrees conferred ⁶												
Bachelor's and first professional: Total.....	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	432,058	290,825	308,812	362,554
Men.....	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	328,841	186,528	198,233	240,990
Women.....	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	103,217	104,297	110,579	121,564
Second level (master's except first professional): Total.....	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	58,183	56,788	59,258	65,487
Men.....	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	41,220	38,122	39,376	44,151
Women.....	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	16,963	18,666	19,882	21,336
Doctor's: Total.....	1	54	149	³ 382	443	615	2,299	3,290	6,633	8,995	8,903	8,938
Men.....	1	51	147	³ 359	399	522	1,946	2,861	5,990	8,180	8,018	7,974
Women.....	0	3	2	³ 23	44	93	353	429	643	815	885	964
Finances (In thousands of dollars)												
Educational and general income.....	(?)	(?)	⁵ \$21,464	⁵ \$35,084	⁵ \$76,053	\$172,929	\$483,065	\$571,288	\$1,833,845	\$2,338,569	\$2,859,269	\$3,732,512
Educational and general expenditures.....	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	377,903	521,990	1,706,444	2,271,296	2,766,367	3,604,414
Value of physical property ⁹	(?)	(?)	95,426	253,599	460,532	741,333	1,925,095	2,753,780	5,272,590	7,995,295	9,440,780	12,078,427
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds.....	(?)	(?)	78,788	194,998	323,661	569,071	1,512,023	1,764,604	2,644,323	3,310,227	3,835,766	4,808,244

¹ Total number of different individuals (not reduced to full-time equivalent).

² Estimated.

³ Data for November.

⁴ Data for first term of the 1957-58 academic year.

⁵ Regular session (academic year), September to June, excluding duplicates registered as both graduate and undergraduate.

⁶ Data on degrees conferred by teacher-education institutions not collected prior to 1919-20.

⁷ Data not available.

⁸ Total current income.

⁹ Including unexpended plant funds.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, chapters on Statistics of Higher Education.

earliest year for which financial statistics of higher education are available.

Some indication of the magnitude of the increase in the proportion of college-age persons who are attending college at the present time as compared with earlier years may be obtained from table 35. This table compares enrollment in institutions of higher education with population aged 18-21 and 18-24 from 1869-70 to 1957-58. During this period enrollment per 100 persons 18 to 21 years of age increased from 2 to 37, and enrollment per 100 persons 18 to 24 years old grew from 1 to 21.

While 18-21 is the usual or typical age when young people are enrolled in college, it is now generally recognized that many college students are outside this age group. This is especially true

in the case of graduate students and of students who enter college after serving in the Armed Forces. The reader is cautioned, therefore, against the unwarranted assumption that all undergraduates are between the ages of 18 and 21, or that all college students are between the ages of 18 and 24. The figures in columns 8-11 of table 35 are ratios rather than percentages.

Students and Degrees

In 1957-58, the Office of Education obtained data on the number of students enrolled during the first term of the school year and also on total enrollment during the entire academic year. Academic-year enrollment is higher than first-term enrollment because it also includes students

Table 35.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education related to total population and to age groups 18-21 and 18-24: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1869-70 to 1957-58

Academic year	Population ¹			Resident degree-credit enrollment			Ratios			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18-21
	Total ²	Ages 18-21 ³	Ages 18-24 ³	Total	Undergraduate	Graduate	Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			
							Total population	Population 18-21	Population 18-24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1869-70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	(⁴)	(⁴)	0.13	1.68	1.14	(⁴)
1879-80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	(⁴)	(⁴)	.23	2.72	1.63	(⁴)
1889-90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899-1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909-10	90,492,000	6,934,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919-20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929-30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939-40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,456	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941-42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	⁵ 1,318,547	⁵ 85,443	1.05	14.47	8.40	13.59
1943-44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	⁵ 1,096,041	⁵ 59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945-46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947-48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949-50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951-52	154,360,000	8,763,000	15,754,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.27	14.61	23.61
1953-54	159,636,000	8,487,000	15,320,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.53	29.63	16.41	26.37
1955-56	165,270,000	8,577,000	15,117,000	⁶ 2,996,000	⁶ 2,712,000	⁶ 284,000	1.81	34.93	19.82	31.62
1957-58	171,198,000	8,935,000	15,318,000	3,283,917	2,939,270	344,647	1.92	36.75	21.44	32.90

¹ Population data exclude Armed Forces overseas for the years 1869-70 through 1929-30. Figures for 1939-40 and later years have been revised from those previously published to include Armed Forces overseas, and also to reflect recent population estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

² Data are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900, inclusive; for later years they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year.

³ Data for 1869-70 through 1939-40 are estimates by the Office of Education from figures for broad age-groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census. Data for later years

are compiled from population estimates by the Bureau of the Census for single years of age.

⁴ Data not available.

⁵ Distribution by level estimated.

⁶ Estimated on the basis of fall enrollment.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58]

who enroll in institutions of higher education during the second semester or during the second and third quarters. In the first term of 1957-58, there were 2,900,000 resident degree-credit students enrolled in institutions of higher education, as compared with 3,284,000 during the entire academic year (tables 36 and 37). The term "degree-credit students" refers to those students whose current program in an institution of higher education consists wholly or principally of work which is creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, either in the student's own institution or by transfer to another institution. The Office of Education defines a resident student as "one who takes his college work on the main campus or on a branch campus, either in the day or evening, under the instructional staff of the institution. The student's living quarters (whether on campus or off) and his legal domicile (whether in-State or out-of-State) are irrelevant." Fifty-seven percent of the resident students in 1957-58 were enrolled in publicly controlled institutions, and 43 percent

were in private colleges and universities. In addition to the data on resident students, tables 36 and 37 also contain statistics on the enrollment of extension students, veterans, and subcollegiate students, as well as students enrolled in correspondence courses, short courses, individual lessons, and summer sessions.

Institutions of higher education in the 48 States and the District of Columbia conferred 363,000 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 65,000 second-level degrees, and 9,000 doctorates during the academic year 1957-58. The total number of earned degrees conferred was approximately 16 percent higher than in 1955-56. Women received 34 percent of the bachelor's degrees, 33 percent of the second-level degrees, and 11 percent of the doctorates in 1957-58. Privately controlled institutions conferred 46 percent of the bachelor's, 42 percent of the second-level, and 48 percent of the doctor's degrees (table 37).

The number of degrees conferred in the United States and its outlying parts in 1957-58 is shown

Table 36.—Enrollment in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), first term 1957-58 and summer sessions of 1957

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
First term 1957-58			
Resident students.....	3,189,065	1,831,354	1,357,711
Degree-credit.....	2,899,565	1,621,400	1,278,165
Undergraduate ¹	2,621,919	1,482,085	1,139,834
Full-time.....	2,010,358	1,164,218	845,140
Part-time.....	611,561	317,867	293,694
Graduate ²	277,646	139,315	138,331
Nondegree-credit.....	289,500	209,954	79,546
Terminal occupational.....	146,305	105,417	40,888
Adult education.....	143,195	104,537	38,658
Special and unclassified ³	190,567	86,815	103,752
Extension students.....	372,985	324,264	48,721
Degree-credit.....	236,762	207,249	29,513
Nondegree-credit.....	136,223	117,015	19,208
Veterans enrolled under Public Law 550: ⁴			
First-time students.....	72,552	45,189	27,363
Total enrollment.....	425,517	257,584	167,933
Other enrollments:			
Courses by mail.....	191,685	107,342	84,343
Degree-credit.....	98,047	90,114	7,933
Nondegree-credit.....	93,638	17,228	76,410
Courses by TV or radio (degree-credit).....	5,236	4,214	1,022
Short courses.....	188,058	172,634	15,424
Individual lessons.....	25,777	3,215	22,562
Summer sessions 1957, degree-credit courses			
Main session.....	790,033	498,492	291,541
All sessions ⁵	1,170,427	732,808	437,679

¹ Includes all resident degree-credit students (first-time, full- or part-time, regular or special and unclassified) who are taking work principally or wholly at the undergraduate level in liberal arts and sciences or are studying for the first professional degree.

² Includes students taking work beyond the bachelor's degree in liberal arts and sciences or beyond the first professional degree.

³ Resident students taking degree-credit work, but not enrolled for a certificate, diploma, or degree. Included in resident degree-credit figures.

⁴ Veteran students, resident or extension, drawing benefits under Public Law 550 who are enrolled in degree-credit courses. Included in resident and extension degree-credit figures.

⁵ Includes some duplication, since some students were enrolled in more than one session.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 593, *Resident, Extension, and Other Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term, 1957-58*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

in table 38, by level, by field of study, and by sex of recipient. More bachelor's and first-professional degrees were conferred in education, business and commerce, and engineering than in any other field. The degrees conferred in these fields were 83,000, 51,000, and 35,000, respectively. The leading fields in terms of the number of

second-level degrees conferred were as follows: education, 31,000; engineering, 5,800; and business and commerce, 4,000. The fields in which the most doctoral degrees were conferred were: education, 1,600; chemistry, 900; and engineering, 600. In its survey of *Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions*, the Office of Education excludes from the education category the degrees of those graduates who have prepared to teach academic subjects at the secondary school level. These degrees are included in the academic fields which the students have emphasized; e.g., English, mathematics, and social sciences.

Table 37.—Enrollment and degrees in institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), academic year 1957-58

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Enrollment			
Resident degree-credit students.....	3,283,917	1,876,898	1,407,019
Undergraduate.....	2,939,270	1,695,633	1,243,637
Men.....	1,930,377	1,117,068	813,309
Women.....	1,008,893	578,565	430,328
Graduate.....	344,647	181,265	163,382
Men.....	242,375	122,320	120,055
Women.....	102,272	58,945	43,327
First-time students ¹	843,142	512,960	330,182
Men.....	523,523	323,340	200,183
Women.....	319,619	189,620	129,999
Extension students.....	522,768	438,217	84,551
Degree-credit.....	333,414	288,344	45,070
Nondegree-credit.....	189,354	149,873	39,481
Subcollegiate students ²	104,962	66,668	38,294
Boys.....	56,898	33,793	23,105
Girls.....	48,064	32,875	15,189
Earned degrees conferred			
Bachelor's and first professional.....	362,554	196,087	166,467
Men.....	240,990	128,035	112,955
Women.....	121,564	68,052	53,512
Master's and second professional.....	65,487	37,380	27,697
Men.....	44,151	25,647	18,504
Women.....	21,336	12,233	9,103
Doctor's.....	8,933	4,610	4,328
Men.....	7,974	4,169	3,805
Women.....	964	441	523

¹ Resident students enrolled for the first time in any college. Included in the number of resident undergraduate degree-credit students.

² Enrollment in nursery, elementary, and secondary schools operated and controlled by institutions of higher education.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section I, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ¹				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ²				Doctorates ³			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All fields	1,361	365,748	242,948	122,800	569	65,614	44,252	21,362	175	8,942	7,978	964
AGRICULTURE	117	5,525	5,434	91	56	949	937	12	27	309	303	6
Agronomy, field crops.....	59	624	621	3	45	219	217	2	19	77	77	0
Animal husbandry.....	69	1,306	1,273	33	44	207	205	2	17	64	64	0
Dairy husbandry.....	34	253	243	10	23	70	68	2	8	25	25	0
Dairy manufacturing, dairy technology.....	30	207	204	3	14	44	44	0	6	10	10	0
Farm management (excluding agricultural economics).....	7	80	80	0	1	6	6	0	1	1	1	0
Food technology.....	11	92	90	2	9	22	22	0	5	18	17	1
Horticulture (fruit and vegetable production).....	49	312	304	8	33	109	105	4	14	36	34	2
Ornamental horticulture (floriculture, nursery management, landscape gardening).....	25	181	171	10	4	11	10	1	0	0	0	0
Poultry husbandry.....	32	131	129	2	25	48	48	0	8	21	20	1
Soils (soil science, soil management, soil conservation).....	22	140	140	0	15	69	69	0	9	36	34	2
Agriculture, other specific major fields.....	33	519	516	3	9	66	65	1	6	11	11	0
Agriculture, general.....	83	1,527	1,512	15	10	64	64	0	1	10	10	0
Agriculture—not further classified.....	10	153	151	2	3	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHITECTURE (excluding architectural engineering)	65	1,612	1,536	76	28	231	216	15	5	5	5	0
ARCHITECTURAL SCIENCES ⁴	875	14,408	11,226	3,182	190	1,852	1,448	404	99	1,125	987	138
Premedical, pre dental, and preveterinary sciences.....	292	3,962	3,728	234	7	25	18	7	1	2	2	0
Biology, general.....	740	6,812	4,759	2,053	100	470	321	149	30	130	103	27
Botany, general.....	102	308	210	98	58	160	128	32	36	114	103	11
Zoology, general.....	140	1,980	1,521	459	72	310	241	69	42	160	137	23
Anatomy and histology.....	4	59	55	4	21	40	33	7	20	35	24	11
Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology.....	75	515	262	253	74	249	184	65	47	160	137	23
Biochemistry.....	18	150	127	23	53	156	115	41	46	149	132	17
Biophysics.....	5	9	9	0	7	10	10	0	9	15	14	1
Entomology.....	31	88	84	4	32	108	107	1	17	83	81	2
Genetics (including experimental plant and animal breeding).....	5	13	12	1	10	38	37	1	14	53	49	4
Optometry (preprofessional bachelor's degree).....	9	261	259	2								
Pathology (except plant pathology).....	0	0	0	0	10	18	17	1	7	16	14	2
Pharmacology (excluding pharmacy).....	0	0	0	0	13	25	20	5	23	38	36	2
Physiology (except plant physiology).....	13	78	44	34	40	85	70	15	32	73	63	10
Plant pathology.....	9	17	15	2	26	67	64	3	14	45	42	3
Plant physiology.....	1	9	9	0	5	9	7	2	7	14	14	0
Biological sciences, all other.....	19	147	132	15	21	82	76	6	12	38	36	2
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	684	51,254	47,286	3,968	135	4,041	3,896	145	23	109	104	5
Accounting.....	321	10,848	10,411	437	56	474	452	22	5	17	16	1
Hotel and restaurant administration.....	13	375	355	20	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Secretarial studies.....	226	1,283	47	1,236	1	3	2	1	2	2	2	0
Business and commerce, other specific major fields.....	249	19,734	18,669	1,065	75	1,928	1,863	65	10	46	44	2
Business and commerce, general.....	526	18,271	17,139	1,132	64	1,342	1,293	46	10	36	35	1
Business and commerce—not further classified.....	14	743	665	78	12	284	273	11	2	8	7	1
EDUCATION	948	82,892	25,631	57,261	404	31,112	16,479	14,633	94	1,638	1,297	341
Specialized teaching fields.....	794	34,154	18,947	15,207	231	6,476	3,926	2,550	38	390	297	93
Physical education (separate curriculum; or combined curriculum with health education or recreation).....	556	10,607	7,707	2,900	127	1,567	1,196	371	17	88	59	29
Health education (separate curriculum).....	34	116	49	67	14	95	49	46	2	14	12	2
Recreation (separate curriculum).....	57	411	259	152	14	88	57	31	1	13	11	2
Education of exceptional children (all areas except education of mentally retarded and speech correction).....	28	203	46	157	31	300	85	215	2	5	2	3
Education of mentally retarded.....	25	184	48	136	9	84	31	53	3	7	6	1
Speech correction.....	77	570	113	457	30	165	72	93	8	22	19	3
Agricultural education.....	76	1,543	1,542	1	48	376	373	3	6	13	13	0
Art education.....	245	1,645	571	1,074	46	286	142	144	3	5	4	1
Business education, commercial education.....	385	5,154	1,945	3,209	87	618	306	312	6	13	11	2
Distributive education (retail selling).....	16	85	60	25	8	58	48	10	1	1	1	0
Home economics education.....	274	3,571	2	3,569	63	358	6	352	7	14	1	13
Industrial arts education (nonvocational).....	172	3,338	3,299	39	59	484	480	4	5	20	19	1
Music education.....	541	4,753	2,200	2,553	120	1,028	675	353	10	41	34	7
Trade and industrial education (vocational).....	62	807	786	21	28	206	182	24	5	16	16	0
Specialized teaching fields, all other.....	82	1,167	320	847	33	763	224	539	9	118	89	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ¹				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ²				Doctorates ³			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
EDUCATION—Continued												
General teaching fields.....	800	47,605	6,320	41,285	241	9,164	3,106	6,058	30	177	118	59
Nursery and/or kindergarten education.....	31	529	1	528	3	16	0	16	2	3	0	3
Early childhood education (through primary grades).....	101	2,985	7	2,978	18	274	1	273	1	7	0	7
Elementary education.....	785	42,303	5,299	37,004	207	5,706	1,231	4,475	21	65	42	23
Secondary education (including junior high school) ⁴	103	1,441	883	558	126	2,148	1,361	787	19	55	41	14
Combined elementary and secondary education.....	35	336	126	210	17	366	191	175	1	10	8	2
Adult education.....	0	0	0	0	8	33	21	12	4	5	5	0
Other.....	5	11	4	7	15	621	301	320	7	32	22	10
Nonteaching fields.....	17	138	89	49	254	14,276	8,734	5,542	77	950	786	164
Counseling and guidance, educational administration and supervision, educational finance, curriculum, comparative education, etc.....	17	123	76	47	171	7,332	5,014	2,318	46	458	389	69
Education, general (without specific concentration)—Second-level or higher degrees only.....	11	6,766	3,629	3,137	131	6,766	3,629	3,137	45	436	359	77
Other.....	3	15	13	2	11	178	91	87	8	56	38	18
Education—preprofessional degrees only.....	19	120	38	82								
Education—not further classified.....	26	875	237	638	24	1,196	713	483	11	121	96	25
ENGINEERING ⁵.....	220	35,332	35,223	109	127	5,788	5,768	20	60	647	643	4
ENGLISH AND JOURNALISM.....	949	19,235	8,439	10,796	231	2,532	1,382	1,150	61	335	282	53
English and literature (including comparative literature).....	944	16,669	6,755	9,914	228	2,319	1,207	1,112	61	333	280	53
Journalism.....	166	2,566	1,684	882	34	213	175	38	2	2	2	0
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS.....	723	12,252	5,850	6,402	182	2,448	1,525	923	34	219	191	28
Art, general.....	356	2,487	899	1,588	48	346	192	154	5	10	9	1
Music, including sacred music (excluding music education).....	461	2,872	1,280	1,592	128	1,010	669	341	17	74	68	6
Speech, and dramatic arts (excluding speech correction).....	452	3,824	1,938	1,886	101	761	434	327	23	102	88	14
Fine and applied arts, other specific major fields.....	138	2,995	1,710	1,285	45	304	211	93	8	31	24	7
Fine and applied arts—not further classified.....	13	74	23	51	6	27	19	8	1	2	2	0
FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.....	619	4,503	1,814	2,689	128	1,044	591	453	43	224 ¹	159	65
Linguistics (including phonetics and semantics).....	10	20	8	12	13	73	45	28	11	30	22	8
Latin and/or Greek.....	181	576	399	177	43	164	113	51	13	22	17	5
Modern foreign languages.....	579	3,790	1,353	2,437	112	695	356	339	38	149	102	47
Chinese.....	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	0
French.....	423	1,549	435	1,114	64	252	102	150	19	37	23	14
German.....	199	488	273	215	40	83	57	26	18	34	27	7
Italian.....	25	60	16	44	4	8	7	1	5	5	4	1
Japanese.....	3	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	0
Philology and literature of Germanic languages.....	11	5	4	1	3	10	6	4	4	8	4	4
Philology and literature of Romance languages.....	11	37	9	28	7	21	12	9	7	20	12	8
Russian or other Slavic languages.....	31	80	58	22	8	23	17	6	3	4	3	1
Spanish.....	404	1,468	497	971	74	258	119	139	19	34	22	12
Modern foreign languages, all other.....	22	93	54	39	5	36	33	3	2	4	4	0
Foreign languages and literature, not classifiable above.....	40	117	54	63	16	112	77	35	9	23	18	5
FORESTRY.....	37	1,244	1,243	1	21	155	152	3	8	31	31	0
GEOGRAPHY.....	145	849	730	119	48	184	156	28	21	56	47	9
HEALTH PROFESSIONS.....	402	23,923	15,154	8,769	75	1,680	969	711	31	147	140	7
Chiropody or podiatry.....	6	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dental hygiene.....	18	187	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dentistry, D.D.S. and D.M.D. only.....	43	3,065	3,031	34								
Hospital administration.....	11	177	145	32	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0
Medical technology.....	189	961	76	885	1	7	1	6	0	0	0	0
Medicine, M.D. only.....	76	6,861	6,510	351								
Nursing (including public health nursing; excluding nursing education).....	259	6,052	49	6,003	33	479	5	474	0	0	0	0
Occupational therapy.....	26	407	12	395	2	9	0	9	0	0	0	0
Optometry (excluding preprofessional degree).....	10	334	327	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0
Osteopathy.....	7	437	429	8	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
Pharmacy (excluding pharmacology).....	74	3,782	3,391	391	29	122	109	13	12	59	59	0
Physical therapy, physiotherapy.....	32	441	89	352	4	32	17	15	0	0	0	0
Public health.....	12	211	126	85	17	602	436	166	8	29	25	4
Radiologic technology (mainly X-ray technic).....	4	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Veterinary medicine, D. V. M. only.....	17	845	820	25								
Clinical dental sciences (advanced degrees only).....					25	169	153	16	2	5	4	1
Clinical medical sciences (advanced degrees only).....					25	224	213	11	12	40	38	2
Clinical veterinary medical sciences (advanced degrees only).....					11	23	23	0	5	8	8	0
Health professions, all other.....	7	36	24	12	3	4	3	1	3	4	4	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ¹				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ²				Doctorates ³			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HOME ECONOMICS.....	367	4,312	36	4,276	67	447	7	440	8	23	9	14
Home economics, general curriculum.....	316	2,353	2	2,351	37	147	1	146	3	4	0	4
Child development, family relations.....	34	333	2	331	19	57	3	54	4	11	8	3
Clothing and textiles.....	59	433	3	430	20	73	0	73	1	1	0	1
Foods and nutrition.....	113	558	11	547	27	82	3	79	3	3	0	3
Institution management, institution administration.....	30	170	6	164	5	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
Home economics, other specific major fields.....	36	394	12	382	10	42	0	42	2	4	1	3
Home economics—not further classified.....	5	71	0	71	5	34	0	34	0	0	0	0
LAW (LL.B., J.D., or higher degrees).....	132	9,433	9,153	280	28	458	439	19	11	32	32	0
LIBRARY SCIENCE.....	93	1,690	403	1,287	17	157	31	126	5	19	13	6
MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS.....	828	6,924	4,953	1,971	171	1,234	994	240	60	247	232	15
Mathematics.....	826	6,835	4,880	1,955	168	1,097	869	228	57	210	196	14
Statistics (including actuarial science).....	22	89	73	16	25	137	125	12	12	37	36	1
MERCHANT MARINE—DECK-OFFICER CURRICULUM ONLY.....	5	156	156	0								
MILITARY, NAVAL, OR AIR FORCE SCIENCE.....	14	1,952	1,948	4	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
PHILOSOPHY.....	393	2,981	2,637	344	68	312	278	34	34	102	97	5
Philosophy (except scholastic philosophy).....	303	1,531	1,252	279	53	160	138	22	28	80	77	3
Scholastic philosophy.....	91	1,450	1,385	65	16	152	140	12	6	22	20	2
PHYSICAL SCIENCES ⁷	861	14,352	12,683	1,669	221	3,034	2,763	271	100	1,655	1,589	66
Physical sciences, general (without specific major).....	183	1,005	905	100	21	179	125	54	4	25	25	0
Astronomy.....	12	25	17	8	8	20	19	1	10	22	18	4
Chemistry (excluding biochemistry).....	807	7,010	5,705	1,305	187	1,125	958	167	96	939	890	49
Metallurgy (excluding metallurgical engineering).....	6	40	40	0	9	33	33	0	5	10	10	0
Meteorology.....	14	153	149	4	13	71	70	1	8	14	14	0
Physics.....	490	3,186	3,042	144	133	795	770	25	68	464	455	9
Earth sciences.....	204	2,891	2,786	105	95	753	732	21	38	167	164	3
Geology.....	199	2,788	2,684	104	89	700	679	21	34	136	133	3
Geophysics (including seismology).....	11	39	39	0	10	18	18	0	7	15	15	0
Oceanography.....	1	3	3	0	3	7	7	0	3	13	13	0
Earth sciences, all other.....	12	61	60	1	8	28	28	0	3	3	3	0
Physical sciences, not classifiable above.....	7	42	39	3	12	58	56	2	5	14	13	1
PSYCHOLOGY.....	492	6,930	4,063	2,867	162	1,235	836	399	73	572	488	84
RELIGION.....	459	8,830	7,460	1,370	105	1,077	915	162	39	290	276	14
Religious education and Bible.....	258	3,180	2,141	1,039	34	361	256	105	11	38	33	5
Theology (curriculum leading specifically to first-professional ministerial degree).....	166	4,795	4,732	63								
Theology—master's and doctor's degrees only.....					67	597	566	31	27	170	165	5
Religion—liberal arts curriculum, nonsectarian.....	140	710	456	254	9	43	36	7	8	62	53	4
Religion, all other.....	13	145	131	14	7	76	57	19	3	20	20	0
SOCIAL SCIENCES ⁸	972	48,156	34,374	13,782	254	5,159	4,091	1,068	82	1,106	1,010	96
Basic ⁸	969	43,370	30,979	12,391	248	4,292	3,325	967	79	994	904	90
Social sciences, general (without specific major).....	537	8,700	6,016	2,684	81	687	500	187	4	12	10	2
American civilization, American culture.....	50	492	300	192	9	36	19	17	9	16	13	3
Anthropology.....	60	359	204	155	23	118	78	40	16	51	42	9
Area studies, regional studies.....	33	209	147	62	21	99	78	21	10	27	27	0
Economics (excluding agricultural economics).....	484	7,514	6,909	605	103	669	599	70	44	239	234	5
History.....	805	12,883	9,031	3,852	187	1,397	1,037	360	59	297	265	32
International relations.....	41	334	258	76	20	138	157	41	6	23	20	3
Political science or government.....	417	6,167	5,031	1,136	113	665	585	80	44	170	164	6
Sociology.....	621	6,583	2,977	3,606	115	397	258	139	44	153	122	28
Basic social sciences, all other.....	12	129	106	23	2	26	14	12	1	9	7	2
Applied.....	158	4,786	3,395	1,391	73	867	766	101	27	112	106	6
Agricultural economics.....	50	628	626	2	44	264	258	6	17	71	71	0
Foreign service programs (consular and diplomatic service).....	8	232	196	36	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial relations.....	43	1,176	1,136	40	17	182	176	6	1	1	1	0
Public administration.....	41	554	522	32	20	254	240	14	5	22	22	0
Social work, social administration.....	79	1,994	724	1,270	7	124	61	63	7	18	12	6
Applied social sciences, all other.....	14	202	191	11	8	29	17	12	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 38.—Earned degrees conferred by institutions of higher education, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ¹				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ²				Doctorates ³			
	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women	Institutions conferring degree	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.....	74	1,463	1,451	12								
MISCELLANEOUS:												
Arts, general program (without major field).....	74	1,410	1,120	290	8	61	41	20	3	27	23	4
Sciences, general program (without major field).....	239	1,892	1,496	396	25	223	184	39	0	0	0	0
Art, and sciences, general program.....	70	1,580	907	673	8	67	41	26	0	0	0	0
Major fields of study not classifiable above.....	39	368	286	82	16	107	95	12	8	24	20	4
Major field not identified.....	7	290	256	34	1	21	12	9	0	0	0	0

¹ Includes Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science, and such first-professional degrees as M.D., LL.B., D.D.S., and B.D. Also includes certain master's degrees when they constitute the *first-professional* degree in their respective fields (see footnote 2 below).

² Includes degrees beyond the bachelor's or first-professional level, but below the doctorate. This category does not include such degrees as Master of Library Science, Master of Social Work, Master of Business Administration, etc., when these constitute *first-professional* degrees. (See footnote 1 above.)

³ Includes Doctor of Philosophy, Doctor of Education, etc.

⁴ Does not include *Psychology*, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

⁵ Includes degrees based on *secondary education* as the major field of study.

Registrars were directed to classify degrees based on a *teaching major* in a particular subject-field—such as English, biology, physical sciences, business education, etc.—as degrees in English, biology, etc., and not as degrees in "secondary education."

⁶ For data on degrees in the various branches of engineering, see Office of Education Circular No.555, *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees 1958*.

⁷ Does not include *Geography*, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

⁸ Does not include *Geography*, *Philosophy*, or *Psychology*, which, because of their multicategory or comprehensive nature, have been listed independently—in alphabetic order.

Engineering Enrollments and Degrees

The enrollment in degree-granting schools of engineering in the fall of 1957 increased for the sixth consecutive year (table 39). Engineering enrollment at all levels totaled 297,000, a gain of 79 percent over the total enrollment 6 years earlier. Enrollment in all institutions of higher education rose 45 percent during the same period (Office of Education Circular No. 518). Inasmuch as essentially the entire engineering enrollment is composed of male students (99.4 percent in 1957),

it is perhaps more meaningful to compare the increase in engineering enrollment with the rise in male enrollment generally; total male enrollment rose 43 percent from the fall of 1951 to the fall of 1957.

The number of engineering degrees conferred increased from 37,000 in 1956-57 to almost 42,000 in 1957-58. The number of conferrals was considerably less in 1957-58 than in 1949-50 and 1950-51, when many veterans of World War II completed their education, but it was 55 percent

Table 39.—Fall enrollment and earned degrees conferred in engineering, by level: United States and outlying parts, 1949-50 to 1957-58

Fall	Enrollment				Academic year	Degrees			
	Total	For first engineering degree	For second engineering degree ¹	For doctor's degree		Total	First engineering degree	Second engineering degree ¹	Doctor's degree
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1949.....	219,712	201,927	15,242	2,543	1949-50	58,130	52,732	4,904	494
1950.....	180,262	161,592	15,869	2,801	1950-51	47,635	41,893	5,156	586
1951.....	165,637	145,997	16,765	2,875	1951-52	35,013	30,286	4,141	586
1952.....	176,549	156,080	17,539	2,930	1952-53	28,499	24,164	3,743	592
1953.....	193,333	171,725	18,607	3,001	1953-54	27,003	22,236	4,177	590
1954.....	214,414	193,692	17,441	3,281	1954-55	27,672	22,589	4,484	599
1955.....	243,390	221,448	18,779	3,163	1955-56	31,640	26,306	4,724	610
1956.....	277,052	251,121	22,529	3,402	1956-57	37,039	31,211	5,232	596
1957.....	297,077	268,761	24,136	4,180	1957-58	41,767	35,332	5,788	647

¹ Includes master's and other predoctoral degrees.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 555, *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees 1958*.

higher than the number of degrees awarded 4 years earlier. Of all degrees conferred in 1957-58, 85 percent were bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 14 percent were master's and other predoctoral degrees, and less than 2 percent were doctorates.

Table 40 contains more detailed information on the types of engineering curriculums in which undergraduates were enrolled in the fall of 1957 and in which bachelor's degrees were conferred in 1957-58. The fields with the largest enrollments were as follows: electrical engineering, with 66,000 students; mechanical, 56,000 students; and civil, 29,000 students. These were also the fields in which the most first-level degrees were conferred: 9,600 degrees were awarded in electrical engineering; 9,100, in mechanical engineering; and 5,100, in civil engineering. More detailed statistics on graduate enrollments and degrees in engineering may be found in the series of circulars entitled *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees*, which are issued annually by the Office of Education.

Junior-Year Science and Mathematics Students

In the fall of 1957, the Office of Education conducted the first of a series of annual surveys of junior-year students enrolled as majors in science and mathematics in institutions of higher education. The primary purpose of this study was to provide educators and other persons interested in the supply of skilled manpower with some indication of the number of persons who could be expected to receive bachelor's degrees in these fields during the year ending June 30, 1959. The study revealed that approximately 50,500 junior-year students were majoring in science and mathematics in American colleges and universities. On the basis of this information, the Office of Education was able to predict, well in advance of the academic year 1958-59, that between 40,000 and 45,000 bachelor's degrees in science and mathematics would be conferred. The actual number of degrees awarded in these fields was 41,318. Table 41 shows the distribution

Table 40.—Fall enrollment of undergraduate engineering students, and first degrees conferred in engineering, by curriculum: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Engineering curriculum	Number of schools, fall 1957	Number enrolled for first engineering degree, fall 1957										Number of first engineering degrees conferred, 1957-58	
		Total		1st year	2d year	3d year	4th year	5th year of 5-year curriculum	5th year of cooperative program	Part-time and special day students	Evening students	Men	Women
		Men	Women										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total	219	267,100	1,661	78,757	56,488	48,384	42,594	1,802	2,101	5,620	33,015	35,223	109
Aeronautical.....	55	10,305	56	3,181	2,546	1,953	1,653	58	40	425	505	1,330	7
Agricultural.....	48	2,237	1	587	497	564	566	12	2	10	-----	414	-----
Architectural.....	35	2,489	70	715	667	524	445	75	14	16	103	319	4
Ceramic.....	15	867	25	218	258	217	188	11	-----	-----	-----	152	7
Chemical.....	125	19,431	261	5,581	5,033	3,992	3,632	191	191	274	798	2,986	22
Civil.....	168	29,073	122	7,183	6,656	6,501	6,214	304	259	462	1,616	5,121	13
Electrical.....	179	65,970	225	15,481	15,804	14,024	11,743	341	529	1,237	7,036	9,548	19
Engineering mechanics.....	4	48	2	1	13	30	5	-----	-----	1	-----	9	-----
Engineering physics.....	29	2,295	38	571	629	523	486	34	-----	20	70	315	5
General engineering.....	42	7,787	52	2,593	1,673	1,499	1,055	9	5	120	885	947	5
Geological.....	25	1,461	4	386	363	334	357	11	-----	11	3	225	-----
Geophysical.....	5	230	3	64	66	58	43	1	-----	1	-----	27	-----
Industrial ¹	88	10,310	59	1,328	1,936	2,243	2,478	99	224	294	1,767	2,105	3
Mechanical.....	173	55,689	222	12,539	12,030	11,943	10,392	543	781	1,144	6,539	9,041	19
Metallurgical.....	54	3,487	18	653	836	863	704	33	41	42	333	670	-----
Mining.....	33	1,352	2	368	306	336	302	18	-----	6	18	240	-----
Naval architectural and marine.....	8	1,371	1	459	374	319	218	-----	-----	2	-----	263	-----
Petroleum.....	25	4,913	8	1,224	976	1,055	1,164	32	-----	158	312	687	1
Sanitary.....	3	17	-----	-----	3	-----	7	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	-----
Textile.....	9	658	33	194	158	152	185	-----	-----	2	-----	150	2
Unclassified.....	115	43,026	433	24,065	4,678	464	100	5	11	1,338	12,798	5	-----
Other.....	44	4,084	26	1,366	986	783	657	25	4	57	232	665	2

¹ Includes administrative engineering, management engineering, etc.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circulars No. 516 and No. 555, *Engineering Enrollments and Degrees*.

Table 41.—Resident junior-year students enrolled as majors in science and mathematics in institutions of higher education, by field of study, sex of student, and control of institution: United States and outlying parts, fall 1957

Field	Number of institutions	All institutions			Publicly controlled			Privately controlled		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
TOTAL, ALL FIELDS ¹	1,382	390,403	263,249	127,154	221,567	148,889	72,678	163,836	114,360	54,476
All Sciences and Mathematics	992	50,513	40,521	9,992	25,977	21,536	4,441	24,536	18,985	5,551
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES	897	19,842	15,317	4,525	9,870	7,964	1,906	9,972	7,353	2,619
Biological and premedical sciences, general ²	524	9,320	8,107	1,213	4,748	4,231	517	4,572	3,876	696
Biology, general.....	651	6,351	4,299	2,052	2,350	1,741	609	4,001	2,558	1,443
Botany, general.....	91	328	206	122	174	115	59	154	91	63
Zoology, general.....	142	2,297	1,614	683	1,394	1,042	352	903	572	331
Anatomy and histology.....	3	60	50	10	42	34	8	18	16	2
Bacteriology, virology, mycology, parasitology.....	72	616	322	294	534	276	258	82	46	36
Biochemistry.....	20	258	224	34	72	59	13	186	165	21
Biophysics.....	4	22	21	1	18	17	1	4	4	2
Entomology.....	35	136	128	8	127	121	6	9	7	2
Genetics (including experimental plant and animal breeding).....	7	19	18	1	15	15	-----	4	3	1
Physiology (except plant physiology).....	14	112	57	55	74	42	32	38	15	23
Plant pathology.....	12	20	19	1	20	19	1	-----	-----	-----
Plant physiology.....	3	10	9	1	10	9	1	-----	-----	-----
Biological sciences, all other ³	22	293	243	50	292	243	49	1	-----	1
MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS	876	9,133	6,520	2,613	4,872	3,592	1,280	4,261	2,928	1,333
Mathematics.....	876	9,058	6,465	2,593	4,831	3,564	1,267	4,227	2,901	1,326
Statistics (including actuarial science).....	21	75	55	20	41	28	13	34	27	7
PHYSICAL SCIENCES	866	19,080	16,886	2,194	9,459	8,655	804	9,621	8,231	1,390
Physical science, general (without specific major).....	160	891	799	92	519	466	53	372	333	39
Astronomy.....	14	31	24	7	14	13	1	17	11	6
Chemistry (excluding biochemistry).....	812	8,946	7,223	1,723	3,824	3,236	588	5,122	3,987	1,135
Metallurgy (excluding metallurgical engineering).....	1	5	5	-----	-----	-----	-----	5	5	-----
Meteorology.....	14	106	104	2	84	82	2	22	22	-----
Physics (excluding biophysics).....	515	5,254	5,041	213	2,326	2,240	86	2,928	2,801	127
EARTH SCIENCES:	210	3,592	3,450	142	2,514	2,453	61	1,078	997	81
Geology.....	9	41	41	-----	30	30	-----	11	11	-----
Geophysics (including seismology).....	1	6	4	2	6	4	2	-----	-----	-----
Oceanography.....	30	146	135	11	121	111	10	25	24	1
Earth sciences, all other.....	9	62	60	2	21	20	1	41	40	1
Physical sciences, not classifiable above.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
SCIENCES, GENERAL PROGRAM ⁴	268	2,458	1,798	660	1,776	1,325	451	682	473	209

¹ Includes estimates for some separately organized professional schools, including religious and theological schools.

² Includes major fields of study in which the biological and premedical sciences predominate, without specialization in any one specific subject.

³ Includes fields of specialization not listed above, such as cytology, ecology, embryology, morphology, etc. Does not include the health professions.

⁴ Includes general programs consisting of a variety of courses drawn mainly from the physical sciences, biological sciences, and mathematics.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 520, *Junior-Year Science and Mathematics Students*.

of students enrolled by sex, by field of study, and by control of institution.

Staff

During the first term of the 1957-58 academic year, 345,000 different persons were employed as faculty members on the staffs of institutions of higher education in the United States (table 42). The duties of faculty members were as follows: 29,000 were engaged in general administration; 279,000, in resident instruction; 32,000, in organized research; 30,000, in extension services; 10,000, in correspondence courses, short courses, and individual lessons; and 9,000, in elementary and secondary instruction. The total of these items

is 389,000, indicating that some 44,000 professional staff members were serving in a dual or multiple capacity. Public institutions employed 54 percent of the faculty members, and the remaining 46 percent were serving in institutions under religious or other private control.

Junior Colleges

Of the 1,930 institutions of higher education in this country in 1957-58, 490 were junior colleges. Thus, slightly more than one institution out of every four was a 2-year college for freshman and sophomore students. Enrollment in junior colleges in the first term of the 1957-58 academic year totaled 349,000, which was equal to 12 percent of

Table 42.—Faculty in institutions of higher education, by type of position and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), first term 1957-58 and summer sessions of 1957

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
First term 1957-58			
Number of institutions.....	1,930	666	1,264
Total number of different persons ¹	344,525	186,164	158,361
Men.....	267,482	144,474	123,008
Women.....	77,043	41,690	35,353
General administration.....	28,690	11,237	17,453
Resident instruction, total.....	279,225	143,767	135,458
Degree-credit courses, total.....	258,184	131,350	126,834
Department heads, professors, instructors.....	224,330	112,861	111,469
Full-time equivalent.....	175,528	93,630	81,898
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	33,854	18,489	15,365
Nondegree-credit courses (vocational and adult education).....	12,058	7,996	4,062
Professional library staff.....	8,983	4,421	4,562
Organized research.....	31,881	19,028	12,853
Extension:			
Giving courses.....	15,075	11,979	3,096
Other extension staff.....	15,314	15,266	48
Other faculty, including instructional staff for courses by mail, radio, or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	9,592	6,321	3,271
Elementary and secondary instruction:			
High school grades unified with junior college.....	631	35	596
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:			
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	4,327	3,151	1,176
Secondary.....	4,160	2,824	1,336
Summer sessions 1957, degree-credit courses			
Main session.....	62,897	36,988	25,909
All sessions.....	80,155	47,755	32,400

¹ Staff members who served in more than one type of position were reported in each position in which they served. Therefore, the total number of different persons is less than the sum of the number of the separate types of positions.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 596, *Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term 1957-58*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

the enrollment in all institutions of higher education. Public institutions enrolled 85 percent of the junior college students, while private schools enrolled the remaining 15 percent.

Table 43 shows the number of junior colleges and their enrollment over the 40-year period ending in 1957-58. Data for November 1955 and for the first term of the 1957-58 school year should not be compared directly with enrollment figures for earlier years because the earlier figures are for the entire academic year. Enrollment data for the academic year are generally somewhat larger than fall enrollment since the former include all students who are enrolled at any time during the year.

Organized Occupational Curriculums

Beginning in 1956, the Office of Education has collected annual data on the number of persons

enrolled in and graduated from curriculums of less than baccalaureate level in institutions of higher education. These organized occupational curriculums of 1, 2, or 3 years are designed to prepare students for immediate employment in an occupation or group of occupations, rather than for further study leading to a bachelor's or higher degree. They are classified into two broad groups, engineering-related curriculums and nonengineering-related curriculums. The former include aeronautical, air-conditioning, heating and refrigeration, architectural and civil, chemical, electrical, general engineering technology, industrial, mechanical, and metallurgical curriculums, with the graduate usually becoming an engineering or scientific technician; the latter include curriculums in agriculture and forestry, applied and graphic arts, business and commerce, education, health service, and home economics. The term "organized occupational curriculum," for the purpose of

Table 43.—Resident enrollment in junior colleges,¹ by type of control: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1917-18 to 1957-58

Academic year	Total		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18.....	46	4,504	14	1,367	32	3,137
1919-20.....	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921-22.....	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923-24.....	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925-26.....	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927-28.....	248	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929-30.....	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1931-32.....	342	85,063	159	58,887	183	26,176
1933-34.....	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935-36.....	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937-38.....	453	121,510	209	82,041	244	39,469
1939-40.....	456	149,854	217	107,553	239	42,301
1941-42.....	461	141,272	231	100,783	230	40,489
1943-44.....	413	89,208	210	60,884	203	28,324
1945-46.....	464	156,456	242	109,640	222	46,816
1947-48.....	472	240,173	242	178,196	230	61,977
1949-50.....	506	243,839	279	188,794	227	55,045
1951-52.....	506	231,175	291	184,054	215	47,121
1953-54.....	518	325,804	293	272,036	225	53,768
November 1955 ²	469	295,553	276	249,928	193	45,625
First term, 1957-58.....	490	349,385	283	297,680	207	51,705

¹ Includes 2-year normal schools in 1949-50 and subsequent years.

² Data have been adjusted to conform to a major reclassification of institutions, which excludes from the "junior college" category those institutions (classified as technical institutes and semiprofessional schools) which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree. A total of 41,437 students were enrolled in these institutions in 1955 (32,057 in publicly controlled institutions and 9,380 in private institutions).

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section 1, *Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58*; and unpublished data available in the Office of Education.

this study, may be defined as one which meets all four of the following criteria: (1) the curriculum requires high school graduation or the equivalent for admission; (2) the curriculum must prepare the student for immediate employment; (3) the curriculum requires at least 1 but less than 4 years for completion; and (4) the curriculum must lead to a certificate, diploma, associate degree, or other formal award.

Approximately 205,000 students were enrolled in organized occupational curriculums in the fall of 1957. Engineering-related curriculums accounted for three-eighths of the enrollment, and the remaining five-eighths of the students were enrolled in non-engineering-related curriculums. More students were enrolled in business and commerce than in any other category (table 44).

Table 44.—Enrollment in organized occupational curriculums in institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States and outlying parts, fall 1957

Curriculum	Enrollment	Percentage distribution
Total	204,795	
Engineering-related curriculums.....	76,307	100.0
Aeronautical.....	4,500	5.9
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration.....	1,531	2.0
Architectural and civil.....	7,625	10.0
Chemical.....	1,692	2.2
Electrical.....	27,976	36.7
General engineering technology.....	5,527	7.2
Industrial.....	4,035	5.3
Mechanical.....	19,753	25.9
Metallurgical.....	293	.4
Miscellaneous.....	2,742	3.6
Other.....	633	.8
Nonengineering-related curriculums.....	128,488	100.0
Agriculture and forestry.....	4,444	3.5
Applied and graphic arts.....	9,197	7.2
Business and commerce.....	77,517	60.3
Education.....	15,174	11.8
Health service.....	12,011	9.3
Home economics.....	2,704	2.1
Miscellaneous.....	6,786	5.3
Other.....	655	.5

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 568, *Organized Occupational Curriculums, Enrollments and Graduates, 1957*.

More than 43,000 persons graduated from organized occupational curriculums during the 1957-58 school year, 13,000 from engineering-related, and 30,000 from non-engineering-related curriculums. Approximately 65 percent of the engineering graduates were from the electrical and mechanical curriculums. Graduates in business and commerce (51 percent) and in education (20 percent) accounted for the major portion of the nonengineering graduates (table 45).

Table 45.—Number of graduates of organized occupational curriculums in institutions of higher education, by type of curriculum: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Curriculum	Number of graduates	Percentage distribution
Total	43,191	
Engineering-related curriculums.....	12,985	100.0
Aeronautical.....	1,310	10.1
Air conditioning, heating, and refrigeration.....	347	2.7
Architectural and civil.....	1,123	8.6
Chemical.....	226	1.7
Electrical.....	5,433	41.8
General engineering technology.....	507	3.9
Industrial.....	479	3.7
Mechanical.....	2,972	22.9
Metallurgical.....	65	.5
Miscellaneous.....	353	2.7
Other.....	170	1.3
Nonengineering-related curriculums.....	30,206	100.0
Agriculture and forestry.....	1,247	4.1
Applied and graphic arts.....	1,371	4.5
Business and commerce.....	15,374	50.9
Education.....	6,152	20.4
Health service.....	4,217	14.0
Home economics.....	586	1.9
Miscellaneous.....	1,186	3.9
Other.....	73	.2

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

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 632, *Organized Occupational Curriculums in Higher Education, Enrollments and Graduates, 1958*.

The survey of organized occupational curriculums is limited to students in institutions of higher education. Students enrolled in similar curriculums in other educational institutions are excluded.

Income

Summary data on the income of institutions of higher education, by source of funds and by control of institution, are given in table 46. In 1957-58, educational and general income, i.e., the operating funds used to defray expenditures for administration, instruction, research, plant operation and maintenance, etc., amounted to \$3.7 billion. Gross income from auxiliary enterprises and activities, i.e., those activities which are ancillary to the primary educational program of the institutions, such as residence halls, dining accommodations, bookstores, and intercollegiate athletics, amounted to almost \$839 million. Student aid income totaled more than \$70 million. Receipts for plant expansion exceeded \$1.2 billion, while receipts for endowment and other nonexpendable funds amounted to approximately \$330 million.

A percentage distribution of the educational and general income of institutions of higher

education, by source, for publicly and privately controlled institutions, is presented in table 47. Publicly controlled institutions, which received a total of \$2.1 billion in educational and general income in 1957-58, depend largely on governmental sources, and particularly on State governments, for the major portion of their income. Receipts from all governmental sources accounted for approximately three-fourths of their educational and general income in 1957-58. Privately controlled institutions, whose educational and general income amounted to \$1.6 billion in 1957-58, must look to student fees, private benefactions, and endowment earnings, as well as to the Federal Government, for most of their income. Income from student fees alone accounted for more than two-fifths of their receipts in 1957-58.

Table 46.—Income of institutions of higher education, by source, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions.....	1,930	666	1,264
Current income.....	\$4,641,387	\$2,624,674	\$2,016,713
Educational and general.....	3,732,512	2,145,903	1,586,609
Student fees.....	934,203	270,686	663,516
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees.....	5,024	1,317	3,707
Land-grant institutions.....	80,826	79,184	1,642
Research.....	532,870	231,256	301,613
Other purposes.....	88,328	75,399	12,930
State governments.....	1,138,454	1,110,811	27,643
Local governments.....	129,324	125,780	3,544
Endowment earnings.....	181,585	15,857	165,728
Private gifts and grants.....	324,426	68,601	255,825
Related activities.....	198,955	108,054	90,901
Other sources.....	118,517	58,957	59,559
Auxiliary enterprises.....	838,817	446,790	392,027
Student aid income.....	70,057	31,980	38,077
Receipts for plant expansion.....	1,220,616	843,898	376,718
Federal Government.....	61,449	50,368	11,082
State governments.....	372,727	372,391	336
Local governments.....	45,454	45,453	(¹)
Private gifts and grants.....	157,103	24,151	132,952
Other sources, except loans and transfers.....	54,789	36,242	18,547
Loans and bond sales.....	345,188	217,841	127,347
Transfers from current and other funds.....	183,906	97,452	86,453
Receipts for nonexpendable funds.....	329,911	64,877	265,034
Endowment funds ²	311,862	60,993	250,868
Student loan funds.....	7,773	2,996	4,777
Annuity funds.....	10,277	888	9,388

¹ Less than \$500.

² Includes funds functioning as endowments.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

Table 47.—Percentage distribution of educational and general income of institutions of higher education, by source, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

Source	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Amount (in thousands).....	\$3,732,512	\$2,145,903	\$1,586,609
Percent.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
Student fees.....	25.0	12.6	41.8
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees.....	.1	.1	.2
Land-grant institutions.....	2.2	3.7	.1
Research.....	14.3	10.8	19.0
Other purposes.....	2.4	3.5	.8
State governments.....	30.5	51.8	1.7
Local governments.....	3.5	5.9	.2
Endowment earnings.....	4.9	.7	10.4
Private gifts and grants.....	8.7	3.2	16.1
Related activities.....	5.3	5.0	5.7
Other sources.....	3.2	2.7	3.8

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

The average tuition and required fees for full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education in 1957-58 are shown in table 48. Separate data for public and for private institutions are shown by region and by type of institution. Tuition and fees averaged \$155 per year in public institutions and \$526 in privately controlled schools. They tended to be highest in universities and professional schools, excluding theological schools, and lowest in junior colleges and semiprofessional schools. Tuition rates were relatively low in the South and North Central regions, and they were relatively high in the Northeast.

The average public institution of higher education charged its male students \$155 for a dormitory room and \$356 for board during the 1957-58 academic year. Women students in public institutions paid \$160 for a room and \$352 for board. In privately controlled institutions the rates were somewhat higher. The average charge for men was \$182 for a dormitory room and \$382 for meals, while women paid \$194 for a room and \$391 for board. Charges for dormitory rooms tended to be lowest in junior colleges, theological schools, and liberal arts colleges; they tended to be highest in professional schools other than theological schools, and in universities. Board rates were lowest in

Table 48.—Average resident tuition and required fees ¹ for full-time undergraduate students in institutions of higher education, by region, and by type and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

Region and control of institution	All institutions	Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other independent professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes, engineering related	Semi-professional schools, nonengineering related
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
United States (48 States and D.C.):										
Public.....	\$155	\$215	\$139	\$131	\$176		\$397	\$127	\$144	\$105
Private.....	526	701	553	566	749	\$250	602	410	562	490
Northeast:										
Public.....	184	242	\$153	128	\$243		\$466	213	\$144	\$105
Private.....	672	821	700	732	901	284	720	571	758	
North Central:										
Public.....	144	220	183	133	\$194		\$147	105		
Private.....	481	612	503	\$307	670	247	547	469	\$559	
South:										
Public.....	154	215	144	123	\$93		\$389	131		
Private.....	412	624	442	\$432	\$115	189	\$557	301	\$689	\$490
West:										
Public.....	145	202	93	160	\$162			102		
Private.....	507	\$627	575	\$314	\$942	269	474		\$50	

¹ Tuition and fees are for the entire academic year and are based on reports from a total of 426 publicly controlled and 702 privately controlled institutions.
² Average based on reports from fewer than 5 institutions.

They have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among these institutions.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1967-68*.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means for the institutions reporting.

junior colleges and theological schools; and they also were highest in professional schools excluding theological schools, and in universities (table 49).

The data shown in tables 48 and 49 are averages (arithmetic means) for the institutions reporting to the Office of Education. These averages have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among the institutions.

Expenditures

The 1,930 institutions of higher education in the United States expended \$4.5 billion for current purposes and \$1.0 billion for plant expansion (including \$134 million from current funds) during the academic year 1957-58. Publicly controlled institutions, with an average enrollment of 2,900 resident degree-credit students, spent an average

Table 49.—Average charges for dormitory rooms and average board rates in institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

Type of institution	Charges for dormitory rooms ¹				Board rates ²			
	Public institutions		Private institutions		Public institutions		Private institutions	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All institutions.....	\$155	\$160	\$182	\$194	\$356	\$352	\$382	\$391
Universities.....	188	198	267	282	407	399	454	445
Liberal arts colleges.....	125	124	180	191	324	318	384	396
Teachers colleges.....	150	156	193	209	338	339	\$366	408
Technological schools.....	153	183	261	309	411	\$405	474	\$445
Theological schools.....			139	150			344	340
Other independent professional schools.....	230	\$223	274	244	\$440		500	468
Junior colleges.....	120	132	117	161	342	340	315	347
Technical institutes, engineering related.....			\$240					
Semiprofessional schools, nonengineering related.....	\$160	\$160	\$285	\$247				

¹ Charges are for the entire academic year: 286 publicly controlled institutions reported room charges for men and 292 for women; 479 privately controlled institutions reported room charges for men and 486 for women.

² Average based on reports from fewer than 5 institutions.

² Rates are for a 7-day week throughout the academic year: 231 publicly controlled institutions reported board rates for men and 239 for women; 400 privately controlled institutions reported board rates for men and 426 for women.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means for the institutions reporting. They have not been weighted to reflect differences in enrollment among these institutions.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1967-68*.

Table 50.—Expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

(Financial data in thousands of dollars)

Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	1, 930	666	1, 264
Current expenditures	\$4, 509, 666	\$2, 534, 690	\$1, 974, 975
Educational and general.....	3, 604, 414	2, 077, 565	1, 526, 849
General administration and general expense.....	473, 945	214, 348	259, 598
Instruction and departmental research.....	1, 465, 603	868, 125	597, 478
Extension and public services.....	175, 256	163, 221	12, 035
Libraries.....	109, 715	60, 300	49, 415
Plant operation and maintenance.....	406, 226	232, 819	173, 406
Organized research.....	727, 776	387, 255	340, 521
Related activities.....	245, 894	151, 497	94, 397
Auxiliary enterprises.....	775, 316	411, 786	363, 530
Student aid expenditures.....	129, 935	45, 339	84, 595
Expenditures for plant expansion ¹	1, 031, 245	666, 439	364, 807

¹ Includes \$134,327,000 expended directly from current funds (\$87,091,000 by publicly controlled and \$47,236,000 by privately controlled institutions).

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

of \$4.7 million each during 1957-58. Privately controlled schools, which had an average enrollment of 1,100 resident students, had expenditures averaging \$1.8 million for the same year. Table 50 presents the distribution of expenditures by purpose and by control of institution, and table 51 gives a percentage distribution of expenditures for educational and general purposes. Both public and private institutions reported that their largest educational and general expenditure was for instruction and departmental research. The second largest expenditure was for organized research, which accounted for almost one-fifth of the educational and general expenditures of public institutions and for somewhat more than one-fifth of the disbursements of private schools.

Some differences may be observed in the spending patterns of publicly and privately controlled institutions. Public colleges and universities spent more for extension and public services, while private institutions expended proportionally greater amounts for general administration and general expense.

Table 52 shows the salary paid by the average institution of higher education to its full-time faculty members in 1957-58. Data are presented

Table 51.—Percentage distribution of educational and general expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose, and by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

Purpose	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Amount (in thousands)	\$3, 604, 414	\$2, 077, 565	\$1, 526, 849
Percent	100. 0	100. 0	100. 0
General administration and general expense.....	13. 1	10. 3	17. 0
Instruction and departmental research.....	40. 7	41. 8	39. 1
Extension and public services.....	4. 9	7. 9	3. 8
Libraries.....	3. 0	2. 9	3. 2
Plant operation and maintenance.....	11. 3	11. 2	11. 4
Organized research.....	20. 2	18. 6	22. 3
Related activities.....	6. 8	7. 3	6. 2

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

by type and control of institution, and by the academic rank of the faculty member and the number of months he was employed. Relatively high salaries were paid to deans and full professors in public universities and in professional schools; assistant professors and instructors in private liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges received relatively low salaries. The average salary for all institutions reporting to the Office of Education in 1957-58 was \$6,120. Public institutions reported an average salary of \$6,430, while private colleges and universities paid \$5,620.

Property

The property of institutions of higher education, including physical plant, plant funds, and non-expendable funds, was valued at \$16.9 billion at the end of the 1957-58 academic year (table 53). The value of physical plant accounted for approximately two-thirds of the total, nonexpendable funds for 28 percent, and unexpended plant funds for the remaining 6 percent. Publicly controlled institutions had the major portion of their assets invested in physical plant, while the endowment funds of private schools accounted for a relatively high proportion of their property. The value of the physical plant of public colleges and universities averaged \$9.6 million, as compared with \$3.7 million for private institutions. The endowment funds of publicly controlled schools averaged \$1.3 million; for private institutions the average was \$3.0 million.

Table 52.—Average salary¹ of full-time faculty members in institutions of higher education, by academic rank, and by type and control of institution: United States and outlying parts, 1957-58

Type and control of institution	Faculty members employed 10 months or less					Faculty members employed more than 10 months				
	Deans	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors	Deans	Professors	Associate professors	Assistant professors	Instructors
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Publicly controlled institutions:										
Universities.....	\$9,970	\$8,940	\$6,980	\$5,850	\$4,780	\$12,450	\$10,010	\$8,020	\$6,810	\$5,420
Liberal arts colleges.....	8,410	8,520	6,910	6,020	4,970	10,130	7,290	5,880	5,410	4,400
Teachers colleges.....	7,600	7,440	6,430	5,660	4,880	9,460	7,580	6,340	5,680	5,050
Privately controlled institutions:										
Universities.....	9,100	8,860	6,660	5,490	4,520	11,140	9,130	7,150	6,330	4,870
Liberal arts colleges.....	6,620	6,540	5,440	4,760	4,110	7,630	6,060	5,160	4,750	4,080
Teachers colleges.....		5,780	5,430	4,820	4,260	7,590	7,770	5,990	5,030	4,450
Professional schools (publicly and privately controlled):										
Medicine.....		12,240	9,180	7,490	6,030	18,100	13,410	9,830	8,110	6,420
Dentistry.....		9,960	7,920	6,470	4,240	14,730	11,040	9,100	7,720	6,080
Veterinary medicine.....		8,950	7,960	6,150	4,810	13,750	10,280	8,800	7,180	6,300
Pharmacy.....	9,200	8,430	6,790	5,870	4,750	11,240	10,080	7,930	7,030	5,130
Nursing.....	6,500	7,670	6,130	5,260	4,340	9,000	7,460	7,280	5,900	4,950
Osteopathy.....						12,870	10,240	9,140	7,230	5,650
Law.....	13,030	10,860	7,640	6,560	5,130	12,800	9,390	7,630	7,170	5,470
Theology ²	7,050	7,090	6,100	4,650	3,520	7,440	5,840	5,250	4,900	3,700
Engineering.....	9,620	9,250	7,140	5,990	4,780	12,960	10,040	7,790	6,760	5,510
Social work.....		9,800	7,550	6,340	6,880	11,440	7,830	7,000	5,930	5,320

¹ Based on reports from 429 publicly controlled and 717 privately controlled institutions.

² All theological schools are privately controlled.

NOTE.—All averages in this table are arithmetic means.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 517, *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957-58*.

In a special survey of *College and University Endowment Investments* in 1958, the Office of Education obtained information concerning the en-

Table 53.—Value of physical plant, plant funds, and nonexpendable funds of institutions of higher education, by control of institution: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

[Financial data in thousands of dollars]			
Item	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions.....	1,930	666	1,264
Property: total plant, plant funds, and nonexpendable funds.....	\$16,886,671	\$7,995,440	\$8,891,231
Physical plant and plant funds.....	12,078,427	7,082,052	4,996,374
Value of physical plant.....	11,124,489	6,412,319	4,712,170
Unexpended plant funds.....	953,938	669,734	284,204
Nonexpendable funds.....	4,808,244	913,388	3,894,857
Endowment funds ¹	4,645,708	876,385	3,769,323
Student loan funds.....	71,063	28,155	42,908
Annuity funds.....	91,473	8,848	82,625

¹ Includes funds temporarily functioning as endowments.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1950-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

dowment funds of 200 institutions of higher education in the United States. The endowment funds of these institutions account for about 85 percent of the total endowment of all institutions of higher education in the country. Eighty-three institutions reported an endowment fund in excess of \$10 million. The names of these institutions, their location and control, and the size of their endowments are presented in table 54. Most of the institutions with the largest endowments were private, nondenominational colleges and universities. However, there were a number of State universities and of schools affiliated with various religious groups with large funds. All sections of the country were represented among the 83 institutions, but the proportion of schools from the northeastern States was especially large.

Institutions Attended Predominantly by Negro Students

In 1957-58, there were 98 institutions of higher education in the United States attended predominantly by Negro students (table 55). These insti-

Table 54.—Institutions of higher education in the United States having endowment funds with market value of \$10 million or more: 1957-58 (end of fiscal year)

Name of institution	Size of endowment	Location of institution	Control of institution
1	2	3	4
Harvard University	\$535, 102, 249	Cambridge, Mass.	Private.
University of Texas	283, 642, 586	Austin, Tex.	State.
Yale University	250, 237, 447	New Haven, Conn.	Private.
University of Chicago	185, 848, 744	Chicago, Ill.	Do.
Columbia University	164, 922, 251	New York, N.Y.	Do.
University of Rochester	144, 214, 152	Rochester, N.Y.	Do.
Northwestern University	141, 047, 924	Evanston, Ill.	Do.
Princeton University	134, 216, 013	Princeton, N.J.	Do.
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	129, 076, 538	Cambridge, Mass.	Do.
Cornell University	112, 035, 377	Ithaca, N.Y.	Private. ¹
University of California (all campuses)	111, 435, 514		State.
Stanford University	102, 540, 054	Palo Alto, Calif. (2)	Private.
Johns Hopkins University	92, 505, 876	Baltimore, Md.	Do.
University of Pennsylvania	83, 999, 448	Philadelphia, Pa.	Do.
Rice Institute	74, 683, 456	Houston, Tex.	Do.
Washington University	72, 729, 910	St. Louis, Mo.	Do.
Dartmouth College	68, 959, 120	Hanover, N.H.	Do.
Duke University	64, 800, 818	Durham, N.C.	Do.
California Institute of Technology	63, 596, 124	Pasadena, Calif.	Do.
Vanderbilt University	63, 216, 878	Nashville, Tenn.	Do.
New York University	52, 949, 708	New York, N.Y.	Do.
Emory University	51, 185, 598	Atlanta, Ga.	Methodist.
Oberlin College	49, 418, 280	Oberlin, Ohio	Private.
Wellesley College	47, 033, 361	Wellesley, Mass.	Do.
Carnegie Institute of Technology	45, 394, 736	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Do.
University of Pittsburgh	41, 231, 407	Do.	Do.
Wesleyan University	40, 964, 548	Middletown, Conn.	Do.
University of Virginia	38, 588, 918	Charlottesville, Va.	State.
Amherst College	37, 656, 907	Amherst, Mass.	Private.
Vassar College	34, 594, 251	Poughkeepsie, N.Y.	Do.
Tulane University	34, 360, 041	New Orleans, La.	Do.
Brown University	33, 852, 986	Providence, R.I.	Do.
Western Reserve University	32, 589, 035	Cleveland, Ohio	Do.
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	32, 224, 304	Troy, N.Y.	Do.
Tufts University	31, 176, 657	Medford, Mass.	Do.
University of Michigan	31, 092, 360	Ann Arbor, Mich.	State.
University of Delaware	30, 749, 491	Newark, Del.	Do.
Berea College	30, 293, 679	Berea, Ky.	Private.
Williams College	29, 005, 432	Williamstown, Mass.	Do.
University of Buffalo	27, 325, 377	Buffalo, N.Y.	Do.
Union College and University	27, 184, 457	Schenectady, N.Y.	Do.
Smith College	25, 953, 456	Northampton, Mass.	Do.
Rochester Institute of Technology	24, 780, 808	Rochester, N.Y.	Do.
University of Notre Dame	23, 587, 900	Notre Dame, Ind.	Roman Catholic.
Rutgers University	20, 911, 742	New Brunswick, N.J.	State.
Lehigh University	20, 565, 556	Bethlehem, Pa.	Private.
Bowdoin College	19, 761, 748	Brunswick, Maine	Do.
Wake Forest College	19, 637, 792	Winston-Salem, N.C.	Do.
Swarthmore College	19, 217, 902	Swarthmore, Pa.	Do.
Bryn Mawr College	18, 203, 268	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	Do.
Hampton Institute	18, 109, 042	Hampton, Va.	Do.
Syracuse University	17, 626, 602	Syracuse, N.Y.	Do.
Case Institute of Technology	17, 620, 039	Cleveland, Ohio	Do.
Haverford College	17, 329, 539	Haverford, Pa.	Society of Friends.
Mount Holyoke College	17, 024, 821	South Hadley, Mass.	Private.
University of Minnesota (all campuses)	16, 662, 348		State.
Pomona College	16, 625, 279	Claremont, Calif. (3)	Private.
Lafayette College	16, 229, 163	Easton, Pa.	Presbyterian.
Ohio State University	16, 212, 248	Columbus, Ohio	State.
University of Cincinnati	16, 090, 514	Cincinnati, Ohio	City.
Radcliffe College	16, 054, 397	Cambridge, Mass.	Private.
Pratt Institute	15, 700, 366	Brooklyn, N.Y.	Do.
Trinity College	15, 253, 917	Hartford, Conn.	Do.
Tuskegee Institute	15, 219, 018	Tuskegee Institute, Ala.	Do.
Union Theological Seminary	15, 131, 964	New York, N.Y.	Interdenominational.
Cooper Union	14, 981, 297	Do.	Private.
Academy of the New Church	14, 379, 549	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	Church of New Jerusalem.
Drew University	12, 973, 189	Madison, N.J.	Methodist.
Southern Baptist Theological Seminary	12, 709, 495	Louisville, Ky.	Baptist.
De Pauw University	12, 573, 039	Greencastle, Ind.	Methodist.
Southern Methodist University	12, 511, 883	Dallas, Tex.	Do.
Rhode Island School of Design	12, 202, 281	Providence, R.I.	Private.
Middlebury College	12, 193, 733	Middlebury, Vt.	Do.
Washington and Lee University	12, 133, 622	Lexington, Va.	Do.
Hamilton College	11, 760, 156	Clinton, N.Y.	Do.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 54.—Institutions of higher education in the United States having endowment funds with market value of \$10 million or more: 1957-58 (end of fiscal year)—Continued

Name of institution	Size of endowment	Location of institution	Control of institution
1	2	3	4
Agnes Scott College.....	11,638,046	Decatur, Ga.....	Private.
Northeastern University.....	11,459,893	Boston, Mass.....	Do.
Colgate University.....	11,096,143	Hamilton, N.Y.....	Do.
University of Wisconsin.....	11,048,195	Madison, Wis.....	State.
Claremont Men's College.....	10,771,964	Claremont, Calif.....	Private.
Carleton College.....	10,662,437	Northfield, Minn.....	Do.
Denison University.....	10,471,918	Granville, Ohio.....	Baptist.
Davidson College.....	10,084,425	Davidson, N.C.....	Presbyterian.

¹ The College of Agriculture, the College of Home Economics, the School of Industrial and Labor Relations, and the Veterinary College at Cornell University are affiliated with the State University of New York, a publicly controlled institution.

² Campuses of the University of California are located at Berkeley, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Santa Barbara, Davis, Riverside, and La Jolla.

³ Campuses of the University of Minnesota are located at Minneapolis, St. Paul, and Duluth.

NOTE.—This table excludes institutions which failed to report the size of their endowment funds to the Office of Education.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 579, *College and University Endowment Investments*, and *Education Directory*, Part 3, Higher Education, 1958-59.

Table 55.—Faculty and students, first term 1957-58, and degrees conferred, 1957-58, institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negro students: United States (48 States and D.C.)

Item	Institutions attended predominantly by Negro students										All higher education	Negro education (col. 11) as percent of all higher education (col. 12)
	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges ¹	Theological schools ²	Other professional schools ²	Junior colleges ³		Total		
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled				Publicly controlled	Privately controlled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of institutions.....	1	1	20	47	12	2	2	4	9	98	1,930	5.1
Faculty, different persons.....	264	599	3,121	2,621	838	32	262	157	187	8,081	344,525	2.3
Men.....	150	461	1,895	1,541	438	26	206	80	100	4,897	267,482	1.8
Women.....	114	138	1,226	1,080	400	6	56	77	87	3,184	77,043	4.1
Resident degree-credit enrollment.....	2,736	3,998	32,826	25,674	9,922	317	561	1,492	1,313	78,839	2,899,565	2.7
Men.....	1,352	2,654	16,284	11,163	3,332	237	424	900	610	36,956	1,918,313	1.9
Women.....	1,384	1,344	16,542	14,511	6,590	80	137	592	703	41,883	981,252	4.3
Undergraduate and first professional enrollment.....	2,404	3,737	30,793	24,985	9,826	314	561	1,492	1,313	75,425	2,621,919	2.9
Men.....	1,240	2,491	15,556	10,864	3,310	234	424	900	610	35,629	1,720,399	2.1
Women.....	1,164	1,246	15,237	14,121	6,516	80	137	592	703	39,796	901,520	4.4
First time in any college.....	738	654	10,095	7,260	3,062	101	26	572	647	23,155	734,666	3.2
Men.....	404	367	5,001	3,165	1,132	43	15	349	308	10,784	449,510	2.4
Women.....	334	287	5,094	4,095	1,930	58	11	223	339	12,371	285,156	4.3
Graduate enrollment.....	332	261	2,033	689	96	3	0	0	0	3,414	277,646	1.2
Men.....	112	163	728	299	22	3	0	0	0	1,327	197,914	.7
Women.....	220	98	1,305	390	74	0	0	0	0	2,087	79,732	2.6
Extension degree-credit enrollment.....	456	43	2,017	585	121	0	0	0	0	3,227	236,762	1.4
Men.....	61	10	387	194	30	0	0	0	0	682	112,571	.6
Women.....	395	38	1,630	391	91	0	0	0	0	2,545	124,191	2.0
Enrollment in adult education.....	0	0	235	0	17	0	0	37	0	289	249,707	1.1
Men.....	0	0	134	0	9	0	0	30	0	173	133,391	.1
Women.....	0	0	101	0	8	0	0	7	0	116	116,316	.1
Enrollment in terminal-occupational education.....	43	0	880	16	141	0	0	67	10	1,157	176,016	.7
Men.....	34	0	766	16	59	0	0	16	9	900	132,647	.7
Women.....	9	0	114	0	82	0	0	51	1	257	43,369	.6
Enrollments in courses by mail, radio, or TV (degree-credit).....	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	103,283	.1
Short course enrollments.....	3	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	188,058	.2
Enrollments for individual lessons only.....	0	99	0	32	0	0	0	3	0	134	25,777	.5
Earned degrees conferred:⁴												
Bachelor's or first professional.....	414	569	4,303	4,427	1,934	24	122	0	0	11,793	362,554	3.3
Men.....	182	401	1,908	1,744	573	17	90	0	0	4,915	240,990	2.0
Women.....	232	168	2,395	2,683	1,361	7	32	0	0	6,878	121,564	5.7
Master's, except first professional.....	132	52	791	273	83	0	0	0	0	1,331	65,487	2.0
Men.....	48	25	253	145	31	0	0	0	0	502	44,151	1.1
Women.....	84	27	538	128	52	0	0	0	0	829	21,336	3.9

¹ Publicly controlled.

² Privately controlled.

³ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

⁴ In addition 2 doctoral degrees were conferred by a privately controlled university.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1966-68*, Chapter 4, Section 1, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58.

tutions constituted more than 5 percent of all institutions of higher education in the country, and they enrolled 79,000 resident degree-credit students during the first term of the 1957-58 academic year, or almost 3 percent of the total enrollment in the country. They conferred 12,000 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, 1,300 second-level degrees, and 2 doctorates.

The institutions attended predominantly by Negro students typically are smaller than other colleges and universities in this country: the average resident enrollment for the predominantly Negro institution in 1957-58 was 800 students, as contrasted with an average of 1,500 for all institutions in the United States. Data are not available concerning the total number of Negro students enrolled in institutions of higher education, since many Negroes attend predominantly white institutions. The Office of Education does not collect data on school enrollment by race.

Current income and current expenditures of the 98 institutions attended predominantly by Negroes amounted to \$92 million and \$90 million, respectively, in 1957-58. This represented approximately 2 percent of the current income and expenditures of all institutions of higher education in the country (table 56). Expenditures for plant expansion in Negro institutions amounted to \$17 million during 1957-58, and property at the end of the academic year was valued at \$423 million.

Higher Education in the Outlying Parts of the United States

Institutions of higher education in 5 outlying parts of the United States—Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, employed 4,000 faculty members during the first term of the 1957-58 school year. A total of 29,700 resident degree-credit students were enrolled during the academic year, as compared with only 20,000 students 4 years earlier. Included in the 10 institutions in the outlying parts are 3 junior colleges, 2 universities, and 5 liberal arts colleges. The degree-granting institutions conferred approximately 3,200 bachelor's and first-professional degrees, more than 100 second-level degrees, and 4 doctorates in 1957-58 (table 57).

Table 56.—Finances of institutions of higher education attended predominantly by Negroes: United States (48 States and D.C.), 1957-58

(Financial data in thousands of dollars)

Item	All institutions of higher education	Institutions attended predominantly by Negroes	
		Number or amount	Percent of all higher education
1	2	3	4
Number of Institutions	1, 930	98	5. 1
Current income	\$4, 641, 387	\$92, 324	2. 0
Educational and general.....	3, 732, 512	68, 422	1. 8
Student fees ¹	934, 203	15, 446	1. 7
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	5, 024	81	1. 6
Land-grant institutions ²	80, 826	481	. 6
Research ²	532, 870	708	. 1
Other purposes.....	88, 328	4, 299	4. 9
State governments ³	1, 138, 454	32, 727	2. 9
Local governments.....	129, 324	688	. 5
Endowment earnings.....	181, 585	4, 078	2. 2
Private gifts and grants.....	324, 426	7, 230	2. 2
Related activities.....	198, 955	1, 996	1. 0
Other sources.....	118, 517	689	. 6
Auxiliary enterprises.....	838, 817	23, 034	2. 7
Student aid income ⁴	70, 057	867	1. 2
Receipts for plant expansion (all sources)	1, 220, 616	12, 886	1. 1
Private gifts and grants for nonexpendable funds	203, 406	1, 995	1. 0
Endowment funds ⁵	192, 334	1, 977	1. 0
Student loan funds.....	3, 247	18	. 6
Annuity funds.....	7, 825	(⁶)	-----
Current expenditures	4, 509, 666	90, 283	2. 0
Educational and general.....	3, 604, 414	65, 959	1. 8
General administration and general expense.....	473, 945	11, 604	2. 4
Instruction and departmental research.....	1, 465, 603	34, 202	2. 3
Extension and public services.....	175, 256	1, 108	. 6
Libraries.....	109, 715	2, 826	2. 6
Plant operation and maintenance.....	406, 226	12, 294	3. 0
Organized research.....	727, 776	1, 079	. 1
Related activities.....	245, 894	2, 846	1. 2
Auxiliary enterprises.....	775, 316	21, 862	2. 8
Student aid expenditures.....	129, 935	2, 461	1. 9
Expenditures for plant expansion	1, 031, 245	17, 154	1. 7
Property values at end of year	16, 886, 671	422, 966	2. 5
Physical plant and plant funds.....	12, 078, 427	332, 532	2. 8
Physical plant.....	11, 124, 489	308, 643	2. 8
Unexpended plant funds.....	953, 938	23, 889	2. 5
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds ⁵	4, 808, 244	90, 434	1. 9
Endowment funds.....	4, 645, 708	88, 985	1. 9
Student loan funds.....	71, 063	633	. 9
Annuity funds.....	91, 473	816	. 9

¹ Tuition and fees received from Public Law 550 veterans are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

² Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions was reported under land-grant institutions and not under research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

⁴ Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

⁵ Includes funds functioning as endowment.

⁶ Less than \$500.

NOTE.—Detail will not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section II, Statistics of Higher Education: Receipts, Expenditures, and Property, 1957-58.

Table 57.—Faculty, students, and degrees, institutions of higher education: outlying parts of the United States,¹ 1929-30 to 1957-58

Item	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Faculty, Total Different Persons:							
Total.....	287	861	2,027	1,849	2,117	² 2,672	³ 3,984
Men.....	175	607	1,274	1,189	1,334	² 1,765	³ 2,531
Women.....	112	254	753	660	783	² 907	³ 1,453
Resident College Students:⁴							
Total.....	4,017	7,973	14,737	17,612	19,997	² 24,228	29,700
Men.....	1,490	3,797	9,281	8,864	10,754	² 13,321	17,765
Women.....	2,527	4,176	5,456	8,748	9,243	² 10,907	11,935
Earned Degrees Conferred:							
Bachelor's or first professional:							
Total.....	246	896	1,676	1,938	2,055	2,486	3,194
Men.....	134	481	978	1,048	972	1,338	1,958
Women.....	112	415	698	890	1,083	1,148	1,236
Master's (except first professional):							
Total.....	24	37	36	53	35	⁵ 36	127
Men.....	9	28	17	34	25	⁵ 21	101
Women.....	15	9	19	19	10	⁵ 15	26
Doctor's:							
Total.....					1		4
Men.....					1		4
Women.....							

¹ Excluding the Philippines, independent since 1946.² November 1955.³ First term of academic year.⁴ Regular session, September to June, except where otherwise noted.⁵ Revised since originally published.Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58*, Chapter 4, Section 1, Statistics of Higher Education: Faculty, Students, and Degrees, 1957-58.

Adult Education

The need for a comprehensive survey of enrollment in adult education has long been recognized by educators in this country. Their desire for systematic data in this field became a reality when questions on adult education were included in the Current Population Survey of the Bureau of the Census in October 1957. The inclusion of the questions on adult education was made possible by the cooperative efforts of staff members of the Office of Education and the Bureau of the Census, as well as by a grant from the Fund for Adult Education.

Data from the Current Population Survey are based on a nationwide sample of 35,000 households in 638 counties and independent cities. Persons 14 to 34 years of age who were not regularly enrolled in school and all persons 35 years old and over were asked if they had attended any of the following classes three times or more during the preceding 12 months: regular school, civic and public affairs, general education, home and family living, Americanization classes, trade, business, or technical courses, agricultural courses, recreational skills, crafts, or any other classes or activities.

Respondents who gave an affirmative answer to the first question were then asked what type of institution or agency conducted the educational activity. Persons in the following categories were not considered to be participants in adult education activities: (1) persons who attended regular school only; (2) persons who took correspondence courses only; (3) persons who took on-the-job training only; (4) persons who took private lessons or individual instruction only; (5) persons who took courses for the purpose of producing goods for personal or commercial use; (6) persons who attended classes only once or twice; (7) persons who attended courses or group meetings which were not primarily for educational purposes, such as political conventions, meetings of fraternal orders, periodic business meetings, social or recreational groups, etc.; (8) persons who attended only regular Sunday school or church services; and (9) persons who were teaching any of the courses described, but were not otherwise attending classes.

On the basis of the data obtained in the Current Population Survey, it is estimated that 8,270,000

persons had attended adult education classes (table 58). This number is equal to 7.8 percent of the adult population, excluding those persons between the ages of 14 and 34 who were regularly enrolled in school. Since the primary purpose of the survey was to determine the total number of

persons participating in adult education, each participant was counted as enrolled in only one activity, the first appropriate category on the list. The reader should exercise caution, therefore, in comparing enrollments by type of activity and by type of institution.

Table 58.—Number of participants in adult education activities, by type of activity and by type of institution or agency: United States (48 States and D.C.), October 1957

[In thousands]

Type of institution or agency	Total	Civic and public affairs	General education	Home and family living	Americanization	Trade, business, technical	Agricultural courses	Recreational skills	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total.....	8, 270	1, 043	1, 178	991	107	2, 611	352	921	1, 068
Elementary or high school.....	1, 776	203	374	321	66	428	46	263	77
Community or junior college.....	267	31	75	18	2	95	2	34	10
College or university.....	996	57	492	32	10	249	24	43	89
Private trade or business school.....	985	7	33	39	7	843	1	37	16
Agricultural Extension Service.....	375	7	-----	139	-----	7	212	8	2
Library.....	25	3	13	1	-----	3	-----	2	3
Employer or union.....	824	37	15	9	-----	637	2	14	108
Group-work agency ¹	1, 115	396	40	208	15	60	9	264	123
Other.....	1, 817	298	101	213	6	276	51	245	627
Not reported.....	92	3	36	10	-----	14	6	10	14

¹ Includes such agencies as the American Red Cross and the Young Men's Christian Association.

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 539, *Participation in Adult Education*.

NOTE.—Data are based on a sample survey of the population; because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Veterans' Training Programs

The Federal training program for veterans of World War II rested upon two basic acts administered by the Veterans' Administration: Public Law 16, which provided vocational rehabilitation for disabled veterans; and Public Law 346, the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, which made it possible for an eligible veteran to pursue a course of his own choice (subject to the limitations of Public Law 266) in any approved school or job-training establishment. Public Law 894 extended vocational rehabilitation to veterans of the Korean conflict, and Public Law 550 offered them education and training benefits.

The number of veterans in training reached a peak in 1947-48 and then declined in each succeeding year through 1953-54. In 1954-55 and again in 1955-56, the number increased as more and more Korean veterans enrolled in various educational programs, but enrollment decreased again in 1956-57 and 1957-58. Table 59 indicates the types of training pursued by veterans over the 13-year period ending in 1957-58. While more veterans have enrolled in institutions of higher education than in any other type of pro-

gram, there have also been large numbers who have taken on-the-job and on-the-farm training, as well as educational courses below the college level. In 1957-58, 63 percent of the veterans in training were enrolled in institutions of higher

Table 59.—Average number of veterans enrolled in various educational programs: October to March, 1945-46 to 1957-58

School year	Total	Higher education	Below college grade	On-the-farm training	On-the-job training
1	2	3	4	5	6
1945-46.....	383, 775	209, 313	77, 126	13, 294	84, 042
1946-47.....	2, 373, 177	1, 095, 975	467, 648	102, 004	707, 550
1947-48.....	2, 718, 998	1, 180, 350	685, 758	228, 077	624, 813
1948-49.....	2, 499, 029	1, 024, 924	709, 216	304, 989	459, 900
1949-50.....	2, 405, 197	851, 290	895, 818	346, 860	311, 229
1950-51.....	1, 765, 988	558, 523	728, 086	312, 398	166, 981
1951-52.....	1, 402, 372	369, 179	678, 196	250, 304	104, 693
1952-53.....	743, 455	257, 162	306, 003	128, 497	51, 793
1953-54.....	604, 570	260, 260	213, 490	65, 881	57, 939
1954-55.....	710, 016	355, 287	246, 717	45, 516	62, 496
1955-56.....	784, 587	440, 040	238, 948	39, 336	66, 263
1956-57.....	758, 232	462, 952	197, 645	38, 397	59, 238
1957-58.....	690, 664	432, 208	186, 661	31, 674	40, 121

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*; and Veterans Administration, *Statistical Summary of VA Activities*.

education; 27 percent were in courses below the college level; 6 percent were taking on-the-job training; and 5 percent were receiving on-the-farm training.

The amount of Federal funds expended for the vocational rehabilitation and for the education and training of veterans from 1943-44 to 1957-58 is shown in table 60. During this 15-year period, a total of \$14.5 billion was expended for the educa-

tion and training of veterans of World War II; \$3.1 billion, for the education and training of Korean veterans; and \$1.7 billion, for the vocational rehabilitation of both groups of veterans. A new program for the education and training of war orphans was initiated under Public Law 634 in 1956. Expenditures for this program totaled \$7.5 million in the 2-year period ending in 1957-58.

Table 60.—Federal funds expended by the Veterans Administration for vocational rehabilitation and for education and training: 1943-44 to 1957-58

School year	Total	Vocational rehabilitation (Public Laws 16 and 894)	Education and training (Public Law 346)	Education and training (Public Law 550)	Education and training of war orphans (Public Law 634)
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total (15 years).....	\$19,387,874,295	\$1,725,286,436	\$14,521,051,732	\$3,134,001,459	\$7,534,668
1943-44.....	664,148	664,148	0	0	0
1944-45.....	17,854,056	8,348,375	9,505,681	0	0
1945-46.....	395,106,142	45,087,353	350,018,789	0	0
1946-47.....	2,339,681,704	220,946,646	2,118,735,058	0	0
1947-48.....	2,831,297,146	333,311,470	2,497,985,676	0	0
1948-49.....	3,039,061,497	335,199,628	2,703,861,869	0	0
1949-50.....	2,868,020,239	272,291,866	2,595,728,373	0	0
1950-51.....	2,120,215,751	176,875,154	1,943,340,597	0	0
1951-52.....	1,423,305,412	97,902,064	1,325,403,348	0	0
1952-53.....	725,571,175	57,768,601	581,561,195	86,241,379	0
1953-54.....	585,413,775	41,294,243	247,781,702	296,337,830	0
1954-55.....	705,283,657	40,769,802	101,092,491	563,421,364	0
1955-56.....	805,033,758	38,133,701	38,626,929	728,273,128	0
1956-57.....	806,858,554	30,598,323	6,907,571	766,998,207	2,351,453
1957-58.....	724,510,281	26,095,062	502,453	692,729,551	5,183,215

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, bulletins on *Federal Funds for Education*.

Public Libraries

As an integral part of its statistical program, the Office of Education conducts annual surveys of public library systems in cities with populations of 35,000 or more, and of county and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more. Summary data from the 1958 survey are presented in table 61. A total of 480 public library systems serving a population of approxi-

mately 79 million persons were represented in the 1958 survey. These libraries had a total of 102 million volumes in their collections, and their annual circulation was 353 million volumes. The circulation per capita was 4.5 volumes, while the per capita operating expenditure was approximately \$2.

International Educational Activities

For very nearly a century the U.S. Government through one agency or another has engaged in a variety of international educational activities. These have come to include: (1) the operation of exchange and other international programs for students, teachers, research scholars, and leaders; (2) technical cooperation of various kinds with countries in many parts of the world, including the assignment of specialists to American overseas

education missions, training for foreign participants in the United States, or in third countries (countries other than their own or the United States), and the negotiation of interuniversity contracts between institutions in the United States and institutions or governments abroad; (3) the preparation of studies on educational systems in other countries; (4) the evaluation of academic credentials of foreign institutions; and (5) educa-

Table 61.—Selected data for public library systems in cities with populations of 35,000 or more, and in county and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more: fiscal year 1958

Item	Public library systems				County and regional library systems serving populations of 50,000 or more
	Cities of 1 million population or more	Cities of 100,000 to 999,999 population	Cities of 50,000 to 99,999 population	Cities of 35,000 to 49,999 population	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Population served ¹ (thousands).....	17,405	29,814	9,485	4,669	17,416
Number of systems.....	7	103	117	101	152
Staff:					
Total (including building staff).....	5,664	13,400	3,338	1,591	4,015
Professional.....	1,975	4,594	1,085	486	957
Percent of total.....	34.9	34.3	32.5	30.5	23.8
Number of volumes:					
Total at end of year (thousands).....	14,624	47,297	14,429	8,423	16,930
Per capita.....	0.84	1.59	1.52	1.80	0.97
Added during year (thousands).....	1,619	3,132	1,018	533	1,738
Per capita.....	0.093	0.105	0.107	0.114	0.100
Circulation:					
Total (thousands).....	59,071	141,817	50,648	24,966	76,668
Adult (thousands).....	31,717	56,775	22,498	10,641	22,823
Juvenile (thousands).....	21,974	62,292	25,842	11,805	32,707
Undistributed (thousands).....	5,379	22,750	2,309	2,520	21,138
Per capita.....	3.39	4.76	5.34	5.35	4.40
Operating expenditures: ²					
Total (thousands).....	\$32,006	\$69,079	\$17,645	\$8,383	\$21,493
Per capita.....	\$1.84	\$2.32	\$1.86	\$1.80	\$1.23
Salaries:					
Professional (thousands).....	\$6,418	\$13,823	\$3,943	\$2,178	\$3,688
Total (thousands).....	\$22,871	\$50,328	\$11,931	\$5,586	\$13,714
Percent of operating expenditures.....	71.5	72.9	67.6	66.6	63.8
Books and periodicals (thousands).....	\$3,708	\$8,342	\$2,623	\$1,348	\$4,009
Percent of operating expenditures.....	11.6	12.1	14.9	16.1	18.7

¹ Based on 1950 census. Area served may include city and adjacent territory.

² Includes expenditures not shown separately.

Sources: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 590, *Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations*

of 100,000 or more: Fiscal Year 1958; Circular No. 594, Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations of 50,000 to 99,999: Fiscal Year 1958; Circular No. 600, Statistics of Public Library Systems in Cities with Populations of 35,000 to 49,999: Fiscal Year 1958; Circular No. 598, Statistics of County and Regional Library Systems Serving Populations of 50,000 or more: Fiscal Year 1958.

tional services to international bodies, including the preparation of reports at their request, the provision of advisory services, and participation in international conferences dealing with education.

The educational exchange programs sponsored by the U.S. Government are the primary responsibility of the Department of State, which utilizes the substantive services of many other governmental and private agencies in operating the programs. Table 62 shows the number of persons from the United States and from foreign countries who participated in exchange programs during the 7-year period ending in 1957-58. Almost three-fourths of the participants were residents of foreign countries, and the remaining persons were American citizens who received grants for education and training abroad. Table 63 presents a more detailed analysis of the types of participants

in 1957-58, with separate data on the number of students, teachers, lecturers and research scholars, and leaders and specialists who took part in the exchange programs. More than two-fifths of the participants in 1957-58 were students, while the leaders and specialists accounted for 27 percent of the total.

Two continuing international educational programs for teachers and administrators, the Teacher Exchange Program and the Teacher Development Program, are operated by the Office of Education in cooperation with the Department of State. In 1957-58, 343 teachers from the United States and 526 from other countries participated in these two programs. Under the Technical Assistance Program, the Office of Education arranged for the training of an additional 637 persons from 48 different countries.

Table 62.—Number of participants in educational exchange programs: 1951-52 to 1957-58

Participants, by year	Total	Other American republics	Europe	Near East and Africa	Far East
1	2	3	4	5	6
From the United States					
1951-52.....	1,531	50	1,248	180	53
1952-53.....	1,551	42	1,214	207	88
1953-54.....	1,782	35	1,468	175	104
1954-55.....	1,938	64	1,546	182	146
1955-56.....	1,900	87	1,501	157	155
1956-57.....	1,970	116	1,454	191	209
1957-58.....	1,953	138	1,334	253	228
From other countries					
1951-52.....	5,265	239	4,253	522	251
1952-53.....	5,557	220	4,081	598	658
1953-54.....	5,313	163	3,738	742	670
1954-55.....	3,882	165	2,758	462	497
1955-56.....	4,055	356	2,518	411	770
1956-57.....	3,798	431	2,044	593	730
1957-58.....	4,158	590	1,966	721	881

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bulletin 1959, No. 2, *Federal Funds for Education, 1956-57 and 1957-58*.

Table 63.—Number of participants in educational exchange programs, by type: 1957-58

Participants	Total	Other American republics	Europe	Near East and Africa	Far East
1	2	3	4	5	6
Total.....	6,111	728	3,300	974	1,109
From the United States.....	1,953	138	1,334	253	228
Students.....	905	33	799	25	48
Teachers.....	345	2	240	56	47
Lecturers, research scholars.....	495	52	240	104	99
Leaders, specialists.....	208	51	55	68	34
From other countries.....	4,158	590	1,966	721	881
Students.....	1,729	164	890	298	377
Teachers.....	531	103	277	71	80
Lecturers, research scholars.....	479	11	312	55	101
Leaders, specialists.....	1,419	312	487	297	323

Source: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Bulletin 1959, No. 2, *Federal Funds for Education, 1956-57 and 1957-58*.

Programs of the Federal Government represent only a portion of the activities of this country in the field of international educational exchange. For example, foreign students receiving U.S. Government grants in 1957-58 numbered approximately 1,700, whereas the total enrollment of foreign students in the United States for the same year was 43,000 (table 64). Forty-six percent of all foreign students were from Asia and the Near East; 34 percent were from various parts of the Western Hemisphere; 16 percent were from Europe; and the remaining students were from Africa, the Pacific area, and other parts of the world. The number of foreign students attending American institutions of higher education was 70 percent higher in 1957-58 than in 1948-49. More than 10,000 American citizens were attending colleges and universities abroad in 1957-58.

Table 64.—Number of foreign students enrolled in American institutions of higher education: 1948-49 to 1957-58

Academic year	Areas of origin						
	Total	Western Hemisphere	Europe	Africa	Asia and Near East	Pacific	Other
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1948-49.....	25,464	11,070	¹ 4,065	888	8,218	² 845	378
1949-50.....	26,433	10,444	¹ 5,574	904	8,313	² 938	260
1950-51.....	29,813	10,962	¹ 7,157	1,027	9,411	² 1,110	146
1951-52.....	30,474	11,034	¹ 7,220	1,072	9,737	² 1,227	184
1952-53.....	33,675	12,258	7,856	1,081	² 11,547	316	¹ 617
1953-54.....	33,833	13,297	6,171	1,163	² 12,766	354	¹ 82
1954-55.....	34,232	13,160	5,196	1,234	² 14,254	337	¹ 51
1955-56.....	36,494	13,516	5,502	1,231	² 15,864	353	¹ 28
1956-57.....	40,666	14,554	5,996	1,424	² 18,192	424	¹ 76
1957-58.....	43,391	14,566	6,816	1,515	² 19,901	495	¹ 98

¹ Includes students from U.S.S.R.

² Includes students from the Philippines.

Source: Institute of International Education, New York, *Education for One World, 1948-49 to 1953-54; and Open Doors, 1954-55 to 1958*.

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chap. 2

STATISTICS OF

State School Systems 1957-58

ORGANIZATION, STAFF, PUPILS,
AND FINANCES

Chapter 2

Highlights

1. At the beginning of the 1957-58 school year there were 40,164,000 school-age children, who comprised 23.6 percent of the total population.
2. Total pupil enrollments in public elementary and secondary schools rose from 31,163,000 in 1955-56 to a record 33,529,000 in 1957-58, an increase of 2,366,000, or 7.6 percent.
3. The total instructional staff rose 120,000, or 9.9 percent, during the 1956-58 biennium, reaching a peak of 1,333,000 in 1957-58.
4. A record number of pupils (1,332,000) were graduated from public high schools in 1957-58.
5. The steady decline in the number of school districts continued, dropping to 47,600 in 1957-58 from 54,900 two years earlier.
6. The number of 1-teacher schools decreased from 35,000 in 1955-56 to 25,000 in 1957-58.
7. In 1957-58, total revenue receipts for school purposes (income from appropriations, taxes, etc.) amounted to \$12,182 million. Of this total, the Federal Government contributed 4 percent; State sources, 39.6 percent; intermediate sources, 2.1 percent; local sources, 54 percent; and other sources, 0.3 percent.
8. A grand total of \$13,569 million was spent in 1957-58 for all public school programs (current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest), an increase of 23.9 percent over the \$10,955 million spent in 1955-56.
9. The current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance rose from \$294 in 1955-56 to \$341 in 1957-58.
10. The average annual salary of the total instructional staff (superintendents, principals, teachers, etc.) was \$4,702 in 1957-58 as compared with \$4,156 in 1955-56.

STATISTICS OF

State School Systems;

1957-1958

ORGANIZATION, STAFF, PUPILS, AND FINANCES

by Samuel Schloss, *Head, State School Systems Statistics Unit*, and Carol Joy Hobson, *Education Research and Program Specialist*, under the general direction of Emery M. Foster, *Chief, Research Studies and Surveys Section*

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Biennial Survey of Education in the United States
1956-58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils,
and Finances, 1957-58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [[No statistics collected for
the biennium.]]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58

Chapter 6. Statistics of Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education, 1956-57

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as completed.

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Foreword

This chapter of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States* reports on the most fundamental and the largest segment of the educational system in the United States—the public elementary and secondary schools.

Periodic statistical reports on elementary and secondary education by the Office of Education began with the school year 1869–70. For the school years 1869–70 through 1915–16 they were included as part of the Annual Report of the United States Commissioner of Education. Since 1917–18, a report has been issued biennially for each school year ending in an even number. In the present period of rising enrollments and shortages of teachers and school buildings, the historical data in this chapter serve as a basis for projecting the needs that should be met in the near future and for evaluating the ability of States to finance necessary school programs.

Certain significant parts of the data in the present chapter were published earlier—preliminary data for 35 States in Circular No. 605, and a final statistical summary for all States in Circular No. 623. In addition, some of the tables were issued in dittoed form. Thus, the more significant data have been available for use long before publication of this comprehensive chapter.

The data for the present chapter were collected by means of a 2-part report form addressed to the State departments of education (see final pages for a facsimile of this form). Most of the items in the report form are keyed to the items in Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, published by the Office of Education in 1953. These items relate to information which, according to the consensus of a series of conferences, “every State department of education should have available annually.”

This chapter embodies the cooperative efforts of many persons connected with the Nation’s public schools. First, more than one million teachers and thousands of school bus drivers, custodians, and others report basic data to the principals of over 120,000 elementary and secondary schools. The principals in turn make summary reports, which are then checked and compiled by thousands of school officials—mainly superintendents and school business officers of county, city, or independent school districts—who, in their turn, transmit the information to the State or Territorial department of education. There the data are further scrutinized and summarized, and an extensive 2-part statistical report is made to the Office of Education. Here the data are carefully reviewed, analyzed, and prepared for publication. In consolidating the reports from the previous group, each group has had to contend with the problem of achieving accuracy, completeness, and comparability. The Office of Education is indebted to all who have supplied data for this present report.

This report exemplifies one of the major functions of the Office of Education—to serve as a clearinghouse for the collection and dissemination of basic educational information. In an educational system characterized by decentralized control and voluntary cooperation, such a clearinghouse has special utility.

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VIRGIL R. WALKER,

Director, Educational Statistics Branch.



Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58: Organization, Staff, Pupils, and Finances

THIS CHAPTER of the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*, like its predecessors, is devoted almost exclusively to data on the organization, staffing, enrollment, and financing of regular full-time public elementary and secondary day schools in the States, the District of Columbia, and the outlying parts of the United States, for the school year 1957-58. A number of tables also give historical data for earlier years—in some cases going back as far as 1869-70.

Included in this chapter also are data on the number of full-time *nonpublic* day schools and

on their enrollment and instructional staff. Included for the first time are enrollment data, by State, on demonstration, model, and training schools attached to teachers colleges or universities. National (but not State) enrollment figures are given for the following types of schools: (a) Federally-operated schools on Federal installations, (b) Federal schools for Indians, and (c) residential schools for exceptional children. A recapitulation of the types of schools that operate at the elementary and secondary levels, the size of their enrollments, and the information source for each type of school is given in table A.

Table A.—Key to sources of enrollment data for various types of public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools

Type of school	Total enrollment (K-12), 1957-58 ¹	Source of data
Total, all schools.....	39, 001, 338	
Regular full-time day schools.....	38, 756, 005	
Public school systems.....	(33, 528, 591)	Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education (State Elementary and Secondary School Statistics)
Nonpublic schools.....	(5, 227, 414)	Same source as above, supplemented by estimates for non-reporting States
Elementary and secondary departments of institutions of higher education.....	104, 962	Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education (Statistics of Higher Education)
Residential schools for exceptional children...	² 86, 500	Office of Education, Biennial Survey of Education (Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children)
Federal schools for Indians.....	36, 076	Branch of Education, Bureau of Indian Affairs, U.S. Department of the Interior
Federally operated schools on Federal installations.....	17, 795	Unpublished data, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Office of Education.

¹ Data for 48 States and the District of Columbia; includes children in nursery schools to the extent reported, and postgraduates.

² Preliminary estimate as of January 1961.

No data are available from the present survey for private correspondence schools, commercial and trade schools, and private schools of art, music, dancing, etc., of less than college grade.

Totals for the 1957-58 school year include the 48 States and the District of Columbia. Alaska and Hawaii, which did not attain statehood until 1959, are accordingly shown with the outlying parts of the United States. Direct comparisons

should not be made between the District of Columbia and individual States because the District of Columbia school system corresponds to that of other large cities rather than to that of an entire State (in which both rural and city schools are included).

For a number of years, the Office of Education, in conjunction with other agencies (particularly the State departments of education and the Council of Chief State School Officers), has encouraged the adoption of uniform terminology and definitions in school records, accounts, and reports. *Handbook I, The Common Core of State Educational Information* (Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8), incorporates much useful information on the meaning of terms used in educational statistics which should prove helpful to the readers of this chapter. *Handbook II, Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems* (Office of Education Bulletin 1957, No. 4) is the basic guide to financial accounting for public school systems.

Data for this chapter were furnished by State and Territorial departments of education in response to a questionnaire sent out by the United

States Office of Education. The State reports, in turn, were based on data supplied by local or intermediate administrative units, and represent the cooperative efforts of an estimated 1,800,000 persons at the State, intermediate, and local levels, including superintendents, supervisors, principals, teachers, and other instructional and noninstructional staff, but excluding school board members. It is important to recognize that the States must overcome many difficulties in their efforts to obtain complete and accurate information from the numerous local and intermediate administrative units. These agencies must keep records that will permit them to report on a uniform basis the data needed for the effective planning of local and State educational programs.

This report constitutes the only comprehensive, periodic summarization of statistics of public elementary and secondary education in the United States. It furnishes basic information for the formulation of educational policies and programs. A recapitulation of the principal items of information from 1869-70 through 1957-58 is given in table 1.¹

Administrative Organization of Public Elementary and Secondary Education

The role of the State in the administration of the educational program is exercised through State boards of education, chief State school officers, and State departments of education.

State Boards of Education

During the school year 1957-58, 44 States had State boards of education. These State boards exercised general control over elementary and secondary schools, and, in some instances, over other types of schools. The State board of education was also designated as the State board for vocational education in 42 of the 44 States having such boards.

Also during this school year there was a wide range in the size of the boards, the number of members ranging from 3 to 23. Twenty States reported that their boards (both State and vocational) were assisted by a total of 160 professional

personnel and 200 secretarial and clerical assistants (table 2).

State Departments of Education

Each State has a State department of education headed by a chief State school officer. Staffs of State departments totaled 8,500 individuals, consisting of approximately 3,900 supervisory and professional staff members, more than 4,400 secretarial and clerical assistants, and over 200 plant-operation and maintenance employees (table 2). Supervisory and professional staffs of the State departments include superintendents or commissioners and their deputies, directors of divisions and chiefs of organized services, consultants, specialists, and regional and district supervisors.

Intermediate Administrative Units

Most States operating their schools through many small school districts with limited resources,

¹ Arabic numerals indicate basic tables, which are placed all together immediately after the text; capital letters refer to text tables, which are placed separately throughout the text.

have found that some intermediate unit of school administration is desirable. Intermediate units for public school administration, operating between the State and the local level, include counties, parts of counties, and supervisory unions. The main responsibility of intermediate units has been not the operation of schools, but the rendering of consultative, advisory, and statistical services, and the exercise of regulatory and inspectorial functions. Many intermediate units provide services such as supervision of instruction, health supervision, attendance service, and pupil-transportation service. The 34 States with intermediate boards of education reported a total of approximately 8,000 board members (table 3). Staffs of intermediate units consisted of 3,100 superintendents and other administrative staff, 1,900 instructional personnel, 1,500 other professional personnel (attendance officers, visiting teachers, and health personnel), 1,400 secretarial and clerical assistants, and more than 900 other personnel.

Local Basic Administrative Units

The actual operation of schools is generally the responsibility of local school systems. The local basic administrative unit or school district is an area organized as a quasi-corporation under the jurisdiction of a board of education responsible for the administration of all public schools in the area. School districts provide the machinery through which local control of schools is exercised, and are largely responsible for the location and size of schools, the types of educational programs and services offered, and the amount of financial support to be provided locally. The size and characteristics of the local school districts vary from State to State.

The number of districts has declined steadily in recent years as a result of reorganization and consolidation. The total number of districts in the United States in 1957-58 was approximately 47,600, as compared with 54,900 in 1955-56, and 83,700 in 1949-50 (table 5). Most school districts do not operate a complete educational program. Forty-six States reported the number of local school districts according to the type of program operated (table 6).

Out of a total of approximately 44,700 districts for which information was available, 25,900 main-

tained elementary schools only (12,600 of these operating only a single 1-teacher school), 12,200 both elementary and secondary schools, about 1,200 secondary schools only, and about 200 a junior college either alone or in combination with their elementary and/or secondary programs. About 5,200 districts operated no schools, but paid other districts for the education of their children.

For the 43 States which supplied the pertinent information, table 7 gives a size distribution of the number of local school districts according to the number of pupils in average daily attendance. Of the 37,400 operating school districts in these States, 41 percent had fewer than 25 pupils in average daily attendance, 17 percent had between 25 and 100 pupils, 29 percent had between 100 and 1,000 pupils, and only 13 percent had more than 1,000 pupils in average daily attendance. These data reveal that local school districts are still predominantly small, even though considerable progress has been made in the consolidation of small, inefficient units.

Each school district has a school board, usually consisting of from 3 to 9 members vested with policy-making and supervisory authority. Some districts also have subordinate boards or school trustees with more limited authority. The vast majority of school boards are elected by popular vote, while others are appointed by various government officials. In 1957-58, there were 194,000 school board members, a decrease of 28,700 or almost 13 percent, from the number in 1955-56.

The administrative staff of local school districts consisted of 12,000 superintendents and 5,200 aides (table 4). The instructional staff, numbering 1,333,000, constituted by far the largest group of school district employees (over three-fourths of the total).

Noninstructional personnel employed in local school systems (tables 12 and 13) are engaged in such activities as attendance enforcement, school health and recreation, pupil transportation, the school-lunch program, and the operation and maintenance of the school plant. Forty-three States and the District of Columbia reported 360,000 full-time and 49,000 part-time noninstructional personnel (table 4). Taking into account the fact that 5 States did not collect any data on noninstructional personnel and 11 States collected only part of the information, it is estimated that there were about 450,000 employees

in the United States engaged in such activities. Overall, some 2 million persons are considered to be directly concerned with the operation of the public elementary and secondary schools. These include board members (generally serving without

compensation), administrative staffs at the State, intermediate, and local levels, and instructional and noninstructional staffs. It is significant that over 99 percent serve at the county and local levels.

Teachers and Other Instructional Staff

"Instructional staff," as the term is used in this chapter, refers to those personnel who render direct and personal services which are in the nature of teaching or the improvement of the teaching-learning situation. Included, therefore, are supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, audiovisual and television instructors, guidance personnel, librarians, and psychological personnel. The duty of supervisors of instruction, including consultants, is to assist teachers in improving the learning situation and instructional methods at a particular level or in a particular subject. Principals are the administrative heads of schools. They usually administer a building or a group of buildings with or without the aid of supervisors. Data on personnel are reported in terms of number of *positions*, rather than number of individuals occupying those positions during the school year. The latter generally exceed the former by a small number.

In 1957-58, the instructional staff (table 10) consisted of 14,100 supervisors, 58,700 principals, 1,237,800 classroom teachers, and 22,700 other instructional staff. They constituted a total of 1,333,300, an increase of 119,900, or 9.9 percent, over the number in 1955-56. Separate data on classroom teachers were collected for the first time in the 1953-54 survey. In earlier years information was requested for the combined group of classroom teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff. However, some States have not been able to report the various categories of nonsupervisory instructional staff separately, with the result that the figures on classroom teachers include an undetermined number of other instructional staff. In 1957-58 the 1,238,-

000 classroom teachers (778,000 elementary and 460,000 secondary) accounted for 93 percent of the total instructional staff. A number of States also reported separately several other categories of instructional personnel. Included were about 12,400 librarians, 8,000 guidance personnel, 2,200 psychological personnel, and 358 audiovisual and television instructors.

The percentage of male instructional staff members (excluding supervisors and principals) declined from 42.8 in 1879-80 to 14.1 in 1919-20. During the following two decades the proportion of men ranged from 16.3 to 21.1 percent. But the trend was reversed with the advent of World War II; thus, in 1943-44, men constituted only 15.3 percent of the total nonsupervisory instructional staff. Since then there has been a steady increase: the percentage rose to 16.6 in 1945-46, 18.8 in 1947-48, and 24.4 in 1951-52.

Beginning with the 1953-54 survey, respondents were asked to report the sex of *classroom teachers* instead of nonsupervisory instructional staff, as requested in previous years. An analysis of the available data indicates that men constituted 26.8 percent of all classroom teachers in 1957-58 as compared with 26 percent in 1955-56 and 24.6 percent in 1953-54. There has been only a slight increase in the proportion of men teachers in elementary schools (from 12.2 percent in 1953-54 to 12.8 percent in 1957-58), but in secondary schools the proportion has shown a more rapid rise (from 46.3 percent in 1953-54 to 50.4 percent in 1957-58). In 1957-58, 7 out of every 10 men teachers taught in secondary schools and only 3 taught in elementary schools.

Growth of School-Age Population and Total Population

During the approximately nine decades for which the Office of Education has been collecting educational statistics, there has been a marked increase in the number of children to be educated. However, the relative increase in the population of elementary-secondary school age (generally taken to comprise the ages 5 through 17) has not been as large as the increase in the total population. The total population more than quadrupled during the period, while the population aged 5 through 17 has multiplied somewhat more than three times (table 1). This is largely accounted for by a declining mortality at both ends of the life span.

The proportion that the population age 5-17 is of the total population declined steadily—from 30.7 percent in 1869-70 to 20.3 percent in 1949-50; since then it has been moving upward, rising to 23.6 percent in 1957-58. The population age 5-17 (about 12 million in 1869-70) increased steadily at a rate of about 3 million each decade until 1909-10, and then increased by 3.5 million

between 1909-10 and 1919-20. The next decade saw the largest increase in the school-age population (3.9 million), which brought the total number of children aged 5-17 to 31.4 million by 1929-30. The size of this age group reached a peak of 31.7 million in 1931-32, and then went into a decline, which lasted until the end of World War II. The upturn in the birthrate immediately following the war resulted in a steady increase in the size of the population age 5-17. In 1957-58, this population group attained an all-time peak of 40.2 million children. The increase is expected to continue, but at a decreasing rate through the 1960's.

Proportion of Various Age Groups in Public and Nonpublic Schools

Table B presents Bureau of the Census data as of October 1957 on the enrollment, by age groups, of the civilian noninstitutional population 5 to 17 years old in public and nonpublic schools combined.

Table B.—Enrollment of school-age population in public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools, by age and sex, for the United States: ¹ October 1957

[Absolute figures in thousands]

Age group ²	Total			Male			Female		
	Population ³	Enrolled in school		Population ³	Enrolled in school		Population ³	Enrolled in school	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total, 5 to 17 years.....	40,365	37,425	92.7	20,529	19,116	93.1	19,836	18,309	92.3
5 years.....	3,748	2,256	60.2	1,915	1,148	59.9	1,833	1,108	60.4
Total, 6 to 13 years.....	26,483	26,278	99.2	13,513	13,399	99.2	12,970	12,879	99.3
6 years.....	3,668	3,573	97.4	1,871	1,815	97.0	1,797	1,758	97.8
7 to 9 years.....	10,606	10,553	99.5	5,416	5,383	99.4	5,190	5,170	99.6
10 to 13 years.....	12,209	12,152	99.5	6,226	6,201	99.6	5,983	5,951	99.5
Total, 14 to 17 years.....	10,134	8,891	87.7	5,101	4,569	89.6	5,033	4,322	85.9

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Comparisons of the ages of the population and their normal level in school are based on the following assumptions: elementary-secondary school, 5-17 years old; kindergarten, 5 years old; elementary grades 1 to 8, 6-13 years old; and secondary grades 9 to 12, 14-17 years old.

³ Population data are for the civilian population, excluding the relatively small number of inmates of institutions.

⁴ In addition, 603,000 pupils over 17 years of age were enrolled in elementary and secondary schools, or a grand total of 38,028,000. The difference between this 38,028,000 reported by the Bureau of the Census for October 1957 and the 39,001,000 given in table A for the entire 1957-58 school year, is due partly to the fact that the Census obtains opening fall enrollment and the Office of Education obtains cumulative academic-year enrollment. The Census method of house-to-house sampling eliminates all duplications, but the Office of Education method of summation of State figures for public and private schools includes certain duplications for children who move from State to State and from public to private schools and vice versa during the year.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. Current Population Reports, Series P-20, No. 80. (Based on a sample survey of about 35,000 households.)

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

Proportion of School-Age Population in Public Schools

The proportion of children age 5-17 enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools increased from 57 percent in 1869-70 to a peak of 84.9 percent in 1940-41. The per-

centage fluctuated around a slightly lower level during most of the 1940's (it declined to 80.9 percent in 1943-44). The trend, though, has been generally upward in recent years; the percentage rose to 83.2 in 1949-50 and 84.7 in 1951-52, but declined to 83.5 in 1957-58 (table 1).

Pupil Enrollment in Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools

Total Enrollment

Total enrollment in public elementary and secondary day schools has shown a more consistent growth, decade by decade, than has the population of elementary-secondary school age. From an enrollment of fewer than 7 million in 1869-70, the number rose to 26.4 million in 1933-34, a high which was not to be reached or surpassed until 1951-52. The lower number of births during the depression years of the 1930's, and the unsettled conditions during the war years which followed resulted in a gradual decline in enrollments to a low of 23.2 million in 1944-45. The downward trend in enrollments was reversed in 1945-46 and the subsequent growth has been steadily upward, reaching an all-time peak of 33.5 million in 1957-58 (table C).

Table C.—Enrollment, average daily attendance, and percent of enrolled pupils attending daily in public elementary and secondary day schools, for the United States: ¹ 1919-20 to 1957-58

Year	Enrollment (thousands)	Average daily attendance (thousands)	Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily	Year	Enrollment (thousands)	Average daily attendance (thousands)	Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
1919-20.....	21,578	16,150	74.8	1944-45.....	23,226	19,671	84.7
1929-30.....	25,678	21,265	82.8	1945-46.....	23,300	19,849	85.2
1931-32.....	26,275	22,245	84.7	1946-47.....	23,659	20,449	86.4
1933-34.....	26,434	22,458	85.0	1947-48.....	23,945	20,910	87.3
1935-36.....	26,367	22,299	84.6	1948-49.....	24,477	21,496	87.8
1937-38.....	25,975	22,298	85.8	1949-50.....	25,111	22,284	88.7
1939-40.....	25,434	22,042	86.7	1950-51.....	25,706	22,747	88.5
1940-41.....	25,296	21,547	85.2	1951-52.....	26,563	23,257	87.6
1941-42.....	24,562	21,031	85.6	1953-54.....	28,836	25,644	88.9
1942-43.....	24,155	20,293	84.0	1955-56.....	31,163	27,740	89.0
1943-44.....	23,267	19,603	84.3	1957-58.....	33,529	29,722	88.6

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Total public-school enrollment increased 40 percent between 1947-48 and 1957-58 (table 16), but the rate of increase varied considerably among

the States. Increases in enrollment ranged from 3.3 percent in Mississippi to over 100 percent in Florida, Arizona, and Nevada. Regionally, the West-and-Southwest region, with an increase of 58.3 percent, was far ahead of the other sections of the country.² The Great Lakes-and-Plains region, the North Atlantic region, and the Southeast region had enrollment increases of 40.1, 37.9, and 28.3 percent, respectively, during the 10-year period from 1947-48 to 1957-58 (table 17).

It should be noted that the enrollment information in the *Biennial Survey of Education* is collected on a State-by-State basis, and represents a cumulative count of the total number of different pupils registered at any time during the school year in each State. Pupils enrolled in two or more States at any time during the school year are therefore counted more than once, and this has a tendency to increase the total enrollment figure for the Nation. It is estimated that the net enrollment in 1957-58, excluding interstate transfers, was 32,679,000. This figure is 850,000, or 2.6 percent less than the 33,529,000 actually given in the various tables of this chapter.

Enrollment in Kindergarten and Grades 1-8

Enrollment in kindergarten and grades 1 through 8 for the United States reached a high of 21.3 million pupils in 1929-30 (table 1). It declined in each subsequent year through 1944-45 (to 17.7 million), but has been rising steadily since then. There was an increase of 1.3 million pupils between 1949-50 and 1951-52 to a total of 20.7 million, reflecting the initial impact of the increased birthrate following World War II (table

² See pages 77 and 78 for the States comprising each of the four geographic regions used in this chapter.

16). A gain of five million pupils from 1951-52 to 1957-58 brought elementary enrollment to an all-time high of 25.7 million.

Table 16 gives a breakdown of elementary and secondary enrollments, by grade, from 1946-47 to 1957-58.

Enrollment in Grades 9-12

The enormous increase in the number of pupils enrolled in the last 4 years of the public schools represents one of the major developments in the growth of the public school system. While the population of high school age (14-17 years) increased 89.8 percent from 1889-90 to 1957-58, enrollments in grades 9-12 and postgraduates multiplied almost 39 times (table 1). High school enrollment, after reaching a peak of 6,714,000 in 1940-41, declined to a low of 5,554,000 during the war year 1943-44 (table D). Since then the trend has been generally upward, reaching a record high of 7,860,000 in 1957-58. The greatly increased birthrate since the war is being reflected in much greater high school enrollments. There is also a continuing tendency for a greater percentage of the high school age group to attend high school.

Table D.—Enrollment of boys and girls in grades 9 to 12¹ in public secondary day schools, for the United States:² 1919-20 to 1957-58

Year	Total (thousands)	Boys		Girls		Percent change from previous year's total
		Number (thousands)	Percent of total	Number (thousands)	Percent of total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1919-20	2,200	992	45.1	1,208	54.9	-----
1929-30	4,399	2,115	48.1	2,284	51.9	+99.9
1931-32	5,140	2,531	49.2	2,609	50.8	+16.8
1933-34	5,669	2,802	49.4	2,867	50.6	+10.3
1935-36	5,975	2,949	49.4	3,026	50.6	+5.4
1937-38	6,227	3,033	48.7	3,194	51.3	+4.2
1939-40	6,601	3,251	49.2	3,350	50.8	+6.0
1940-41	6,714	3,274	48.8	3,440	51.2	+1.7
1941-42	6,388	3,090	48.4	3,298	51.6	-4.9
1942-43	6,122	2,892	47.2	3,230	52.8	-4.2
1943-44	5,554	2,554	46.0	3,000	54.0	-9.3
1944-45	5,560	2,566	46.1	2,994	53.9	+0.1
1945-46	5,622	2,633	46.8	2,989	53.2	+1.1
1946-47	5,838	2,823	48.4	3,015	51.6	+3.8
1947-48	5,653	2,747	48.6	2,906	51.4	-3.2
1948-49	5,658	2,759	48.8	2,899	51.2	+1
1949-50	5,725	2,822	49.3	2,903	50.7	+1.2
1950-51	5,806	2,846	49.0	2,960	51.0	+1.4
1951-52	5,882	2,885	49.0	2,997	51.0	+1.3
1953-54	6,290	3,085	49.0	3,205	51.0	+6.9
1955-56	6,873	3,416	49.7	3,457	50.3	+9.3
1957-58	7,860	3,864	49.2	3,995	50.8	+14.4

¹ Includes postgraduate. In the case of 11-year school systems the grades included are those of the 8th, 9th, 10th, and 11th years.

² Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Attendance and Length of School Term

Basic data, by State, for analyzing the relationships between total enrollment and average daily attendance, aggregate days attendance, membership, and length of school term are provided in table 19.

The proportion of enrolled pupils attending daily reached 85 percent in 1933-34 and continued at about that level (with minor fluctuations) through World War II. Except for a small decline during the Korean conflict, this proportion has increased steadily, reaching a peak of 89 percent in 1955-56, and then decreased to 88.6 percent in 1957-58 (table C).

The average length of school term (computed by dividing aggregate days attendance by average daily attendance) reflects the number of days schools were actually in session as well as the extent to which pupils attended school during the year. Increases in the average length of school term in earlier years resulted primarily from lengthening of the legal school term, whereas changes in recent years reflect actual school attendance. The average length of school term has increased from 132 days in 1869-70, to 173 days in 1929-30, and to 178 in 1955-56. Because of extensive absenteeism and consequent closing of schools, caused by an influenza epidemic, the average length of term declined slightly to 177.6 days in 1957-58.

Ratio of Pupils to Instructional Staff

The number of pupils per classroom teacher, otherwise known as the "pupil-teacher ratio," has often been used as a measure of teacher workload. Precise data of this type, however, have never actually been available, either nationally or for the individual States. In the first place, it has been difficult to obtain accurate information on the number of classroom teachers. The available figures on "teachers" have generally included librarians and guidance and psychological personnel, as well as classroom teachers. In the second place, the meaning of the term "pupils" has not always been uniform, since "pupils" may refer to the number *enrolled*, the number in *average daily attendance*, or the number in *average daily membership*. Even if valid pupil-teacher ratios could be computed from satisfactory data, they lose any real meaning when applied to the whole Nation

or to an entire State. National averages and even averages on a statewide basis tend to obscure the significant differences in pupil-teacher ratios, such as those between urban and rural areas, between large and small schools, and between elementary and secondary schools.

For the reasons given above, pupil-teacher ratios have not been computed for the various States, either historically or for the current year. Nevertheless, it may be of interest to trace the changes occurring in the ratio of pupils to nonsupervisory instructional staff (classroom teachers, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, etc.) during the past quarter-century.

Based on *enrollment*, the national ratio was 30.5 in 1929-30, 29.1 in 1939-40, 27.5 in 1949-50, and 26.6 in 1957-58. Based on *average daily attendance*, the ratio was 25.2 in 1929-30 and in 1939-40, 24.4 in 1949-50, and 23.6 in 1957-58. A pupil

measure considered superior to either enrollment or average daily attendance is average daily membership, and sufficiently reliable information of this type is available for 34 States. From that information it is possible to develop a national estimate (table 19). Based on *average daily membership*, the estimated ratio of pupils to staff was 25.5 in 1957-58.

It is generally known that the pupil-teacher ratio is higher in elementary schools than in high schools. The extent of this difference cannot readily be determined from available data in the present survey because pupils are classified by grade group, while teachers are classified by organizational level. For example, pupils in grade 7 of a junior high school are shown in the kindergarten-grade 8 group, but their teachers are generally considered as members of the secondary school group.

Public High School Graduates

As would be expected from the growth of secondary school enrollments discussed earlier in this publication, the number of public high school graduates has increased manyfold during the present century. After reaching a high of 1,161,000 graduates in 1941-42, the number fell to fewer than a million in the two succeeding bienniums (table E). Since World War II, the number has fluctuated irregularly, but the long-range trend is upward.

In 1957-58, 1,431,000 pupils were enrolled in the last year of high school, of whom 1,332,000, or 93.1 percent, were graduated. The percentage has fluctuated narrowly from 93 to 95 percent during the past decade.

The increasing holding power of public high schools is indicated by the fact that the high school graduates in 1957-58 represented 65.7 percent of the class which had entered grade 9 in 1954-55, compared with 60.4 percent of the entering class in 1946-47 graduating in 1949-50.

In addition to the graduates from regular public high schools, some 50,000 persons were granted

high school equivalency certificates in 1957-58 (table 21).

Table E.—Number of boys and girls graduating from public high schools in the United States: 1939-40 to 1957-58

Year	Total	Boys		Girls		Percent change from previous year's total
		Number	Percent of total	Number	Percent of total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1939-40	1,143,246	538,273	47.1	604,973	52.9	-----
1940-41	1,152,223	536,715	46.6	615,508	53.4	+ .8
1941-42	1,161,199	535,156	46.1	626,043	53.9	+ .8
1942-43	1,086,498	489,115	45.0	597,383	55.0	-6.4
1943-44	953,254	393,418	41.3	559,836	58.7	-12.3
1944-45	944,536	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	- .9
1945-46	974,407	418,725	43.0	555,682	57.0	+3.2
1946-47	1,073,679	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	+10.2
1947-48	1,073,178	507,649	47.3	565,529	52.7	(?)
1948-49	1,057,944	499,984	47.3	557,960	52.7	-1.4
1949-50	1,063,444	505,394	47.5	558,050	52.5	+ .5
1950-51	1,042,600	496,700	47.6	545,900	52.4	-2.0
1951-52	1,055,586	501,723	47.5	553,863	52.5	+1.2
1953-54	1,129,341	544,575	48.2	584,766	51.8	+7.0
1955-56	1,252,054	606,502	48.4	645,552	51.6	+10.9
1956-57	1,269,820	615,730	48.5	654,090	51.5	+1.4
1957-58	1,332,293	647,651	48.6	684,642	51.4	+4.9

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Data not available.

³ Decrease less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

One-Teacher Schools

The tendency in recent years to provide more complete instructional services for the Nation's rural youth through school district reorganization has resulted in a sharp drop in the number of 1-teacher schools.³ The number of 1-teacher schools was reduced from 143,000 in 1931-32 to 25,000 in 1957-58 (table 9). The Great Lakes-and-Plains region, with two-thirds of the Nation's 1-teacher schools, experienced the greatest numerical decrease between 1955-56 and 1957-58,

but proportionately the sharpest drop took place in the North Atlantic region.

Thirty-four States furnished information on the number of grades taught in their 1-teacher schools (table 8). The number of such schools with five or more grades far exceeded those with four or fewer grades.

³ For a recent comprehensive study of the subject, see "One-Teacher Schools Today", Research Monograph 1960-MI, National Education Association, June 1960.

School Lunch Programs

In 1957-58, the average number of pupils served lunch per day in organized school lunch programs was 11 million. A total of 59,200 public schools participated in these programs for 6 or more months during the year (table 22).

In June 1946, the 79th Congress passed Public Law 396, generally known as the National School Lunch Act, which provided for cash grants and for the allocation of surplus commodities for school lunch purposes by the Department of Agriculture through State educational agencies. Additional commodities are made available under the provisions of Section 32 of Public Law 320, 74th Congress, which authorizes the purchase and distribution of foods under surplus removal

programs as one method of encouraging consumption of agricultural commodities. Federal assistance to school lunch programs had been initiated in 1935 on a limited basis as one method of providing a market for surplus agricultural commodities. Some 20 years later, the Agricultural Act of 1954 authorized reimbursement payments to elementary and secondary schools participating in the Special School Milk Program.

In 1957-58, a total of \$229 million in the form of cash and value of commodities was contributed by the Federal Government for the operation of the school lunch and school milk programs in public schools (table 25). All States have provided staffs for the supervision of these programs.

Finances of Public Elementary and Secondary Education

Every year the American people spend billions of dollars for public elementary and secondary education. In 1957-58, total expenditures for all purposes amounted to over \$13 billion.

A major problem at all levels of government is that of raising funds to pay the ever-increasing costs of public education required by expanding enrollments and the need for new school buildings. The financial data in this chapter are concerned principally with sources of school funds and an analysis of expenditures by purpose.

In any historical review of school finance, allowance must be made for the changing value

of the dollar. Thus, the dollar in 1958 bought about half of the commodities and services that could be purchased for a dollar in 1939. Tables 1 and 40 present historical expenditure data in both *current dollars* and in dollars *adjusted to reflect purchasing power in 1957-58*.

In addition to expanding school enrollments and the depreciation of the dollar, a number of other factors have contributed to increasing school expenditures over the years. These are the following: (1) Schools are in session for longer terms; (2) education employees are receiving higher salaries; (3) the educational program has been

enlarged to include additional subjects and services; and (4) secondary enrollment (with higher costs) represents an increasing proportion of total enrollment.

Revenue Receipts

School income is classified into two broad categories: revenue receipts and nonrevenue receipts. Revenue receipts, which constitute the major portion of school income, are additions to assets which do not increase the school indebtedness and do not represent exchanges of school property for money. They are derived more or less regularly from specific sources, such as appropriations from general funds of Federal, State, county, and local government; receipts from taxes levied for school purposes; income from permanent funds and endowments, income from leases of school lands; and such miscellaneous sources as tuition, interest on bank deposits, and gifts. Receipts from appropriations and taxation (including Federal contributions) constituted 96.2 percent of all revenue receipts during the 1957-58 school year. Revenue receipts have shown a steady upward trend since World War II. In 1957-58, total revenue receipts amounted to \$12.2 billion as compared with \$9.7 billion in 1955-56 (table 1).

An analysis of revenue receipts by source indicates that though the proportion from the Federal government has generally risen over the years, it still is a relatively minor source of financial support for public schools, constituting 4 percent of the total in 1957-58. It should also be noted that Federal support of education has been designated for specific purposes such as aid to federally affected areas, vocational education, and the school-lunch program, and not for general aid.

The percent of revenue receipts derived from State sources remained relatively stable, increasing from 38.9 percent in 1947-48 to 39.6 percent in 1957-58 (table F). In the latter year, the extent of State support varied from 28.6 percent in the Great Lakes-and-Plains region to 59.4 percent in the Southeast region.

Receipts from intermediate administrative sources (generally counties), which accounted for 10.4 percent of total revenue receipts in 1929-30, fell off to about 5-6 percent during the next two decades; the further drop of the intermediate share in recent bienniums to about 2-3 percent

Table F.—Public school revenue receipts from Federal, State, intermediate, and local sources, for the United States:¹ 1919-20 to 1957-58

School year	Total	Federal	State	Intermediate	Local ²
1	2	3	4	5	6
AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS					
1919-20-----	970,120	2,475	160,085	110,814	696,747
1929-30-----	2,088,557	7,334	353,670	216,747	1,510,806
1939-40-----	2,260,527	39,810	684,354	151,097	1,385,266
1941-42-----	2,416,580	34,305	759,993	150,223	1,472,058
1943-44-----	2,604,322	35,886	859,183	146,243	1,563,010
1945-46-----	3,059,845	41,378	1,062,057	185,097	1,771,312
1947-48-----	4,311,534	120,270	1,676,362	229,761	2,285,141
1949-50-----	5,437,044	155,848	2,165,689	328,849	2,786,658
1951-52-----	6,423,816	227,711	2,478,596	386,812	3,330,695
1953-54-----	7,866,852	355,237	2,944,103	240,733	4,326,779
1955-56-----	9,686,677	441,442	3,828,886	209,377	5,206,973
1957-58-----	12,181,513	486,484	4,824,620	251,211	6,619,198
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION					
1919-20-----	100.0	0.3	16.5	11.4	71.8
1929-30-----	100.0	0.4	16.9	10.4	72.3
1939-40-----	100.0	1.8	30.3	6.7	61.3
1941-42-----	100.0	1.4	31.5	6.2	60.9
1943-44-----	100.0	1.4	33.0	5.6	60.0
1945-46-----	100.0	1.4	34.7	6.0	57.8
1947-48-----	100.0	2.8	38.9	5.3	53.0
1949-50-----	100.0	2.9	39.8	6.0	51.3
1951-52-----	100.0	3.5	38.6	6.0	51.8
1953-54-----	100.0	4.5	37.4	3 1	55.0
1955-56-----	100.0	4.6	39.5	2 2	53.7
1957-58-----	100.0	4.0	39.6	2 1	54.3

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Includes a relatively minor amount from other sources (transportation fees and tuition from patrons and gifts) which accounted for 0.3 of 1 percent of total revenue receipts in 1957-58.

³ Data not directly comparable with those before 1953-54 because of a reclassification of items comprising "intermediate" and "local."

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

was caused largely by a reclassification of certain items from "intermediate" to "local" beginning with 1953-54 (table F).

The proportion of school revenues derived from local sources has declined through the years. Nevertheless, in 1957-58 revenues from local sources still provided more than half (54 percent) of total revenue receipts of public elementary and secondary school systems.

Receipts from other revenue sources (gifts and tuition and transportation fees from patrons) amounted to almost \$37 million, or 0.3 of 1 percent of total revenue receipts (tables 25 and 26).

Nonrevenue Receipts

Nonrevenue receipts are those receipts which either incur a future obligation or change the form of an asset from property to cash and therefore decrease the amount and value of school property. Money received from loans, sale of bonds, sale of property purchased from capital funds, and proceeds from insurance adjustments

constitute most of the nonrevenue receipts. Since nonrevenue receipts are generally used for capital outlay purposes, such receipts have fluctuated with the amount of school building activity. After reaching a low of \$94.8 million in 1943-44 (reflecting the curtailment of the school building program during the war), nonrevenue receipts rose markedly during the postwar period and reached a peak of \$2.5 billion in 1957-58 (table G). The increase is expected to continue for a number of years until the supply of schoolhousing is more nearly in balance with demand.

Balances Carried Over From Previous Year

Beginning balances, which are carried over from the previous year and are therefore available for spending during the current year, constitute an important part of total school revenues. In 1957-58, beginning balances amounted to \$3.1 billion, or 17.6 percent of the total amount of \$17.8 billion available for spending (table G). In most cases, such balances are earmarked for specific purposes. For the States reporting balances by purpose, 60.2 percent of the balances carried over was earmarked for building reserves, 30.5 percent for current operation, and 9.3 percent for serial bond interest and redemption (table 24).

Table G.—Revenue receipts, nonrevenue receipts, and beginning balances, public elementary and secondary school systems, for the United States:¹ 1955-56 and 1957-58

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]			
Item	1955-56	1957-58	Percent increase 1955-56 to 1957-58
1	2	3	4
Total amount available.....	14, 529, 654	17, 845, 220	22. 8
Revenue receipts.....	9, 686, 677	12, 181, 513	25. 8
From taxation and appropriations (including Federal).....	9, 257, 952	11, 718, 649	26. 6
From all other sources.....	428, 725	462, 864	8. 0
Nonrevenue receipts (bond sales, loans, etc.).....	2, 356, 189	2, 514, 676	6. 7
Balances on hand, beginning of year.....	2, 486, 788	3, 149, 032	26. 6

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

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

Total Expenditures

A grand total of \$13.6 billion was spent in 1957-58 for public elementary and secondary education, an increase of 23.9 percent over the \$11 billion

spent in 1955-56. Included in the grand total are current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools, community services, summer schools, community colleges, and adult education, and also capital outlay and interest but not bond redemption (table 27). A breakdown of the total into its component parts, for selected years, is given in table H.

Current Expenditures

Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools amounted to \$10.3 billion in 1957-58, or 75.6 percent of expenditures for all educational purposes. Ten years earlier the proportion was 88 percent, principally because of the lesser proportion that capital outlay was of the total in the early postwar period (table H). Current expenditures for other types of schools under the jurisdiction of local boards of education (summer schools, junior colleges, adult education, and community services) totaled \$123 million in 1957-58. Data for these programs are probably incomplete in some respects.

Although expenditures for the six major accounts into which current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools are classified have shown increases in dollar amounts, the relative proportion of each account has been changing in recent years. The proportion of expenditures for *administration* at the State, intermediate, and local levels has declined from 3.9 percent of total expenditures in 1947-48 to 3.3 percent in 1957-58 (table H). Expenditures for *instruction* declined proportionately from 59.6 percent in 1947-48 to 50.9 percent in 1957-58. The instruction account includes not only salaries, which represent the largest single item of educational cost, but also free textbooks, teaching supplies, school library books, and other instructional supplies and expenses. The relative expenditure for *plant operation* (which includes salaries of janitors, fuel, water, power, supplies, etc.) declined during the 1940's, but leveled off at close to 7 percent during the following decade. The proportion of current expenditures for *plant maintenance and replacement* has shown little change over the years. In 1957-58, it constituted 2.8 percent of the total.

The decline in the relative importance of the accounts discussed above has been offset by the

Table H.—Summary of expenditures for public schools, by account, for the United States:¹ 1919-20 to 1957-58

Account	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS									
Total expenditures, all schools	1,036,151	2,316,790	2,334,049	4,311,176	5,837,643	7,344,237	9,092,449	10,955,047	13,569,163
Total current expenditures, all schools	864,397	1,853,377	1,955,166	3,822,378	4,722,888	5,752,595	6,883,387	8,352,162	10,374,494
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools ²	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	3,794,702	4,687,274	5,722,162	6,790,923	8,251,420	10,251,843
Administration ³	36,752	78,680	91,571	169,999	220,050	265,636	310,995	372,956	443,325
Instruction.....	632,556	1,317,727	1,403,285	2,571,539	3,112,340	3,781,837	4,552,349	5,501,921	6,900,899
Salaries of instructional staff.....	(590,120)	(1,250,427)	(1,314,342)	(2,393,630)	(2,896,489)	(3,492,724)	(4,200,542)	(5,103,118)	(6,368,177)
Other expenditures for instruction.....	(42,436)	(67,300)	(88,943)	(177,903)	(215,851)	(289,113)	(351,807)	(398,803)	(532,722)
Plant operation.....	115,707	216,072	194,365	356,628	427,587	508,575	622,671	752,739	924,342
Plant maintenance.....	30,432	78,810	73,321	169,536	214,164	248,674	284,871	319,560	378,127
Fixed charges.....	9,286	50,270	50,116	190,311	261,469	341,601	446,252	531,393	715,033
Other school services ⁴	36,387	101,993	129,141	336,688	451,663	575,839	573,785	772,851	890,118
Pupil transportation.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(176,265)	(214,784)	(268,827)	(307,437)	(353,972)	(416,491)
Food services.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(69,315)	(139,992)	(177,294)	(146,571)	(274,271)	(305,524)
Health services.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(24,748)	(30,599)	(31,791)	(58,269)	(73,435)	(85,574)
Attendance services.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	(10,044)	(14,857)	(25,352)
Miscellaneous school services ⁶	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(66,361)	(66,289)	(97,928)	(51,464)	(56,316)	(57,177)
Current expenditures for summer schools.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	1,690	2,853	4,554
Current expenditures for adult education.....	7,327	7,925	7,133,367	7,27,676	7,35,614	7,30,432	42,033	30,554	36,749
Current expenditures for community colleges.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	23,363	31,468	40,492
Current expenditures for community services.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	25,378	35,868	40,855
Capital outlay.....	153,543	370,878	257,974	412,467	1,014,176	1,477,332	2,055,178	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest on school debt.....	18,212	92,536	130,909	76,331	100,578	114,310	153,884	215,699	341,922
PERCENT DISTRIBUTION									
Total expenditures, all schools	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total current expenditures, all schools	83.4	80.0	83.4	88.7	80.9	78.3	75.7	76.2	76.5
Total current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools ²	83.1	79.6	82.8	88.0	80.3	77.9	74.7	75.3	75.6
Administration ³	3.5	3.4	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.6	3.4	3.4	3.3
Instruction.....	61.0	56.9	59.9	59.6	53.3	51.5	50.1	50.2	50.9
Salaries of instructional staff.....	(57.0)	(54.0)	(56.1)	(55.5)	(49.6)	(47.6)	(46.2)	(46.6)	(46.9)
Other expenditures for instruction.....	(4.1)	(2.9)	(3.8)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(3.9)	(3.9)	(3.6)	(3.9)
Plant operation.....	11.2	9.3	8.3	8.3	7.3	6.9	6.8	6.9	6.8
Plant maintenance.....	2.9	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.4	3.1	2.9	2.8
Fixed charges.....	0.9	2.2	2.1	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.9	4.9	5.3
Other school services ⁴	3.5	4.4	5.5	7.8	7.7	7.8	6.3	7.1	6.6
Pupil transportation.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(4.1)	(3.7)	(3.7)	(3.4)	(3.2)	(3.1)
Food services.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(1.6)	(2.4)	(2.4)	(1.6)	(2.5)	(2.3)
Health services.....	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(0.6)	(0.5)	(0.4)	(0.6)	(0.7)	(0.6)
Attendance services.....	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(^{5})	(⁵)	(.1)	(.1)	(.2)
Miscellaneous school services ⁶	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(1.5)	(1.1)	(1.3)	(.6)	(.5)	(.4)
Current expenditures for summer schools.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)
Current expenditures for adult education.....	7.3	7.0	7.0	7.6	7.6	7.4	.5	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community colleges.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	.3	.3	.3
Current expenditures for community services.....	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(^{7})	(⁷)	.3	.3	.3
Capital outlay.....	14.8	16.0	11.0	9.6	17.4	20.1	22.6	21.8	21.0
Interest on school debt.....	1.8	4.0	5.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.5

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.² Includes expenditures for summer schools and adult and community college programs of education in California.³ Includes expenditures for State, intermediate, and local administration.⁴ Before 1953-54, items included under "other school services" were listed under "auxiliary services," a more comprehensive classification which also included community services.⁵ Data not available.⁶ Includes direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils, if paid from school funds and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.⁷ Before 1953-54, data shown for adult education represent combined expenditures for adult education, summer schools, and community colleges.⁸ Excludes capital outlay by nonschool agencies; see table 36.⁹ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.

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

growth of spending for *fixed charges* and *other school services*. The proportion of expenditures for *fixed charges* (State, intermediate, and local payments to teacher retirement funds, insurance premiums, and rent) which was 2.2 percent in 1929-30 advanced to 4.4 percent in 1947-48, and rose to 5.3 percent in 1957-58.

The *other school services* account includes such items as health services, the school lunch program, and pupil transportation. These services have become more important as a result of expanding concepts of the role of the school. *Other school services* accounted for 6.6 percent of total expenditures in 1957-58.

Average Salaries of Instructional Staff

Beginning with the year 1919-20, the Office of Education has collected data on salaries of the entire instructional staff (supervisors, principals, teachers, librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, etc.). Salary information for previous years is available for teachers only. Average annual salaries of instructional staff members have been obtained by dividing total expenditures for salaries by the number of such personnel.

With the exception of several depression years in the middle 1930's, average salaries of the instructional staff have increased steadily, along with the earnings of other workers.

The average annual salary in unadjusted (current) dollars rose from \$1,441 in 1939-40 to \$4,702 in 1957-58, an increase of 226 percent. However, when an adjustment is made to reflect the rise in the Consumer Price Index (restating the figures in 1957-58 dollars), the increase was only 59 percent. The extent to which the economic status of the instructional staff improved in relation to the growth of the economy as a whole is indicated by the fact that the *personal income per member of the labor force*⁴ (also expressed in 1957-58 dollars) increased 80 percent during the period from 1939-40 to 1957-58 (table 40).

There are sizable State differences in salaries. The two "high" States (with one-sixth of the Nation's instructional staff) had an average salary of about \$6,000 as contrasted with \$2,700 for the "low" State (with 1.3 percent of the instructional staff). Between the two extremes, there were 10 States (with 19 percent of the staff) in the \$5,000-\$5,600 range; 18 States (with 40 percent of the staff) in the \$4,000-\$4,999 range; and 17 States (with 23.3 percent of the staff) in the \$3,000-\$3,999 range.

Current Expenditure Per Pupil in Average Daily Attendance

Although overall figures on current expenditures indicate general trends, it is only when such expenditures are related to the school population that these costs are brought into sharp relief on a State-by-State basis. The annual current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day

schools (derived by dividing total current expenditures allocable to pupil costs in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools by the number of pupils in average daily attendance) increased from \$88.09 in 1939-40 to \$341.14 in 1957-58 (table 43). The 1939-40 range in per-pupil expenditures, by State, was from \$30.72 to \$156.86 (or more than five times as great in the highest as in the lowest State). Eighteen years later the gap between the lowest and highest States, although still wide, had narrowed considerably. The highest State, with an average annual expenditure of \$506.78, was nearly three times as great as the lowest State, which had an expenditure of \$174.21. State averages, however, give little indication of the range of expenditures among school districts within States. Perhaps the principal value of per-pupil expenditure comparisons is to call attention to differences in order to invite further study.

Expenditures for Pupil Transportation

The transportation of pupils by public-school systems has become increasingly important with the consolidation and reorganization of small, widely scattered school districts. In 1957-58, 10.9 million public-school pupils were transported at public expense, or 36.5 percent of the pupils in average daily attendance (table 22). On a State-by-State basis, the proportion of the number of pupils in average daily attendance who were transported ranged from 10.5 percent in Nebraska to 58.7 percent in South Carolina. Total national expenditures for pupil transportation, which include operation and maintenance but not purchase of new school buses, amounted to \$416 million, or 4.1 percent of total current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools. In seven States, this item accounted for 7 or more percent of total current expenditures. The average cost per public school pupil transported was \$38.34 in 1957-58; the range in State costs was from \$18 to \$123. Further increases in the number of pupils transported are inevitable as small schools, which still exist in large numbers, are replaced by centrally located schools.

Capital Outlay

Capital outlay (expenditures for sites, buildings, and new equipment) generally fluctuates

⁴ For definition of *personal income and labor force*, see page 78.

much more widely than current expenditures. Following World War I there was a period of accelerated school construction activity which culminated in 1925-26 when expenditures for this purpose amounted to \$411 million, or about one-fifth of total expenditures. Thereafter, capital outlay expenditures declined until they reached a low of \$59 million (3.4 percent of total expenditures) in the depression year 1933-34. An upturn in the second half of the decade was cut short by the outbreak of World War II; capital outlay fell to a new low of \$54 million in 1943-44 (2.2 percent of total expenditures). Since the end of World War II, capital outlay expenditures have shown a steady increase, reaching a peak of \$2.9 billion in 1957-58, or 21 percent of total expenditures (table H). The annual capital outlay expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance was \$95.98 (table 42). For individual States the per-pupil expenditure varied from \$9.20 to \$295.50. A State-by-State comparison for any one year is not truly indicative of relative effort to provide school-plant facilities inasmuch as a capital outlay program in any State may extend over several consecutive years. In addition to the capital outlay expenditures by school districts referred to above, \$242 million were spent by State and local school building authorities.

The upward trend in expenditures for school construction is expected to continue for a number of years in view of the need to provide for increased enrollments and for the replacement of unsafe and obsolete structures.

Interest on School Debt

Interest payments covering both long- and short-term public-school debt, declined from a total of \$140 million in 1931-32 to \$76 million in 1947-48. The drop in interest payments reflected the low interest rates prevailing during that period, the low level of borrowing for capital expenditures, and the small amount of outstanding debt. Since 1947-48, interest payments have more than quadrupled, reaching a level of \$342 million in 1957-58 (table 37). The average annual interest payment per pupil in average daily attendance was \$11.50 (table 42). In view of the current and anticipated increase in school construction and in long-term financing, this item of expenditure is expected to constitute an in-

creasing proportion of school expenditures for the next several years.

School Property and Other Assets

Only 34 States and the District of Columbia were able to report any information on the value of school property (table 39) and because the valuation was not always made on the same basis, care should be exercised in making State-by-State comparisons. The value of principal and accrued interest of permanent school funds amounted to \$1.4 billion (table 38). The interest on these funds must be used for school purposes. States reported a total of 43 million acres of unsold school lands, some of which were leased to provide income for school purposes.

School Indebtedness

School bonded and nonbonded indebtedness has, in general, fluctuated with the amount of school construction activity over the years. Thus, reflecting a decline in capital outlay during the 1930's and World War II, school indebtedness outstanding at the end of the year dropped from \$3.1 billion in 1931-32 to \$2.1 billion in 1945-46. With the upswing in school construction during the postwar period, school indebtedness rose to \$2.6 billion in 1947-48 and to \$3.3 billion in 1949-50. Between 1949-50 and 1957-58 indebtedness almost quadrupled, reaching an estimated total of \$12.9 billion in the latter year (table 38).

This total \$12.9 billion indebtedness for the United States includes an estimate for the few States which were unable to report such data. In some States all or part of the debt created for school purposes is handled by cities or towns, rather than by separate school districts. This fact increases the difficulty in obtaining accurate and comparable data.

Economic Indexes Related To Financing Public Schools

Sizable differences exist among the States in their educational burden (number of school-age children to be supported by the productive adults in the labor force); fiscal capacity (amount of

money available for supporting public education); and effort (relation between expenditures and resources). Data in table 44 point up some of these differences.

The educational burden is often measured by determining the ratio of school-age children to 1,000 adults, 21-64 years old. This ratio ranged from 656 children per 1,000 adults in New Mexico (high-burden State) to 367 children per 1,000 adults in New York (low-burden State).

The fiscal capacity to support public schools, as measured by personal income per pupil in average

daily attendance, was almost four times higher in Delaware than in Mississippi.

The effort of individual States to support public schools, as measured by the percentage that current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools is of personal income, ranged from 2.28 percent in Illinois to 4.41 percent in New Mexico.

It should be pointed out that none of the economic indexes given in table 44 are presented as being conclusive, but only to show that economic differences among the States have a bearing on the types of educational programs they can afford.

Enrollment and Instructional Staff in Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools

The growing importance of nonpublic schools in American education is indicated by the fact that their enrollment has increased from 8 percent of the combined enrollment in full-time *regular* public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools at the beginning of the present century to 13.5 percent in 1957-58. Nonpublic schools, while subject to certain regulatory controls of the State, are under the operational control of private individuals or church-affiliated or nonsectarian organizations. Whether operated on a profit or nonprofit basis, nonpublic schools are generally supported by private funds as distinguished from public funds. Catholic school enrollment in recent years has accounted for about 90 percent of the total enrollment in nonpublic elementary and secondary schools.

For 38 States, data on the number of pupils enrolled in nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools were either furnished by State departments of education on the report forms or were obtained by reference to State education agency publications. In 3 of these 38 States, the distribution by level was estimated.

For the remaining 10 States and the District of Columbia the data were either not available or were incomplete, and consequently estimates were made by the Office of Education. These estimates were generally prepared by applying the ratio of total nonpublic enrollment to Catholic enrollment prevailing some years ago (when a complete survey was last taken) to Catholic enrollment in the 1957-58 period. Recent en-

Table I.—Estimated number of instructional staff and pupils in full-time nonpublic elementary and secondary day schools of the United States¹, by level: 1931-32 to 1957-58

Year	Instructional staff			Pupils enrolled ²		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1931-32	91,323	66,270	25,053	2,723,666	2,320,251	403,415
1933-34	72,192	51,475	20,717	2,691,033	2,330,941	360,092
1935-36	91,493	66,254	25,239	2,638,775	2,251,466	387,309
1937-38	95,103	67,139	27,964	2,687,483	2,240,650	446,833
1939-40	94,977	64,847	30,130	2,611,047	2,153,279	457,768
1941-42	97,191	65,512	31,679	2,616,529	2,133,334	483,195
1943-44	(3)	(3)	(3)	2,499,920	2,078,959	420,961
1945-46	100,865	64,495	36,370	2,824,500	2,259,392	565,108
1947-48	108,998	67,430	41,568	3,053,914	2,451,430	602,484
1949-50	118,271	76,087	42,184	3,380,139	2,707,777	672,362
1951-52	124,055	82,354	41,701	3,809,364	3,153,548	655,816
1953-54	134,074	84,951	49,123	4,339,163	3,591,840	747,323
1955-56	144,350	93,620	50,730	4,709,360	3,886,360	823,000
1957-58	163,236	111,163	52,073	5,227,414	4,296,806	930,608

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Represents nonpublic enrollment in full-time regular day schools only. For enrollment in other types of nonpublic schools in 1957-58, see table A.

³ Data not available.

rollment figures for Catholic schools were obtained from the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the 1958 Official Catholic Directory.

Table 45 gives the number of *regular* nonpublic schools with their instructional staff. Table I gives historical data on instructional staff and enrollments in *regular* nonpublic schools by grade group, from 1931-32 to 1957-58.

Table 46 presents State data on both public school and nonpublic regular day school enrollments and the percentage of enrollments in all schools represented by each category. It will be noted that the proportion of children attending

nonpublic schools varies substantially from State to State. In 1957-58, the proportion that nonpublic school enrollments represented of total enrollments in both public and nonpublic elementary and secondary schools ranged from 27.1 percent in Rhode Island to 1.1 percent in North Carolina. Regionally, the proportion of pupils in nonpublic schools ranged from 22 percent in the North Atlantic region to 4.9 percent in the Southeast region.

For the first time, State data are included on the enrollments in model elementary and secondary schools attached to publicly and privately controlled teachers colleges and universities (table 47). These data are based on unpublished material from the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58* (Statistics of Higher Education).

Basic Tables

Table 1.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics for the United States¹: 1869-70 to 1957-58

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Population, Pupils, and Instructional Staff											
Total population ² (thousands).....	39,818	50,156	62,948	75,995	90,492	104,512	121,770	130,880	148,665	164,303	170,295
Population aged 5-17 years inclusive ² (thousands).....	12,055	15,066	18,543	21,573	24,009	27,556	31,417	30,150	30,168	37,262	40,164
Percent of total population aged 5-17.....	30.3	30.0	29.5	28.4	26.5	26.4	25.8	23.0	20.3	22.7	23.6
Total enrollment in elementary and secondary day schools (thousands).....	6,872	9,867	12,723	15,503	17,814	21,578	25,678	25,434	25,111	31,163	33,529
Nursery, kindergarten, and grades 1-8 (thousands).....	6,792	9,757	12,520	14,984	16,899	19,378	21,279	18,833	19,387	24,290	25,669
Grades 9-12 and postgraduates (thousands).....	3480	4110	4203	4519	4915	2,200	4,399	6,601	5,725	6,873	7,860
Percent of total population enrolled ⁵	17.3	19.7	20.2	20.4	19.7	20.6	21.1	19.4	16.9	19.0	19.7
Percent of population 5-17 years enrolled ⁵	57.0	65.5	68.6	71.9	74.2	78.3	81.7	84.4	83.2	83.6	83.5
Percent of total enrollment in high schools (grades 9-12 and postgraduates).....	1.2	1.1	1.6	3.3	5.1	10.2	17.1	26.0	22.7	22.1	23.4
High-school graduates (thousands).....			422	462	4111	4231	4592	1,143	1,063	1,252	1,332
Average daily attendance (thousands).....	4,077	6,144	8,154	10,633	12,827	16,150	21,265	22,042	22,284	27,740	29,722
Total number of days attended by all pupils enrolled (thousands).....	539,053	800,720	1,098,233	1,534,823	2,011,477	2,615,161	3,672,765	3,858,012	3,964,354	4,938,161	5,277,840
Percent of enrolled pupils attending daily.....	59.3	62.3	64.1	68.6	72.1	74.8	82.8	86.7	88.7	89.0	88.6
Average length of school term (in days).....	132.2	130.3	134.7	144.3	157.5	161.9	172.7	175.0	177.9	178.0	177.6
Average number of days attended by each pupil enrolled.....	78.4	81.1	86.3	99.0	113.0	121.2	143.0	151.7	157.9	158.5	157.4
Total instructional staff (thousands).....						678	880	912	962	1,213	1,333
Supervisors (thousands).....						7	7	5	9	13	14
Principals (thousands).....						14	31	32	39	51	59
Teachers, librarians, and other nonsuper- visory instructional staff (thousands) ⁶	201	287	364	423	523	657	843	875	914	1,149	1,261
Men (thousands).....	78	123	126	127	110	93	140	195	195	7299	7340
Women (thousands).....	123	164	238	296	413	565	703	681	719	7850	7921
Percent men.....	38.7	42.8	34.5	29.9	21.1	14.1	16.6	22.2	21.3	726.0	727.0
Finance											
AMOUNTS IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS (UNADJUSTED)											
Total revenue receipts.....			143,195	219,766	433,064	970,120	2,088,557	2,260,527	5,437,044	9,686,677	12,181,513
From State taxes and appropriations.....			26,345	37,887	64,605	134,279	329,312	658,983	2,122,763	3,699,721	4,610,718
From intermediate and local taxes and appropriations.....			97,222	149,487	312,222	758,897	1,645,688	1,490,425	2,900,561	5,116,788	6,621,447
From all other sources.....			19,627	32,392	56,238	76,945	113,557	111,119	413,720	870,168	949,348
Percent of revenue receipts derived from: State taxes and appropriations.....			18.4	17.2	14.9	13.8	15.8	29.2	39.0	38.2	37.9
Intermediate and local taxes and approp- riations.....			67.9	68.0	72.1	78.2	78.8	65.9	53.4	52.8	54.4
All other sources.....			13.7	14.8	13.0	8.0	5.4	4.9	7.6	9.0	7.7
Total expenditures for all schools.....	63,397	78,095	140,507	214,965	426,250	1,036,151	2,316,790	2,344,049	5,837,643	10,955,047	13,569,163
Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools.....			114,300	179,514	356,272	861,120	1,843,552	1,941,799	4,687,274	8,251,420	10,251,843
Capital outlay.....			26,207	35,451	69,978	153,543	370,878	257,974	1,014,176	2,387,187	2,852,747
Interest on school debt.....						18,212	92,536	130,909	100,578	215,699	341,922
Other expenditures ⁹						3,277	9,825	13,367	35,614	100,741	122,651
Percent of total expenditures devoted to: Current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools.....			81.3	83.5	83.6	83.1	79.6	82.8	80.3	75.3	75.6
Capital outlay.....			18.7	16.5	16.4	14.8	16.0	11.0	17.4	21.8	21.0
Interest on school debt.....						1.8	4.0	5.6	1.7	2.0	2.5
Other expenditures ⁹						0.3	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	0.9
DATA IN UNADJUSTED DOLLARS											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff ¹⁰	189	195	252	325	485	871	1,420	1,441	3,010	4,156	4,702
Personal income ² per member of the labor force ²							1,634	1,358	3,408	4,617	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population.....	1.59	1.56	2.23	2.83	4.71	9.91	19.03	17.91	39.27	66.68	79.68
National income ² per capita of total population.....							667	587	1,526	2,041	2,121
Current expenditure ¹¹ per pupil in A.D.A. ¹²			¹³ 13.99	¹³ 16.67	¹³ 27.85	53.32	86.70	88.09	208.83	294.22	341.14
Total expenditure ¹⁴ for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.....	15.55	12.71	17.23	20.21	33.23	64.16	108.49	105.74	258.85	388.06	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A.....							3,845	3,502	10,312	12,275	12,326
Current expenditure per day ¹⁵ per pupil in A.D.A.....			¹³ 10	¹³ 12	¹³ 18	.33	.50	.50	1.17	1.65	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.....	.12	.10	.13	.14	.21	.40	.63	.60	1.46	2.18	2.53

Table 1.—Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics for the United States¹: 1869-70 to 1957-58—Continued

Item	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
DATA IN ADJUSTED DOLLARS—1957-58 PURCHASING POWER ²											
Average annual salary of total instructional staff.....						1,306	2,371	2,948	3,633	4,418	4,702
Personal income per member of the labor force.....							2,728	2,778	4,113	4,908	4,996
Total expenditure for all schools per capita of total population.....						14.86	31.77	36.64	47.39	70.89	79.68
National income per capita of total population.....							1,113	1,201	1,842	2,170	2,121
Current expenditure per pupil in A.D.A.....						79.95	144.74	180.20	252.04	312.79	341.14
Total expenditure for day schools per pupil in A.D.A.....						96.20	181.11	216.30	312.41	412.55	448.62
National income per pupil in A.D.A.....							6,419	7,164	12,446	13,050	12,326
Current expenditure per day per pupil in A.D.A.....						.49	.83	1.02	1.41	1.75	1.92
Total expenditure for day schools per day per pupil in A.D.A.....						.60	1.05	1.23	1.76	2.32	2.53

¹ Excludes Alaska and Hawaii.

² For definition and source of data, see page 76.

³ Data for 1870-71.

⁴ From reports of public high schools.

⁵ The percentages shown in this table will not necessarily agree with those shown for the same item in table 18 (which gives historical data by State), because the population figures used as a base are somewhat different in the two tables.

⁶ Before 1919-20 data are for number of different persons employed rather than number of positions.

⁷ Estimated.

⁸ Because of a modification of the scope of "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools", data for 1955-56 and 1957-58 are not entirely comparable with data for prior years.

⁹ Includes summer schools, community colleges, and adult education. Beginning in 1955-56, also includes community services, formerly classified with "current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools".

¹⁰ Includes supervisors of instruction, principals, teachers, and other nonsupervisory instructional staff.

¹¹ Excludes current expenditures not allocable to pupil costs.

¹² "A.D.A." means average daily attendance in elementary and secondary day schools.

¹³ Includes interest on school debt.

¹⁴ The expenditure figure used here is the sum of current expenditures allocable to pupil costs, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

¹⁵ Per-day rates derived by dividing annual rates by average length of term.

Table 2.—Board members and staff of State boards of education and staff of State departments of education, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Board members and staff of State boards or commissions of education (including State boards for vocational education)					Staff of State departments of education					
	Total board members and staff	Board members	Professional staff	Secretarial and clerical assistants	Operation and maintenance force	Total staff	Chief State school officer and administrative staff	Professional staff on statewide basis	Regional and district supervisory staff	Secretarial and clerical assistants	Operation and maintenance force
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States)	1,197	827	164	201	5	1 8,540	605	2,303	973	4,413	246
North Atlantic	198	195		3		2,750	143	840	251	1,331	185
Connecticut.....	18	18				71	20	51			
Delaware.....	12	12				99	14	31	16	37	1
Maine.....	20	20				65	6	27		32	
Maryland.....	14	14				100	7	41		52	
Massachusetts.....	21	19		2		193	13	75	3	98	4
New Hampshire.....	14	14				39	6	14		19	
New Jersey.....	24	24				241	14	47	89	91	
New York.....	26	26				1,557	35	425	118	799	180
Pennsylvania.....	20	20				274	18	96	11	149	
Rhode Island.....	15	14		1		59	2	21	6	30	
Vermont.....	14	14				52	8	12	8	24	
Great Lakes and Plains	306	182	64	60		1,734	173	487	189	885	
Illinois.....	60	11	27	22		189	39	24	37	89	
Indiana.....	24	24				77	12	14	2	49	
Iowa.....	18	18				110	14	21	13	62	
Kansas.....	43	14	14	15		57	9	5	14	29	
Michigan.....	12	10	1	1		136	19	54		63	
Minnesota.....	14	14				122	21	50		58	
Missouri.....	18	16		2		212	21	26	74	91	
Nebraska.....	12	12				91	5	33		53	
North Dakota.....	18	10	4	4		34	14			20	
Ohio.....	29	28		1		542	17	193	45	287	
South Dakota.....	15	14		1		50	2	23	4	21	
Wisconsin.....	43	11	18	14		114	7	44		63	
Southeast	310	210	36	60	4	2,292	102	593	336	1,218	43
Alabama.....	22	22				306	8	48	89	161	
Arkansas.....	18	18				118	3	13	17	73	12
Florida.....	10	10				213	7	51	4	143	8
Georgia.....	20	20				302	9	62	41	190	
Kentucky.....	14	14				150	19	33	22	71	5
Louisiana.....	22	22				256	6	73	21	143	13
Mississippi.....	6	6				87	6	22	14	45	
North Carolina.....	94	26	18	47	3	243	13	125		105	
South Carolina.....	18	18				160	10	45	27	77	1
Tennessee.....	25	22	1	2		121	6	33	26	54	2
Virginia.....	14	14				288	11	74	72	131	
West Virginia.....	47	18	17	11	1	48	4	14	3	25	2
West and Southwest	383	240	64	78	1	1,764	187	383	197	979	18
Arizona.....	35	16	10	9		84	9	25		50	
California.....	21	20		1		541	31	131	71	308	
Colorado.....	10	10				111	31	16		64	
Idaho.....	29	12	9	7	1	28	13			14	1
Montana.....	23	22		1		81	3	40		38	
Nevada.....	16	16				37	7	6	6	18	
New Mexico.....	14	14				87	15	7	7	58	
Oklahoma.....	16	14		2		133	21	25	23	64	
Oregon.....	42	14	15	13		99	15	25		59	
Texas.....	42	42				371	25	53	73	208	12
Utah.....	18	18				77	1	38		38	
Washington.....	103	28	30	45		54	6	12		36	
Wyoming.....	14	14				61	10	5	17	24	5
Outlying Parts											
Alaska.....	6	6				39	9		2	26	2

¹ In addition, there were 107 administrative heads of programs for supplementary services (State library, State museum, teacher retirement, etc.) assisted by 1,410 aides.

Table 3.—Intermediate administrative units: Number of units, board members, and staff, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Number of intermediate administrative units				Personnel of intermediate administrative units														
	Total	County intermediate units	Super-visor or superintendentcy union units	Members of boards of education	Superintendents	Deputy or assistant superintendents and other administrative staff	Consultants or supervisors of instruction				Instructional personnel			Psychological personnel	Attendance officers	Visiting teachers	Health personnel	Secretarial and clerical personnel	Other personnel
							Total	Elementary only	Secondary only	Guidance personnel	Servicing both elementary and secondary schools								
											Elementary only	Secondary only							
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	932	
United States¹	2,198	1,715	483	7,985	2,138	899	1,595	920	486	189	138	180	852	115	552	1,401	18	932	
North Atlantic																			
Connecticut	12		12		12		12		12										
Maine	103		103	2,560	103		269	45	119	105	26		46		130	47			
Massachusetts	54		54	736	38		10	9	1						8				
New Hampshire	38		38		21														
New Jersey	21		21		14		64	4	60	6	66	80	9	8	169	68			
New York	116		116	380	116		103	50	53										
Pennsylvania	66		66	330	99														
Rhode Island	2		2		2														
Vermont	44		44		44														
Great Lakes and Plains																			
Illinois	102		102		102		20	14	5	1			404		9	69			
Indiana	88		88	495	78		92	1	75	16	6	19	269		7	10			33
Iowa	108		108		108														
Kansas	105		105	415	105		53	29	22	2	8	5	34		6	134			38
Michigan	83		83		83														
Minnesota	84		84	684	9		7	6	1										
Missouri	114		114		114														
Nebraska	91		91		91														
North Dakota	53		53	684	53		21	8	13										
Ohio	88		88	440	88		33	33					77		36	93			
South Dakota	67		67	463	67														
Wisconsin	72		72		72		110						1						90
Southeast																			
Arkansas	75		75	375	75		6	4	2				6						59
Mississippi	11		11	55	11														19
South Carolina	22		22	151	22														
West and Southwest																			
Arizona	14		14		14														
California	55		55	329	55		599	3,599					1			33			4108
Colorado	63		63		63								(*)		52	50			
Idaho	8		8	40	8														
Montana	56		56		56														
Oklahoma	77		77		77		2		2		2		2		2	28			6
Oregon	31		31		31		15	4	11		7		3		1	44			2
Texas	223		223	1,123	223		154	95	47	12	20		58		128	133			148
Washington	39		39	195	39		25	19	6		3				2	72			
Wyoming	23		23		23														

¹ Represents total for 34 States with intermediate administrative units.

² Data for 1955-56.

³ Guidance personnel included with consultants or supervisors of instruction.

⁴ Attendance officers included with other employed personnel.

Table 4.—Local basic administrative units (school districts): Number of units, board members, and staff, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Number of local school districts	Total board members and staff	Board members of—		Administrative personnel		Instructional staff (from table 10)	Noninstructional staff (from tables 12 and 13)	
			Local boards of education	Subboards	Superintendents	Assistants to superintendents		Full-time	Part-time
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	47,594	1,963,867	194,380	10,226	11,958	5,151	1,333,332	360,087	48,733
North Atlantic	5,026	448,408	30,043		1,267	976	332,641	60,340	23,141
Connecticut.....	175	20,237	1,345		105	54	18,226	57	450
Delaware.....	199	5,181	410		41	12	3,233	1,156	329
Maine.....	499	12,798	1,563		2	8	7,856	952	2,407
Maryland.....	24	27,083	120		24	307	20,883	5,289	460
Massachusetts.....	365	48,362	1,586		198	50	35,711	10,025	792
New Hampshire.....	229	6,599	828		10	5	4,041	1,108	607
New Jersey.....	580	63,683	4,478		296	319	41,874	12,100	4,616
New York.....	1,492	124,992	5,859		298		114,375	4,460	
Pennsylvania.....	1,261	121,969	12,810		190	163	73,715	22,683	12,408
Rhode Island.....	39	6,312	201		38	9	5,301	574	189
Vermont.....	262	5,268	834		54	6	3,181	429	764
District of Columbia.....	1	5,924	9		1	43	4,245	1,507	119
Great Lakes and Plains	31,615	645,725	115,372		5,051	1,738	392,553	122,220	8,791
Illinois.....	1,861	109,224	11,003		793	980	66,192	26,015	4,241
Indiana.....	1,028	47,596	917		198		34,638	11,841	2
Iowa.....	3,303	51,710	13,858		745	24	28,407	8,676	
Kansas.....	2,984	31,205	9,583		353	123	21,129		
Michigan.....	2,500	89,894	9,658		658	192	60,205	19,256	
Minnesota.....	3,084	47,239	11,140		457	57	27,272	7,993	320
Missouri.....	2,629	53,911	10,293		573	45	29,511	13,489	
Nebraska.....	4,663	33,797	15,336		336	16	14,011	4,098	
North Dakota.....	1,968	13,546	6,387		45		7,114		
Ohio.....	1,092	100,146	5,470		216	296	67,201	22,735	4,228
South Dakota.....	3,239	15,607	7,280		261		8,066		
Wisconsin.....	3,264	51,850	14,505		416	5	28,807	8,117	
Southeast	1,852	447,778	9,916	10,226	1,794	1,179	304,769	109,696	10,198
Alabama.....	112	30,901	2,609		112	22	26,390	3,372	436
Arkansas.....	422	26,397	5,294		379	20	14,699	7,918	1,177
Florida.....	67	49,821	337		67	333	33,029	13,834	2,221
Georgia.....	198	51,491	1,000		198	76	31,813	18,404	
Kentucky.....	216	31,530	1,086		216	70	23,689	5,854	615
Louisiana.....	67	36,976	689		67	128	24,117	11,564	411
Mississippi.....	151	37,974	755	9,815	151	34	17,506	9,569	144
North Carolina.....	174	52,482	976		174	30	37,788	11,864	1,650
South Carolina.....	109	26,315	365	411	107	83	21,119	4,230	
Tennessee.....	153	37,496	1,000		153	149	27,264	8,645	285
Virginia.....	128	41,805	660		115	79	30,366	9,305	1,280
West Virginia.....	55	24,590	275		55	155	16,989	5,137	1,979
West and Southwest	9,101	421,956	39,049		3,846	1,258	303,369	67,831	6,603
Arizona.....	309	16,014	1,075		135	66	10,207	4,499	32
California.....	1,818	119,188	7,936		903	600	107,027	2,722	
Colorado.....	947	18,289	3,074		227		14,988		
Idaho.....	155	8,771	688		104		5,792	2,187	
Montana.....	1,166	12,731	3,648		178	5	7,215	1,268	417
Nevada.....	17	3,366	103		16	14	2,357	613	233
New Mexico.....	97	12,443	485		97	40	8,052	3,280	489
Oklahoma.....	1,432	36,311	5,185		590	14	20,149	10,194	179
Oregon.....	675	26,019	3,500		573		15,742	6,647	
Texas.....	1,757	124,850	10,320		1,066	273	76,770	32,445	3,976
Utah.....	40	11,664	207		39	60	7,865	2,247	1,246
Washington.....	447	25,807	1,923		272		23,552		
Wyoming.....	241	6,503	905		89	126	3,653	1,729	1
Outlying Parts									
Alaska.....	28	2,187	140		28	3	1,548	348	120
American Samoa.....	1	255	6		1	4	233	11	
Canal Zone.....	1	564			1	5	378	180	
Guam.....	1	603	5		1	2	489	104	2
Hawaii.....	1	5,597	7		1	23	4,920	223	423
Puerto Rico.....	1	21,596			1	174	13,458	947	7,016
Virgin Islands.....	1	409	13		1	6	218	150	21

¹ Includes 81 State board units considered as a single district in previous surveys.

² Represents cities having independent school systems headed by superintendents. Other school systems are served by superintendents of intermediate administrative units (supervisory unions). See table 3.

³ In addition, there were 344 part-time secretaries to local boards of education.

⁴ In addition, there were 1,368 part-time elementary and secondary bedside teachers.

⁵ Represents number of administrative units in 1956-57 and includes 432 "joint school organizations," each of which comprises 2 or more local school districts.

⁶ In addition, approximately 3,500 of these board members are also members of "joint" and county boards.

⁷ Includes 21 joint operations composed of 2 or more local school districts.

⁸ Excludes 775 township trustees who act as 1-man school boards of township school districts.

⁹ Source: National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1958-59*, December 1958.

Table 5.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by State: 1931-32 to 1957-58

Region and State	1931-32	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	127, 531	94, 926	83, 718	71, 094	63, 057	54, 859	47, 594
North Atlantic	14, 342	9, 046	8, 717	7, 942	7, 378	5, 636	5, 026
Connecticut.....	161	173	172	172	172	174	175
Delaware.....	126	126	121	118	105	103	99
Maine.....	518	114	492	492	495	498	499
Maryland.....	24	24	24	24	24	24	24
Massachusetts.....	355	351	351	351	350	351	355
New Hampshire.....	244	240	240	238	235	229	229
New Jersey.....	552	561	559	555	558	566	580
New York.....	9, 467	4, 609	3, 929	3, 175	2, 648	1, 981	1, 492
Pennsylvania.....	2, 587	2, 540	2, 524	2, 514	2, 490	1, 410	1, 261
Rhode Island.....	39	39	39	39	39	39	39
Vermont.....	268	268	265	263	261	260	262
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Great Lakes and Plains	73, 092	62, 126	53, 873	47, 124	42, 418	36, 950	31, 615
Illinois.....	12, 070	9, 459	4, 880	3, 413	2, 480	2, 212	1, 861
Indiana.....	1, 292	1, 090	1, 056	1, 115	1, 090	1, 086	1, 028
Iowa.....	4, 870	4, 711	4, 652	4, 649	4, 417	3, 958	3, 303
Kansas.....	8, 748	5, 643	5, 257	3, 704	3, 685	3, 344	2, 984
Michigan.....	6, 965	5, 186	4, 918	4, 736	4, 345	3, 491	2, 500
Minnesota.....	7, 773	7, 518	7, 116	6, 018	4, 752	3, 633	3, 084
Missouri.....	8, 764	8, 326	6, 273	4, 573	3, 928	3, 431	2, 629
Nebraska.....	7, 244	6, 900	6, 769	6, 499	6, 007	5, 340	4, 663
North Dakota.....	2, 228	2, 267	2, 250	2, 135	2, 096	2, 032	1, 968
Ohio.....	2, 043	1, 579	1, 509	1, 429	1, 340	1, 254	1, 092
South Dakota.....	3, 433	3, 409	3, 401	3, 390	3, 383	3, 295	3, 239
Wisconsin.....	7, 662	6, 038	5, 792	5, 463	4, 893	3, 874	3, 264
Southeast	12, 415	8, 568	6, 820	4, 116	2, 681	2, 537	1, 852
Alabama.....	112	108	108	108	111	112	112
Arkansas.....	3, 193	1, 589	421	425	423	423	422
Florida.....	67	67	67	67	67	67	67
Georgia.....	272	189	186	204	204	200	198
Kentucky.....	384	246	237	231	227	224	216
Louisiana.....	66	67	67	67	67	67	67
Mississippi.....	5, 560	4, 120	3, 673	1, 989	971	827	151
North Carolina.....	200	172	172	172	174	174	174
South Carolina.....	1, 792	1, 680	1, 559	521	103	107	109
Tennessee.....	194	150	148	150	152	152	153
Virginia.....	125	125	127	127	127	129	128
West Virginia.....	450	55	55	55	55	55	55
West and Southwest	27, 682	15, 186	14, 308	11, 912	10, 580	9, 736	9, 101
Arizona.....	500	342	274	329	312	298	309
California.....	3, 589	2, 411	2, 381	2, 044	1, 973	1, 880	1, 818
Colorado.....	2, 041	1, 644	1, 533	1, 333	1, 028	972	947
Idaho.....	1, 418	959	810	281	190	174	155
Montana.....	2, 439	1, 522	1, 381	1, 386	1, 187	1, 180	1, 166
Nevada.....	266	180	196	177	176	17	17
New Mexico.....	98	104	107	107	100	96	97
Oklahoma.....	4, 933	2, 712	2, 176	2, 066	1, 902	1, 716	1, 432
Oregon.....	2, 234	1, 363	1, 179	995	794	716	675
Texas.....	7, 932	2, 925	3, 324	2, 281	2, 045	1, 889	1, 757
Utah.....	40	40	40	40	40	40	40
Washington.....	1, 792	628	591	560	535	502	447
Wyoming.....	400	356	316	313	298	256	241
Outlying Parts							
Alaska.....		76	27	27	28	28	28
American Samoa.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Canal Zone.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Guam.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Hawaii.....		1	1	1	1	1	1
Puerto Rico.....		70	1	1	1	1	1
Virgin Islands.....			2	2	2	1	1

¹ In those instances where two or more school districts have organized into jointures for purposes of operating schools, the larger operating unit (jointure) is the administrative unit counted here.

² Data for 1956-57; includes 432 "joint school organizations," each of which comprises 2 or more local school districts.

³ Includes 21 joint operations, each of which is composed of 2 or more local school districts.

Table 6.—Number of local basic administrative units (school districts), by type of program operated and by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total number of school districts	Non-operating districts	Operating districts by type of program operated							Number of operating districts which—	
			Total operating districts	Elementary only	Secondary only	Community college only	Elementary and secondary	Elementary, secondary and community college	Secondary and community college without elementary	Operate no schools other than a single 1-teacher school	Offer a program of public adult education
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
46 States and District of Columbia	1 44, 678	5, 182	39, 496	25, 873	1, 210	74	12, 194	125	20	12, 621	3, 750
North Atlantic											
Connecticut	175		175	71	5		99				56
Delaware	99		99	60	3		36			21	17
Maine	499	35	464	294	4		166			49	35
Maryland	24		24				18	6			23
Massachusetts	365	2	363	80	13		267	3		7	54
New Hampshire	229	11	218	139			79			13	
New Jersey	580	35	545	332	23		189	1			115
New York	1, 492	478	1, 014	323	4	11	676			97	635
Pennsylvania	² 1, 261	33	1, 228	481	52		695				115
Rhode Island	39		39	16			23				22
Vermont	262	6	256	174	4		78			17	10
District of Columbia	1		1				1				
Great Lakes and Plains											
Illinois	1, 861	39	1, 822	1, 202	273		335	12		228	
Indiana	³ 1, 027	79	948	281	1	1	665				
Iowa	3, 303	1, 240	2, 063	1, 314			733	16		765	256
Kansas	2, 984	310	2, 674	2, 090	333		237	13	1	1, 217	
Michigan	2, 500	45	2, 455	1, 872		1	567	15		900	220
Minnesota	3, 084	866	2, 218	1, 766			443	9		1, 496	127
Missouri	2, 629	680	1, 949	1, 396			546	7		1, 290	375
Nebraska	4, 663	981	3, 682	3, 240	25		413	4		2, 812	90
Ohio	1, 092		1, 092	219			873				
South Dakota	3, 239		3, 239	2, 978			261			2, 811	
Wisconsin	3, 264	42	3, 222	2, 811	80		331				
Southeast											
Alabama	112		112	1			111				
Arkansas	422	1	421	17			404			1	
Florida	67		67				62	5			
Georgia	198		198				198				15
Kentucky	216		216	6			210				133
Louisiana	67		67				67				58
Mississippi	151		151				151				53
North Carolina	174		174				169	5			
South Carolina	109		109				109				
Tennessee	153		153	22			131				
Virginia	128		128				128				115
West Virginia	55		55				55				
West and Southwest											
Arizona	309		309	238	69	1			1	45	
California	1, 818	24	1, 794	1, 439	215	26	85	12	17	235	290
Idaho	155	2	153	46		2	105				
Montana	1, 166	207	959	791	16		150	2			
Nevada	17		17	1			16				12
New Mexico	97		97	6	2		89				
Oklahoma	1, 432		1, 432	824			602	6		341	721
Oregon	675	14	661	470	71		120			93	
Texas	1, 757	39	1, 718	538	1	32	1, 147			81	168
Utah	40		40				40				32
Washington	447	10	437	180	3		244	9	1	48	
Wyoming	241	3	238	155	13		70			54	3
Outlying Parts											
Alaska	28		28	10			18				6
American Samoa	1		1					1			1
Canal Zone	1		1					1			1
Guam	1		1					1			1
Hawaii	1		1					1			1
Puerto Rico	1		1				1				1
Virgin Islands	1		1				1				1

¹ Distribution of school districts by type of program operated not available for Colorado and North Dakota. A complete count of all school districts is given in table 5.

² Data for 1956-57; includes 432 "joint school organizations," each of which com-

prises 2 or more local school districts.

³ Includes 21 joint operations, each of which is composed of 2 or more local school districts.

Table 7.—Local basic administrative units (school districts), by number of pupils in average daily attendance and by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total number of school districts	Non-operating districts	Operating districts having specified number of pupils in average daily attendance													
			Total operating districts	1-24 pupils	25-49 pupils	50-99 pupils	100-199 pupils	200-299 pupils	300-499 pupils	500-999 pupils	1,000-1,499 pupils	1,500-4,999 pupils	5,000-9,999 pupils	10,000-49,999 pupils	50,000-99,999 pupils	100,000 pupils or more
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
43 States and District of Columbia	42,542	5,141	37,401	15,332	3,555	2,710	3,105	2,075	2,583	2,958	1,453	2,706	583	297	35	9
North Atlantic																
Connecticut.....	175		175			4	17	17	26	31	22	38	12	8		
Delaware ²	99		99	12	14	15	10	8	5	14	7	13		1		
Maine.....	499	35	464	48	34	83	92	62	48	61	19	16		1		
Maryland.....	24		24									9	6	5	3	1
Massachusetts.....	365	2	363	7	11	22	23	25	55	60	40	89	21	9	1	
New Hampshire.....	229	11	218	12	17	46	46	23	31	23	9	10	1			
New Jersey.....	580	35	545	4	3	21	47	40	97	116	71	114	24	7	1	
New York.....	³ 1,481	478	1,003	88	55	46	59	46	108	208	113	235	28	15	1	1
Pennsylvania ⁴	⁵ 1,261	33	1,228	7	43	69	112	86	146	264	169	303	19	8	1	1
Rhode Island.....	39		39			1		2	5	4	6	16	3	2		
Vermont.....	262	6	256	6	19	47	75	41	39	18	7	4				
District of Columbia.....	1		1												1	
Great Lakes and Plains																
Indiana.....	⁶ 1,027	79	948	6	10	76	189	145	217	163	63	57	14	7	1	
Iowa.....	3,303	1,240	2,063	1,314	2	20	167	151	181	149	37	31	5	6		
Kansas.....	2,984	310	2,674	1,357	371	258	91	76	61	16	30	2	4			
Michigan.....	2,500	45	2,455	1,870	565	193	167	86	93	206	112	125	26	11		1
Minnesota.....	3,084	866	2,218	1,408	204	94	63	38	125	139	47	11	3	2		
Missouri.....	2,529	680	1,849	1,126	166	112	199	114	106	75	22	23	2	2	1	
Nebraska.....	4,663	981	3,682	3,007	203	128	168	67	55	28	10	14		2	2	
Ohio.....	1,092		1,092	4	12	59	105	110	197	263	135	169	25	10	2	1
South Dakota.....	3,239		3,239	2,811	132	73	95	51	40	23	6	6	1	1		
Wisconsin.....	3,264	42	3,222	1,574	710	303	183	113	116	133	39	35	13	2	1	
Southeast																
Alabama.....	112		112					1	2	10	52	37	8	2		
Arkansas.....	422	1	421	1	1	15	29	74	111	95	44	43	5	3		
Florida.....	67		67					1	6	4	28	13	12	2		1
Georgia.....	198		198				1	3	14	32	121	18	8	1		
Kentucky.....	216		216				4	5	17	39	32	103	10	6		
Louisiana.....	67		67							1	30	23	12	1		
Mississippi.....	151		151						1	11	24	99	15	1		
North Carolina.....	174		174							4	12	87	50	21		
Tennessee.....	153		153					2	6	20	14	75	26	9	1	
Virginia.....	128		128							4	20	62	25	17		
West Virginia.....	55		55								2	27	13	12	1	
West and Southwest																
Arizona.....	309		309	59	38	34	41	28	34	30	9	26	7	3		
California.....	1,818	24	1,794	227	179	209	194	144	183	201	113	238	60	40	4	2
Montana.....	1,166	207	959	653	83	87	56	21	20	21	7	6	5			
Nevada.....	17		17			1	6	1	1	4	3	4		2		
New Mexico.....	97		97			1	6	9	22	15	16	22	5	1		
Oklahoma.....	1,432		1,432	346	291	196	215	126	108	87	21	34	4	2	2	
Oregon.....	675	14	661	110	104	120	102	58	53	51	21	37	2	2	1	
Texas.....	1,757	39	1,718	121	187	191	298	181	196	235	101	147	33	23	4	1
Utah.....	40		40					1	3	5	6	13	6	5		
Washington.....	447	10	437	57	39	48	50	39	44	67	18	57	12	5	1	
Wyoming.....	241	3	238	97	25	24	32	21	13	8	5	11	1	1		
Outlying Parts																
Alaska.....	28		28		4	8	3	1	3	5		3	1			
American Samoa.....	1		1										1			
Canal Zone.....	1		1										1			
Guam.....	1		1											1		
Hawaii.....	1		1													1
Puerto Rico.....	1		1													1
Virgin Islands.....	1		1										1			

¹ Distribution of school districts by number of pupils in average daily attendance not available for Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, North Dakota, and South Carolina. A complete count of all school districts is given in table 5.

² Distribution is based on membership as of September 1957.

³ Excludes 11 separately organized community college districts.

⁴ Distribution based on average daily membership.

⁵ Data for 1956-57; includes 432 "joint school organizations," each of which comprises 2 or more local school districts.

⁶ Includes 21 joint operations, each of which is composed of 2 or more school districts.

Table 8.—Number of public schools by type (including 1-teacher schools), by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Elementary and secondary schools									Community colleges ¹	One-teacher schools			Non-operating elementary and secondary schools (incl. in col. 2)	One-teacher schools as a percent of total elementary schools
	Total elementary and secondary schools	Elementary schools	Secondary schools						Total (incl. in col. 3)		With 4 or fewer grades	With 5 or more grades			
			Total secondary schools	Junior high	Senior high	Junior-senior and undivided high	Regular 4-year high	Incomplete regular high					Vocational or trade high		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	120,973	95,466	25,507							262	25,341			3,122	26.5
North Atlantic	20,129	15,837	4,292							22	1,064			478	6.7
Connecticut.....	932	759	173	54	17	40	43	5	14		9	9			1.2
Delaware.....	188	140	48	14	3	28	2		1		22	7	15		15.7
Maine.....	1,233	1,050	183	11	7	54	109	2							23.0
Maryland.....	1,053	801	252	67	30	146			9	7	27	10	17		3.4
Massachusetts.....	2,381	1,771	610	129	49	83	168		181	3	41		41		2.3
New Hampshire.....	501	408	93	12	9	18	53	1			49	30	19		12.0
New Jersey.....	1,976	1,665	311	91	34	26	150	5	5	1	3	3			2
New York.....	5,276	3,847	1,429							11	97			478	2.5
Pennsylvania.....	5,422	4,424	998	237	123	512	109	11	6		400		2,400		9.0
Rhode Island.....	353	280	73	42	17	4	6		4		5		5		1.8
Vermont.....	648	565	83	3	1	37	40	1	1		169		169		29.9
District of Columbia.....	166	127	39	23	11				5						
Great Lakes and Plains	46,730	38,655	8,075							85	17,112			2,351	44.3
Illinois ³	4,719	3,794	925	228			697			16	435		435	39	11.5
Indiana.....	2,853	2,107	746	66			678		2	1	88	88			4.2
Iowa.....	4,464	3,605	859	80	34	64	679	1	1	16	2,067				57.3
Kansas ⁴	3,294	2,640	654	44	40	50	520			14	1,497		1,497	310	56.7
Michigan.....	5,188	4,356	832	239	238	355	530	52		16	1,258	7	1,251	45	28.9
Minnesota.....	4,390	3,787	603	110	80	345	56	4	8	9	1,667	18	1,649	872	44.0
Missouri.....	3,593	3,000	593							7	1,126		1,126		37.5
Nebraska.....	4,785	3,902	483	27	20	32	395	9	4	4	2,812			39	72.1
North Dakota.....	2,741	2,358	383	6	6	70	282	17	2	2	1,730	287	1,443		73.4
Ohio.....	4,145	3,004	1,141	164	72	561	333	3	9	2	37	15	22	4	1.2
South Dakota.....	3,224	2,963	261	16		12	233				2,383			1,001	80.4
Wisconsin.....	3,734	3,139	595	85	37	37	370	3	63		2,012			41	64.1
Southeast	31,346	23,899	7,447							28	4,683				19.6
Alabama.....	3,663	2,338	1,325	751	447	127					296			296	12.7
Arkansas.....	2,108	1,429	679	148	87	443	(6)		1		151	23	128		10.6
Florida.....	1,735	1,250	485	156	45	251	7	33	(7)	7	44	12	32		3.5
Georgia.....	2,382	1,766	616	59	13	27	495	17	5		60	17	43		3.4
Kentucky.....	3,737	3,272	465								1,523		1,523		46.5
Louisiana.....	1,903	1,302	601	100	63	27	411				38	38			2.9
Mississippi.....	2,543	1,898	645							16	424		424		22.3
North Carolina.....	2,939	2,329	910	54	33		823			5	44				2.2
South Carolina.....	1,421	1,025	396			396					21	8	13		2.0
Tennessee.....	3,312	2,776	536	77	19	118	318		4		567				20.4
Virginia.....	2,506	2,088	418	31			387				343	89	254		16.4
West Virginia.....	3,097	2,726	371	119	28	178	46				1,172		1,172		43.0
West and Southwest	22,768	17,075	5,693							127	2,482			293	14.5
Arizona.....	574	489	85				85			2	45			6	9.2
California.....	5,197	4,404	793	261	121	41	370			62	300			24	6.8
Colorado.....	1,434	1,049	385	108	183	46	36			6	209			2	19.9
Idaho.....	651	462	189							2	70				15.2
Montana.....	1,428	1,241	187	16	12		159			2	723	314	409	203	58.3
Nevada.....	214	173	41	4			37				48		48		27.7
New Mexico.....	695	522	173	59	49	16	46	3			75	33	42		14.4
Oklahoma.....	2,888	1,953	935	278	260	8	389			6	408		408	19	20.9
Oregon.....	1,313	1,042	271	46	16	19	188			2	93				8.9
Texas.....	5,697	3,767	1,930	487	1,483			57	5	32	163	9	154	39	4.3
Utah.....	540	392	148	71	31	39	7				19	2	17		4.8
Washington.....	1,558	1,131	427	133	(8)		291		3	10	48				4.2
Wyoming.....	579	450	129	48	48		33			4	281		281		62.4
Outlying Parts															
Alaska.....	163	131	32				32				46			46	35.1
American Samoa.....	51	44	7	5	1					1	4			4	9.1
Canal Zone.....	25	15	10	6	2		2			1					
Guam.....	25	23	2	1			1			1	1			1	4.3
Hawaii.....	225	168	57	10	5	21	3	18		5	12		9		7.1
Puerto Rico.....	2,177	1,754	423	325	93				5		727	3	727		41.4
Virgin Islands.....	28	25	3	1		2					7		5		28.0

¹ Includes only community colleges, junior colleges, or technical institutes, operated by a local school board; excludes such colleges operated by a board for higher education.

² Represents 1-teacher schools with 6 or more grades.

³ Data refer to the number of attendance centers.

⁴ Data for July 1, 1957.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Regular 4-year high schools included with junior-senior and undivided high schools.

⁷ Vocational or trade schools included with regular 4-year high schools.

⁸ Senior high schools included with regular 4-year high schools.

Table 9.—Number of 1-teacher schools, by State: 1931-32 to 1957-58

Region and State	1931-32	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	143, 391	75, 096	59, 652	50, 742	42, 865	34, 984	25, 341
North Atlantic	19, 306	6, 237	4, 978	4, 056	3, 004	1, 813	1, 064
Connecticut.....	404	115	44	31	23	21	9
Delaware.....	150	48	45	39	27	25	22
Maine.....	1, 690	728	638	514	386	326	242
Maryland.....	833	161	127	75	60	35	27
Massachusetts.....	498	128	102	69	63	66	41
New Hampshire.....	503	133	99	129	104	69	49
New Jersey.....	271	89	58	20	12	10	3
New York.....	7, 360	1, 494	1, 121	775	537	280	97
Pennsylvania.....	6, 511	2, 744	2, 214	1, 954	1, 431	693	400
Rhode Island.....	75	25	24	20	9	2	5
Vermont.....	1, 010	571	506	430	352	286	169
District of Columbia.....	1	1					
Great Lakes and Plains	74, 153	43, 813	34, 349	30, 815	27, 423	23, 099	17, 112
Illinois.....	10, 041	7, 126	2, 370	1, 526	772	922	435
Indiana.....	1, 830	375	375	300	150	141	88
Iowa.....	9, 279	5, 631	4, 173	4, 384	3, 594	2, 932	2, 067
Kansas.....	6, 983	3, 090	2, 696	2, 275	1, 934	1, 631	1, 497
Michigan.....	6, 141	2, 952	2, 707	2, 538	2, 538	1, 900	1, 258
Minnesota.....	6, 888	4, 418	3, 948	3, 482	2, 831	2, 163	1, 667
Missouri.....	7, 296	5, 125	3, 788	2, 694	2, 694	1, 970	1, 126
Nebraska.....	6, 136	4, 434	4, 289	4, 018	3, 789	3, 431	2, 812
North Dakota.....	4, 754	2, 677	2, 641	2, 601	2, 447	2, 221	1, 730
Ohio.....	3, 474	446	341	200	200	76	37
South Dakota.....	4, 731	3, 203	3, 065	2, 926	2, 775	2, 638	2, 383
Wisconsin.....	6, 600	4, 336	3, 956	3, 871	3, 699	3, 074	2, 012
Southeast	32, 857	18, 221	15, 004	11, 653	8, 989	7, 023	4, 683
Alabama.....	2, 800	1, 088	814	654	503	393	296
Arkansas.....	2, 707	1, 450	682	414	335	335	151
Florida.....	702	420	275	164	119	63	44
Georgia.....	3, 288	1, 758	1, 390	806	509	509	60
Kentucky.....	5, 812	3, 462	3, 127	2, 799	2, 389	2, 093	1, 523
Louisiana.....	1, 304	778	536	359	188	107	38
Mississippi.....	2, 830	1, 850	1, 778	1, 326	1, 088	657	424
North Carolina.....	1, 688	595	363	226	125	92	44
South Carolina.....	1, 637	1, 019	917	678	309	68	21
Tennessee.....	3, 080	2, 095	1, 747	1, 323	1, 015	779	567
Virginia.....	2, 607	1, 178	985	798	571	424	343
West Virginia.....	4, 402	2, 528	2, 390	2, 106	1, 755	1, 503	1, 172
West and Southwest	17, 075	6, 825	5, 321	4, 218	3, 449	3, 049	2, 482
Arizona.....	159	87	94	79	63	53	45
California.....	1, 538	840	618	495	410	338	300
Colorado.....	1, 800	872	634	460	332	259	209
Idaho.....	839	270	191	151	113	81	70
Montana.....	2, 637	915	896	836	789	820	723
Nevada.....	198	88	95	93	84	71	48
New Mexico.....	614	263	222	168	117	96	75
Oklahoma.....	3, 106	1, 323	1, 188	955	734	602	408
Oregon.....	1, 137	399	252	194	154	132	93
Texas.....	3, 100	1, 200	578	271	193	172	163
Utah.....	80	28	31	25	25	25	19
Washington.....	899	155	121	115	88	69	48
Wyoming.....	968	385	401	376	347	331	281
Outlying Parts	56	40	44	43	61	51	46
Alaska.....	15		14		6	4	4
American Samoa.....		1	1	1			
Canal Zone.....							
Guam.....						1	1
Hawaii.....	18	12	12	14	14	12	12
Puerto Rico.....	1, 184	969	950	883	871	824	727
Virgin Islands.....	6			9	9	7	7

¹ Data for 1954-55. Source: *A Statistical Survey of School District Organization in the U.S., 1954-55*, prepared for the Committee for the White House Conference on Education.

² Data for 1950-51.

³ Data for 1947-48.

⁴ Data for 1953-54.

⁵ Represents only 1-teacher schools in districts operating no school other than a 1-teacher school.

⁶ Data for 1948-49.

Table 10.—Instructional staff in public elementary and secondary day

Region and State	Total instructional staff	Consultants or supervisors of instruction				Principals (including assistant principals)			
		Total consultants or supervisors, including undistributed	Serving both elementary and secondary schools	Elementary only	Secondary only	Total principals, including undistributed	Serving both elementary and secondary schools	Elementary only	Secondary only
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	1,333,332	14,097				58,687			
North Atlantic	332,641	5,043				13,343			
Connecticut	18,226	218				775		543	232
Delaware	3,233	16	4	5	7	96	4	51	41
Maine	7,856					177		94	83
Maryland	² 20,883	322		178	144	957		684	273
Massachusetts	35,711	1,161	29	619	513	1,426		922	504
New Hampshire	4,041	35	4	18	13	162		74	75
New Jersey	³ 41,874	505	38	258	209	1,493	13	1,080	399
New York	114,375	1,502		826	676	4,778	14	2,391	2,387
Pennsylvania	⁴ 73,715	993	177	461	355	2,949	638	1,258	1,053
Rhode Island	⁵ 5,301	64				225			
Vermont	3,181	181	152	6	23	117	44	29	44
District of Columbia	4,245	46	13	14	19	188		95	93
Great Lakes and Plains	392,553	2,978				15,686			
Illinois	66,192	519	311	147	61	2,465			
Indiana	34,638	523				1,717	538	946	233
Iowa	28,407	286	95	122	69	1,027	148	384	495
Kansas	21,129					1,266		853	413
Michigan	60,205	467		353	114	2,300		1,531	769
Minnesota	27,272	147	50	80	17	910	13	403	494
Missouri	29,511	149		90	59	1,479		931	548
Nebraska	14,011	78		51	27	515		228	287
North Dakota	7,114					341	308	23	10
Ohio	67,201	498	28	350	120	2,898	376	1,503	1,019
South Dakota	8,066					156	156		
Wisconsin	28,807	311				612			
Southeast	304,769	2,296				15,301			
Alabama	26,390	146	55	65	26	923		317	606
Arkansas	14,699	35	4	22	9	508	33	206	269
Florida	33,029	231	159	40	32	1,305	282	717	306
Georgia	31,813	258	258			887			
Kentucky	23,689	158		134	24	940		466	474
Louisiana	24,117	184	145	24	15	1,287	444	754	89
Mississippi	17,506	74	39	35		950	467	329	154
North Carolina	37,788	286	10	251	25	1,300	716	866	148
South Carolina	21,119	61	61			533		284	249
Tennessee	27,264	221	167	38	16	2,633	290	2,089	254
Virginia	30,366	436				2,057	309	1,479	269
West Virginia	16,989	206	51	87	68	1,548	112	1,172	264
West and Southwest	303,369	3,780				14,357			
Arizona	10,207	68		54	14	439		328	111
California	107,027	2,163				5,231		3,667	1,564
Colorado	14,988	249				571		333	238
Idaho	5,792	39		11	28	304		189	115
Montana	7,215	62	12	35	15	338	15	224	99
Nevada	2,357	27	5	18	4	120	12	69	39
New Mexico	8,052	75	15	38	22	492	4	353	135
Oklahoma	20,149	43	9	14	20	624	271	138	215
Oregon	15,742	181	181			875	875		
Texas	76,770	530	226	197	107	3,717		2,358	1,359
Utah	7,865	79	18	41	20	447	21	284	142
Washington	23,552	211				1,067		700	367
Wyoming	3,653	60	2	42	16	132		87	45
Outlying Parts									
Alaska	1,548	10	4	6		69	1	54	14
American Samoa	233	11	1	9	1	3			3
Canal Zone	378	6	3	2	1	14	3	5	6
Guam	489	6	1	5		27		21	4
Hawaii	4,920	38	23	7	8	260	34	171	55
Puerto Rico	13,458	368	306		62	516	159	174	183
Virgin Islands	218	6	3	2	1	8		6	2

¹ Includes audiovisual instructors, television instructors, and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel.

² Excludes home and hospital teachers.

³ Includes visiting teachers. In addition, there were 1,368 elementary and secondary part-time bedside teachers who could not be distributed by organizational level.

⁴ Includes personnel for extension education.

schools, by type of position and level of instruction, and State: 1957-58

Classroom teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional personnel											
Classroom teachers (includes other staff not separately reported)			Librarians (when separately reported)				Guidance personnel (when separately reported)			Psychological personnel (when separately reported)	Other non-supervisory instructional personnel ¹
Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Serving both elementary and secondary	Serving elementary only	Serving secondary only	Total	Serving elementary only	Serving secondary only		
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1,237,849	778,324	459,525	12,375				7,735			2,231	358
308,951	179,096	129,855	2,486				1,551			1,095	172
16,815	10,836	5,979	115				154		154	149	
3,048	1,705	1,343	29	8	5	16	37	1	36	6	1
7,631	5,352	2,279					48				
19,604	10,727	8,877									
32,548	19,085	13,463	291			291	200	4	196	35	50
3,814	2,355	1,459	12			12	18	1	17		
39,741	26,328	13,413									
106,203	57,741	48,462	1,241							135	89
67,932	37,886	30,046	732	44	77	611	926	32	894	562	
4,869	2,856	2,013	41				102			183	
2,854	2,006	848	13		1	12	16		16		
3,892	2,219	1,673	12	1		11	50	1	49	25	32
368,085	242,328	125,757	2,892				2,330			402	180
62,989	43,967	19,022					219				
31,636	22,049	9,587	762			750					
26,626	17,543	9,083	184				263	146	117	21	
19,863	13,848	6,015									
55,794	34,035	21,759	949				594			101	
25,604	14,124	11,480	405	190	67	148	195		195	11	
27,883	19,913	7,970									
13,290	9,067	4,223	56		8	48	26	1	25	3	43
6,497	4,829	1,668	111		9	102	162		162	3	
62,764	39,313	23,451	425	22	82	321	371	51	320	108	137
7,910	5,707	2,203									
27,229	17,933	9,296					500			155	
281,853	179,852	102,001	3,974				850			489	6
25,321	14,288	11,033									
13,918	7,901	6,017	180				57		57	1	
30,128	17,433	12,695	666		275	391	244	12	232	455	
30,668	20,282	10,386									
21,906	14,851	7,055	589	54	67	468	685	1	684	5	6
22,305	14,283	8,022	262	130	83	49	75	25	50	4	
16,245	10,429	5,816	213			213	24		24		
35,095	25,679	9,416	644		247	333	18		18	15	
19,457	12,016	7,441	743		295	448	325				
23,856	16,118	7,738	523	154	84	285	22			9	
27,873	17,439	10,434						3	19		
15,081	9,133	5,948	154	9	2	143					
278,960	177,048	101,912	3,023				3,004			245	
9,437	7,081	2,356	171		90	81	87	39	48	5	
97,759	62,770	34,989	723				960			191	
14,010	8,382	5,628					142		142	23	
5,416	3,114	2,302					33		33		
6,518	4,600	1,918	87	31	14	42	210				
2,152	1,489	663	26		6	20	29		29	3	
7,398	4,519	2,879	71		9	62	15	2	13	1	
19,342	11,263	8,079	57	13	14	30	77		77	6	
14,170	10,197	3,973	206	206			310			(⁸)	
71,062	44,040	27,022	954	101	311	542	507				
7,047	3,983	3,064	160	5	58	97	122	6	116	10	(¹⁰)
21,264	13,245	8,019	524				486				
3,385	2,365	1,020	44		13	31	26	10	16	6	
1,441	1,119	322	18	8	5	5	10	4	6		
218	169	49	1				1				
350	208	142	4				2		2	2	
453	359	94	2				1		1		
4,319	2,649	1,670	101	17	60	24	33	7	26		169
12,299	8,119	4,180	81	3		78	101	1	100		93
201	124	77	2	1		1	1		1		

³ Includes visiting teachers.

⁶ Includes 37 serving part-time.

⁷ Includes administrators in smaller schools.

⁸ Psychological personnel included with guidance personnel.

⁹ Includes 1,089 teachers of ungraded, special education classes.

¹⁰ Audiovisual personnel included with librarians.

Table 11.—Classroom teachers in public elementary and secondary day schools, by sex and level of instruction, and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total elementary and secondary teachers			Elementary teachers					Secondary teachers		
	Total	Men	Women	Total elementary (cols. 6 and 7)	Men	Women			Total secondary	Men	Women
						Total	Kindergarten (where separately reported)	Elementary (excluding kindergarten)			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	1,237,849	331,663	906,186	778,324	199,846	678,478	13,175	665,303	459,525	231,817	227,708
North Atlantic	308,951	86,891	222,060	179,096	21,005	158,091	5,134	152,957	129,855	65,886	63,969
Connecticut	16,815	4,832	11,983	10,836	1,719	9,117	740	8,377	5,979	3,113	2,866
Delaware	3,048	1,079	1,969	1,705	284	1,421	19	1,402	1,343	795	548
Maine	7,631	1,911	5,720	5,352	652	4,700		4,700	2,279	1,259	1,020
Maryland	² 19,604	5,078	14,526	10,727	947	9,780	345	9,435	8,877	4,131	4,746
Massachusetts	32,548	9,555	22,993	19,085	2,295	16,790		16,790	13,463	7,260	6,203
New Hampshire	3,814	987	2,827	2,355	235	2,120	75	2,045	1,459	752	707
New Jersey	³ 39,741	11,210	28,531	26,328	4,119	22,209	1,856	20,353	13,413	7,091	6,322
New York	106,203	31,268	74,935	57,741	6,335	51,406		51,406	48,462	24,933	23,529
Pennsylvania	⁴ 67,932	18,458	49,474	37,886	3,435	34,451	1,727	32,724	30,046	15,023	15,023
Rhode Island	⁵ 4,869	1,280	3,589	2,856	751	2,105	164	1,941	2,013	529	1,484
Vermont	2,854	540	2,314	2,006	123	1,883	43	1,840	848	417	431
District of Columbia	3,892	693	3,199	2,219	110	2,109	165	1,944	1,673	583	1,090
Great Lakes and Plains	368,085	103,826	264,259	242,328	35,051	207,277	5,315	201,962	125,757	68,775	56,982
Illinois	62,989	17,398	45,591	43,967	7,359	36,608		36,608	19,022	10,039	8,983
Indiana	31,636	10,246	21,390	22,049	¹ 4,612	17,437	687	16,750	9,587	5,634	3,953
Iowa	26,626	7,555	19,071	17,543	1,837	15,706		15,706	9,083	5,718	3,365
Kansas	⁶ 19,863	5,368	14,495	13,848	2,017	11,831	597	11,234	6,015	3,351	2,664
Michigan	55,794	16,410	39,384	34,035	6,705	27,330		27,330	21,759	9,705	12,054
Minnesota	25,604	8,049	17,555	14,124	765	13,359	903	12,456	11,480	7,284	4,196
Missouri	27,883	6,497	21,386	19,913	2,580	17,333	704	16,629	7,970	3,917	4,053
Nebraska	13,290	2,669	10,621	9,067	414	8,653	535	8,118	4,223	2,255	1,968
North Dakota ⁷	6,497	1,257	5,240	4,829	423	4,406	24	4,382	1,668	834	834
Ohio	62,764	18,097	44,667	39,313	¹ 4,999	34,314	1,865	32,449	23,451	13,098	10,353
South Dakota	7,910	1,328	5,982	5,707	483	5,224		5,224	2,203	1,445	758
Wisconsin	27,229	8,352	18,877	17,933	2,857	15,076		15,076	9,296	5,495	3,801
Southeast	281,853	55,874	225,979	179,852	14,542	165,310	477	164,833	102,001	41,332	60,669
Alabama	25,321	4,744	20,577	14,288	579	13,709		13,709	11,033	4,165	6,868
Arkansas	13,918	3,094	10,824	7,901	523	7,378		7,378	6,017	2,571	3,446
Florida	30,128	7,817	22,311	17,433	1,717	15,716	88	15,628	12,695	6,100	6,595
Georgia	30,668	5,682	24,986	20,282	1,319	18,963	229	18,734	10,386	4,363	6,023
Kentucky	21,906	4,601	17,305	14,851	1,707	13,144	59	13,085	7,055	2,894	4,161
Louisiana	22,305	4,746	17,559	14,283	1,375	12,908	101	12,807	8,022	3,371	4,651
Mississippi	16,245	3,166	13,079	10,429	739	9,690		9,690	5,816	2,427	3,389
North Carolina	35,095	6,224	28,871	25,679	2,446	23,233		23,233	9,416	3,778	5,638
South Carolina	19,457	3,241	16,216	12,016	744	11,272		11,272	7,441	2,497	4,944
Tennessee ⁸	23,856	4,764	19,092	16,118	1,692	14,426		14,426	7,738	3,072	4,666
Virginia	27,873	4,400	23,473	17,439	746	16,693		16,693	10,434	3,654	6,780
West Virginia	15,081	3,395	11,686	9,133	955	8,178		8,178	5,948	2,440	3,508
West and Southwest	278,960	85,072	193,888	177,048	29,248	147,800	2,249	145,551	101,912	55,824	46,088
Arizona	9,437	3,397	6,040	7,081	⁷ 1,862	⁷ 5,219		5,219	2,356	⁷ 1,535	⁷ 821
California	97,759	34,815	62,944	62,770	12,739	50,031		50,031	34,989	22,076	12,913
Colorado	14,010	4,244	9,766	8,382	1,189	7,193	411	6,782	5,628	3,055	2,573
Idaho	5,416	1,618	3,798	3,114	369	2,745		2,745	2,302	1,249	1,053
Montana	6,518	1,949	4,569	4,600	684	3,916	68	3,848	1,918	1,265	653
Nevada	2,152	630	1,522	1,489	241	1,248	80	1,168	663	389	274
New Mexico	7,398	2,426	4,972	4,519	773	3,746		3,746	2,879	1,653	1,226
Oklahoma	19,342	5,010	14,332	11,263	1,295	9,968	488	9,480	8,079	3,715	4,364
Oregon	14,170	4,566	9,604	10,197	2,235	7,962		7,962	3,973	2,351	1,642
Texas	71,062	17,307	53,755	⁹ 44,040	4,942	39,098	336	38,762	27,022	12,365	14,657
Utah	7,047	2,782	4,265	3,983	738	3,245	211	3,034	3,064	2,044	1,020
Washington ⁷	21,264	5,429	15,835	13,245	1,901	11,344	574	10,770	8,019	3,528	4,491
Wyoming	3,385	899	2,486	2,365	¹ 280	2,085	81	2,004	1,020	619	4,401
Outlying Parts											
Alaska	1,441	402	1,039	1,119	252	867	17	850	322	150	172
American Samoa	218	158	60	169	115	54		54	49	43	6
Canal Zone	350	107	243	208	25	183	16	167	142	82	60
Guam	453	109	344	359	50	309		309	94	59	35
Hawaii	4,319	866	3,453	2,649	162	2,487	401	2,086	1,670	704	966
Puerto Rico	12,299	2,728	9,571	8,119	1,213	6,906		6,906	4,180	1,515	2,665
Virgin Islands	201	51	150	124	16	108	12	96	77	35	42

¹ Includes 4 male kindergarten teachers in the following States: Indiana—2, Ohio—1 and Wyoming—1.

² Excludes home and hospital teachers.

³ Includes visiting teachers. In addition, there were 1,368 part-time bedside instructors who could not be distributed by level or sex.

⁴ Includes personnel for extension education.

⁵ Includes visiting teachers.

⁶ Includes consultants or supervisors of instruction.

⁷ Distribution by sex estimated.

⁸ Distribution by level and by sex estimated.

⁹ Includes 1,089 teachers of ungraded, special education classes.

NOTE.—Classroom teachers may include other nonsupervisory instructional personnel when such personnel have not been separately reported. See table 10.

Table 12.—Personnel engaged in health, food services, and recreational activities in local basic administrative units, for States reporting: 1957-58

Region and State	Health personnel										Food services personnel		Recreational personnel	
	Physicians, including psychiatrists		Dentists		Nurses		Dental hygienists		Other professional and technical health personnel		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Total for States reporting	697	3,221	192	1,673	9,743	2,098	778	76	314	109	95,384	12,884	2,445	3,211
North Atlantic														
Connecticut.....	1	190				205		55						
Delaware.....	3	3		3	85	3	3				330	315		
Maine.....		100			12	485					30	530		
Maryland.....		29			38				9					
Massachusetts.....	127	362	4	3	488	153	3				4,413			
New Hampshire.....		63		3	30	149	2	3			574	126	1	
New Jersey.....	71	759	27	270	754	270					1,719	1,129	64	150
New York.....	115				2,189			556						
Pennsylvania.....	176	1,198	75	1,170	1,406		158				4,639	2,738	335	2,602
Rhode Island.....		70		51	64		7			17	502			
Vermont.....		18		1	18	40	4	5			57	99		
District of Columbia.....					41						186	119		
Great Lakes and Plains														
Illinois.....	7	170	1	106	426	281					5,892	1,445		
Indiana.....									178	12				
Iowa.....	2		2		94				10		2,600			
Michigan.....					227									
Minnesota.....	1	24	1	2	200	21	13						1,863	273
Missouri.....											5,079			
Nebraska.....	5		3		76				10		1,225		23	
Ohio.....	80	95	18	34	477	221	29	7	23	9	5,429	1,612	37	92
Wisconsin.....	11		8		106						1,740			
Southeast														
Arkansas.....		1		2	12	2					2,904		900	1
Florida.....	10	2	1		17	2				7	4,735	1,380	50	12
Georgia.....											7,264			
Kentucky.....		24		5	23	29								8
Louisiana.....	2	40	2		5	95	1				5,787			
Mississippi.....											2,997		21	
North Carolina.....										1	6,850	875		
South Carolina.....											4,230			
Tennessee.....	11		12		32		2				3,078	285		
Virginia.....	4	23	1	8	110	9							22	3
West Virginia.....	2	5	1	1	67	10	6		3	2	198	76	7	13
West and Southwest														
Arizona.....	14				198						823			
California.....	(²)		(²)		1,622		(²)		(²)					
Idaho.....	3		(²)		29		(²)		(²)		381			
Montana.....	4	10	(²)	7	11	28	1	5	(²)	6	277	114	23	26
Nevada.....					24	7				11	104	83		
New Mexico.....		8			97	12					663	353	7	25
Oklahoma.....	8	11	2	6	60	12					4,500			
Oregon.....										67	1,472		12	
Texas.....	39				681						10,352	260		
Utah.....	1	16		1	24	57					937	424		7
Wyoming.....			34								402			
Outlying Parts														
Alaska.....	2				20	2					16	17		
Canal Zone.....													56	
Guam.....					1						6	2		
Hawaii.....		3			1		40		10		164	420		
Puerto Rico.....											266	5,801		
Virgin Islands.....											76	1	9	5

¹ Total of all health personnel.² See footnote 5, table 13.³ All part-time personnel included with full-time personnel.⁴ Dentists included with physicians.⁵ Dental hygienists and "other health personnel" included with nurses.

Table 13.—Personnel engaged in attendance, clerical, plant operation and maintenance, transportation, and miscellaneous activities in local basic administrative units, for States reporting: 1957-58

Region and State	Attendance personnel			Secretarial and clerical personnel				Plant operation personnel		Plant maintenance personnel		Full-time transportation personnel	Other personnel			
	Attendance officers		Visiting teachers (home-school counselors)	Assistants to administrative and other noninstructional personnel		Assistants to instructional personnel		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time
	Full-time	Part-time		Full-time	Part-time	Full-time	Part-time									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Total for States reporting	3,489	2,305	1,206	29,642	2,194	12,364	1,346	100,503	14,358	18,796	3,055	77,845	6,689	2,203		
North Atlantic																
Connecticut	5		51													
Delaware			2	1 206	1 5	(1)	(1)	485		20		22				
Maine		492		100				425	800			385				
Maryland	24		127	422		926		3,077	431	666						
Massachusetts	116	241						4,858	33	16						
New Hampshire	8	83		31	1	44	10	385	169	1		32				
New Jersey	204	377	(2)	1 2,904	1 334	(1)	(1)	5,097	1,079	736	36	277	247	212		
New York	1,600															
Pennsylvania	252	456	211	1,290	115	2,870	326	7,645	3,171	2,721	568	768	137	64		
Rhode Island	8	43	(2)													
Vermont		66		96	123					241	399	8	5	13		
District of Columbia	26			139		171		910		12		22				
Great Lakes and Plains																
Illinois				3,635	746			9,726	1,153	1,053	142	3,357	1,918	198		
Indiana				1 2,400	(1)	(1)	(1)	3 3,000		(2)		6,263				
Iowa	6		7									5,955				
Michigan	201			1 4,217		(1)		5,886		3,945		4,780				
Minnesota				1,782				3,312				2,900				
Missouri				250				1,132		802		2,514				
Nebraska	11		3	737		147		6,582		312		851	50			
Ohio	114	299	89		69	2,330	327	3 3,354	1,211	1,908	204	4,765	117	48		
Wisconsin				1 1,405		(1)				(2)		1,493				
Southeast																
Alabama	4 88	4 12	(4)	1 843	1 8	(1)	(1)	2,441	416							
Arkansas	13	2	5	234	66	170	20	1,513	171	85	13	2,981				
Florida	52	12	80	710	40	1,453	157	3,022	393	1,043	222	2,586	68			
Georgia	46		172	996				2,646		740		4,994	1,546			
Kentucky	221			371		181		1,912	320	300	212	2,772	74	17		
Louisiana			102	339		451		3,089		538		1,097	151	211		
Mississippi				260	15	168	81	1,606	27	75		4,463				
North Carolina	72			421		470		3,538	775			508	4			
Tennessee	123							2,817		(2)		2,570				
Virginia	14	4	108	1 1,327	1 306	(1)	(1)	2,835	825	650	102	4,234				
West Virginia	104			190		281	51	1,938	1,350	422	407	1,827	91	64		
West and Southwest																
Arizona	32			1 783	1 32	(1)	(1)	3 1,769		(2)		354	526			
California	(2)												1,100			
Idaho 6				1 189		(1)		748		52		785				
Montana	5	32	5	223	115	6	5	445	40	11	23	227	24	1		
Nevada	4	2		35	4	92	26	252	100	55	27	31	16	14		
New Mexico	18	9	16	253	13	166	20	1,095	37	107	12	858				
Oklahoma	50	150	10					2,340				3,224				
Oregon				1 1,044		(1)		2,140		386		913	613			
Texas	49	22	218	1,485	183	2,218	240	7,434	1,353	1,742	557	8,227		1,361		
Utah	21	2		120	19	220	83	679	504	157	131	86	2			
Wyoming	2	1		205				370				716				
Outlying Parts																
Alaska		1	1	43	11			191	84	29	5	46				
American Samoa				7				3		1						
Canal Zone				14				77					33			
Guam				28				61		8						
Hawaii			8	3												
Puerto Rico			102	230		157	24	422	1,191							
Virgin Islands	2			14	2	5	2	26		3	5	4	11	5		

¹ Secretarial and clerical assistants to instructional personnel included with assistants to noninstructional personnel.

² Visiting teachers included with classroom teachers (see tables 10 and 11).

³ Plant maintenance personnel included with plant operation personnel.

⁴ Visiting teachers included with attendance officers.

⁵ "Other employed personnel" includes attendance officers and all health personnel except nurses.

⁶ All part-time personnel included with full-time personnel.

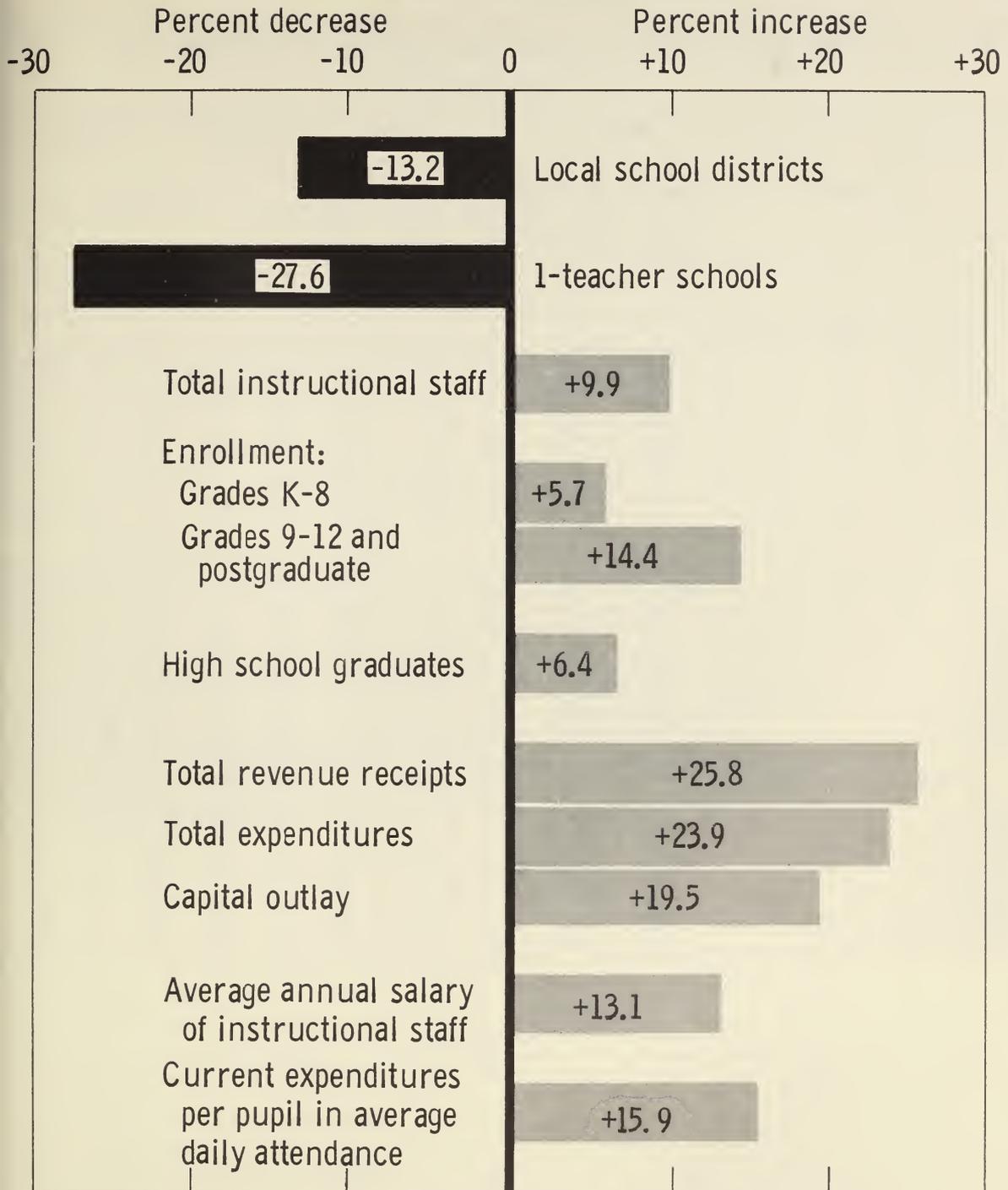


Figure 1.—Percent Change in Selected Data for Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, for 48 States and the District of Columbia: 1955-56 to 1957-58

Table 14.—Total population, school-age population, and enrollment for boys and girls in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands, except col. 4]

Region and State	Population, ¹ July 1, 1957			Total enrollment ²			Kindergarten through grade 8 ³			Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduate		
	Total population, excluding armed forces overseas	School-age population (5-17 years, inclusive)	School-age population as percent of total (col. 3÷2)	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	170,295	40,164	23.6	33,529	17,103	16,425	25,669	13,239	12,430	7,860	3,864	3,995
North Atlantic	46,735	10,090	21.6	7,901	4,024	3,878	5,943	3,099	2,844	1,958	924	1,034
Connecticut.....	2,268	493	21.7	437	225	212	337	175	162	100	50	50
Delaware.....	434	98	22.6	472	37	35	56	29	27	17	8	8
Maine.....	939	223	23.7	184	95	89	143	74	69	41	21	20
Maryland ⁶	2,860	687	24.0	539	277	262	416	214	202	123	62	61
Massachusetts ⁶	4,828	1,023	21.2	811	412	399	600	316	284	210	96	115
New Hampshire.....	573	130	22.7	97	50	47	74	38	36	23	12	12
New Jersey.....	5,604	1,209	21.6	959	493	467	731	379	352	229	114	115
New York ⁶	16,140	3,361	20.8	2,659	1,356	1,303	2,002	1,045	957	657	311	346
Pennsylvania ⁶	11,047	2,450	22.2	1,835	923	912	1,346	704	641	489	218	271
Rhode Island ⁶	857	181	21.1	125	64	61	95	51	44	30	13	18
Vermont ⁶	369	90	24.4	70	36	34	54	28	26	15	8	7
District of Columbia.....	816	145	17.8	113	56	57	90	45	45	24	12	12
Great Lakes and Plains	50,195	11,673	23.3	9,515	4,843	4,671	7,200	3,689	3,511	2,314	1,154	1,160
Illinois ⁶	9,697	2,134	22.0	1,654	842	812	1,256	639	616	399	203	196
Indiana ⁶	4,508	1,074	23.8	935	454	481	710	345	365	225	109	116
Iowa ⁶	2,782	655	23.5	473	295	278	435	225	210	138	70	68
Kansas.....	2,100	486	23.1	457	235	222	348	179	169	109	56	53
Michigan ⁶	7,690	1,861	24.2	1,496	758	737	1,162	601	560	334	157	177
Minnesota ⁶	3,317	804	24.2	638	326	311	467	241	227	170	86	85
Missouri ⁶	4,236	935	22.1	779	400	378	591	305	286	187	95	92
Nebraska ⁶	1,437	331	23.0	267	137	129	202	105	98	64	33	32
North Dakota ⁶	644	169	26.2	130	67	64	97	50	47	33	17	16
Ohio ⁶	9,230	2,135	23.1	1,764	907	857	1,352	698	654	412	208	204
South Dakota ⁶	693	173	25.0	144	73	70	109	57	52	35	17	19
Wisconsin.....	3,861	916	23.7	679	348	331	471	244	227	208	104	104
Southeast	37,268	9,758	26.2	8,452	4,323	4,129	6,620	3,428	3,192	1,832	895	937
Alabama.....	3,159	867	27.4	758	387	371	585	303	282	174	84	89
Arkansas.....	1,774	475	26.8	420	216	204	321	166	155	99	50	49
Florida.....	4,226	933	22.1	874	449	425	681	353	329	193	97	97
Georgia ⁶	3,767	1,013	26.9	914	467	447	733	379	354	181	89	93
Kentucky.....	3,041	801	26.3	610	313	297	478	248	230	132	65	67
Louisiana.....	3,071	820	26.7	649	331	318	509	264	245	140	67	73
Mississippi.....	2,163	611	28.2	536	274	262	433	225	209	103	50	53
North Carolina ⁶	4,470	1,198	26.8	1,060	541	520	815	421	394	245	119	126
South Carolina.....	2,368	683	28.8	584	296	288	466	240	226	118	56	62
Tennessee.....	3,440	883	25.7	781	400	381	607	314	292	174	86	89
Virginia ⁶	3,829	946	24.7	800	410	391	639	332	307	162	78	83
West Virginia.....	1,960	528	26.9	464	238	227	353	183	170	111	55	57

Table 14.—Total population, school-age population, and enrollment for boys and girls in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58—Continued

[In thousands, except col. 4]

Region and State	Population, ¹ July 1, 1957			Total enrollment ²			Kindergarten through grade 8 ³			Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduate		
	Total population, excluding armed forces overseas	School-age population (5-17 years, inclusive)	School-age population as percent of total (col. 3÷2)	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls	Total	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West and Southwest	36,094	8,642	23.9	7,661	3,914	3,747	5,906	3,023	2,883	1,755	891	864
Arizona.....	1,108	282	25.5	262	134	128	206	105	100	57	29	28
California.....	13,871	3,087	22.3	4,826	1,449	1,377	2,192	1,124	1,068	634	325	309
Colorado.....	1,681	400	24.1	366	168	197	285	132	154	80	36	44
Idaho.....	644	173	26.9	154	79	75	114	58	56	40	21	20
Montana.....	671	168	25.0	137	70	67	102	53	50	34	17	17
Nevada.....	262	59	22.5	58	30	28	46	24	22	12	6	6
New Mexico.....	827	233	28.2	210	108	102	164	84	79	46	23	23
Oklahoma.....	2,255	547	24.3	514	261	253	377	194	183	137	67	70
Oregon ⁶	1,742	413	23.7	360	185	175	267	137	129	93	48	45
Texas.....	9,170	2,322	25.3	1,916	990	926	1,497	772	725	419	218	201
Utah ⁶	840	233	27.7	215	110	104	162	84	78	53	26	27
Washington ⁶	2,726	644	23.6	569	291	278	437	226	211	132	65	67
Wyoming.....	317	81	25.6	75	38	36	57	29	28	18	9	8
Outlying Parts												
Alaska.....	211	42	19.9	36	18	18	31	16	15	5	3	3
American Samoa.....	720	77	35.0	5	3	2	5	2	2	1	(⁹)	(⁹)
Canal Zone.....	57	(⁹)	(⁹)	12	6	6	10	5	5	3	1	1
Guam.....	55	18	32.7	13	7	6	11	6	5	2	1	1
Hawaii.....	612	153	25.0	130	67	63	101	52	49	30	15	14
Puerto Rico.....	2,285	742	32.5	564	285	279	488	249	240	76	37	39
Virgin Islands.....	31	10	32.3	6	4	3	5	3	3	1	(⁹)	(⁹)

¹ Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census. "Current Population Reports," Series P-25, Nos. 194 and 208; and unpublished estimates.

² Enrollment figures for a given State include pupils who enrolled for the first time in the United States during the school year and pupils who were previously enrolled in another State. Since enrollment is a cumulative total (the number increases but never decreases), care should be exercised in relating pupils enrolled to the total school-age population (ages 5-17, inclusive), which represents an estimate as of one day during the year. Hence, it is possible that in those States having a large proportion of migrant families, the total enrollment may exceed the school-age population.

³ Includes enrollment in nursery schools.

⁴ Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.

⁵ Includes an estimate for kindergarten.

⁶ Distribution by sex estimated.

⁷ As of September 1, 1956.

⁸ Fewer than 500 pupils.

⁹ Data not available.

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

Table 15.—Enrollment in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by grade and by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduate															
	Total	Kinder- garten 1	First grade	Second grade	Third grade	Fourth grade	Fifth grade	Sixth grade	Seventh grade	Eighth grade	Total	Ninth grade	Tenth grade	Eleventh grade	Twelfth grade	Post- graduate
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	33,528,591	1,771,753	3,586,683	3,213,900	3,175,704	3,127,702	3,180,952	2,758,859	2,457,877	2,395,395	7,859,771	2,479,588	2,193,739	1,756,100	1,431,302	18,962
North Atlantic	5,943,098	577,666	775,791	705,480	700,203	685,442	728,401	654,339	567,078	548,698	1,958,100	611,768	567,260	433,038	343,861	2,173
Connecticut	436,552	40,040	43,156	38,938	38,601	38,934	40,385	35,985	30,615	30,000	99,898	33,219	28,537	21,237	16,933	72
Delaware	72,436	3,900	4,238	7,549	7,461	7,010	7,177	6,227	5,591	5,591	16,542	24,686	24,686	3,590	3,590	3,590
Maine	184,226	15,305	17,338	16,186	16,880	17,042	17,660	14,627	13,714	14,182	40,736	13,574	11,029	8,863	7,207	83
Maryland	538,790	415,789	52,368	52,704	51,955	53,260	45,139	41,680	39,454	39,454	123,001	42,871	41,948	26,276	20,887	19
Massachusetts	810,614	600,256	46,830	79,857	71,423	72,302	74,802	68,671	57,122	56,489	210,358	62,747	59,259	46,128	37,125	829
New Hampshire	97,478	8,880	10,158	9,203	9,185	9,454	8,216	8,181	7,181	7,084	23,432	6,491	6,554	5,137	4,203	41
New Jersey	959,479	899,906	94,721	82,652	83,093	82,808	87,738	87,738	87,735	87,735	228,682	74,117	66,229	48,750	38,871	715
New York	2,658,869	2,001,573	244,721	234,410	230,779	213,106	220,319	189,829	177,990	177,990	645,296	194,420	184,420	147,325	112,483	355
Pennsylvania	1,834,553	1,345,576	94,834	179,322	160,932	163,275	169,776	153,346	130,912	132,168	488,977	146,687	141,015	110,279	90,681	355
Rhode Island	125,301	95,056	8,507	12,388	11,444	11,296	11,556	10,628	9,204	9,054	30,245	9,118	9,101	6,771	5,255	31
Vermont	69,717	54,348	1,628	6,923	6,997	6,840	6,865	5,939	5,924	5,882	15,369	4,762	4,034	3,406	3,136	28
District of Columbia	113,183	89,619	9,747	12,244	11,375	10,664	9,558	7,504	7,242	6,829	23,564	6,854	7,168	5,326	4,188	28
Great Lakes and Plains	9,534,535	7,200,348	756,856	876,103	856,560	840,775	858,101	777,163	646,369	643,840	2,314,187	700,631	634,680	514,368	448,275	16,233
Illinois	1,654,311	1,255,583	143,820	151,641	147,603	143,972	146,675	123,881	107,498	107,085	398,728	122,877	110,878	85,666	69,196	10,111
Indiana	709,948	44,294	100,251	90,195	89,102	87,784	89,298	74,907	67,774	66,086	225,257	70,028	61,874	50,486	42,505	364
Iowa	573,152	435,437	62,697	51,396	50,760	49,319	50,808	41,690	38,507	38,292	137,715	39,439	37,166	32,237	28,871	2
Kansas	496,810	348,220	34,983	42,834	41,589	40,841	42,292	36,169	31,250	31,652	108,590	32,458	29,602	25,049	21,481	2
Michigan	1,495,729	1,161,769	167,895	137,337	133,585	130,290	111,997	111,397	98,412	96,023	333,960	105,743	93,911	73,586	60,720	296
Minnesota	637,642	467,344	50,814	61,680	55,642	53,795	55,302	48,746	42,731	43,480	170,298	49,541	46,815	39,168	34,478	296
Missouri	778,507	591,282	42,018	80,157	72,893	71,574	74,640	64,144	57,205	55,446	187,225	59,256	50,480	42,099	33,390	5
Nebraska	286,769	202,435	27,245	25,229	23,799	23,687	23,759	19,635	17,808	17,691	64,334	17,790	17,550	15,254	13,735	5
North Dakota	130,173	96,954	1,223	13,574	12,413	12,224	12,463	11,391	10,510	10,541	33,219	9,931	8,734	7,742	6,812	5
Ohio	1,763,837	1,352,064	125,235	188,532	162,314	162,384	165,380	136,991	121,696	119,954	411,773	128,377	116,500	91,782	75,084	2
South Dakota	453,801	108,588	7,165	15,310	13,646	13,129	12,528	11,665	10,465	10,442	35,213	10,481	9,463	8,015	7,254	2
Wisconsin	678,896	470,981	60,196	53,623	53,814	52,204	53,957	46,547	42,513	47,148	207,875	54,710	51,677	43,284	52,749	5,455
Southeast	8,452,116	6,619,756	28,905	383,922	881,721	878,808	874,665	755,639	682,409	647,430	1,832,358	616,938	501,400	394,768	319,251	1
Alabama	758,214	584,674	86,206	78,345	79,142	78,502	78,734	65,954	62,436	55,355	173,540	60,302	46,332	37,008	29,998	1
Arkansas	420,011	320,988	47,760	47,760	41,882	41,931	42,681	38,268	34,268	33,419	93,023	30,737	26,449	22,062	18,775	1
Florida	874,377	681,338	1,332	91,794	89,876	86,396	87,531	78,231	72,356	68,944	193,039	63,638	56,648	42,769	32,959	2
Georgia	914,431	732,946	10,451	108,226	98,979	98,596	98,596	83,293	72,020	68,104	191,463	63,968	52,983	40,376	30,396	1
Kentucky	609,548	477,604	3,122	67,970	67,980	67,970	67,970	57,562	48,100	48,100	139,591	46,668	42,983	38,194	23,496	1
Louisiana	648,854	509,273	5,838	70,273	68,497	66,793	64,626	58,262	52,181	49,201	139,591	46,668	42,983	38,194	23,496	1
Mississippi	536,417	433,222	5,838	59,525	58,801	56,686	54,576	48,576	42,581	38,200	103,196	38,200	26,008	22,565	18,442	1
North Carolina	1,060,187	815,177	11,573	107,707	108,252	107,862	112,181	92,286	86,641	83,671	245,015	83,105	76,141	62,698	48,468	1
South Carolina	584,283	466,032	70,931	64,014	62,571	61,920	61,682	52,574	48,170	44,170	118,251	40,141	32,595	27,312	20,104	1
Tennessee	790,933	606,648	91,628	80,486	80,447	80,698	80,698	70,053	64,144	61,157	174,295	59,351	52,983	37,742	30,104	1
Virginia	800,464	638,810	90,571	85,349	85,886	85,370	85,226	70,751	64,144	64,151	161,654	59,351	45,140	33,349	25,614	1
West Virginia	464,397	352,986	52,556	46,354	46,791	46,876	46,759	41,484	36,987	35,179	111,411	34,587	31,082	25,002	20,740	1

	7, 680, 742	5, 905, 616	408, 326	830, 052	748, 395	737, 220	722, 677	719, 785	621, 718	562, 016	555, 427	1, 755, 126	550, 251	490, 399	394, 006	313, 915	555
West and Southwest																	
Arizona	262, 220	205, 512	5, 573	34, 175	26, 894	26, 522	25, 838	25, 486	22, 067	19, 629	19, 328	56, 708	18, 526	15, 538	12, 443	9, 723	478
California ¹	2, 826, 339	2, 192, 256	268, 292	284, 681	262, 956	260, 344	253, 421	241, 592	227, 401	196, 756	196, 813	634, 083	197, 388	183, 504	141, 791	111, 400	
Colorado	365, 518	285, 448	25, 396	38, 981	35, 276	34, 856	34, 521	34, 917	29, 847	25, 849	25, 805	80, 070	24, 917	21, 955	17, 935	15, 246	17
Idaho	154, 111	113, 776		16, 659	15, 295	15, 116	15, 041	15, 189	12, 380	12, 070	10, 026	40, 335	12, 357	10, 793	9, 331	7, 654	
Montana	136, 832	102, 470		14, 705	13, 634	13, 455	13, 242	13, 032	11, 085	10, 219	10, 170	34, 362	10, 489	3, 226	7, 842	6, 805	
Nevada	58, 218	45, 841		6, 344	5, 657	5, 520	5, 376	5, 643	4, 417	3, 879	4, 143	12, 377	3, 372	3, 662	2, 682	2, 061	
New Mexico	209, 739	163, 568		23, 458	21, 996	21, 528	21, 146	20, 903	17, 694	16, 129	15, 568	46, 171	14, 940	12, 970	10, 280	8, 031	
Oklahoma	513, 500	376, 984		51, 265	47, 286	46, 744	47, 099	49, 169	42, 242	39, 120	39, 843	136, 516	40, 094	36, 774	32, 970	28, 369	
Oregon	359, 987	266, 774		36, 312	33, 870	33, 998	33, 648	35, 784	29, 533	26, 519	26, 646	93, 213	27, 384	25, 968	21, 480	18, 595	
Texas	1, 915, 612	1, 496, 830		236, 891	203, 861	198, 996	192, 998	193, 996	157, 816	150, 019	142, 536	418, 752	136, 650	114, 498	97, 480	74, 597	
Utah	214, 812	161, 684		22, 028	20, 582	19, 783	19, 990	20, 900	16, 056	15, 260	15, 767	43, 868	16, 347	14, 458	12, 109	10, 337	
Washington	589, 176	437, 370		56, 498	53, 788	53, 284	53, 212	56, 077	43, 674	41, 316	41, 136	131, 806	41, 347	36, 256	29, 218	23, 065	60
Wyoming	74, 678	57, 103		8, 055	7, 300	7, 114	7, 145	7, 097	5, 506	5, 251	5, 334	17, 575	5, 333	4, 824	3, 969	3, 449	
Outlying Parts																	
Alaska	36, 017	30, 923		4, 927	4, 344	4, 248	4, 006	3, 785	2, 984	2, 587	1, 819	5, 094	1, 353	1, 703	1, 125	913	
American Samoa	5, 012	4, 510		558	1, 277	1, 157	696	716	594	516	426	244	244	111	94	53	
Canal Zone	12, 118	9, 589		1, 203	1, 259	1, 157	1, 114	1, 216	995	946	862	2, 529	821	646	592	470	
Guam	13, 397	11, 129		1, 768	1, 759	1, 607	1, 600	1, 462	1, 263	775	666	2, 768	724	653	482	409	
Hawaii ²	130, 158	100, 503		12, 259	11, 850	11, 626	11, 600	11, 563	10, 627	9, 740	9, 672	29, 655	9, 072	7, 549	6, 343	5, 619	1, 072
Puerto Rico	584, 041	488, 322		73, 676	70, 337	71, 235	71, 347	67, 749	54, 879	43, 914	35, 185	75, 719	26, 844	21, 221	16, 012	11, 542	
Virgin Islands	6, 392	5, 429		743	718	680	702	628	644	545	458	963	344	220	192	207	

¹ Includes enrollment in nursery schools.
² Enrollment not cumulative, but as of a specific date.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Includes an unknown number of pupils enrolled in special education programs.

Table 16.—Enrollment by grade in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, for the United States: 1946-47 to 1957-58

Item	1946-47 ¹	1947-48	1948-49 ¹	1949-50	1950-51 ¹	1951-52	1952-53 ¹	1953-54	1954-55 ¹	1955-56	1956-57 ¹	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Enrollment	23,659,158	23,944,532	24,476,658	25,111,427	25,706,000	26,562,664	27,506,630	28,836,052	30,045,000	31,162,843	32,334,333	33,528,591
Kindergarten through grade 8.....	17,821,481	18,291,227	18,818,254	19,386,806	19,900,000	20,680,867	21,624,682	22,545,807	23,471,000	24,290,257	25,015,873	25,668,820
Grades 9 through 12 and postgraduates.....	5,837,677	5,653,305	5,658,404	5,724,621	5,806,000	5,881,797	5,881,948	6,290,245	6,574,000	6,872,586	7,318,460	7,859,771
Number in each grade:												
Kindergarten.....	872,835	988,680	1,016,186	1,034,203	941,138	1,272,127	1,399,064	1,474,007	1,415,000	1,564,396	1,675,373	1,771,753
First grade.....	2,896,451	2,951,300	3,067,375	3,170,343	3,052,806	2,957,485	3,357,598	3,666,466	3,518,000	3,494,997	3,491,387	3,586,683
Second grade.....	2,319,772	2,363,477	2,502,828	2,644,707	2,739,176	2,670,162	2,638,816	2,940,285	3,391,000	3,242,407	3,240,771	3,213,900
Third grade.....	2,204,573	2,258,858	2,314,645	2,395,904	2,600,440	2,717,947	2,633,457	2,569,243	2,896,000	3,290,740	3,183,406	3,175,704
Fourth grade.....	2,119,377	2,183,171	2,220,554	2,254,028	2,357,752	2,559,115	2,684,145	2,565,345	2,535,000	2,847,741	3,237,852	3,127,702
Fifth grade.....	2,012,212	2,055,115	2,088,826	2,150,678	2,211,306	2,320,132	2,520,163	2,606,983	2,523,000	2,481,210	2,808,290	3,180,952
Sixth grade.....	1,907,319	1,939,500	1,984,735	2,055,741	2,117,360	2,185,744	2,275,680	2,449,174	2,584,000	2,470,310	2,442,701	2,758,859
Seventh grade.....	1,850,394	1,897,740	1,919,462	1,947,227	1,995,238	2,082,533	2,143,106	2,242,116	2,432,000	2,541,719	2,475,610	2,457,872
Eighth grade.....	1,638,548	1,653,386	1,693,643	1,733,975	1,884,784	1,935,625	1,972,653	2,032,188	2,177,000	2,356,737	2,460,483	2,395,395
First year high school.....	1,761,020	1,672,920	1,708,838	1,760,740	1,780,738	1,819,732	1,861,411	1,944,357	2,025,000	2,142,573	2,367,969	2,479,588
Second year high school.....	1,583,245	1,502,743	1,499,477	1,513,086	1,547,895	1,582,142	1,579,177	1,716,758	1,765,000	1,848,570	1,973,829	2,193,739
Third year high school.....	1,308,592	1,271,645	1,267,483	1,275,295	1,313,207	1,337,930	1,306,615	1,411,722	1,520,000	1,542,646	1,614,593	1,736,180
Fourth year high school.....	1,119,968	1,130,805	1,126,022	1,133,673	1,127,527	1,110,638	1,107,884	1,190,138	1,246,000	1,325,726	1,349,315	1,431,302
Postgraduate.....	64,852	75,192	56,584	41,827	36,633	31,355	26,861	27,270	15,000	13,071	12,754	18,962
Percent in each grade:												
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Kindergarten.....	3.7	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.7	4.8	5.1	5.1	4.7	5.0	5.2	5.3
First grade.....	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.6	11.9	11.1	12.2	12.7	11.7	11.2	10.8	10.7
Second grade.....	9.8	9.9	10.2	10.5	10.7	10.1	9.6	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.0	9.6
Third grade.....	9.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	10.1	10.2	9.6	8.9	9.6	10.6	9.8	9.5
Fourth grade.....	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.2	9.6	9.8	8.9	8.4	9.1	10.0	9.3
Fifth grade.....	8.5	8.6	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.7	9.2	9.0	8.4	8.0	8.7	9.5
Sixth grade.....	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	7.9	7.6	8.2
Seventh grade.....	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	8.1	8.2	7.7	7.3
Eighth grade.....	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.0	7.2	7.6	7.6	7.1
First year high school.....	7.5	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.3	7.4
Second year high school.....	6.7	6.3	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.7	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.5
Third year high school.....	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.2
Fourth year high school.....	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.2	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3
Postgraduate.....	.3	.3	.2	.2	.1	.1	.1	.1	(³)	(³)	(³)	.1

¹ Total elementary and high school enrollments taken from special studies. Grade distribution is estimated.

² Figures in bold type, shown in diagonal progression, indicate enrollments in successive grades of the pupils who entered the first grade in 1946-47, including retarded

and accelerated pupils. Because of retardation, school retention rates should not be calculated directly from first-grade enrollments.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

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

Table 17.—Total number of pupils enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1870-71 to 1957-58

Region and State	1870-71 ¹	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	7,561,582	9,867,595	12,722,631	15,503,110	17,813,852	21,578,316	25,678,015	25,433,542	23,944,532	25,111,427	33,528,591
North Atlantic	2,894,242	3,147,128	3,365,213	3,949,736	4,546,996	5,512,700	6,764,028	6,623,364	5,729,840	5,993,454	7,901,198
Connecticut.....	113,588	119,694	126,505	155,228	190,353	261,463	319,453	281,032	257,767	273,015	436,552
Delaware.....	20,058	27,823	31,434	36,895	35,950	38,483	42,360	44,046	43,523	46,055	² 72,436
Maine.....	152,600	149,827	139,676	130,918	144,278	137,681	154,455	163,640	151,582	158,247	184,226
Maryland.....	115,683	162,431	184,251	222,373	238,393	241,618	277,459	287,225	302,416	335,018	538,790
Massachusetts.....	273,661	306,777	371,492	474,891	535,869	623,586	759,492	700,305	590,827	632,285	² 810,614
New Hampshire.....	71,957	64,341	59,813	65,688	63,972	64,205	74,240	75,697	68,143	71,733	97,478
New Jersey.....	169,430	204,961	234,072	322,575	429,797	594,780	792,012	716,527	630,950	674,915	959,479
New York.....	1,028,110	1,031,593	1,042,160	1,209,574	1,422,969	1,719,841	2,141,479	2,227,870	1,922,084	1,998,129	2,658,869
Pennsylvania.....	834,614	937,310	1,020,522	1,151,880	1,282,965	1,610,459	1,937,433	1,851,780	1,514,672	1,550,286	1,834,553
Rhode Island.....	34,000	40,604	52,774	67,231	80,061	93,501	118,704	114,161	94,062	96,305	125,301
Vermont.....	65,384	75,328	65,608	65,964	66,615	61,785	65,976	64,911	56,300	61,143	69,717
District of Columbia.....	15,157	26,439	36,906	46,519	55,774	65,298	80,965	96,170	97,514	96,323	113,183
Great Lakes and Plains	3,300,660	4,033,828	5,015,267	5,842,569	5,981,989	6,595,968	7,729,278	7,285,692	6,791,119	7,021,472	9,514,535
Illinois.....	672,787	704,041	778,319	958,911	1,002,687	1,127,560	1,395,907	1,248,827	1,137,268	1,153,683	1,654,311
Indiana.....	450,057	511,283	512,955	564,807	531,459	566,288	667,379	671,364	658,237	689,900	934,948
Iowa.....	341,938	426,057	493,267	566,223	510,661	514,521	554,655	503,481	464,499	477,720	² 573,152
Kansas.....	89,777	231,434	399,322	389,582	398,746	406,880	431,166	376,349	333,815	347,626	² 456,810
Michigan.....	292,466	362,556	427,032	504,985	541,501	691,674	970,582	970,188	998,045	1,069,435	² 1,495,729
Minnesota.....	113,983	180,248	280,960	399,207	440,083	503,597	551,741	512,224	480,126	481,612	637,642
Missouri.....	330,070	482,986	620,314	719,817	707,031	672,483	656,073	700,640	623,757	644,457	778,507
Nebraska.....	23,265	92,549	240,300	288,227	¹ 281,375	311,821	325,216	276,188	225,525	227,879	266,769
North Dakota.....	1,660	13,718	35,543	77,686	139,802	168,283	169,277	140,126	112,629	114,661	130,173
Ohio.....	719,372	729,499	797,489	829,160	838,080	1,020,663	1,277,636	1,213,978	1,151,913	1,202,967	1,763,837
South Dakota.....	(¹)	(¹)	78,043	98,822	126,253	146,955	165,624	136,447	114,510	117,675	143,801
Wisconsin.....	265,285	299,457	351,723	445,142	464,311	465,243	564,022	535,880	490,795	493,949	² 678,856
Southeast	1,157,056	2,178,093	3,359,602	4,136,237	4,813,228	5,911,863	6,679,774	6,968,499	6,585,290	6,903,777	8,452,116
Alabama.....	141,312	179,490	301,615	376,423	424,611	569,940	622,988	686,767	646,874	680,066	758,214
Arkansas.....	69,927	81,972	223,071	314,662	395,978	483,172	456,185	465,339	403,708	407,084	420,011
Florida.....	14,000	39,315	92,472	108,874	148,089	225,160	346,434	369,214	407,605	449,836	874,377
Georgia.....	49,578	236,533	381,297	482,673	555,794	690,918	713,290	737,979	699,464	718,037	914,431
Kentucky.....	178,457	¹ 276,000	399,660	500,294	494,863	535,332	588,354	604,064	546,077	562,883	609,548
Louisiana.....	57,639	77,642	120,253	196,169	263,617	354,079	434,557	473,020	442,411	483,363	648,854
Mississippi.....	117,000	236,654	334,158	386,507	469,137	¹ 412,670	595,449	594,799	519,406	527,440	536,417
North Carolina.....	115,000	252,612	322,533	400,452	520,404	691,249	866,939	886,484	848,271	884,733	1,060,187
South Carolina.....	66,056	134,072	201,260	281,891	340,415	478,045	469,370	481,750	458,810	494,185	584,283
Tennessee.....	140,000	300,217	447,950	485,354	521,753	619,852	627,747	648,131	628,439	659,785	780,933
Virginia.....	131,088	220,736	342,269	370,595	402,109	505,190	562,956	568,131	560,975	597,867	800,464
West Virginia.....	76,999	142,850	193,064	232,343	276,458	346,256	395,505	452,821	423,250	438,498	464,397
West and Southwest	209,624	508,546	982,549	1,574,568	2,471,639	3,557,785	4,504,935	4,555,987	4,838,283	5,192,724	7,660,742
Arizona.....		4,212	7,989	16,504	31,312	76,505	103,806	110,205	124,413	139,244	262,220
California.....	91,332	158,765	221,756	269,736	368,391	696,238	1,068,683	1,189,106	1,561,366	1,757,424	² 2,826,339
Colorado.....	4,357	22,119	65,490	117,555	168,798	220,232	240,482	221,409	215,355	229,196	365,518
Idaho.....	906	5,834	14,311	36,669	76,168	115,192	120,947	120,987	115,497	122,259	154,111
Montana.....	1,657	4,270	16,980	39,430	66,141	126,576	120,337	107,302	97,465	105,917	136,832
Nevada.....	3,106	9,045	7,387	6,676	¹ 10,200	14,114	18,041	20,746	25,960	25,144	58,218
New Mexico.....	1,320	4,755	18,215	36,735	56,304	81,399	102,084	132,589	136,097	148,978	209,739
Oklahoma.....				99,620	422,399	589,282	682,650	611,818	456,074	441,263	513,500
Oregon.....	21,000	37,533	63,254	89,405	118,412	151,028	202,595	188,876	232,489	255,032	359,987
Texas.....	63,504	¹ 220,000	466,872	659,598	821,631	1,035,648	1,308,028	1,328,822	1,279,040	1,354,167	1,915,612
Utah.....	16,992	24,326	37,279	73,042	91,611	117,406	138,046	136,519	143,657	153,648	214,812
Washington.....	5,000	14,780	55,964	115,104	215,688	291,053	344,731	331,409	396,094	400,867	569,176
Wyoming.....	450	2,907	7,052	14,512	24,584	43,112	54,505	56,199	54,776	59,585	74,678
Outlying Parts											
Alaska.....						3,360	3,436	6,312	10,578	13,910	36,017
American Samoa.....								2,864	3,140	4,001	5,012
Canal Zone.....						3,486	7,003	6,688	8,081	9,523	12,118
Guam.....							3,683	4,691	7,594	8,553	13,397
Hawaii.....						4 ¹ 350	71,657	91,821	84,923	89,820	² 130,158
Puerto Rico.....						180,458	221,248	286,058	377,296	409,639	² 564,041
Virgin Islands.....							3,061	3,552	4,548	4,996	6,392

¹ Estimated.² Enrollment not cumulative, but as of a specific date.³ Includes an estimate for kindergarten.⁴ Included with North Dakota.

Table 18.—Percent of total population and percent of school-age population enrolled in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1870-71 to 1957-58

Region and State	Percent of total population enrolled										Percent of school-age population ¹ enrolled									
	1870-71	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1957-58	1870-71	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
United States (48 States and District of Columbia) ²	19.1	19.7	20.3	20.5	19.4	20.4	20.9	19.3	16.6	19.7	61.5	65.5	68.6	72.4	73.5	77.8	81.3	85.3	81.6	83.5
North Atlantic																				
Connecticut	20.8	19.2	17.0	17.0	17.3	18.9	19.9	16.4	13.5	19.3	80.8	77.0	72.0	74.5	74.4	80.3	79.3	80.7	79.1	88.6
Delaware	15.8	19.0	18.7	20.0	14.3	17.3	17.8	16.5	14.4	16.6	50.0	65.2	66.2	75.3	71.8	73.3	73.5	80.8	75.4	73.5
Maine	24.3	23.1	21.1	18.9	19.5	17.9	19.4	19.3	17.2	19.6	87.4	89.8	85.9	81.4	84.9	76.3	78.9	82.3	82.3	82.5
Maryland	14.6	17.4	17.7	18.7	18.4	16.7	17.0	15.7	14.2	18.8	46.7	58.1	60.4	67.0	70.1	66.9	68.9	72.8	72.0	78.5
Massachusetts	18.3	17.2	16.6	16.9	15.9	16.2	17.9	16.2	13.4	16.8	72.3	71.8	72.6	76.2	71.3	71.3	76.0	78.6	75.1	79.3
New Hampshire	22.4	18.5	15.9	16.0	14.9	14.5	16.0	15.4	13.4	16.9	91.3	81.3	71.3	74.0	67.0	64.3	68.0	72.2	70.6	74.6
New Jersey	18.3	18.1	16.2	17.1	17.0	18.8	19.6	17.2	13.9	17.1	63.2	64.8	62.2	68.5	70.6	77.4	80.4	85.2	80.2	79.3
New York	23.2	20.3	17.4	16.6	15.6	16.6	17.0	16.5	13.4	16.5	83.0	77.1	70.7	69.6	68.7	72.8	76.7	86.0	75.1	79.1
Pennsylvania	23.2	21.9	19.4	18.3	16.7	18.5	20.1	18.7	14.7	16.6	76.4	74.4	69.5	68.9	67.2	71.5	76.0	82.2	74.2	74.9
Rhode Island	15.1	14.7	15.3	15.7	14.8	15.5	17.3	16.0	12.2	14.6	59.2	59.6	62.7	66.8	63.8	65.4	69.9	75.8	70.1	69.1
Vermont	³ 19.8	22.6	19.7	19.2	18.7	17.5	18.3	18.1	16.0	19.0	---	87.2	---	82.2	80.4	73.4	75.3	79.2	77.2	77.8
District of Columbia	11.2	14.9	16.0	16.7	16.9	14.9	16.6	14.4	12.1	13.8	41.6	55.4	63.1	76.8	84.7	84.3	91.9	90.7	84.2	77.9
Great Lakes and Plains																				
Illinois	26.0	22.9	20.3	19.9	17.8	17.4	18.3	15.8	13.2	17.1	81.0	74.6	72.0	72.7	72.3	72.1	78.9	80.4	73.7	77.5
Indiana	26.3	25.9	23.4	22.4	19.7	19.3	20.6	19.6	17.5	20.7	78.6	82.4	79.2	81.1	78.7	79.4	85.2	90.4	87.4	87.1
Iowa	28.2	26.2	25.8	25.4	23.1	21.4	22.4	19.8	18.1	20.6	84.4	83.5	85.5	89.1	87.4	86.1	90.2	91.0	89.7	87.5
Kansas	22.3	23.2	28.0	26.5	23.7	23.0	22.9	20.9	18.1	21.8	74.2	73.2	88.6	89.2	89.2	87.9	90.5	93.7	91.3	94.0
Michigan	24.0	22.2	20.4	20.9	19.3	18.9	20.0	18.4	16.7	19.5	79.7	78.1	73.5	77.1	78.3	79.3	81.2	83.0	80.4	80.4
Minnesota	24.5	23.1	21.6	22.8	21.2	21.1	21.5	18.3	16.1	19.2	75.9	75.9	74.6	77.6	78.3	81.8	84.0	82.7	78.8	79.4
Missouri	18.7	22.3	23.2	23.2	21.5	19.8	18.1	18.5	16.2	18.4	56.0	68.9	74.4	78.6	82.2	78.3	76.3	86.2	86.3	83.3
Nebraska	16.6	20.5	22.7	20.7	23.7	24.1	23.6	21.0	17.0	18.6	58.8	68.5	75.4	89.5	87.0	90.5	90.9	91.4	85.4	80.7
North Dakota	9.3	10.2	19.5	24.3	24.2	26.0	24.9	21.9	18.4	20.2	39.3	41.7	71.3	81.3	86.1	84.6	83.0	83.6	78.2	76.9
Ohio	26.5	22.8	21.7	19.9	17.6	17.7	19.2	17.6	15.1	19.1	84.0	76.7	76.5	75.4	74.4	76.6	79.9	84.3	82.4	82.6
South Dakota	(⁴)	(⁴)	23.7	24.6	21.6	23.1	23.9	21.3	17.9	20.8	(⁴)	(⁴)	81.0	79.5	78.1	82.9	84.7	86.1	81.4	83.2
Wisconsin	24.6	22.8	20.9	21.5	19.9	17.7	19.2	17.1	14.3	17.6	72.9	73.8	69.8	72.5	72.5	68.2	75.8	76.4	71.1	74.1
Southeast																				
Alabama	13.9	14.2	19.9	20.6	19.9	24.3	23.5	24.2	22.2	24.0	40.4	42.6	55.8	61.7	62.5	74.1	76.2	85.2	86.8	87.4
Arkansas	13.7	10.2	19.8	24.0	25.3	27.6	24.6	23.8	21.3	23.7	40.3	30.8	55.4	71.0	80.1	85.7	81.5	87.0	85.1	88.4
Florida	7.2	15.6	23.6	20.6	19.7	23.2	23.6	19.3	16.1	20.7	21.2	44.2	71.1	66.6	68.5	82.6	91.5	86.6	81.5	93.7
Georgia	4.1	15.3	20.8	21.8	21.3	23.9	24.5	23.6	20.8	24.3	11.9	46.2	58.5	65.3	66.7	74.0	79.7	88.1	85.0	90.2
Kentucky	13.2	16.7	21.5	23.3	21.7	22.2	22.5	21.2	19.0	20.1	---	---	65.6	75.3	73.5	76.2	78.1	79.5	78.1	76.2
Louisiana	7.7	8.3	10.8	14.2	16.0	19.7	20.7	20.0	18.0	21.1	24.8	25.9	31.6	43.6	50.8	63.5	71.7	76.3	75.3	79.1
Mississippi	13.7	20.9	25.9	24.9	26.1	⁵ 23.1	29.6	27.2	24.1	24.8	40.6	61.3	70.6	73.3	80.2	69.8	97.1	97.2	91.2	87.7
North Carolina	10.5	18.1	19.9	21.1	23.6	27.0	27.3	24.8	21.7	23.7	31.2	55.9	56.4	63.6	73.4	82.4	84.1	86.3	84.9	88.5
South Carolina	9.1	13.5	17.5	21.0	22.4	28.4	27.0	25.3	23.3	24.7	27.3	40.6	47.1	60.7	67.3	83.9	86.2	85.7	85.9	85.5
Tennessee	10.9	19.5	25.3	24.0	24.0	26.5	24.0	22.2	20.0	22.7	32.0	58.2	74.1	75.1	79.5	87.6	83.5	85.6	84.7	88.4
Virginia	10.5	14.6	20.7	20.0	19.6	21.9	23.2	21.2	18.0	20.9	32.3	45.0	60.5	63.2	64.2	73.3	78.6	82.2	79.7	84.6
West Virginia	16.9	23.1	25.3	24.2	22.8	23.7	22.9	23.8	21.8	23.7	49.5	69.2	75.3	78.6	78.2	79.8	76.0	86.3	87.2	87.9
West and Southwest																				
Arizona	---	10.4	13.4	13.4	15.4	22.9	23.8	22.0	22.1	23.6	---	53.2	52.7	51.9	62.5	88.0	88.6	84.8	76.8	92.9
California	15.6	18.4	18.4	18.2	15.5	20.3	18.8	17.1	17.7	20.4	63.6	73.4	77.4	79.6	79.7	⁶ 102.5	93.8	95.9	93.8	91.5
Colorado	9.3	11.4	15.9	21.8	21.1	23.4	23.2	19.7	20.1	22.0	42.3	60.8	72.2	88.2	90.3	95.0	92.2	87.5	83.3	91.5
Idaho	5.6	17.9	17.0	22.7	23.4	26.7	27.2	23.0	22.9	23.9	46.1	77.9	62.7	79.2	88.7	94.8	95.1	93.7	86.5	89.0
Montana	7.5	10.9	12.9	16.2	17.6	23.1	22.4	19.2	19.2	20.9	70.2	63.8	71.1	72.8	87.7	92.2	85.3	85.0	84.1	81.5
Nevada	7.0	14.5	16.1	15.8	11.1	18.2	19.8	18.7	22.6	22.1	54.0	79.7	73.8	74.1	75.9	91.5	94.9	⁶ 100.4	83.3	98.3
New Mexico	1.4	4.0	11.9	18.8	17.2	22.6	24.1	24.8	22.6	25.4	4.4	13.3	42.3	61.4	59.3	75.4	80.2	86.7	83.2	90.1
Oklahoma	---	---	---	25.0	25.5	29.1	28.5	26.2	19.8	22.8	---	---	79.8	83.1	92.6	98.2	⁶ 101.2	86.5	86.5	94.0
Oregon	21.6	21.5	20.2	21.6	17.6	19.3	21.2	17.3	19.3	20.7	67.7	75.0	74.8	82.1	80.2	84.1	94.6	90.8	86.1	87.2
Texas	7.3	13.8	20.9	21.6	21.1	22.2	22.5	20.7	17.5	20.9	21.0	42.4	59.5	64.7	67.3	73.4	80.4	82.8	82.4	82.3
Utah	18.6	16.9	17.9	26.4	24.6	26.1	27.2	28.4	24.4	25.6	53.4	50.6	53.3	81.0	84.5	87.2	89.8	91.7	89.5	92.5
Washington	18.6	19.7	16.0	22.2	19.0	21.5	22.1	19.0	19.3	20.9	69.0	72.4	70.7	87.9	86.2	94.1	96.6	98.4	88.5	88.4
Wyoming	4.6	14.0	11.6	15.7	16.9	22.2	24.1	22.4	23.2	23.7	45.3	77.4	54.5	65.7	81.6	91.6	94.3	97.1	95.2	92.6
Outlying Parts																				
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	6.1	5.8	8.6	13.7	17.1	---	---	---	---	---	26.8	---	38.4	60.9	85.7
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	15.3	18.0	12.8	21.1	(⁷)	---	---	---	---	---	85.4	80.2	89.5	⁶ 100.0	(⁷)
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	23.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	72.2
Hawaii	---	---	---	---	---	16.2	19.5	21.6	---	21.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	64.0	77.0	76.9
Puerto Rico	---	---	---	---	---	13.9	14.3	15.2	---	24.7	---									

Table 19.—Enrollment, attendance, and membership in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Enrollment	Average daily attendance	Aggregate days attendance (thousands)	Average daily membership	Aggregate days membership (thousands)	Average length of term (in days) (col. 4÷col. 3)	Average number of days attended per pupil enrolled (col. 4÷col. 2)	Percent of pupils enrolled attending daily (col. 3÷col. 2)	Percent of average daily membership attending daily (col. 3÷col. 5)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	33,528,591	29,722,275	5,277,840	32,157,000	5,711,083	177.6	157.4	88.6	92.4
North Atlantic	7,901,198	6,964,818	1,243,545			178.5	157.4	88.1	
Connecticut	436,552	² 384,254	² 69,103	² 419,455	² 75,431	179.8	158.3	88.0	91.6
Delaware	³ 472,436	⁴ 64,553	⁴ 11,640	⁴ 69,525	⁴ 12,540	180.3	160.7	89.1	92.8
Maine	184,226	169,060	30,652	181,259	32,862	181.3	166.4	91.8	93.3
Maryland	538,790	479,214	86,225	527,367	94,887	179.9	160.0	88.9	90.9
Massachusetts	³ 810,614	732,920	129,814	797,291	143,013	177.1	160.1	90.4	91.9
New Hampshire	97,478	86,801	15,303	93,424	16,471	176.2	156.9	89.0	92.9
New Jersey	959,479	842,048	151,737	925,771	166,824	180.2	158.1	87.8	91.0
New York	2,658,869	2,261,589	398,232	2,569,987	452,536	176.1	149.8	85.1	88.0
Pennsylvania	1,834,553	1,678,025	303,580	1,808,766	327,286	180.9	165.5	91.5	92.8
Rhode Island	125,301	108,092	19,457	118,251	21,285	180.0	155.3	86.3	91.4
Vermont	69,717	61,849	10,676	66,599	11,494	172.6	153.1	88.7	92.9
District of Columbia	113,183	96,413	17,126	106,729	18,973	177.6	151.3	85.2	90.3
Great Lakes and Plains	9,514,535	8,384,771	1,497,622			178.6	157.4	88.1	
Illinois	1,654,311	1,413,537	254,417	1,510,877	271,928	180.0	153.8	85.4	93.6
Indiana	934,948	781,249	137,898			176.5	147.5	83.6	
Iowa	³ 573,152	506,463	90,806			179.3	158.4	88.4	
Kansas	³ 456,810	398,829	70,980			178.0	155.4	87.3	
Michigan	³ 1,495,729	1,372,836	247,110	1,518,121	273,262	180.0	165.2	91.8	90.4
Minnesota	637,642	577,717	100,714	615,546	107,500	174.3	157.9	90.6	93.9
Missouri	778,507	652,639	118,826			182.1	152.6	83.8	
Nebraska	266,769	243,176	42,894	259,548	45,450	176.4	160.8	91.2	93.7
North Dakota	130,173	118,169	21,027	125,208	22,280	177.9	161.5	90.8	94.4
Ohio	1,763,837	1,585,421	282,099	1,710,939	304,480	177.9	159.9	89.9	92.7
South Dakota	143,801	129,131	23,114			179.0	159.9	89.8	
Wisconsin	³ 678,856	605,604	107,737			177.9	158.7	89.2	
Southeast	8,452,116	7,368,039	1,306,166			177.3	154.5	87.2	
Alabama	758,214	669,541	117,476			175.5	154.9	88.3	
Arkansas	420,011	361,446	62,892	391,417	68,107	174.0	149.7	86.1	92.3
Florida	874,377	743,265	133,800	805,628	145,013	180.0	153.0	85.0	92.3
Georgia	914,431	770,959	138,773	859,412	154,694	180.0	151.8	84.3	89.7
Kentucky	609,548	543,558	93,837	595,727	102,841	172.6	153.9	89.2	91.2
Louisiana	648,854	566,838	101,775	622,715	111,822	179.5	156.9	87.4	91.0
Mississippi	536,417	444,169	75,509			170.0	140.8	82.8	
North Carolina	1,060,187	950,311	171,056	1,025,789	184,642	180.0	161.3	89.6	92.6
South Carolina	584,283	498,467	89,724			180.0	153.6	85.3	
Tennessee	780,933	694,627	122,492			176.3	156.9	88.9	
Virginia	800,464	706,162	127,109	766,490	137,968	180.0	158.8	88.2	92.1
West Virginia	464,397	418,696	71,723	447,395	76,637	171.3	154.4	90.2	93.6
West and Southwest	7,660,742	7,004,647	1,230,507			175.7	160.6	91.4	
Arizona	262,220	217,984	37,057			170.0	141.3	83.1	
California	³ 2,826,339	⁵ 2,767,341	491,548	2,826,000	502,000	177.6	173.9	⁵ 97.9	97.9
Colorado	365,518	307,352	54,727	332,125	59,133	178.1	149.7	84.1	92.5
Idaho	154,111	138,311	24,066			174.0	156.2	89.7	
Montana	136,832	124,051	21,999	130,333	23,028	177.3	160.8	90.7	95.2
Nevada	58,218	48,090	8,487	51,483	9,149	176.5	145.8	82.6	93.4
New Mexico	209,739	180,147	32,417	191,061	34,381	179.9	154.6	85.9	94.3
Oklahoma	513,500	460,934	79,196	483,072	82,992	171.8	154.2	89.8	95.4
Oregon	359,987	315,039	56,002	337,893	60,062	177.8	155.6	87.5	93.2
Texas	1,915,612	1,659,699	287,891	1,786,546	313,774	173.4	150.3	86.6	92.9
Utah	214,812	195,088	34,005	207,705	36,210	174.3	158.3	90.8	93.9
Washington	569,176	526,637	91,828			174.4	161.3	92.5	
Wyoming	74,678	63,974	11,284			176.4	151.1	85.7	
Outlying Parts									
Alaska	36,017	31,365	5,394	33,570	5,772	172.0	149.8	87.1	93.4
American Samoa	5,012					180.0			
Canal Zone	12,118	10,354	1,838	10,874	1,929	177.5	151.7	85.4	95.2
Guam	13,397	11,636	2,199	12,235	2,312	189.0	164.1	86.9	95.1
Hawaii	³ 130,158	121,838	21,714	129,653	23,106	178.2	166.8	93.6	94.0
Puerto Rico	³ 564,041	491,075	94,777	537,756	103,787	193.0	168.0	87.1	91.3
Virgin Islands	6,392	5,830	1,056	6,285	1,139	181.1	165.2	91.2	92.8

¹ Estimated.² Excludes vocational schools.³ Enrollment not cumulative but as of a specific date.⁴ Includes an estimate for kindergarten.⁵ Because attendance in California includes excused absences and enrollment is not cumulative, the relationship between attendance and enrollment is not strictly comparable with that in other States.

Table 20.—Average daily attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1870-71 to 1957-58

[In thousands]

Region and State	1870-71 ¹	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	4, 545	6, 144	8, 154	10, 633	12, 827	16, 150	21, 265	22, 042	20, 910	22, 284	29, 722
North Atlantic											
Connecticut.....	63	74	84	112	² 147	205	274	256	231	245	384
Delaware.....	13	17	20	25	23	27	36	39	38	41	³ 65
Maine.....	100	103	98	98	107	116	138	149	140	145	169
Maryland.....	56	86	102	134	146	175	236	257	266	299	479
Massachusetts.....	202	233	274	366	444	520	676	630	521	560	733
New Hampshire.....	48	49	42	47	50	53	66	67	62	66	87
New Jersey.....	87	115	133	208	324	476	663	635	554	583	842
New York.....	494	573	643	857	1, 123	1, 362	1, 866	1, 920	1, 628	1, 700	2, 262
Pennsylvania.....	567	602	683	855	1, 001	1, 266	1, 661	1, 668	1, 361	1, 408	1, 678
Rhode Island.....	22	27	34	47	61	73	103	100	81	84	108
Vermont.....	44	49	46	47	52	50	58	56	53	56	62
District of Columbia.....	10	21	28	35	45	53	68	83	85	84	96
Great Lakes and Plains											
Illinois.....	342	432	538	738	779	956	1, 207	1, 093	989	1, 032	1, 414
Indiana.....	295	322	342	430	421	457	596	590	553	589	781
Iowa.....	212	260	306	373	360	406	465	437	402	418	506
Kansas.....	53	138	243	262	291	310	365	331	276	301	399
Michigan.....	193	¹ 240	¹ 282	355	443	521	845	862	897	987	1, 373
Minnesota.....	51	¹ 78	127	243	348	395	457	454	414	434	578
Missouri.....	187	¹ 281	385	460	490	531	576	599	532	558	653
Nebraska.....	14	60	146	182	191	233	259	243	200	204	243
North Dakota.....	1	¹ 9	21	44	90	128	149	125	101	³ 103	118
Ohio.....	432	476	549	616	649	809	1, 141	1, 122	1, 046	1, 110	1, 585
South Dakota.....	(¹)	(¹)	48	¹ 68	80	99	139	120	101	106	129
Wisconsin.....	132	156	200	¹ 310	320	369	473	487	444	450	606
Southeast											
Alabama.....	108	118	182	298	267	368	474	567	552	595	670
Arkansas.....	47	¹ 55	¹ 149	195	255	326	331	373	344	355	361
Florida.....	11	27	65	75	104	166	267	327	370	415	743
Georgia.....	31	145	241	298	346	467	538	584	582	620	771
Kentucky.....	121	178	226	310	315	⁵ 343	433	493	455	484	544
Louisiana.....	40	¹ 55	88	146	183	256	350	398	381	421	567
Mississippi.....	90	157	208	225	261	⁵ 260	436	474	456	472	444
North Carolina.....	73	170	203	207	331	474	673	790	751	798	950
South Carolina.....	45	¹ 91	148	201	244	331	348	385	375	414	498
Tennessee.....	89	209	324	339	364	458	482	537	548	583	695
Virginia.....	77	128	198	216	259	351	453	494	497	537	706
West Virginia.....	51	92	122	151	190	256	350	412	380	399	419
West and Southwest											
Arizona.....		3	5	10	20	46	76	88	112	127	218
California ⁶	64	101	147	197	287	481	909	1, 057	1, 441	1, 624	2, 767
Colorado.....	3	13	39	73	108	150	191	199	185	201	307
Idaho.....	1	4	¹ 10	22	51	85	98	106	103	111	138
Montana.....	1	¹ 3	11	¹ 26	41	92	105	98	87	94	124
Nevada.....	2	5	5	5	¹ 7	11	15	18	23	25	48
New Mexico.....	1	3	13	22	37	59	76	106	108	121	180
Oklahoma.....				64	279	356	470	485	400	394	461
Oregon.....	15	27	43	64	104	137	155	166	206	229	315
Texas.....	41	¹ 132	292	439	545	746	1, 074	1, 116	1, 075	1, 157	1, 660
Utah.....	13	17	21	51	69	98	121	124	133	142	195
Washington.....	3	11	37	75	156	211	279	275	324	357	527
Wyoming.....	(¹)	2	¹ 5	¹ 10	17	33	48	47	48	49	64
Outlying Parts											
Alaska.....						3	3	5	8	11	31
Canal Zone.....						3	6	6	7	8	10
Guam.....							4	4			12
Hawaii.....						38	69	88	79	85	122
Puerto Rico.....						145	193	255	338	369	491
Virgin Islands.....							3			5	6

¹ Estimated.² High school attendance not reported.³ Includes an estimate for kindergarten average daily attendance.⁴ Included with North Dakota.⁵ Data for 1918-19.⁶ Includes excused absences.⁷ Less than 500.

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

Table 21.—High school graduates of full-time public secondary day schools, by sex and by State: 1957-58

[With related data on high school equivalency certificates]

Region and State	High school graduates			Persons granted high school equivalency certificates		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	1,332,293	647,651	684,642	149,747		
North Atlantic	321,918	154,448	167,470	18,903		
Connecticut	16,219	7,333	8,886	768		
Delaware	2,755	1,273	1,482			
Maine	6,793	3,297	3,486	852	807	45
Maryland	18,379	8,890	9,489	1,800		
Massachusetts	36,528	18,089	18,439	400	377	23
New Hampshire	3,999	1,910	2,089	400	347	53
New Jersey	36,718	17,495	19,223	338		
New York	102,486	48,951	53,535	11,654		
Pennsylvania	86,126	41,727	44,399	1,651		
Rhode Island	4,610	2,126	2,484	544	514	30
Vermont	3,931	1,834	2,097	210	180	30
District of Columbia	3,384	1,523	1,861	286	228	58
Great Lakes and Plains	410,811	202,310	208,501	4,456		
Illinois	66,473	32,451	34,022	1,000		
Indiana	40,164	20,150	20,014			
Iowa	² 27,193	13,572	13,621	(²)		
Kansas	20,354	10,460	9,894	726	635	91
Michigan	59,042	28,834	30,208			
Minnesota	33,210	16,265	16,945	411	397	14
Missouri	31,731	15,804	15,927	1,357		
Nebraska	12,953	6,477	6,476	88	88	
North Dakota	6,550	3,098	3,452	177		
Ohio	71,780	34,989	36,791	72	61	11
South Dakota	6,911	³ 3,379	³ 3,532	351		
Wisconsin	34,450	16,831	17,619	274	203	71
Southeast	295,270	139,136	156,134	14,075		
Alabama ¹	27,800	13,100	14,700			
Arkansas	17,422	8,535	8,887	1,812	1,717	95
Florida	28,850	14,425	14,425	1,784		
Georgia	27,590	12,607	14,983	2,212		
Kentucky	21,856	10,448	11,408			
Louisiana	22,701	10,445	12,256	3,472	2,771	701
Mississippi	17,367	8,109	9,258	653	589	64
North Carolina	39,988	18,422	21,566			
South Carolina	18,403	8,491	9,912	654	302	352
Tennessee	28,469	³ 13,694	³ 14,775	1,145		
Virginia	25,450	³ 11,732	³ 13,718			
West Virginia	19,374	9,128	10,246	2,343		
West and Southwest	304,294	151,757	152,537	12,313		
Arizona	8,159	³ 4,161	³ 3,998			
California	114,107	57,452	56,655			
Colorado	13,493	6,782	6,711	1,547		
Idaho	7,300	3,715	3,585	699	585	114
Montana	6,382	3,174	3,208	429	373	56
Nevada	1,780	913	867			
New Mexico	7,053	3,614	3,439	1,759	1,749	10
Oklahoma	24,628	³ 11,772	³ 12,856			
Oregon	16,645	8,316	8,329	697		
Texas	67,778	33,509	34,269	7,037		
Utah	9,483	4,801	4,682	47		
Washington	24,293	³ 11,952	³ 12,341			
Wyoming	3,193	1,596	1,597	98	95	3
Outlying Parts						
Alaska	738	395	343	60	52	8
American Samoa	53	34	19	45	34	11
Canal Zone	440	230	210			
Guam	324	157	167			
Hawaii	5,434	2,751	2,683			
Puerto Rico	10,206	4,395	5,811	514		
Virgin Islands	182	90	92	2		2

¹ Represents total for States reporting this information.³ Distribution by sex estimated.² The figure for high school graduates includes persons granted high school equivalency certificates.⁴ Estimated.

Table 22.—Selected data on pupil transportation and school lunch programs, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Pupil Transportation					School Lunch Program								
	Average daily attendance of pupils transported at public expense		Number of pupils for whom sub-sistence was paid in lieu of transportation	Number of school bus accidents in which children were killed or fatally injured	Number of pupil deaths resulting from school bus accidents	Total vehicles in use		Total annual mileage of regular school bus routes to and from school (thousands)	Average cost per pupil transported (public only)	Transportation expenditures as percent of current expenditures for elementary and secondary schools	Average number of pupils served per lunch per day	Total number of schools operating a program for 6 months or more	Average cost per pupil served	
	Public school pupils	Nonpublic school pupils transported				Publicly owned	Privately owned							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	10,861,689	36.5	104,095	33,263	61	114,489	9,358	56,147	\$38.34	4.1	11,006,124	59,173	\$27.76	
North Atlantic	2,396,339	34.4	24,812	16,665	7	9,358	20,553	42.55	1,908,170	3.5	1,908,170	9,937	40.36	
Connecticut	154,033	40.1	905	436	191	1,438	3,089	37.49	12,539	3.8	105,000	550	31.00	
Delaware	29,142	45.1			22	467	858	39.97	3,079	4.0	16,979	108	39.23	
Maine	85,196	50.4	(²)		22	467	858	35.86	11,128	7.2	58,628	543	24.34	
Maryland	203,660	42.5	31	16,082	1,688	1,821	1,821	37.61	15,935	4.6	146,441	3,694	31.97	
Massachusetts	188,236	25.7	19,665		87	301	1,821	45.18	5,438	3.2	255,718	1,127	45.96	
New Hampshire	34,968	40.3	738		87	301	1,821	51.42	3,309	6.5	31,220	3,720	30.33	
New Jersey	242,936	28.9	618		3,331	3,152	3,152	45.99	18,770	3.0	106,664	3,720	43.73	
New York	714,125	31.6	(²)	15	4	5,267	6,228	51.16	82,796	3.2	723,000	3,374	50.02	
Pennsylvania	675,936	40.3		15	2	1,769	6,228	34.99	82,796	3.8	405,412	2,076	27.70	
Rhode Island	41,557	38.4	588	101	1	1,000	249	29.94	4,441	3.1	26,489	155	39.64	
Vermont	26,377	42.6			1	145	643	50.73		6.5	26,819	341	15.85	
District of Columbia	173	.2			11	36,602	20,836	348.21		.2	5,800	40	161.03	
Great Lakes and Plains	2,802,469	33.4	56,340	1,061	5	36,602	20,836	46.71	2,999,552	4.4	2,999,552	19,530	24.05	
Illinois	305,833	21.6	16,062		5	6,000	1,500	59.45	52,417	3.3	386,501	4,764	33.83	
Indiana	350,059	44.8	20,561		3,128	3,253	3,128	45.32	33,901	6.0	332,946	1,289	17.69	
Iowa	197,119	38.9			4,324	2,020	568	57.06	39,169	6.5	204,500	1,144	21.50	
Kansas	94,236	23.6	1,643	22	5,583	2,020	87	64.73	24,267	3.4	146,500	1,128	21.42	
Michigan	429,522	31.3	18,074		2	2,514	2,519	40.15	52,261	6.9	460,000	1,743	24.19	
Minnesota	245,248	42.5	40	40	2	2,762	41,331	61.39	45,129	3.4	258,192	1,138	23.71	
Missouri	282,293	43.3	449		2	2,327	41,331	40.49	7,783	5.5	319,913	3,113	18.36	
Nebraska	25,606	10.5			995	2,609	2,932	90.77	90,777	3.1	66,700	449	28.35	
North Dakota	6,28,635	24.2	150		7,218	1,029	2,609	84.52	65,109	6.3	50,799	830	23.26	
Ohio	690,538	41.0	400	400	1	1,321	5,491	116.76	20,892	4.5	586,351	1,936	19.31	
South Dakota	16,465	12.8			1	1,321	5,491	63.79	3,010	5.2	156,772	1,618	37.52	
Wisconsin	176,915	29.2			42	42,742	9,152	26.21	3,010	5.6	3,944,638	17,151	24.22	
Southeast	3,730,215	50.6	20,074	3,903	15	42,742	9,152	26.21	3,944,638	5.6	3,944,638	17,151	24.22	
Alabama	293,964	43.9			3	4,578	402	24.38	35,211	5.3	341,313	1,592	19.65	
Arkansas	181,238	50.1	240	240	2	2,995	217	29.53	1,103	2.2	259,872	960	23.57	
Florida	239,262	32.2	269	269	1	2,618	581	72.71	358,350	3.1	358,350	1,723	20.86	
Georgia	408,101	53.0			26	4,807	1,374	28.71	46,807	6.5	460,000	1,400	16.99	
Kentucky	201,820	53.5	20,074		1	2,098	3,412	53.20	29,720	7.7	438,685	1,325	16.38	
Louisiana	243,605	51.6			1	4,297	496	27.99	28,518	8.3	215,960	1,325	20.31	
Mississippi	507,036	53.4	35	35	1	8,308	1,988	17.98	57,338	4.4	547,814	1,850	14.98	
North Carolina	292,095	58.7			3	4,615	40	18.76	32,597	5.2	283,757	1,137	19.63	
South Carolina	350,101	50.4			1	2,400	1,423	26.16	36,525	6.3	342,327	1,922	24.39	
Tennessee	386,557	54.7	868	868	2	3,821	426	21.23	37,323	4.8	315,221	1,523	20.86	
Virginia	226,736	54.2	2,452	2,452	58	1,749	58	24.09	15,710	5.6	170,932	1,538	24.79	

West and Southwest	1, 932, 666	27. 6	2, 869	11, 634	7	7	25, 787	5, 606	44. 44	3. 3	2, 153, 764	12, 555	28. 24
Arizona	570,000	32.1					5,590	5,120	30,79	2.7	83,381	346	26.65
California	637,405	23.0					5,636	888	71,410	2.4	568,353	3,175	38.96
Colorado	75,633	24.6			2	2	1,548	716	14,672	3.5	92,785	311	24.73
Idaho	63,927	46.2		61			834	328	9,002	7.5	32,542	260	30.04
Montana	29,890	24.1		8,449			344	482	8,543	7.5	37,500	250	25.91
Nevada	12,089	25.1		156			220	247	1,672	3.4	9,440	68	26.49
New Mexico	50,404	28.0		48	1	1	3,336	1,132	73,76	6.0	59,706	230	33.85
Oklahoma	145,898	31.7	2,869	263	1	1	1,779	434	26,576	5.2	173,771	1,720	29.26
Oregon	164,076	52.1		599	1	1	7,510	296	16,773	5.1	116,269	3,730	18.72
Texas	392,469	23.6		599	3	3	7,510	126	83,665	2.9	690,000	3,365	20.46
Utah	94,703	28.0					595	166	4,018	3.0	81,828	401	26.50
Washington	216,154	41.0					2,831	337	23,620	3.8	186,000	1,107	31.01
Wyoming	20,018	31.3		1,130			348		38,912	9.3	22,189	131	28.62
Outlying Parts													
Alaska	7,859	25.1					52	88	1,149	5.6	4,884	18	23.34
Canal Zone	4,886	46.2					32	64	7,017	1.1	438	1	36.05
Guam	3,399	29.2											17.85
Hawaii													48.91
Puerto Rico	11,732	2.4	300	22				2	25,77	.5	228,803	1,866	26.50
Virgin Islands	573	9.8					4		16,833	1.4	4,620	31	46.10

¹ Includes 2,310 vehicles jointly owned reported by the following States: Alabama—26; Arkansas—14; Georgia—426; and Indiana—1,844.

² Nonpublic school pupils included with public school pupils.

³ Programs assisted by Federal school lunch aid only.

⁴ Transportation program operated for handicapped children only.

⁵ Data as of 1956-57.

⁶ Data refer to total number of pupils transported instead of average daily attendance of pupils transported.

⁷ Represents mileage traveled by publicly owned vehicles only.

Table 23.—Students and employed personnel in public summer elementary and secondary schools, adult education programs, and community colleges under the jurisdiction of local boards of education, for States reporting: 1957-58¹

Region and State	Public summer elementary and secondary schools						Public adult education programs			Public community college programs		
	Enrollment			Number of teachers			Number of different students enrolled in all programs	Employed personnel		Number of different students enrolled in all programs	Employed personnel	
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary		Instructional	Non-instructional		Instructional	Non-instructional
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
North Atlantic												
Connecticut	47,452											
Delaware							4,541	147				
Maine							4,099	333				
Maryland		136	6,249	88	6	82	25,388	1,068		2,296	205	
Massachusetts	7,013			268			70,774	2,385		928	68	5
New Hampshire							1,148	48				
New Jersey	17,404	6,181	11,223	676	281	395	30,878	666		729	54	
New York	85,415		85,415	2,076			772,565	15,268	635			
Pennsylvania	29,961		29,961				94,913	2,035				
Rhode Island							11,504	262				
Vermont	347	84	263	18	7	11	1,220	51	4			
District of Columbia	5,839	1,303	4,536	193	48	145	14,309	323	4			
Great Lakes and Plains												
Illinois										2 37,459	2 1,889	
Indiana	14,114		14,114	498		498	31,500	273		2 774	2 29	
Iowa							75,761	1,282		11,273	301	
Kansas										4,484	344	32
Michigan							265,002	4,472		19,323	673	104
Minnesota							53,744	1,588		2,376	124	8
Missouri							55,537	2,311		5,513	148	
Nebraska	5,658	3,743	1,915	131	90	41	17,894	512	21	2 1,343	2 85	
Ohio	41,648	10,762	30,886	1,361	436	925	82,052	2,145				
Wisconsin							84,941	1,870		2 4,195	2 394	
Southeast												
Alabama							44,967	1,186				
Arkansas								275	71			
Florida	9,241	1,833	7,408	358	99	259	77,182	1,450		7,224	343	127
Georgia							18,123	248				
Kentucky	5,426		5,426	282		282						
Louisiana	5,999	95	5,904	223	5	218	18,942	758				
Mississippi	7,308	2,258	5,050				3,076	96		10,183	420	250
North Carolina										1,308		
South Carolina							9,057	468				
Tennessee							26,392					
Virginia	18,273	2,458	15,815	738	110	628	59,108					
West and Southwest												
Arizona										2 6,698	2 134	
California	22,234	9,300	12,934				305,821			263,116	4,230	
Colorado							16,457			6,478	181	
Idaho										3,300	95	
Montana							2,849	73	8	621	40	7
Nevada							7,250	235				
New Mexico	7,286	2,872	4,414	226	138	88						
Oklahoma	3,841		3,841	128		128	53,249	1,250		1,491	38	18
Texas	42,217	13,347	28,870	1,255	302	953	59,865	832	93	34,759	1,913	
Utah	19,281	10,176	9,105	473	299	174	20,423	477	61			
Washington								67		11,011	431	
Wyoming										2 3,539	2 244	
Outlying Parts												
American Samoa	105	90	15	4	3	1				14	1	
Canal Zone										293	8	
Guam							376	19	1	409	44	5
Hawaii							13,930	876	18			
Puerto Rico	4,501		4,501	148		148	94,730	3,677	285			
Virgin Islands							66	5				

¹ Data for public summer schools, adult education, and community colleges in this table and in table 34 are incomplete. Some States have reported expenditure data for one or more of these programs without also reporting students and staff. Conversely, other States have reported students and staff but not financial data. The data

are nevertheless published in order to supplement, to the extent possible, information on the regular public elementary and secondary programs.

² Source: American Association of Junior Colleges, *Junior College Journal*, January 1959.

Table 24.—Summary of revenue and nonrevenue receipts and beginning balances, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total amount available (3+4+9)	Total revenue receipts	Nonrevenue receipts (local, unless otherwise noted)					Balances on hand, beginning of year			
			Total non-revenue receipts	Sale of bonds and other long-term loans	Short-term loans	Sale of school property and insurance adjustments	Other non-revenue receipts	Total balances	For current operation	For capital outlay	For serial bond interest and redemption
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	17,845,220	12,181,513	2,514,676	2,055,421	230,863	42,344	186,047	3,149,032			
North Atlantic	4,773,052	3,374,283	730,712	582,068	112,187	5,657	30,801	668,057			
Connecticut	204,074	152,644	51,431	45,566							
Delaware	75,662	48,518	13,007	12,891	2,587		3,278				
Maine	54,331	49,828	4,503	4,503			105	14,138	662	12,241	1,235
Maryland	306,854	198,512	66,237	65,744			493	42,105	7,953	33,872	280
Massachusetts	268,436	268,436									
New Hampshire	40,676	31,353	5,102	4,683			418	4,223	689	3,534	
New Jersey	642,577	430,964	71,817	71,817				139,795	34,629	105,166	
New York	2,241,222	1,376,515	467,188	370,804	88,470	1,390	6,525	397,519	64,080	333,440	
Pennsylvania	792,784	698,315	42,734	2,117	17,424		23,193	51,735			
Rhode Island	56,150	44,796						11,353	9,585	1,768	
Vermont	36,967	26,220	8,694	3,942	3,706		560	2,054	869	1,185	
District of Columbia	53,319	48,183						5,135		5,135	
Great Lakes and Plains	5,625,375	3,527,982	882,047	658,113	70,164	19,066	134,704	1,215,345			
Illinois	1,027,960	622,644	245,618	160,578			5,256	79,784	159,697	68,976	90,721
Indiana	453,222	321,641	43,526	13,050	13,023		1,035	16,417	88,056	45,254	37,913
Iowa	324,038	193,036	41,552	27,610	6			13,936	89,450	53,046	36,403
Kansas	226,733	166,602	27,785	27,785				32,345	27,296	5,050	
Michigan	1,043,641	636,768	141,571	123,669	15,059	2,643		265,302	44,642	157,292	63,368
Minnesota	413,530	255,324	87,576	68,830	11,563	595	6,589	70,630			
Missouri	420,181	242,646	48,922	43,455			5,467	128,613	57,477	58,377	12,758
Nebraska	142,911	85,110	9,354	7,381	812	311	850	48,447	11,604	32,460	4,382
North Dakota	40,572	42,791	8,673	3,683	3,723		1,267	19,108	13,126	4,478	1,504
Ohio	961,336	648,238	133,760	111,521	7,972	3,508	10,759	179,337	27,230	127,970	24,139
South Dakota	83,153	50,820	9,198	6,997			1,948	23,136	16,820	4,669	1,647
Wisconsin	458,098	262,360	84,512	63,354	18,005		3,153	111,226			
Southeast	2,640,818	2,048,757	278,185	230,672	21,585	8,485	17,443	313,876			
Alabama	171,110	144,616	11,888	10,806			424	14,605			
Arkansas	106,983	85,470	7,778	4,821	37	1,168	1,752	13,735	4,231	7,522	1,982
Florida	421,493	297,819	42,810	39,879	836	924	1,170	80,864	18,997	45,320	16,547
Georgia	252,240	205,129	25,686	14,976	4,164	793	5,753	21,426	6,127	11,601	3,698
Kentucky	164,065	135,729	28,336	17,441	7,801	577	2,516				
Louisiana	359,750	237,828	64,230	62,130	234	1,866		57,692	11,127	46,565	
Mississippi	117,700	92,844	9,614	7,129	1,736	130	618	15,243	3,482	11,761	
North Carolina	301,079	241,227	24,699	24,190	200	309		35,153	5,369	28,478	1,306
South Carolina	155,968	138,105	4,185	656	2,348	392	789	13,678	8,786	2,727	2,165
Tennessee	199,277	158,490	23,905	17,299	1,244	1,175	4,186	16,882			
Virginia	268,456	204,670	32,356	28,925	2,983	448		31,431			
West Virginia	122,697	106,829	2,699	2,421		278		13,168	8,712	1,862	2,594
West and Southwest	4,805,975	3,230,491	623,731	584,569	26,927	9,136	3,100	951,752			
Arizona	140,574	96,948	12,650	12,650				30,975	6,730	18,915	5,330
California	2,304,806	1,488,575	348,516	346,987		1,529		467,715	189,595	211,336	66,784
Colorado	257,850	137,121	19,455	17,998	631	679	147	101,274			
Idaho	60,104	44,564	7,522	3,507		2,971	1,044	8,018	1,707	4,617	1,694
Montana	86,681	54,933	7,902	7,251			651	23,847			
Nevada	38,067	22,578	7,784	7,720		64		7,706	1,715	5,233	758
New Mexico	110,335	73,911	10,254	9,259			995	26,170	16,170	10,000	
Oklahoma	194,278	155,576	21,731	21,360		371		16,971	8,971	5,000	3,000
Oregon	201,292	156,454	16,042	15,786		255		28,796	11,015	14,672	3,109
Texas	894,828	631,634	134,067	105,991	26,232	1,844		129,128	31,871	77,566	19,691
Utah	106,155	78,465	10,007	8,821	64		263	17,683	667	14,878	2,138
Washington	370,614	262,574	20,623	20,095			528	87,416	7,317	70,823	9,276
Wyoming	40,390	27,158	7,180	7,144		35		6,052	5,393		660
Outlying Parts											
Alaska	19,938	19,938									
American Samoa	4,307	4,307									
Canal Zone	3,329	3,329									
Guam	8,087	6,071									
Hawaii	37,580	37,537						2,016		2,016	
Puerto Rico	64,751	62,822						42	42		
Virgin Islands	1,322	1,322						1,929	655	1,274	

1 Column 8 included with column 7.

2 Includes \$16,340,000 from intermediate sources.

3 Includes \$85,224,000 loaned by the State to school districts and subject to repayment formulas.

4 Incomplete. Amount of local funds provided by the villages not available.

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

Table 25.—Revenue receipts from Federal, State, intermediate, local, and other sources, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Federal										State			Intermediate (County, etc.)			Local		Other revenue sources									
	Total revenue receipts		Vocational education		School lunch ¹		Other ²		Total		Taxation and appropriations		Perma-nent funds and endow-ments		Other ³		Total		Taxation and appropriations		Other ³		Total		Tuition and trans- portation fees from patrons		Gifts	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19									
United States	12,485,513	486,484	37,278	228,601	220,604	4,824,620	4,610,718	81,582	132,321	251,211	242,103	9,108	6,582,346	6,379,344	203,002	36,852	23,192	13,661										
Columbia	3,374,283	90,167	7,773	48,986	31,408	1,200,651	1,194,239	1,288	5,124	1,119	1,119	9,108	2,078,102	2,027,002	51,100	4,243	4,051	192										
North Atlantic																												
Connecticut	152,644	6,477	339	2,500	3,638	47,617	47,597	19	285	11	11		98,224	97,231	993	326	326											
Delaware	48,318	802	187	455	826	41,772	41,412	75	285	11	11		5,943	5,771	173													
Maine	193,816	2,359	221	1,217	826	13,283	12,899	18	367	11	11		34,185	33,261	924													
Maryland	268,743	11,680	768	2,870	8,701	66,143	65,991	151	151	11	11		119,742	119,083	658													
Massachusetts	330,765	9,916	130	5,080	51,181	55,080	51,181	1,175	2,724	4	4		203,032	197,553	5,479													
New Hampshire	431,964	1,216	130	4,589	1,943	108,526	108,236	4	267	267	267		27,131	27,131	104													
New Jersey	330,765	2,211	271	1,217	826	533,569	533,569	14	14	853	853		314,528	309,212	5,315													
New York	1,376,815	23,115	18,700	4,232	312,691	312,691	312,691	17	17	853	853		818,530	790,219	28,311													
Pennsylvania	698,315	16,844	1,348	10,710	1,784	8,628	10,828	14	14	1,573	1,573		367,034	358,505	8,529													
Rhode Island	44,796	2,732	138	800	1,784	8,628	10,828	14	14	1,573	1,573		31,430	31,096	334													
Vermont	26,220	627	142	400	84	8,322	7,349	7	7				16,500	16,221	279													
District of Columbia	48,183	6,466	125	630	5,710								41,718	41,718														
Great Lakes and Plains	3,527,982	108,278	10,380	65,583	32,315	1,009,375	983,823	14,546	11,006	89,947	87,532	2,415	2,306,460	2,283,509	42,951	13,923	9,235	4,688										
Illinois	622,644	16,779	1,433	11,700	3,646	127,419	126,246	57	1,116	11	11		477,463	477,463	2,442													
Indiana	321,641	9,113	842	5,800	2,471	102,688	102,688	130	6,904	888	888		208,508	206,086	2,422													
Iowa	193,036	5,651	884	4,351	4,416	23,363	23,233	130	6,904	1,820	1,820		159,958	158,334	1,624													
Kansas	166,602	8,997	539	3,100	5,358	33,255	25,768	584	6,904	27,986	27,986	400	96,364	96,364	6,891													
Michigan	636,768	17,342	1,313	9,391	6,639	278,780	278,061	6,308	82	2,104	2,104		338,542	331,651	6,891													
Minnesota	255,324	6,935	1,778	4,992	1,164	101,312	94,922	6,308	82	9,480	9,480		134,052	134,052	13,444													
Missouri	242,646	6,075	942	5,450	2,685	79,879	78,668	6,308	1,012	15,860	14,229	1,632	137,831	124,387	13,444													
Nebraska	85,110	3,328	313	1,731	1,285	5,921	2,290	6,308	1,012	8,010	8,010		21,725	21,725	7,881													
North Dakota	42,791	1,925	278	1,094	564	10,461	8,005	2,677	954	8,680	8,680		67,462	59,581	7,881													
Ohio	648,238	17,285	1,795	11,143	4,347	188,410	188,163	2,427	12	8,005	8,005		21,725	21,725	2,583													
South Dakota	50,820	3,669	257	1,348	2,064	4,533	2,846	1,675	208	6,980	6,980		436,399	433,816	2,583													
Wisconsin	262,360	8,177	1,006	5,484	1,686	53,356	52,933	1,215	208	6,980	6,980		193,643	191,947	1,695													
Southeast	2,048,757	132,047	11,577	67,636	52,834	1,217,603	1,148,891	9,471	59,242	40,316	40,316	2,415	643,673	602,489	41,184	15,118	6,847	8,271										
Alabama	144,616	12,594	1,047	6,288	5,259	96,733	88,930	7,286	517	40,316	40,316		29,284	28,027	1,257													
Arkansas	85,470	8,034	678	3,279	4,077	41,410	38,085	3,325	3,077	35,953	35,953		35,953	34,077	1,876													
Florida	297,819	12,988	634	5,177	7,178	173,255	169,892	285	3,077	111,380	111,380		102,500	102,500	8,881													
Georgia	205,129	15,491	1,997	6,500	6,984	132,670	132,670	103	269	55,955	54,665		54,665	54,665	1,290													
Kentucky	135,729	7,630	1,199	5,500	9,300	63,975	63,706	269	103	67,846	62,213		67,846	62,213	5,633													
Louisiana	237,828	11,423	748	6,700	3,975	169,187	156,275	103	12,809	57,099	52,165		57,099	52,165	4,935													
Mississippi	92,844	6,480	722	4,700	1,058	49,701	42,775	63	6,863	35,058	31,186		35,058	31,186	3,872													
North Carolina	241,227	12,677	1,408	7,900	3,369	166,359	162,863	367	3,129	58,512	51,071		58,512	51,071	7,441													
South Carolina	138,105	8,816	1,068	4,864	4,862	94,947	85,719	367	29,228	34,261	31,050		34,261	31,050	3,211													
Tennessee	158,490	10,844	1,068	4,864	4,862	94,947	85,719	367	29,228	40,316	40,316		40,316	31,650	8,666													
Virginia	204,670	20,666	1,948	7,326	4,628	73,826	72,450	1,367	16	8	8		108,855	102,748	6,107													
West Virginia	106,829	4,404	435	3,515	3,515	62,404	62,404	1,367	8	8	8		39,818	39,093	7,725													

West and Southwest	3, 230, 491	155, 993	7, 549	46, 396	102, 048	1, 396, 990	1, 283, 765	56, 277	56, 949	119, 829	113, 136	6, 693	1, 554, 110	1, 486, 344	67, 766	3, 568	3, 060	509
Arizona	86, 948	6, 989	215	1, 738	5, 036	26, 098	23, 963	1, 308	827	9, 399	8, 975	424	54, 401	54, 401	61	61		
California	1, 488, 373	56, 801	2, 138	16, 100	38, 563	609, 147	582, 117	8, 555	18, 475	33, 316	32, 417	899	789, 311	755, 197	34, 114	61		
Colorado	137, 524	8, 237	440	2, 051	3, 747	29, 806	23, 053	6, 667	85	24, 207	23, 998	209	74, 574	71, 082	3, 492	297	215	82
Idaho	54, 983	3, 269	424	971	2, 205	13, 497	12, 889	3, 736	608	4, 963	4, 940	22	22, 524	22, 524	11	11		
Montana	27, 578	2, 095	176	702	1, 497	13, 971	10, 090	3, 736	144	14, 669	14, 669		23, 599	22, 599	* 1, 000			
Nevada	73, 911	10, 916	270	1, 800	8, 887	10, 303	10, 090	10, 189	()	5, 187	5, 187		10, 159	9, 827	332	9		9
New Mexico	155, 576	11, 468	528	1, 300	8, 659	52, 339	40, 723	11, 208	1, 019	10, 669	10, 869		70, 271	67, 996	2, 275	35		35
Oklahoma	156, 454	5, 822	401	2, 050	3, 370	42, 917	40, 370	2, 019	23, 159	5, 140	5, 140	5, 140	100, 576	100, 576	10, 970	2, 761	2, 673	88
Oregon	631, 634	26, 274	1, 840	10, 952	13, 482	35, 165	30, 237	16, 942	7, 862	2, 034	2, 034		275, 400	264, 431	4, 145	100	99	1
Texas	78, 465	3, 770	1, 178	1, 469	2, 124	31, 383	29, 833	3, 107	1, 500	8, 468	8, 468		73, 323	62, 041	11, 282	100		
Utah	262, 574	16, 139	541	3, 656	11, 942	164, 644	161, 537	3, 107	1, 500	1, 578	1, 578		11, 540	11, 416	124	294		294
Washington	27, 158	1, 178	179	400	1, 599	12, 568	10, 379	2, 188										
Wyoming																		
Outlying Parts																		
Alaska	19, 938	4, 844	53	100	4, 691	10, 368	10, 368						4, 727	4, 727				
American Samoa	* 307	307																
Canal Zone	3, 329	3, 329																
Guam	6, 071	1, 154	2	16	1, 137								4, 917	4, 917				
Hawaii	37, 537	4, 384	168	973	3, 384								33, 002	33, 002		9		9
Puerto Rico	62, 822	6, 258	792	5, 300	1, 166								54, 800	54, 800		1, 765		1, 765
Virgin Islands	1, 322	117	40	77									1, 205	1, 183	23			

¹ Federal cash contribution plus value of commodities distributed. Includes special milk program.
² Includes any other Federal funds paid through the State, or otherwise, to local school districts such as funds for current expense and capital-outlay assistance for federally affected areas; money derived from Federal forest reserves and Federal oil royalties; and money for educating Indians in local public schools.
³ Includes any other revenue receipts, cash and noncash, from State sources for support of public schools.
⁴ Includes receipts from county permanent funds and endowments, and other cash and noncash receipts from intermediate sources.
⁵ Includes receipts from local permanent funds and endowments, and receipts from the sale of junk, fines, interest on bank deposits, temporary rents, and any other revenue receipts from the local basic administrative unit.
⁶ Estimated.
⁷ Less than \$500.
⁸ Incomplete. Amount of local funds provided by the villages not available.
NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Table 26.—Percentage distribution of revenue receipts from Federal, State, intermediate, local, and other sources, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Federal						State				Intermediate (county, etc.)				Local			Other revenue sources		
	Total revenue receipts	Total	Voca- tional educa- tion	School lunch ¹	Other ²	Total	Taxa- tion and appro- pria- tions	Perma- nent funds and endow- ments	Other ³	Total	Taxa- tion and appro- pria- tions	Other ⁴	Total	Taxa- tion and appro- pria- tions	Other ⁵	Total	Tuition and trans- porta- tion fees from patrons	Gifts		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19		
United States (48 States and D.C.)	100.0	4.0	0.3	1.9	1.8	39.6	37.3	0.7	1.1	2.1	2.0	0.1	54.0	52.4	1.7	0.3	0.2	0.1		
North Atlantic	100.0	2.7	.2	1.5	1.0	35.6	35.4	(6)	0.2	(6)	(6)	(6)	61.6	60.1	1.5	.1	.1	(6)		
Connecticut.....	100.0	4.2	.2	1.6	2.4	31.2	31.2		(6)				64.3	63.7	.7	.2	.2			
Delaware.....	100.0	4.7	.4	1.9	0.4	86.1	85.9		.2				17.2	11.9	4.4					
District of Columbia.....	100.0	4.7	.4	2.4	1.9	26.7	25.9		(6)				68.6	66.8	1.9					
Florida.....	100.0	5.9	.2	1.4	4.3	33.3	33.2		.7				60.0	60.0						
Georgia.....	100.0	3.7	.3	2.4	1.0	20.5	19.1		.4				75.6	73.6	2.0					
Illinois.....	100.0	5.5	.4	2.5	2.6	7.2	7.2		(6)				86.9	86.5	.4					
Indiana.....	100.0	1.7	.2	1.1	.5	25.1	25.1			0.1	.1		73.0	71.7	1.2					
Iowa.....	100.0	1.0	.2	1.3	.2	38.8	38.8						59.5	57.4	2.1					
Kansas.....	100.0	2.4	.3	1.5	.6	44.8	44.8		(6)	.1	.1		52.6	51.3	1.2					
Michigan.....	100.0	6.1	.3	1.8	4.0	23.7	23.7		(6)				70.2	69.4	1.2					
Minnesota.....	100.0	2.4	.5	1.5	.3	34.0	28.0		6.0				62.9	61.9	1.1					
Missouri.....	100.0	13.4	.3	1.3	11.9								86.6	86.6						
Nebraska.....	100.0	3.1	.3	1.9	.9	28.6	27.9		.4	2.5	2.5	.1	65.4	64.2	1.2	.4	.3	.1		
North Carolina.....	100.0	2.8	.2	1.9	.6	20.5	20.3		.2	(6)	(6)		76.7	76.7		.2	.2			
North Dakota.....	100.0	2.9	.5	2.3	.2	12.1	12.0		.1	.3	.3		64.8	64.1	.8	.1	.1			
Ohio.....	100.0	5.4	.3	1.9	3.2	20.0	15.5		.4	16.8	16.6	.2	82.8	81.0	1.8	1.2	1.2			
Oklahoma.....	100.0	2.7	.2	1.5	1.0	43.8	43.7		4.1				57.8	57.8						
Pennsylvania.....	100.0	2.7	.3	2.0	.5	39.7	37.2		2.5	3.7	3.6	.1	53.2	52.1	1.1	1.4	1.4	(6)		
Rhode Island.....	100.0	3.7	.4	2.2	1.1	32.9	32.4		1.4	6.5	5.9	.7	52.5	52.5						
South Carolina.....	100.0	3.9	.4	2.0	1.5	7.0	7.0			9.4	9.4		56.8	51.3	5.5	.5	.5			
South Dakota.....	100.0	4.5	.6	2.6	1.3	24.4	24.4		3.1	20.3	20.3		79.3	70.0	10.5	.9	.2	.7		
Tennessee.....	100.0	2.7	.3	1.7	.7	29.0	29.0		(6)	15.8	15.8		67.3	66.9	.4	.2	.2			
Texas.....	100.0	7.2	.5	2.7	4.1	8.9	5.6		3.3	(6)	(6)		68.1	68.1		.1	.1			
Vermont.....	100.0	3.1	.4	2.1	.6	20.3	20.2		.1	2.7	2.7		73.8	73.2	.6	.1	.1			
West Virginia.....	100.0	6.4	.6	3.3	2.6	59.4	56.1		.5	2.9	2.0		31.4	29.4	2.0	.7	.3	.4		
Southeast	100.0	8.7	.7	4.3	3.6	66.9	61.5	5.0	4	4	2.0		20.2	19.4	8	4.2	.1	4.2		
Alabama.....	100.0	9.4	.8	4.9	2.4	48.4	44.6		3.9				42.1	39.8	2.3	.1	.1			
Arkansas.....	100.0	7.6	1.0	3.7	2.4	36.2	37.0		1.0				37.4	34.4	3.0	.5	.1			
Florida.....	100.0	5.6	.9	3.2	3.7	64.7	64.7			16.8	16.6		47.3	46.6	1.2	.2	.2			
Georgia.....	100.0	4.8	.3	4.8	1.7	71.1	46.9		5.2				21.0	23.6	2.2	.2	.2			
Illinois.....	100.0	4.8	.3	2.0	1.7	68.1	68.1		7.4				24.0	23.6	1.2	.2	.2			
Indiana.....	100.0	7.0	.6	3.3	1.4	53.5	65.1		7.4				31.2	31.2	4.2	1.7	.8	.7		
Iowa.....	100.0	6.3	.5	3.5	2.4	69.0	47.5		21.2				24.3	23.2	1.1	.1	.1			
Kansas.....	100.0	6.8	.5	4.3	2.9	58.8	58.8		25.4		25.4		24.8	22.5	2.3	.3	.3			
Michigan.....	100.0	10.1	.5	2.7	6.9	36.1	38.4		(6)				53.2	50.2	3.0	.6	.6			
Minnesota.....	100.0	4.1	.4	3.3	.4	58.4	58.4		.7				37.3	36.6	.7	.2	.2			

	100.0	4.8	0.2	1.4	3.2	43.2	39.7	1.7	1.8	3.7	3.5	0.2	48.1	46.0	2.1	0.1	0.1	(e)
West and Southwest																		
Arizona	100.0	7.2	.2	1.8	5.2	26.9	24.7	1.3	.9	9.7	9.3	.4	56.1	56.1	2.1	0.1	0.1	(e)
California	100.0	3.8	.1	1.1	2.6	40.8	39.0	1.6	1.2	2.2	2.2	.1	53.1	50.6	2.5	.1	0.1	(e)
Colorado	100.0	6.0	.3	1.5	4.2	21.7	16.8	4.9	1.1	17.7	17.5	.2	54.4	51.8	2.5	.2	0.1	(e)
Idaho	100.0	8.0	1.0	2.1	4.9	30.3	28.9	6.8	1.4	11.1	11.1	.1	50.5	50.5	1.8	.2	0.1	(e)
Montana	100.0	4.9	.3	1.3	3.3	25.4	18.4	6.8	.3	26.7	26.7	.1	43.0	41.1	1.8	.2	0.1	(e)
Nevada	100.0	9.4	.9	.9	7.5	45.6	45.0	6.6	.3	7.0	7.0	.1	45.0	43.5	1.5	.1	0.1	(e)
New Mexico	100.0	14.8	.4	2.4	12.0	71.1	54.6	15.2	1.4	7.0	7.0	.1	7.1	7.0	1.5	.1	0.1	(e)
Oklahoma	100.0	7.4	.3	2.8	4.3	40.5	23.0	1.3	16.2	7.0	7.0	.1	45.2	43.7	1.5	.1	0.1	(e)
Oregon	100.0	3.7	.3	1.3	2.2	28.7	27.7	1.3	.7	3.3	3.3	.1	64.3	64.3	1.7	.1	0.1	(e)
Texas	100.0	4.8	.2	1.9	2.7	51.5	47.5	2.7	1.3	.3	.3	.1	43.6	41.9	1.7	.4	0.1	(e)
Utah	100.0	4.8	.2	1.9	2.7	40.0	38.1	1.9	1.9	.3	3.2	.1	55.1	49.8	5.3	.1	0.1	(e)
Washington	100.0	6.1	.2	1.4	4.5	62.7	61.5	1.2	1.9	5.8	5.8	.1	27.9	23.6	4.3	.1	0.1	(e)
Wyoming	100.0	4.3	.7	1.5	2.2	46.3	38.2	8.1	1.9	5.8	5.8	.1	42.5	42.0	.5	1.1	0.1	(e)
Outlying Parts																		
Alaska	100.0	24.3	.2	.5	23.5	52.0	52.0						23.7	23.7				(e)
American Samoa	100.0	(e)											(e)					(e)
Canal Zone	100.0	100.0											81.0	81.0				(e)
Guam	100.0	19.0	(e)	.3	18.7								87.9	87.9				(e)
Hawaii	100.0	12.1	.4	2.6	9.0								87.2	87.2				(e)
Puerto Rico	100.0	10.0	1.3	8.4	.3								91.2	89.4				(e)
Virgin Islands	100.0	8.8	3.0	5.8									2.8	2.8				(e)

1 Federal cash contribution plus value of commodities distributed. Includes special milk program.
 2 Includes any other Federal funds paid through the State or otherwise, to local school districts, such as funds for current expense and capital-outlay assistance for federally affected areas; money derived from Federal forest reserves and Federal oil royalties; and money for educating Indians in local public schools.
 3 Includes any other revenue receipts, cash and noncash, from State sources for support of public schools.
 4 Includes receipts from county permanent funds and endowments, and other cash and noncash receipts from intermediate sources.
 5 Includes receipts from local permanent funds and endowments, and receipts from the sale of junk, fines, interest on bank deposits, temporary rents, and any other revenue receipts from the local basic administrative unit.
 6 Less than 0.05 percent.
 7 Estimated.
 8 Incomplete. Amount of local funds provided by the villages not available.
 NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Table 27.—Summary of expenditures for public schools, by purpose and by State: 1957-58
[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Current Expenditures											Community services ¹	Adult education ²	Community colleges ³	Capital outlay	Interest on school debt			
	Full-time elementary and secondary day schools						Classified as to function												
	Classified as to pupil cost allocation			Admin- istration ²			Instruc- tion	Oper- ation of plant	Mainte- nance of plant	Fixed charges ¹	Other school serv- ices ³								
	Total ex- penditures for all schools (3+17+18)	Total ex- penditures, adults (4+13+14+15+16)	Total ex- penditures, elementary and secondary schools	Allocated to pupil costs	Not allo- cated to pupil costs ¹	5	6	7	8	9	10						11	12	13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
United States (48 States and D.C.)	13,568,763	10,374,494	6,10,251,843	3,286,443,325	6,900,899	924,342	378,127	715,033	890,118	40,855	7,4,554	36,749	40,492	2,852,747	341,922				
North Atlantic	3,824,564	2,957,320	2,925,394	2,924,484	910	115,781	1,925,640	271,103	103,073	261,229	248,569	15,412	1,370	760,034	107,211				
Connecticut	199,016	152,331	151,356	151,356	5,017	5,017	105,922	14,732	5,070	9,351	11,263	303	145	41,066	5,619				
Delaware	48,798	28,913	28,842	28,818	23	2,275	19,514	2,746	968	938	2,401	46	25	19,075	810				
Maine	47,046	42,609	42,516	42,516	1,536	1,536	27,420	4,663	4,490	2,714	4,693	21	136	3,986	451				
Massachusetts	240,590	168,290	166,143	166,143	4,638	4,638	115,248	13,288	6,408	12,509	14,522	262	179	64,210	8,090				
New Hampshire	316,961	272,326	269,750	269,750	9,122	9,122	183,636	29,159	10,058	9,355	28,420	679	117	44,635	640				
New Jersey	35,586	27,985	27,468	27,468	1,442	1,442	17,344	2,689	725	1,984	3,283	466	55	6,962	640				
New York	500,428	374,346	373,271	373,271	16,383	16,383	245,532	35,556	17,237	31,349	27,214	140	140	112,019	14,064				
Pennsylvania	1,642,112	1,165,593	1,146,125	1,146,125	38,580	38,580	750,561	97,475	33,635	124,872	101,002	9,542	8,901	424,921	51,598				
Rhode Island	680,574	624,281	620,191	619,304	887	33,435	392,704	59,995	23,489	60,724	49,844	4,090	5	30,778	25,515				
Vermont	43,446	40,670	40,540	40,540	1,405	1,405	12,780	2,074	1,518	2,191	3,043	5	23	2,776	425				
District of Columbia	43,287	39,317	38,560	38,560	797	797	26,952	4,367	1,761	3,273	1,410	4	114	3,970	472				
Great Lakes and Plains	3,992,337	2,983,531	2,952,576	2,950,527	2,050	125,490	1,975,192	320,807	118,991	166,476	245,620	7,048	11,455	910,334	98,472				
Illinois	751,944	547,617	544,990	544,990	23,891	23,891	368,703	62,726	20,756	27,202	41,673	362	2,667	182,231	22,096				
Indiana	324,959	265,289	264,927	264,927	5,833	5,833	178,093	26,641	10,855	16,888	26,816	10	10	55,024	4,546				
Iowa	224,159	172,527	172,527	172,527	10,284	10,284	111,636	17,488	6,358	9,014	17,767	1	783	47,011	3,837				
Kansas	176,053	133,015	131,690	131,690	4,767	4,767	91,279	13,022	4,864	4,436	33,711	2,347	2,157	38,961	14,783				
Michigan	728,844	512,865	512,657	512,657	20,967	20,967	347,578	60,616	18,494	29,292	35,781	1,381	1,917	6,705	1,196				
Minnesota	315,694	222,403	218,574	216,524	10,518	10,518	141,201	25,252	6,560	11,258	23,622	1,893	500	53,456	6,832				
Missouri	274,428	209,867	207,199	207,199	9,868	9,868	137,120	19,469	10,457	11,258	19,027	19	67	1,000	2,624				
Nebraska	94,359	76,323	75,123	75,123	4,214	4,214	51,698	7,303	2,959	4,066	4,883	19	743	18,916	2,470				
North Dakota	47,302	38,264	38,264	38,264	1,756	1,756	25,320	4,139	2,205	4,664	3,980	1,481	536	15,530	21,428				
Ohio	707,623	528,664	525,090	525,090	20,694	20,694	350,141	57,141	23,915	40,049	33,151	727	2,571	8,848	742				
South Dakota	52,331	42,741	42,741	42,741	2,643	2,643	28,277	4,440	1,448	4,945	4,945	1	1	2,776	425				
Wisconsin	294,740	222,172	218,873	218,873	10,055	10,055	143,947	22,888	10,881	9,339	21,162	727	324	67,939	44,827				
Southeast	2,163,756	1,773,388	1,753,643	1,753,501	142	62,229	1,209,765	107,839	60,583	110,469	202,757	679	7,254	345,541	44,827				
Alabama	157,454	136,152	135,901	135,901	3,257	3,257	97,768	6,000	3,723	10,589	14,565	26	235	20,300	993				
Arkansas	89,326	74,152	74,182	74,182	4,317	4,317	49,006	5,258	1,615	4,270	9,255	1	575	12,616	2,156				
Florida	304,326	230,126	227,837	227,837	8,480	8,480	175,296	14,421	7,908	7,045	14,685	1	517	67,427	6,841				
Georgia	223,075	193,282	190,430	190,430	6,113	6,113	127,367	11,005	7,410	17,433	21,102	2,869	2,869	21,750	8,053				
Kentucky	176,265	119,547	116,216	116,216	6,579	6,579	77,286	7,838	3,704	6,843	13,867	262	869	5,002	3,920				
Louisiana	265,058	207,010	202,624	202,624	7,014	7,014	119,560	9,120	6,096	17,941	43,193	(*)	1,386	53,352	7,697				
Mississippi	87,995	77,379	77,379	77,379	3,225	3,225	41,449	4,352	2,822	3,590	11,942	1	5483	14,740	537				
Missouri	265,685	209,433	207,750	207,750	5,473	5,473	152,230	11,336	6,671	12,956	18,084	1	1,195	51,292	3,668				
North Carolina	129,683	106,594	105,368	105,368	4,040	4,040	71,254	7,115	3,909	7,378	11,671	31	1,195	19,410	5,161				
South Carolina	174,999	147,002	146,365	146,365	4,941	4,941	100,964	10,068	7,636	8,636	17,992	1	677	26,226	1,131				
Tennessee	221,021	174,003	172,638	172,638	5,781	5,781	123,804	13,495	7,556	6,406	15,595	293	1,073	43,326	3,974				
Virginia	108,721	97,628	96,953	96,953	3,008	3,008	64,080	7,833	4,345	7,381	10,305	1	284	10,119	1,119				

	3,588,506	2,660,255	2,620,229	2,620,046	184	139,824	1,790,302	224,593	95,480	176,859	193,172	37,716	1,078	818	20,413	836,839	91,413
West and Southwest																	
Arizona	112,721	80,709	80,709	80,709	3,923	58,371	7,291	3,132	2,088	5,904	5,904	16,325	150	66	78	29,227	2,785
California	1,670,835	1,207,173	1,190,847	1,190,847	66,453	803,891	107,537	40,669	91,697	7,268	7,268	16,325	110	(1)	(1)	416,550	47,113
Colorado	145,812	1,106,598	1,106,246	1,106,246	4,595	72,970	9,562	4,005	1,926	7,058	7,058	352				34,628	4,585
Idaho	46,238	37,280	37,280	37,280	1,605	25,317	3,865	1,885	1,208	4,123	4,123					7,841	1,117
Montana	57,629	47,691	47,547	47,547	2,881	30,628	4,869	1,841	2,203	5,145	5,145					5,144	728
Nevada	26,834	18,860	18,770	18,770	744	13,271	1,877	811	2,203	5,145	5,145					5,144	830
New Mexico	78,225	61,757	61,592	61,592	2,583	42,812	5,757	390	3,167	6,884	6,884	15	1	89	17	30,250	2,194
Oklahoma	162,663	130,218	129,987	129,987	6,607	89,945	10,322	4,722	5,790	12,602	12,602		121	121	30	29,375	2,160
Oregon	159,541	127,172	127,172	127,172	5,775	86,342	12,822	4,838	7,762	10,133	10,133		604	521	15,166	151,168	3,064
Texas	724,054	552,297	535,798	535,618	180	375,421	33,959	14,795	35,323	43,304	43,304	208	213	143	3,464	24,032	20,590
Utah	82,792	57,566	56,848	56,848	(1)	40,175	4,725	2,429	3,256	4,318	4,318	361				71,719	1,194
Washington	283,656	206,325	200,823	200,823	8,087	134,122	19,339	9,660	15,142	14,472	14,472	454				24,032	5,612
Wyoming	37,505	26,608	26,608	26,608	1,700	17,035	2,264	1,001	1,885	3,723	3,723					10,237	660
Outlying Parts																	
Alaska	18,899	16,441	16,441	16,441	1,038	10,911	2,136	477	713	1,165	1,165					13,214	312
American Samoa	10,287	287	281	281	41	17,240							(1)			6	
Canal Zone	3,618	3,275	3,040	3,040	150	2,440	194	87	116	53	53	118		15	103	343	
Guam	4,933	2,436	2,355	2,355	76	1,944	245	74						16	66	2,497	
Hawaii	36,128	33,210	33,083	33,083	638	24,430	1,803	1,887	1,909	2,416	2,416			128	171	2,171	747
Puerto Rico	61,638	58,991	53,590	53,590	2,731	31,852	2,423	441	3,987	12,156	12,156	1,902	35	3,464	2,647	18,123	
Virgin Islands	2,460	1,222	1,146	1,146	65	740	47	28	18	247	247	76		(1)	18	1,237	

¹ Included with fixed charges but not allocated to pupil costs are minor amounts such as refunds made by school systems which cannot be abated against income.

² Includes expenditures for administration at all levels (State departments and State boards of education (table 29), intermediate administrative units, and local basic administrative units (table 30)).

³ Includes attendance services, health services, pupil transportation, food services, and extracurricular activities.

⁴ Includes public libraries operated by school districts, expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by law, community centers, and recreational activities.

⁵ Applies only to those community colleges which are under the jurisdiction of local boards of education.

⁶ Includes an estimated expenditure of \$109,048,000 for summer schools and adult and community college programs of education in California which cannot be classified as to function. However, computed figures for current expenditure per pupil are based on the net amount for elementary and secondary day schools after exclusion of the estimated \$109,048,000.

⁷ Total for States reporting.

⁸ Not included in this table are capital outlays by State and local school building authorities and other nonschool agencies which amounted to a total of \$242 million. States reporting such expenditures were:

Georgia—\$17,361,000; Indiana—\$23,496,000; Kentucky—\$1,5776,000; Maine—\$168,000; Pennsylvania—\$167,700,000; and Wisconsin—\$17,448,000.

⁹ Data not available.

¹⁰ Partially estimated.

¹¹ Estimated.

¹² Expenditures for free textbooks and other instructional supplies distributed to nonpublic schools included in column 8.

¹³ Included with current expenditures for elementary and secondary day schools.

¹⁴ Less than \$500.

¹⁵ In addition, \$4,536,000 was expended through the Alaska Public Works Program.

¹⁶ Data are incomplete; excludes expenditures by villages.

¹⁷ Expenditures from Federal funds only.

¹⁸ Represents construction started in 1956 and completed in 1958; includes expenditures by the Federal Virgin Islands Public Works Program.

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

Table 28.—Percentage distribution of expenditures for public schools, by purpose and by State: 1957-58¹

Region and State	Current expenditures for full-time elementary and secondary day schools									Capital outlay	Interest on school debt
	Total expenditures, all schools	Total current expenditures, elementary and secondary day schools	Adminis-tration	Instruc-tion	Plant operation	Plant mainte-nance	Fixed charges	Other school services	Current expenditures, other programs		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	100.0	75.6	3.3	50.9	6.8	2.8	5.3	6.6	0.9	21.0	2.5
North Atlantic	100.0	76.5	3.0	50.3	7.1	2.7	6.8	6.5	.8	19.9	2.8
Connecticut	100.0	76.1	2.5	53.2	7.4	2.5	4.7	5.7	.5	20.6	2.8
Delaware	100.0	59.1	4.7	40.0	5.6	2.0	1.9	4.9	.1	39.1	1.7
Maine	100.0	90.4	3.3	58.3	9.9	3.2	5.8	10.0	.2	8.5	1.0
Maryland	100.0	69.1	1.9	47.9	5.5	2.7	5.2	5.8	.9	26.7	3.4
Massachusetts	100.0	85.1	2.9	57.9	9.2	3.2	3.0	9.0	.8	14.1	1.1
New Hampshire	100.0	77.2	4.1	48.7	7.6	2.0	5.6	9.2	1.5	19.6	1.8
New Jersey	100.0	74.6	3.3	49.1	7.1	3.4	6.3	5.4	.2	22.4	2.8
New York	100.0	69.8	2.3	45.7	5.9	2.0	7.6	6.2	1.2	25.9	3.1
Pennsylvania	100.0	91.1	4.9	57.7	8.8	3.5	8.9	7.3	.6	4.5	3.7
Rhode Island	100.0	93.3	3.2	64.5	10.0	3.5	5.0	7.0	.3	6.4	1.1
Vermont	100.0	77.2	4.3	47.8	7.8	2.7	7.4	7.3	.1	21.1	1.6
District of Columbia	100.0	89.1	1.8	62.3	10.1	4.1	7.6	3.3	1.7	9.2	1.1
Great Lakes and Plains	100.0	74.0	3.1	49.5	8.0	3.0	4.2	6.2	.8	22.8	2.5
Illinois	100.0	72.5	3.2	49.0	8.3	2.8	3.6	5.5	.4	24.2	2.9
Indiana	100.0	81.6	1.8	54.8	8.2	3.3	5.1	8.3	.1	16.9	1.4
Iowa	100.0	77.0	4.6	49.8	7.8	2.8	4.0	7.9	.3	21.0	1.7
Kansas	100.0	74.8	2.7	51.8	7.4	2.8	2.5	7.5	.8	22.1	2.3
Michigan	100.0	70.3	2.9	47.7	8.3	2.5	4.0	4.9	1.5	25.7	2.4
Minnesota	100.0	69.2	3.3	44.7	8.0	2.1	3.6	7.5	1.2	26.4	3.1
Missouri	100.0	75.5	3.6	50.0	7.1	3.8	4.1	6.9	1.0	21.2	2.3
Nebraska	100.0	79.6	4.5	54.8	7.7	3.1	4.3	5.2	1.3	17.4	2.6
North Dakota	100.0	80.9	3.7	54.0	8.8	2.5	3.5	8.4	1.7	16.5	1.7
Ohio	100.0	74.2	2.9	49.5	8.1	3.4	5.7	4.7	.5	22.3	3.0
South Dakota	100.0	81.7	5.1	54.0	7.9	3.2	2.8	8.7	1.1	16.9	1.4
Wisconsin	100.0	74.3	3.4	48.8	7.8	3.7	3.4	7.2	1.1	23.1	1.6
Southeast	100.0	81.0	2.9	55.9	5.0	2.8	5.1	9.4	.9	16.0	2.1
Alabama	100.0	86.3	2.1	62.1	3.8	2.4	6.7	9.3	.2	12.9	.6
Arkansas	100.0	82.9	4.7	54.7	5.9	1.9	4.8	10.9	.6	14.1	2.4
Florida	100.0	74.8	2.8	57.6	4.7	2.6	2.3	4.8	.8	22.2	2.2
Georgia	100.0	85.4	2.7	57.1	4.9	3.3	7.8	9.5	1.3	9.7	3.6
Kentucky	100.0	92.0	5.3	61.2	6.2	2.9	5.4	11.0	.9	4.0	3.1
Louisiana	100.0	76.4	2.6	45.0	3.4	2.3	6.8	16.3	.5	20.1	2.9
Mississippi	100.0	78.7	3.3	52.4	4.4	2.9	3.7	12.2	5.7	15.0	.5
North Carolina	100.0	78.1	2.1	57.3	4.3	2.9	4.9	6.8	.6	19.3	1.9
South Carolina	100.0	81.3	3.1	54.9	5.5	3.0	5.7	9.0	.9	15.0	2.8
Tennessee	100.0	83.9	2.8	57.9	5.8	2.2	5.0	10.3	.4	15.0	.6
Virginia	100.0	78.1	2.6	56.0	6.1	3.4	2.9	7.1	.6	19.6	1.7
West Virginia	100.0	89.2	2.8	58.9	7.2	4.0	6.8	9.5	.6	9.3	.9
West and Southwest	100.0	73.0	3.9	49.9	6.3	2.7	4.9	5.4	1.1	23.3	2.5
Arizona	100.0	71.6	3.5	51.8	6.5	2.8	1.9	5.2	1.1	25.9	2.5
California	100.0	71.3	4.0	48.1	6.5	2.8	5.5	4.4	1.0	24.9	2.8
Colorado	100.0	72.9	3.1	50.0	6.6	2.9	5.4	4.8	.2	23.7	3.1
Idaho	100.0	80.6	3.5	54.8	8.4	2.2	2.9	8.9	1.1	17.0	2.4
Montana	100.0	82.5	5.0	53.1	8.4	3.2	3.8	8.9	.2	16.0	1.3
Nevada	100.0	69.9	2.8	49.5	7.0	3.0	3.1	4.6	.3	26.6	3.1
New Mexico	100.0	78.7	3.3	54.7	7.4	.5	4.0	8.8	.2	19.8	1.2
Oklahoma	100.0	79.9	4.1	55.3	6.3	2.9	3.6	7.7	1.1	18.6	1.3
Oregon	100.0	79.7	3.6	54.1	8.0	3.0	4.6	6.4	1.1	18.4	1.9
Texas	100.0	74.0	4.6	51.8	4.7	2.0	4.9	6.0	2.3	20.9	2.8
Utah	100.0	68.7	2.4	48.5	5.7	2.9	3.9	5.2	.9	29.0	1.4
Washington	100.0	70.8	2.9	47.3	6.8	3.4	5.3	5.1	1.9	25.3	2.0
Wyoming	100.0	70.9	4.5	45.4	6.0	2.7	2.4	9.9	1.1	27.3	1.8
Outlying Parts											
Alaska	100.0	87.0	5.5	57.7	11.3	2.5	3.8	6.2	1.1	11.4	1.6
American Samoa	100.0	97.9	14.3	83.6	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	2.1	1.1	1.1
Canal Zone	100.0	84.0	4.1	67.4	5.4	2.4	3.2	1.5	6.5	9.5	1.1
Guam	100.0	47.7	1.5	39.4	5.0	1.5	1.5	.3	1.7	50.6	1.1
Hawaii	100.0	91.6	1.8	67.6	5.0	5.2	5.3	6.7	.4	6.0	2.1
Puerto Rico	100.0	86.9	4.4	51.7	3.9	.7	6.5	19.7	8.8	4.3	1.1

¹ This table is to be used in conjunction with the preceding table, which presents fully annotated data on amounts of expenditures.

Table 29.—Current expenditures for administration for State boards of education and State departments of education, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total expenditures for State administration (col. 3+ col. 8)	State boards of education (including vocational boards)					State departments of education					
		Total, State boards of education	Expenditures for regular programs			Expenditures for emergency programs	Total, State departments of education	Expenditures for regular programs				Expenditures for emergency programs
			Expenses of board members	Salaries of staff	Supplies, travel, and other expenses			Salaries			Supplies, travel, and other expenses	
								Administrative and professional staff	Secretarial and clerical personnel	Plant operation and maintenance personnel		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States (48)	57,667	2,376	164	1,622	469	122	55,291	26,701	10,095	1,168	14,950	2,375
North Atlantic	17,803	82	23	55	3	1	17,721	9,573	2,542	927	4,368	311
Connecticut	1,427	3	2	(1)	(1)		1,425	1,318			107	
Delaware	737	3	1		3		734	332	147	5	250	
Maine	404	2	2				402	195	96		111	
Maryland	825	40	1		37		785	407	173		197	7
Massachusetts	1,453	11	2		9	1	1,442	1,035			346	62
New Hampshire	357	(1)	(1)				357	135	70		135	17
New Jersey	1,965						1,965	1,204	260		408	93
New York	7,804	13					7,791	2 3,668	1,044	922	2,158	
Pennsylvania	2,138	(1)			(1)		2,138	935	578		506	118
Rhode Island	343	8		5		1	335	163	83		74	15
Vermont	348	2	2				346	181	91		74	
Great Lakes and Plains	9,733	914	47	585	169	113	8,819	5,067	1,531	5	1,967	250
Illinois	1,433	424		273	60	91	1,009	3 747	(3)		262	
Indiana	457	4	4				453	186	167		100	
Iowa	578	7	7				571	3 386	(3)		94	91
Kansas	573	219	4	134	60	22	353	167	92		95	
Michigan	916	2	1		2		914	503	234		112	64
Minnesota	880	8	2	6			872	379	199		208	87
Missouri	1,296	2	2				1,294	655	260	5	374	
Nebraska	370	(1)	(1)				370	110	192		65	3
North Dakota	173						173	77	51		45	
Ohio	1,954	42	24	11	8		1,912	1,403	72		437	
South Dakota	256	2	2				254	130	51		68	5
Wisconsin	848	203	1	161	40		645	323	215		107	
Southeast	16,425	632	46	457	122	7	15,793	6,905	2,651	216	4,486	1,535
Alabama	867	1	1				865	4 602	(1)	(1)	227	36
Arkansas	816	8	3	5			808	211	200	29	259	109
Florida	1,485						1,485	497	391	21	439	136
Georgia	1,794	21	15	6			1,774	702	580		491	
Kentucky	1,917	1	1				1,916	562	229	110	298	717
Louisiana	2,214	9	9				2,205	846	461	40	805	54
Mississippi	539						539	246	128		112	53
North Carolina	1,320	394	3	307	85		925	534	187		204	
South Carolina	1,057	4	4				1,053	421	196	3	434	
Tennessee	1,193	20	5	13	1		1,174	383	202	7	296	286
Virginia	2,648	2	2				2,645	1 1,760	(1)	(1)	798	87
West Virginia	574	172	3	126	36	7	402	142	76	6	122	56
West and Southwest	13,706	748	48	526	175		12,957	5,157	3,372	21	4,129	280
Arizona	316	(1)	(1)				316	123	108		85	
California	5,925	3	3				5,922	2,033	1,284		2,498	107
Colorado	640	13	3	9	2		627	306	188		133	
Idaho	166	11	6	4	1		156	78	46		31	
Montana	466	122	7	83	32		344	147	127		70	
Nevada	273	(1)	(1)				272	144	68		60	
New Mexico	474	2	2				471	167	141		145	18
Oklahoma	746	11	5	4	3		735	382	192		161	
Oregon	845	3	3				842	372	251		219	
Texas	2,132	9	9				2,123	863	649	21	478	112
Utah	441	4	4	(1)			437	235	113		70	19
Washington	955	567	3	426	137		388	187	129		72	
Wyoming	326	1	1				325	120	74		108	23
Outlying Parts												
Alaska	313	(1)		(1)			313	103	125	17	67	

1 Less than \$500.

4 Amount reported in column 9 represents total salaries of all personnel.

2 Includes \$1,022,000 paid by the State to 119 superintendents of intermediate administrative units.

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

3 Salaries for secretarial and clerical personnel included with salaries for administrative and professional staff.

Table 30.—Current expenditures for instruction in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total expenditures for instruction	Salaries of instructional staff ¹									Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to instructional personnel	Free textbooks ²	School library books	Supplies and other expenditures
		Total	Super-visors	Princi-pals	Teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff									
					Total	Class-room teachers	Libra-rians	Guidance personnel	Psycho-logical personnel	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	6,900,899	6,368,177									127,271	101,890	31,525	272,037
North Atlantic	1,925,640	1,779,477									35,222	31,406	6,067	73,467
Connecticut	105,922	98,098	2,051	6,311	89,736	87,407	3,239	(¹)	(¹)		2,146	1,868	467	3,343
Delaware	19,514	18,111	(¹)	³ 814	17,297						327	358	104	614
Maine	27,420	25,063	550	1,352	23,160	22,792				368	218	844	79	1,216
Maryland	115,248	104,183	2,603	7,036	94,545						2,010	2,035	638	6,382
Massachusetts	183,636	170,770										3,420	395	9,051
New Hampshire	17,344	16,029									124	379		812
New Jersey	245,532	³ 232,106		20,825	211,281	209,002	2,279				(¹)	4,662	362	8,763
New York	750,561	694,387	(¹)	³ 52,341	642,047	634,702	7,344				21,262	8,915	3,197	22,799
Pennsylvania	392,704	⁵ 357,388	6,772	14,110	336,506						7,988	7,866	1,054	18,408
Rhode Island	28,026	26,160	380	1,451	24,330	23,754	220	281	32	43	440	509	44	873
Vermont	12,780	11,742	573	778	10,391						84	248	45	660
District of Columbia	26,952	25,437	394	1,642	23,401	22,590	75	334	181	222	623	302	43	546
Great Lakes and Plains	1,975,192	1,827,943									24,927	27,955	14,925	79,442
Illinois	368,703	⁶ 348,821											5,461	3,043
Indiana	178,093	167,501	2,365	10,853	154,283	152,971	1,312				2,375	148		11,378
Iowa	111,636	⁷ 103,365												8,069
Kansas	91,279	87,589	(¹)	8,886	³ 78,703									⁸ 3,271
Michigan	347,578	320,239	2,963	19,326	297,951						8,128	3,794	3,931	⁸ 3,690
Minnesota	141,201	126,956	1,143	6,196	119,618	116,298	2,039	1,210	70		2,658	2,961	1,527	11,486
Missouri	137,120	121,859	1,093	8,404	112,362						2,000	4,000	2,000	7,098
Nebraska	51,698	47,692	546	2,150	44,997	44,661	231				363	1,188	393	2,261
North Dakota	25,520	⁹ 23,939									105	1,188	203	2,062
Ohio	350,141	325,565	3,269	19,604	302,692	300,232	1,748				6,910	6,705	1,854	816
South Dakota	28,277	26,114									713	799	202	9,108
Wisconsin	143,947	128,303									2,493	2,338	1,773	1,163
Southeast	1,209,765	1,140,645									13,345	19,637	5,394	30,744
Alabama	97,768	92,068	707	4,756	86,605							576	271	4,853
Arkansas	49,006	46,655	164	2,524	43,967	43,139	593	234			350	870	(¹⁰)	¹⁰ 1,132
Florida	175,298	164,172	1,979	8,452	153,741	148,026	³ 5,715	(¹)	(¹)		4,214	2,495	233	4,184
Georgia	127,367	117,440	1,534	8,604	107,302	105,709	705	94		794	1,317	4,185	1,054	3,371
Kentucky	77,286	¹¹ 73,652	(¹)	³ 6,061	¹¹ 67,591						673	1,024	577	1,360
Louisiana	¹² 119,260	112,246	1,444	8,595	102,208						962	¹² 2,420	¹² 1,109	¹² 2,523
Mississippi	51,449	47,238	334	4,097	42,806	42,083	626	98			486	1,381	478	1,867
North Carolina	152,230	145,936	1,510	10,303	134,124	131,368	2,576	90	90		839	2,074	1,079	2,302
South Carolina	71,254	67,775	474	2,778	64,523	63,700	³ 560	(¹)	(¹)	263	775	639	525	1,541
Tennessee	100,964	¹³ 95,049	2,254	(¹)	³ 92,796						850	2,299		2,765
Virginia	123,804	¹⁴ 116,677	¹⁴ 2,383	9,724	104,570						2,386	871	(¹⁵)	3,870
West Virginia	64,080	61,737	821	7,976	52,939						495	803	70	975

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 30.—Current expenditures for instruction in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58—Continued

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Total expenditures for instruction	Salaries of instructional staff ¹									Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to instructional personnel	Free textbooks ²	School library books	Supplies and other expenditures
		Total	Super-visors	Princi-pals	Teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff									
					Total	Class-room teachers	Libra-rians	Guid-ance person-nel	Psycho-logical person-nel	Other				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
West and Southwest	1,790,302	1,620,112									53,776	22,891	5,139	88,383
Arizona	58,371	53,010	562	2,912	49,535	47,972	671	597		296	1,429	799	448	2,685
California ¹⁶	803,891	¹⁷ 709,506		3,879	61,838	60,913					36,935	5,027	(¹⁹)	¹⁸ 3,197
Colorado	72,970	66,806	1,089	3,291	61,838	60,913				926	1,806	1,162	(¹⁹)	¹⁸ 1,635
Idaho	25,317	23,291	143	1,506	21,643						192	¹⁹ 199	(¹⁹)	¹⁸ 1,635
Montana	30,628	¹⁹ 28,339	(¹)	³ 1,631	¹⁹ 26,708							760	284	¹⁸ 1,245
Nevada	13,271	11,974	199	761	11,014	10,716	119	154	24		301	289	74	633
New Mexico	42,812	40,573	493	3,124	36,955	36,500	363	86	6		391	1,049	399	400
Oklahoma	89,945	84,550	237	3,244	81,070	80,452	237	349	31		1,519	1,023	451	2,401
Oregon	86,342	79,144	1,193	5,809	72,141	71,015	688			438	1,566	1,581	152	3,900
Texas	375,421	347,540	4,061	19,660	323,819	316,646	4,668	² 2,505	(¹)		5,883	7,727	1,898	12,373
Utah	40,175	37,215	504	2,774	33,937	32,503	766	615	53		702	673	153	1,432
Washington	134,122	122,450	1,601	7,710	113,140	105,653	2,843	4,644			3,052	2,257	1,172	5,189
Wyoming	17,035	15,715	(¹)	³ 1,010	14,705							345	108	868
Outlying Parts														
Alaska	10,911	10,133	51	452	9,629						152	267		360
American Samoa	²⁰ 240	211	7	(¹)	204	³ 203	1					4	(²¹)	25
Canal Zone	2,440	2,148	58	104	1,985	1,938	25	15	7		56	69	22	146
Guam	1,944	1,853	30	153	1,670	1,660	5	4			35		21	35
Hawaii	24,430	22,249	277	1,792	20,181	18,880	480	157		663	843	407	30	902
Puerto Rico	31,852	29,504	1,392	1,594	26,518	25,707	215	262		334	92	1,439		816
Virgin Islands	740	688	33	39	616	603	9	5			14	20	1	17

¹ Salaries for individual categories of instructional staff are shown only to the degree that they are separately reported.

² Includes expenditures for textbooks purchased by State and intermediate administrative units for distribution to local basic administrative units.

³ Includes salaries for personnel in other column(s) identified by footnote 4.

⁴ See footnote 3.

⁵ Includes salaries paid personnel in adult education programs and recreation.

⁶ Includes salaries paid 1,773 administrative personnel.

⁷ Includes salaries paid 1,282 personnel in adult education programs.

⁸ Includes all expenditures for instruction other than for salaries of instructional staff.

⁹ Includes salaries of administrators, excluding full-time superintendents.

¹⁰ Data for column 14 included in column 15.

¹¹ Includes salaries paid 54 visiting teachers.

¹² Includes free textbooks and other instructional supplies distributed to nonpublic schools.

¹³ Includes salaries paid 123 attendance officers.

¹⁴ Includes salaries paid 108 visiting teachers.

¹⁵ Included with capital outlay for school library books.

¹⁶ Includes expenditures for instruction for community colleges, summer schools, and adult education.

¹⁷ The estimated expenditure for salaries of elementary and secondary instructional personnel only is \$643,214,000; this amount was used in computing the average salary shown in tables 40 and 41.

¹⁸ Includes an unknown amount for transfers between school districts.

¹⁹ Includes salaries paid instructional personnel in adult education programs and attendance personnel.

²⁰ Expenditures from Federal funds only.

²¹ Less than \$500.

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

Table 31.—Current expenditures for administration for intermediate and local basic administrative units, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Intermediate administrative units										Local basic administrative units					
	Total expenditures for administration for intermediate administrative units	Compensation and travel for board of education		Superintendent's office							Total expenditures for administration for local basic administrative units	Compensation of board members	Salaries			Supplies and other expenses
		Board members	Occasional consultative personnel	Salaries					Travel, supplies, and other expenses	Superintendents and administrative personnel			Secretarial and clerical assistants			
				Supt. and other administrative staff	Instructional personnel	Attendance personnel	Health personnel	Secretarial and clerical personnel						Other employed personnel		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	55,362	656	176	31,263	7,742	2,392	2,148	4,355	1,356	5,274	330,296					
North Atlantic	10,982	12		2,001	3,643	1,429	1,431	954	77	1,435	86,996					
Connecticut.....											3,590	(1)	¹ 3,182	(1)	408	
Delaware.....											1,537		859	485	194	
Maine.....											1,132		² 1,022	(2)	110	
Maryland.....											3,813		³ 1,315	1,221	1,277	
Massachusetts.....											⁴ 7,669					
New Hampshire.....											⁴ 1,085	93	459	⁴ 315	218	
New Jersey.....	267							212		55	14,152		² 10,578	(2)	3,473	
New York.....	7,602			334	3,290	1,279	1,254	285		77	23,174	5,426	4,390	6,813	6,345	
Pennsylvania.....	2,656	12		1,355	351	150	178	398		212	28,641		22,331	4,207	2,102	
Rhode Island.....											1,061	141	480	294	147	
Vermont.....	457			313	1			59		84	345	63	71	55	155	
District of Columbia.....											797		196	571	30	
Great Lakes and Plains	16,323	293	162	7,369	2,303	640	174	2,165	367	2,852	99,434					
Illinois.....	1,709			1,342				244	11	112	⁵ 20,748					
Indiana.....	1,365		136	668	15	304	27	189		26	4,011		2,531	⁶ 1,480	(6)	
Iowa.....	2,300	49		1,143	430		21	22	87	549	7,407		3,132	⁶ 4,275	(6)	
Kansas.....	641			615						26	3,554					
Michigan.....	2,026	51	21	564	226	143	15	421	204	380	18,025	1,125	8,105	5,428	3,368	
Minnesota.....	558			360				170		29	9,079	1,016	4,314	2,237	1,512	
Missouri.....	818	4		530	6	1	3	167		107	7,754		4,011	2,000	1,742	
Nebraska.....	693		4	326	9	18	2	119	3	212	3,151	355	1,875	432	489	
North Dakota.....	480			237				106		32	1,104	623	139		342	
Ohio.....	3,237	32		870	1,001	170		423		742	15,503	183	8,879	2,070	4,372	
South Dakota.....	754	49	(7)	288				48		306	1,634					
Wisconsin.....	1,743	108		426	616	5		256		332	7,465	1,079	2,954	1,932	1,499	
Southeast	765	15		412	22	17		195		104	45,040					
Alabama.....								2,390			2,830	65	² 1,975	(2)	350	
Arkansas.....		5		346		17		6,995		74	830		1,860	494	476	
Florida.....								4,318	129		4,762	421	2,402	1,819	3,792	
Georgia.....								4,762			4,800	141	2,811	1,032	743	
Kentucky.....								4,800			4,762	121	2,811	755	1,075	
Louisiana.....								4,800			367	1,847	925	1,660		
Mississippi.....	194	10		65	22			2,492	65	31	124	1,149	764	455		
North Carolina.....								4,153			98	1,783	1,589	684		
South Carolina.....								2,983			(1)	¹ 2,469	(1)	514		
Tennessee.....								3,748			72	908	855	1,914		
Virginia.....								3,133			170	1,473	967	524		
West Virginia.....								2,435			89	975	812	558		
West and Southwest	27,292	335	14	21,481	1,774	307	543	1,042	913	883	98,826					
Arizona.....	942			160	635			104		43	2,665		24	1,426	973	242
California.....	17,798	195	14	17,589	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	(7)	42,729					
Colorado.....	215			215				3,690			3,690		2,978		712	
Idaho.....	33			21				7		5	1,405	163	721	231	289	
Montana.....	386			272				49		8	2,009		867	82	1,061	
Nevada.....								471			210	7	225	172	68	
New Mexico.....								2,109			2,109		1,075	728	305	
Oklahoma.....	788			401	18			278		90	5,073		3,876	750	447	
Oregon.....	784	42		284	114	10		139	9	181	4,146		1,417	1,380	1,349	
Texas.....	5,206	95		2,150	1,025	278	539	207	661	251	25,657		14,112	4,983	6,563	
Utah.....								1,505			1,505	60	683	409	353	
Washington.....	951	4		284				202		227	6,181		3,038	2,270	874	
Wyoming.....	190			105				56		29	1,184	85	570	386	143	
Outlying Parts																
Alaska.....											726		410	135	182	
American Samoa.....											41		29	9	3	
Canal Zone.....											150		67	43	40	
Guam.....											76		44	31	1	
Hawaii.....											638		260	261	117	
Puerto Rico.....											2,731		904	1,075	751	
Virgin Islands.....											65		38	21	6	

¹ Data for columns 13 and 15 included in column 14.² Data for column 15 included in column 14.³ Includes salaries for psychological personnel.⁴ Includes expenditures for attendance services.⁵ Excludes salaries of all administrative personnel, except business officers; includes expenditures for compulsory attendance services.⁶ Data for column 16 included in column 15.⁷ Less than \$500.⁸ The figure in column 5 represents total expenditures for salaries, travel, and other expenses of the superintendent's office.

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

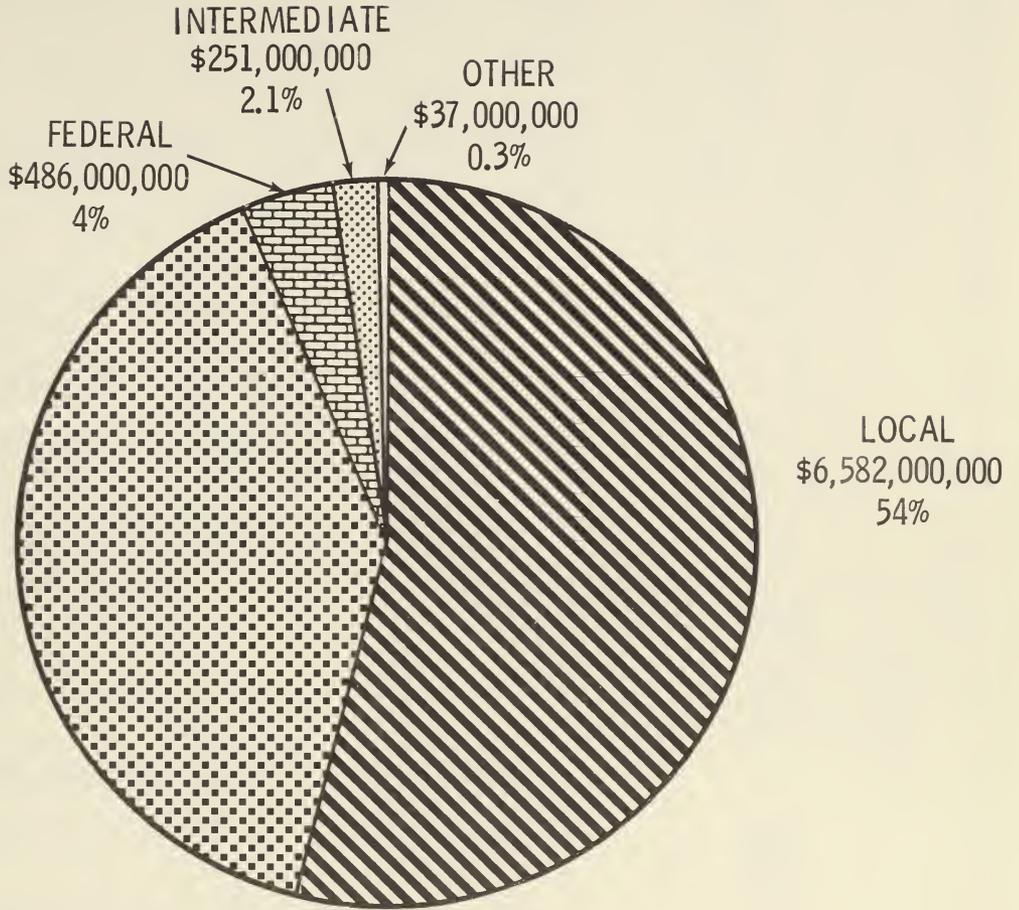


Figure 2.—Revenue Receipts From Federal, State, Intermediate, Local, and Other Sources, for 48 States and the District of Columbia: 1957-58

Table 32.—Current expenditures for plant operation, plant maintenance, and fixed charges, and fixed charges, by State: 1957-58
[In thousands of dollars].

Region and State	Operation of plant				Maintenance of plant (repairs and replacement)				Fixed charges										Not allocated to pupil costs			
	Total	Salaries of custodians, engineers, etc.			Fuel, light, water, and power	Supplies and other expenses	Total	Salaries of carpenters, painters, etc.	Supplies, expenses, and contractual service	Total fixed charges	Total allocated to pupil costs	Contributions to employee retirement systems			Interest on current loans		Insurance and judgments	Rent		Other		
		2	3	4								5	6	7	8	9					10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
United States (48 States and D. C.)	924,342				378,127					715,033	711,747	543,554	287,261	985	255,308	3,767	68,802	7,725	87,900	3,286	3,165	910
North Atlantic	271,103				103,073					261,229	260,318	231,857	80,775	655	150,427	145	22,386	2,765	3,165	22,386	3,165	910
Connecticut	14,732				5,070					9,351	9,351	7,792	6,506	1,286	96	1,325	56	82	1,325	56	82	
Delaware	2,746				1,413					3,657	3,657	3,792	3,792			120	3	4	120	3	4	
District of Columbia	4,636				1,480					2,714	2,714	2,268	2,268	46	1	915	23	15	915	23	15	
Maine	13,288				6,408					12,509	12,509	11,608	11,270	338		750	135		750	135		
Maryland	29,159				10,558					9,355	9,355	9,355	9,355									
Massachusetts	29,159				10,558					9,355	9,355	9,355	9,355									
Mississippi	2,689				725					1,984	1,984	1,667	1,667	1,117		3,262		4,317	3,262		4,317	
New Hampshire	35,556				17,237					31,349	31,349	27,487	22,180	5,207		7,667	1,386	1,595	7,667	1,386	1,595	
New Jersey	97,475				33,635					124,872	124,872	114,223	9,000	655		8,315	855	467	8,315	855	467	
New York	62,634				23,489					59,837	59,837	50,200	24,441	25,759		7,667	1,386	1,595	7,667	1,386	1,595	
Pennsylvania	59,995				1,518					2,191	2,191	1,941	1,272	6,669		8,315	855	467	8,315	855	467	
Rhode Island	4,358				713					1,970	1,970	1,333	1,298	35		228	296	64	228	296	64	
Vermont	2,074				1,761					3,273	3,273	3,201		3,201		72			72			
District of Columbia	4,367				1,761					3,273	3,273	3,201		3,201		72			72			
Great Lakes and Plains	320,807				118,931					166,476	164,426	123,429	54,167	290	68,572	1,603	20,030	3,101	16,263	20,030	3,101	2,050
Illinois	62,726				20,756					27,202	27,202	22,227	8,200	14,027		4,503	472		4,503	472		
Indiana	26,641				10,855					16,688	16,688	13,224	11,905	1,320		2,328	1,024		2,328	1,024		
Iowa	17,468				6,358					9,014	9,014	78	16	61		112			112			
Kansas	13,022				4,864					4,436	4,436	4,436	935			169	416		169	416		
Michigan	60,616				18,494					29,292	29,292	25,888	21,744	4,143		2,711	202		2,711	202		
Minnesota	25,252				10,457					11,420	11,420	9,371	5,492	28		3,662	206		3,662	206		
Missouri	19,469				6,560					11,258	11,258	7,632	52	6		3,600	206		3,600	206		
Nebraska	7,303				2,959					4,066	4,066	3,108	1,488	6		722	106		722	106		
North Dakota	4,139				1,205					1,664	1,664	1,664	1,664	194		620	109		620	109		
Ohio	57,141				23,915					40,049	40,049	35,928	10	35,725		2,081	459		2,081	459		
South Dakota	4,140				1,687					1,448	1,448	1,448	1,448			644	287		644	287		
Wisconsin	22,888				10,881					9,939	9,939	7,981		3,201		1,671			1,671			
Southeast	107,839				60,583					110,469	110,327	90,331	75,528	14,803	303	14,763	908	4,022	14,763	908	4,022	142
Alabama	6,000				3,723					10,589	10,589	8,052	7,879	173		1,130	63		1,130	63		
Arkansas	5,258				1,675					4,270	4,270	2,760	2,657	102		1,336	16		1,336	16		
Florida	14,821				7,908					17,046	17,046	15,352	7,552	7,800		1,530	124		1,530	124		
Georgia	1,005				7,410					6,843	6,843	4,416	4,136	28		1,870	143		1,870	143		
Kentucky	3,281				6,096					17,941	17,941	16,303	16,153	150		1,028	158		1,028	158		
Louisiana	9,120				3,043					3,590	3,590	3,590	3,590	2,400		1,394	38		1,394	38		
Mississippi	4,352				446					17,956	17,956	11,154	9,600	1,554		958	20		958	20		
North Carolina	1,316				810					3,068	3,068	3,068	3,068	6		1,761	22		1,761	22		
South Carolina	7,055				3,768					7,378	7,378	6,223	6,223	36		1,027	83		1,027	83		
Tennessee	10,065				3,768					8,364	8,364	6,556	6,556	542		1,112	127		1,112	127		
Virginia	19,693				7,568					9,366	9,366	6,559	4,796	1,802		675	68		675	68		
West Virginia	7,633				4,343					7,381	7,381	6,559	4,796	1,802		675	68		675	68		

	224, 593	5, 056	1, 746	488	95, 480	1, 383	1, 749	176, 675	97, 937	76, 791	41	24, 105	1, 716	11, 623	951	64, 450	184
West and Southwest																	
Arizona	7, 291	5, 056	1, 746	488	3, 132	1, 383	1, 749	2, 088	782	505	15	262	13	816	119	359	
California	107, 637	5, 565	3, 196	801	46, 669	1, 475	2, 711	91, 637	32, 360	32, 360		5, 748	38	1, 045	205	459, 277	
Colorado	9, 562	2, 127	1, 348	394	4, 185	71, 007	(7)	7, 926	5, 748	774		100	25	1, 404	36	890	
Idaho	3, 866	2, 708	2, 161		1, 841			1, 358	1, 300	122	8					19	
Montana	4, 869	2, 708	2, 161		1, 841			2, 203	1, 300	122						42, 073	
Nevada	1, 877	1, 070	669	138	811	295	516	822	609	516		93	960	176	29	5	3
New Mexico	5, 757	2, 719	1, 204	138	811	295	516	3, 167	1, 983			1, 983		194	31		
Oklahoma	10, 322	5, 244	2, 643	2, 436	4, 722	1, 091	3, 631	5, 790	3, 841	2, 448	18	1, 394	528	1, 110	76	839	
Oregon	12, 822	7, 350	4, 205	1, 266	4, 838	591	4, 247	7, 262	5, 406			5, 388		1, 355	76	425	
Texas	33, 959	19, 744	10, 646	3, 569	14, 795	6, 319	8, 476	35, 143	29, 996	29, 996				4, 371	247		180
Utah	4, 725	2, 795	1, 502	428	2, 429	1, 029	1, 400	3, 255	2, 323	15		2, 307		352	20	561	(*)
Washington	19, 339	11, 511	6, 190	1, 638	9, 660	3, 085	6, 575	15, 142	13, 090	10, 054		3, 035	138	1, 772	142		
Wyoming	2, 264	1, 199	750	315	1, 001	260	740	15, 142	13, 090	10, 054		796	12	28	47	2	
Outlying Parts																	
Alaska	2, 136	1, 128	904	104	477			713	501	224		277		140	55	18	
Canal Zone	194	109	28	56	87		87	116	116			116					
Guam	245	178	39	28	74	29	45										
Hawaii	1, 803	1, 331	472	1, 887				1, 909	1, 876					33	451		
Puerto Rico	2, 423	1, 718	615	91	441	42	398	3, 987	3, 237					298	2		
Virgin Islands	47	31	10	6	28	11	17	18	16					1			

1 Data have been supplemented by reference to publications of the Governments Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census.

2 Estimated.

3 Expenditures for utilities included with expenditures for supplies and other expenses for operation.

4 Represents total fixed charges excluding contributions to retirement funds.

5 In addition, \$262,439 was contributed for teacher retirement funds and \$46,841 for social security by town governments.

6 Data for column 5 included in column 4.

7 Data for column 8 included in column 7.

8 Data for column 8 included in column 5.

9 Less than \$500.

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

West and Southwest	193, 172	8, 955	25, 123	85, 886	60, 831	12, 377	17, 716
Arizona.....	5, 904	143	862	2, 157	2, 222	521	
California.....	74, 261	3 6, 503	3 16, 889	23, 727	27, 142		16, 325
Colorado.....	4, 058	3 291	8, 756	3, 797	2, 295		2
Idaho.....	4, 123		115	2, 716	978		234
Montana.....	5, 145	(*)		56	1, 047		598
Nevada.....	1, 245	54	139	3, 646	972		
New Mexico.....	6, 884	165	170	226	214		15
Oklahoma.....	12, 602	265	464	1, 441	2, 021	435	
Oregon.....	10, 133	35	319	3, 718	5, 085		
Texas.....	43, 304	1, 330	658	6, 815	1, 312	753	
Utah.....	4, 318	1, 169	2, 729	3, 768	14, 119	9, 192	208
Washington.....	14, 472	128	174	7, 279	2, 169	5	357
Wyoming.....	3, 723	20	1, 087	3, 608	5, 768	483	
			1, 124	3, 320	635		
				1, 042			
Outlying Parts							
Alaska.....	1, 165		125	2, 461	114	1	118
Canal Zone.....	53		20	33	16		
Guam.....	16					335	
Hawaii.....	2, 416	56	263	150	1, 632		
Puerto Rico.....	12, 156	230	234	302	11, 191	433	197
Virgin Islands.....	247	10		17	213	7	18
		3		6			42
				3			1, 902
				8			1, 687
							6
							28

1 Includes contracted services, fares furnished pupils for public transportation, and payments in lieu of transportation.
 2 Data have been supplemented by reference to publications of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.
 3 Includes direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils, if paid from school funds, and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.
 4 Expenditures for attendance services included with expenditures for administration.
 5 Estimated.
 6 Data for column 11 included in column 10.
 7 Less than \$500.
 8 Data for column 3 included in column 15.
 9 Figure shown in column 13 represents all expenditures for transportation other than for salaries.
 10 Data for column 6 included in column 15.
 11 Incomplete; part of the expenditures for attendance services included with expenditures for instruction.
 12 Expenditures for transportation of nonpublic school pupils included with expenditures for public school pupils.
 13 Expenditures for attendance services included with expenditures for instruction.
 14 Data for column 13 included in column 10.
 NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Table 34.—Current expenditures for public summer elementary and secondary schools, adult education programs, and community colleges under the jurisdiction of local boards of education, for States reporting: 1957-58 ¹

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Summer elementary and secondary day schools			Adult education			Community colleges		
	Total summer schools	Salaries ²	Supplies and other expenses	Total adult education	Salaries ²	Supplies and other expenses	Total community colleges	Salaries ²	Supplies and other expenses
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Total for States reporting	4,554			36,749			40,492		
North Atlantic									
Connecticut	145	133	12	527	502	25			
Delaware				25	23	2			
Maine				73	73				
Maryland	136	132	4	773	668	111	969	714	254
Massachusetts	117			1,560			220		
New Hampshire	140			51					
New Jersey	140			753					
New York	1,025	1,025		8,901			181		
Rhode Island	5	5		125	115	10			
Vermont	5			23	22	1			
District of Columbia	114	112	2	639	602	37			
Great Lakes and Plains									
Illinois				2,667					
Indiana	362	315	47						
Iowa							783	581	202
Kansas							1,365		
Michigan				2,157	2,035	122	6,705	5,168	1,536
Minnesota				1,017			1,231	1,231	
Missouri	500	400	100	275	235	40	1,000	700	300
Nebraska	67	54	13	743	636	108	371	277	94
Ohio	536	494	42	1,557	1,391	166			
Wisconsin				2,571					
Southeast									
Alabama				235		235			
Arkansas				575	426	149			
Florida				517	3,409	108	1,771	1,626	145
Georgia				2,863	1,745	1,118			
Kentucky				869					
Louisiana				1,386	1,386	13	5,483	3,108	2,375
Mississippi				134	120				
North Carolina				1,681					
South Carolina	31			1,195					
Tennessee				677	596	81			
Virginia	293	293		1,073	1,073				
West Virginia				284					
West and Southwest									
Montana				66			78	64	14
Nevada	1	1		89	82	7			
New Mexico	150	100	50						
Oklahoma	110	73	37						
Texas	604	577	27	521	495	26	15,166	11,147	4,019
Utah	213	201	12	143	127	16			
Washington							5,048	1,882	3,166
Outlying Parts									
American Samoa	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)				6	5	1
Canal Zone				15	14	1	103	86	17
Guam				16	15	1	66	61	4
Hawaii				128	123	4			
Puerto Rico	35	35		3,464	2,679	785			
Virgin Islands				(⁴)	(⁴)				

¹ Data in this table and in table 23 are incomplete. Some States have reported expenditure data for one or more of these programs without also reporting students and staff. Conversely, other States have reported students and staff, but not financial data. The data are nevertheless published in order to supplement to the extent possible, information on the regular elementary and secondary programs.

² Includes salaries of both instructional and noninstructional personnel.

³ Does not include teachers paid under Minimum Foundation Program in adult education programs, as the salaries of these personnel are not reported separately.

⁴ Less than \$500.

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

Table 35.—Expenditures by school agencies ¹ for capital outlay, by State: 1957-58
 [In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Capital outlay by local school districts									Aid for school plant capital outlay purposes during the year	
	Total capital outlay	Land and buildings ²				Equipment ³				State aid	Federal aid ³
		Total land and buildings	Sites (when not included with buildings)	New buildings and additions to buildings	Remodeling or improvement of buildings	Total equipment	School library books	Furniture and equipment	Publicly-owned vehicles and other transportation equipment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	4 2,852,747									327,441	69,103
North Atlantic	760,034									100,221	7,372
Connecticut	41,066	40,903	3,269	34,510	⁵ 3,124	⁵ 163		163		19,034	1,097
Delaware	19,075	⁶ 18,709				⁶ 366				14,711	30
Maine	⁴ 3,986	3,074	195	⁷ 2,879	(⁷)	912		559	353	22	59
Maryland	64,210	60,843	4,046	55,116	1,680	3,368	(⁸)	⁸ 3,224	144	⁹ 28,351	3,569
Massachusetts	44,635	39,589				5,046				7,509	512
New Hampshire	6,962	6,050	342	⁷ 5,708	(⁷)	912				577	176
New Jersey	112,019	102,382	5,864	⁷ 96,518		9,637		9,093	544	8,971	396
New York	424,921	392,608	30,472	337,580	24,556	32,313	(¹⁰)	27,101	5,212	19,239	754
Pennsylvania	⁴ 30,778	21,079	3,532	13,159	4,388	9,700		8,426	1,274		137
Rhode Island	2,776	2,278	126	2,110	41	498	30	445	23	7	642
Vermont	5,636	5,146	164	4,891	91	490	1	378	110	1,802	
District of Columbia	3,970	3,708	468	2,900	341	262	(¹⁰)	262			
Great Lakes and Plains	910,334									20,271	12,194
Illinois	182,231	164,117				18,114					529
Indiana	⁴ 55,024									6,554	673
Iowa	47,012	32,651				14,361					7
Kansas	38,961										1,927
Michigan	187,196	163,665	12,383	144,233	7,049	23,531		18,366	5,165	¹¹ 10,148	6,144
Minnesota	83,438	73,805	2,928	⁷ 70,877	(⁷)	9,633	(⁸)	⁸ 8,158	1,475	445	362
Missouri	58,287									1,300	1,243
Nebraska	15,616	13,830	1,014	12,076	741	1,786	6	1,349	430		231
North Dakota	8,251	6,945	113	⁷ 6,827	(⁷)	1,305					209
Ohio	157,530	138,993	7,694	107,975	23,323	18,538	1,578	11,010	5,950	201	564
South Dakota	8,848	7,529	231	⁷ 7,298	(⁷)	1,319					188
Wisconsin	⁴ 67,939	60,696	4,310	53,229	3,156	7,243		6,201	1,043	¹¹ 766	117
Southeast	345,541									98,696	16,260
Alabama	20,300	17,260		15,784	1,475	3,040	(⁸)	⁸ 1,783	1,257	1,995	2,161
Arkansas	12,616	10,069	501	8,790	778	2,547		1,101	1,445	2,253	1,141
Florida	67,427	58,731	7,373	49,862	1,496	8,696	1,114	5,796	1,786	26,357	3,461
Georgia	⁴ 21,730	19,309	966	17,316	1,027	2,421		2,265	155	14,266	2,104
Kentucky	⁴ 5,002	2,507	571	1,494	442	2,495		1,302	1,192	8,942	94
Louisiana	53,352	48,966	3,415	43,376	2,176	4,385	(⁸)	⁸ 3,753	633		1,178
Mississippi	14,740	11,725				3,016		899	2,117	12,722	106
North Carolina	51,292	49,823		37,577	12,246	1,469	125	465	879	8,090	1,367
South Carolina	19,410	17,929	381	17,481	68	1,481		945	535	12,715	1,042
Tennessee	26,226	22,630	1,507	18,533	2,590	3,597		2,536	1,061	8,000	308
Virginia	43,326	38,724	2,223	33,978	2,522	4,603	694	2,899	1,010	3,356	3,291
West Virginia	10,119	7,596	374	6,972	250	2,523	324	1,063	1,136		7
West and Southwest	836,839									108,253	33,277
Arizona	29,227	25,895				3,332		2,618	714		1,597
California	416,550	373,141	56,206	⁷ 316,935	(⁷)	43,409				85,224	13,253
Colorado	34,628	30,851	2,249	⁷ 28,602		3,777		3,150	627		2,039
Idaho	7,841	6,492	361	5,445	686	1,349	(⁸)	⁸ 881	468		911
Montana	9,210	7,911				1,299					481
Nevada	7,144	6,406	552	5,592	262	738		650	77		596
New Mexico	15,507	13,621	810	12,330	481	1,886		1,473	184		5,074
Oklahoma	30,250	27,665	357	24,661	2,648	2,585		1,116	1,469		1,199
Oregon	29,325	25,158	1,680	19,740	3,738	4,167		408	3,305	455	393
Texas	151,168	133,723	7,982	118,062	7,679	17,445		862	12,653	3,930	4,444
Utah	24,032	22,150	1,894	18,820	1,436	1,882		69	1,537	689	860
Washington	71,715									22,340	1,978
Wyoming	10,237	9,196				1,041		679	362		451
Outlying Parts											
Alaska	¹² 2,147	1,799	39	1,602	158	348		348		708	
Canal Zone	343	257		63	194	87		87			
Guam	2,497	2,334		2,236	98	162		121	42		680
Hawaii	2,171	1,661	67	1,150	445	510		510			1,686
Puerto Rico	2,647	1,735	138	1,597		912		906	6		(¹³)
Virgin Islands	¹⁴ 1,237	1,176				62					

¹ For expenditures by nonschool agencies, see table 36.

² Detail is shown to the extent reported; some States reported a total amount to cover several categories of capital outlay expenditures.

³ Data have been supplemented by reference to records of the Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, U.S. Office of Education.

⁴ Not included in this table are capital outlays by State and local schoolbuilding authorities and other nonschool agencies (see table 36).

⁵ Part of the expenditures for equipment are included in expenditures for remodeling and improvement of buildings.

⁶ Equipment for new buildings included in column 3.

⁷ Data for column 6 included in column 5.

⁸ Data for column 8 included in column 9.

⁹ Includes State Grant, State Loan and Incentive Fund.

¹⁰ Included with current expenditures for instruction.

¹¹ Estimated.

¹² In addition, \$4,536,000 were expended through the Alaska Public Works Program.

¹³ Less than \$500.

¹⁴ Represents construction started in 1956 and completed in 1958; includes expenditures by the Federal Virgin Islands Public Works Program.

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

Table 36.—Expenditures for school facilities by State and local school building authorities and other nonschool agencies, by State: 1950-51 to 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

State and type of nonschool agency	1950-51 ¹	1951-52 ¹	1952-53 ¹	1953-54 ¹	1954-55 ¹	1955-56 ¹	1956-57 ¹	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total, States listed	21,029	65,859	218,274	204,095	129,504	211,360	333,765	241,949
Local school building authorities	6,062	64,064	163,582	161,536	87,771	160,370	216,388	166,065
State school building authorities	14,967	1,795	54,692	42,559	41,733	50,989	117,377	59,436
Other								16,448
Georgia:								
State school building authority			3,356	20,111	41,733	43,267	32,520	17,361
Indiana, total	1,442	1,350		10,015	15,246	19,745	31,281	23,496
Local school building authorities	1,442	1,350		10,015	15,246	19,745	31,281	23,496
State school building authority								
Kentucky:								
Local school building authorities	4,620	12,670	11,331	20,526	20,178	10,880	19,887	15,776
Maine:								
State school building authority			2,630			1,463		168
Pennsylvania, total	14,967	51,839	200,957	153,443	52,347	136,004	248,200	² 167,700
Local school building authorities		50,044	152,251	130,995	52,347	129,745	163,343	125,793
State school building authority	14,967	1,795	48,706	22,448		6,259	84,857	41,907
Wisconsin:								
Local							1,877	1,000
Cities of fiscally dependent school systems								16,448

¹ Source: Table 37 in *Financing Public School Facilities (Misc. 32)* by Clayton D. Hutchins and Elmer C. Deering. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 214 p.

² Calendar year 1958.

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

Table 37.—Expenditures for debt service from current funds and other funds, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands of dollars]

Region and State	Expenditures for debt service from current funds							Expenditures for debt service from sinking funds				Expenditures to school housing authority or similar agency			Total expenditures for interest (Cols. 5+6+12+15)
	Total	Principal		Interest		Payments into sinking funds	Other debt service	Total	Principal		Interest on bonds	Total	Principal	Interest	
		Redemption of serial bonds	Redemption of non-bonded debt	On bonds	On short-term and long-term loans				Redemption of bonds	Payments from issue of new bonds to retire old bonds					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
United States 48 States and District of Columbia	1,216,670	609,415	229,209	300,308	7,244	25,977	44,517	45,952	40,009	1,010	4,933	59,762	30,325	29,437	341,922
North Atlantic	410,318	172,237	128,056	85,883	4,164	17,120	2,859	14,452	14,446		6	34,475	17,317	17,158	107,211
Connecticut	24,732	18,446		5,619		45	621								5,619
Delaware	2,380	1,552		810			18								810
Maine	5,036	2,525	1,975		404	106	26					254	207	48	451
Maryland	21,275	13,148	32	8,090		5		(²)							8,090
Massachusetts ¹															
New Hampshire	2,674	1,908		640		126									640
New Jersey	38,569	24,490		14,064		15									14,064
New York	257,827	104,831	100,994	50,110	1,488		404					34,221	17,110	17,110	51,598
Pennsylvania	52,399	4,366	21,131	6,154	2,249	16,719	1,780	14,434	14,434						25,515
Rhode Island ¹															
Vermont	5,427	971	3,924	397		23	104	18	12		6				425
District of Columbia ¹															
Great Lakes and Plains	365,126	215,237	51,784	94,264	798	223	2,820	2,663	1,271	790	602	6,342	3,535	2,807	98,472
Illinois	61,117	38,876		21,707	389	145									22,096
Indiana	12,302	10,410		1,893								5,705	3,052	2,653	4,546
Iowa	12,349	8,175		3,837			338								3,837
Kansas	19,540	15,464		4,076											4,076
Michigan	70,782	51,234		17,783			1,765								17,783
Minnesota	34,481	13,895	10,610	9,852											9,852
Missouri	17,902	11,628		6,274				790							6,274
Nebraska	3,301	4,528	3,834	2,247						790					2,420
North Dakota	10,783				173										173
Ohio	73,696	42,275	9,778	21,393		78	172	1,838	1,270		568	512	420	91	787
South Dakota	3,941	1,602	1,598	634	108			35	1		34				21,428
Wisconsin	44,931	17,151	22,792	4,567	(²)		421					125	63	63	4,630
Southeast	128,670	64,868	21,238	31,732	1,766	749	8,317	9,290	7,433		1,857	18,944	9,472	9,472	44,827
Alabama	23,794	2,751		993			50	(²)							993
Arkansas	7,876	5,601	104	2,149	6		16	53	53						2,156
Florida	18,115	9,065	2,119	6,739	102		91								6,841
Georgia	16,164		3,938		50	434	1,742	4,805	2,974		1,831	12,345	6,173	6,173	8,053
Kentucky	14,019	5,287	7,007	559	62	298	806					6,599	3,300	3,300	3,920
Louisiana	22,537	10,947	1,748	7,658	39		2,145								7,697
Mississippi	1,665		1,127		537			4,287	4,287						537
North Carolina	13,467	7,473	856	5,065	70	4		146	119		26				5,161
South Carolina	16,675	9,996	3,011	2,803	865										3,668
Tennessee	5,518	4,236	151	1,128	2										1,131
Virginia	15,134	6,781	1,177	3,663	33	13	3,467								3,697
West Virginia	3,706	2,732		974											974
West and Southwest	312,557	157,073	28,132	88,429	516	7,885	30,521	19,547	16,860	220	2,468				91,413
Arizona	7,992	5,194	13	2,785											2,785
California	152,460	77,565		94,713			27,782								94,713
Colorado	13,588	8,653	350	4,569											4,585
Idaho	25				16										1,117
Montana	2,335	1,607		728								1,091			728
Nevada	2,006	1,172		830				4							830
New Mexico	7,334					7,334		7,334	6,373						960
Oklahoma	12,194	10,000		2,194											2,194
Oregon	13,798	9,709		3,044				10,045							3,044
Texas	79,632	29,107	27,744	20,249	309	552		1,670	1,011		31				20,590
Utah	3,412	2,558	25	655	155			1,042	2,459						1,194
Washington	15,059	9,447		5,602	11			19							5,612
Wyoming	2,722	2,062		660											660
Outlying Parts															
Alaska	774	461		312			1								312
Hawaii	1,521	774		747											747

¹ For the most part, data in this table represent expenditures for debt service by school agencies (boards of education). In those States where some or all of the debt created for school purposes is authorized by nonschool agencies, reports of the transactions are often not included in the regular accounting of receipts and expenditures of school agencies. No debt service data are reported by school agencies in Massachusetts and Rhode Island, and the District of Columbia is on a pay-as-you-go basis for all expenditures. ² Expenditures from sinking funds included in expenditures from current funds. ³ Estimated. ⁴ Represents payments to the State School Construction Fund. ⁵ Data for column 6 included in column 5. ⁶ Includes interest on current loans. ⁷ Excludes \$152,000 paid by Monroe City Council. ⁸ Includes expenditures by the Educational Finance Commission. ⁹ Includes \$10,776,000 paid by State. ¹⁰ Represents total expenditures for nonbonded debt. NOTE.—Because of rounding, detail may not add to totals.

Table 38.—Status of school bonds and other indebtedness, permanent school funds, and acres of school land, by State: 1957-58

[In thousands]

Region and State	Bonded indebtedness						Nonbonded indebtedness at end of year	Total indebtedness at end of year	Total amount in school sinking funds at end of year for term bonds	Value of principal and accrued interest of State permanent school funds ¹	Number of acres of State school land	
	Bonds outstanding at beginning of year	Bonds issued during year				Bonds retired during year						Bonds outstanding at end of year
		Total	For new capital outlay	For funding current or floating indebtedness	For re-funding bonds							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States (48 States)²	\$11,056,000	\$2,136,000				\$683,600	\$12,508,400	\$387,000	\$12,895,400	\$66,472	\$1,413,898	42,608
North Atlantic												
Connecticut	231,747	46,154	46,154			18,446	259,455	7,983	267,438		2,152	1
Delaware	27,049	12,891	12,891			1,552	38,389		38,389		2,000	
Maine	430,751	4,514	4,503	3	7	2,525	432,740	(³)	32,740	443	4,510	387
Maryland	295,786	64,434				13,172	347,048		347,048	1,458		
Massachusetts	(³)	(³)				(³)	(³)		(³)		5,000	
New Hampshire	25,523	4,683	4,683			1,208	28,298		28,298		60	
New Jersey	561,794	71,817	71,817			24,490	609,121		609,121		17,854	
New York	1,621,714	370,022	370,022			104,831	1,886,905	58,919	1,945,824		9,850	
Pennsylvania ⁶	243,521	28,000	2,117	25,883	(³)	18,800	252,721	58,000	310,721	14,000	3,841	
Rhode Island	51,833	14,911	13,386	1,325	200	2,787	62,956	5,922	68,879	1,952	403	
Vermont	18,316	4,121	4,121			1,091	21,346	2,630	23,976	337	1,505	
Great Lakes and Plains												
Illinois	739,102	163,376	160,001	3,375		38,876	863,602	103,989	967,591	145	949	
Indiana ⁶	86,933	12,756	12,756			12,115	87,574		87,574	3,190	34,836	1
Iowa	154,037	27,610	27,610			8,175	173,472		173,472		4,930	(³)
Kansas	177,217	27,785	27,785			17,553	187,450		187,450		12,205	
Michigan	392,420	123,869	123,869			51,234	465,055	5,437	470,492		14,002	
Minnesota	310,196	68,830				13,895	365,131	6,723	371,854		249,513	1,000
Missouri	227,966	43,347				11,628	259,685		259,685	10,036	3,159	
Nebraska	86,862	7,579	6,789		790	5,318	89,123	694	89,816		17,669	1,629
North Dakota	17,594	2,825	2,825			1,270	19,150	4,481	23,630	1,656	47,889	884
Ohio	741,637	109,241	109,241			42,275	808,604	57,021	865,625	993	9,618	10
South Dakota	19,266	6,997				1,602	24,662	1,737	26,399		38,231	1,714
Wisconsin ⁶	188,093	51,114	51,114			12,464	226,743	45,294	272,038		19,031	10
Southeast												
Alabama	31,853	5,277	5,277			2,582	34,548		34,548		3,643	
Arkansas	81,457	4,873	4,821		53	5,654	80,677	95	80,772		3,732	9
Florida	201,165	40,766	40,766			9,078	232,853	2,476	235,329		10,578	85
Georgia ⁶	67,719	14,976	14,976			2,974	79,721		79,721		20	
Kentucky	96,860	17,441	17,441			5,287	109,013	569	109,583	191	2,441	
Louisiana	240,483	62,756				11,099	292,139	6,211	298,350		1,752	152
Mississippi	79,948	13,768	13,768			4,287	89,429		89,429		3,407	
North Carolina	169,984	23,719	23,719			7,473	186,229	1,096	187,326	331	1,037	
South Carolina ⁶	159,403	13,497	13,497			11,171	161,729		161,729	2,229	3,400	
Tennessee	(³)	17,299	17,299			4,236	(³)		(³)		2,513	
Virginia	(³)	28,925	28,925			6,781	(³)		(³)		44,834	
West Virginia	41,390	1,328	1,328			2,732	39,986		39,986	1,012	1,000	
West and Southwest												
Arizona	86,064	12,650	12,650			5,194	93,520		93,520		5,509	8,312
California ¹⁰	1,279,598	261,763	261,763			77,565	1,463,796		1,463,796		23,475	
Colorado	160,137	34,001	34,001			8,944	185,194		185,194		22,435	2,810
Idaho	40,801	3,507	3,507			2,479	41,828	1,231	43,059	1,886	39,154	2,983
Montana	51,163	7,470	7,251	220		6,634	52,000		52,000		33,772	4,614
Nevada	25,039	7,760	7,760			1,165	31,634		31,634		4,632	2
New Mexico	37,880	9,259	9,259			8,723	38,416		38,416		113,654	8,565
Oklahoma	58,519	21,360	21,360			10,000	69,880		69,880		75,274	389
Oregon	88,292	15,786				9,709	94,370	5,313	99,683		14,428	817
Texas	838,298	154,143	151,168		2,975	35,514	956,926	10,586	967,512	25,851	377,086	874
Utah	44,600	7,326	6,726		600	5,617	46,309	286	46,595	763	8,274	2,500
Washington	195,508	23,547	23,547			9,447	209,608		209,608		75,568	1,750
Wyoming	27,766	6,452	6,452			3,188	31,030		31,030		46,500	3,091

¹ Includes permanent endowments existing as reserve funds or invested funds, and as perpetual State indebtedness.

² Data in columns 2, 3, and 7 through 10 include an estimate for nonreporting States.

³ Represents total principal of State permanent endowment for schools as of June 30, 1957. Source: "Public School Finance Programs, 1957-58," (Office of Education Miscellaneous Publication No. 33).

⁴ Data for nonbonded indebtedness included in bonded indebtedness.

⁵ Data not available.

⁶ Not included in this table is outstanding indebtedness of State and local school-building authorities in the following States: Pennsylvania—approximately \$875 million

as of December 31, 1958; Wisconsin—\$3.4 million; Georgia and Indiana—data not available.

⁷ Data for column 6 included in column 5.

⁸ Fewer than 500 acres.

⁹ Data in columns 2 through 10 include transactions of the Educational Finance Commission.

¹⁰ Excluded from this table is State indebtedness on school bonds which amounted to \$436.6 million at the beginning of the school year.

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

Table 39.—Value¹ of public school property owned by local basic administrative units, for States reporting: 1957-58

[Columns 2 through 5 in thousands]

Region and State	Total	Sites (when not in- cluded with buildings)	Buildings	Equipment	Value of property per pupil in average daily at- tendance
1	2	3	4	5	6
North Atlantic					
Connecticut.....	\$396,575	-----	\$359,288	\$37,287	\$1,032.07
Maine.....	99,487	-----	91,244	8,243	588.47
Maryland.....	468,988	-----	441,812	27,176	978.66
Massachusetts.....	760,507	\$34,228	663,355	62,924	1,037.64
New Hampshire.....	95,483	-----	85,935	9,548	1,100.02
New York.....	3,843,423	289,522	3,229,097	324,804	1,699.43
Rhode Island.....	121,499	-----	114,364	7,135	1,124.03
Vermont.....	56,357	-----	-----	-----	911.20
District of Columbia.....	102,228	11,442	81,849	8,937	1,060.31
Great Lakes and Plains					
Illinois.....	1,923,494	-----	1,755,155	168,339	1,360.77
Iowa.....	492,945	-----	492,945	-----	973.31
Michigan.....	1,560,053	119,219	1,309,503	131,331	1,136.37
Minnesota.....	748,707	36,939	629,813	81,956	1,295.98
Missouri.....	975,070	-----	921,810	53,260	1,494.04
Nebraska.....	240,982	-----	199,632	41,349	990.98
North Dakota.....	120,711	-----	-----	-----	1,021.51
Ohio.....	1,594,289	92,101	1,370,635	131,553	1,005.59
Southeast					
Arkansas.....	199,849	9,062	173,688	17,099	552.92
Florida.....	489,054	-----	-----	-----	657.98
Georgia.....	3 489,998	20,382	428,437	2 41,178	635.57
Louisiana.....	411,085	25,688	340,788	44,610	725.22
North Carolina.....	620,414	28,670	533,488	58,255	652.85
South Carolina.....	333,754	13,877	292,900	26,977	669.56
Tennessee.....	487,060	33,395	419,210	34,455	701.18
Virginia.....	3 603,088	-----	555,704	3 47,384	854.04
West Virginia.....	267,311	18,673	222,821	25,817	638.44
West and Southwest					
Colorado.....	360,000	-----	-----	-----	1,171.30
Idaho.....	112,428	-----	96,335	16,092	812.86
Montana.....	153,882	-----	133,480	20,403	1,240.48
Nevada.....	52,203	3,901	43,616	4,687	1,085.54
New Mexico.....	143,970	8,045	122,894	13,030	799.18
Oklahoma.....	250,000	-----	-----	-----	542.38
Oregon.....	403,424	28,317	323,093	52,014	1,280.55
Texas.....	1,074,065	55,713	956,262	62,090	647.14
Washington.....	649,312	-----	588,640	60,672	1,232.94
Outlying Parts					
Alaska.....	41,220	-----	37,982	3,239	1,314.22
Canal Zone.....	6,606	-----	6,390	217	638.04
Guam.....	2,455	-----	2,334	121	210.98
Virgin Islands.....	4,893	-----	4,893	-----	839.20

¹ While the principal basis for determining "value" is original cost plus cost of all additions and alterations, other bases used probably include insurance and replacement cost.

² Excludes \$10,099,000 for library books and other instructional material.

³ Excludes \$10,560,000 for buses.

Table 40.—Average annual salary of total instructional staff¹ in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929-30 to 1957-58

Region and State	Unadjusted dollars							Adjusted dollars (1957-58 purchasing power) ²						
	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
United States³														
Personal income per member of labor force.....	1,634	1,358	3,408	3,981	4,276	4,617	4,996	2,728	2,778	4,113	4,328	4,543	4,908	4,996
Average annual salary of total instructional staff.....	1,420	1,441	3,010	3,450	3,825	4,156	4,702	2,371	2,948	3,633	3,750	4,064	4,418	4,702
North Atlantic														
Connecticut.....	1,812	1,861	3,558	3,937	4,274	4,730	5,382	3,025	3,807	4,294	4,280	4,541	5,028	5,382
Delaware.....	1,570	1,684	3,273	3,919	4,042	4,561	5,602	2,621	3,445	3,950	4,260	4,295	4,849	5,602
Maine.....	942	894	2,115	2,269	2,427	2,881	3,190	1,573	1,829	2,553	2,467	2,579	3,063	3,190
Maryland.....	1,518	1,642	3,594	5,903	4,148	4,513	4,989	2,534	3,359	4,338	4,243	4,407	4,793	4,989
Massachusetts.....	1,875	2,037	3,338	3,553	4,005	4,337	4,782	3,130	4,167	4,029	3,862	4,256	4,611	4,782
New Hampshire.....	1,254	1,258	2,712	3,031	3,252	3,510	3,967	2,093	2,283	3,273	3,295	3,455	3,731	3,967
New Jersey.....	2,113	2,093	3,511	3,921	4,271	4,747	5,119	3,027	4,281	4,237	4,264	4,538	5,047	5,119
New York.....	2,493	2,604	3,706	4,591	4,658	5,277	6,071	4,162	5,327	4,473	4,991	4,949	5,610	6,071
Pennsylvania.....	1,620	1,640	3,006	3,536	4,074	4,400	4,840	2,704	3,355	3,628	3,844	4,329	4,678	4,840
Rhode Island.....	1,437	1,809	3,294	3,603	3,881	4,442	4,935	2,399	3,700	3,976	3,917	4,124	4,722	4,935
Vermont.....	963	981	2,348	2,598	2,820	3,105	3,691	1,607	2,007	2,834	2,824	2,996	3,301	3,691
District of Columbia.....	2,269	2,350	3,920	4,467	4,797	5,394	5,992	3,788	4,807	4,731	4,856	5,097	5,734	5,992
Great Lakes and Plains														
Illinois.....	1,630	1,700	3,458	3,903	4,353	4,757	5,132	2,721	3,478	4,173	4,243	4,625	5,057	5,132
Indiana.....	1,466	1,433	3,401	3,865	4,086	4,376	4,836	2,447	2,931	4,105	4,202	4,341	4,652	4,836
Iowa.....	1,094	1,017	2,420	2,895	2,897	3,181	3,482	1,826	2,020	3,147	3,147	3,382	3,382	3,482
Kansas.....	1,159	1,014	2,628	2,963	3,258	3,673	4,145	1,935	2,074	3,172	3,221	3,462	3,905	4,145
Michigan.....	1,534	1,576	3,420	3,862	3,999	4,711	5,319	2,561	3,224	4,128	4,198	4,249	5,008	5,319
Minnesota.....	1,251	1,276	3,013	3,227	3,687	4,121	4,655	2,088	2,610	3,636	3,617	3,917	4,381	4,655
Missouri.....	1,235	1,159	2,581	2,763	3,188	3,520	4,129	2,062	2,371	3,115	3,004	3,387	3,742	4,129
Nebraska.....	1,077	829	2,292	2,550	2,922	3,171	3,404	1,798	1,696	2,766	2,772	3,105	3,371	3,404
North Dakota.....	900	745	2,324	2,535	2,659	2,929	3,365	1,502	1,524	2,805	2,756	2,825	3,114	3,365
Ohio.....	1,665	1,587	3,008	3,537	4,012	4,337	4,845	2,780	3,246	3,727	3,845	4,263	4,611	4,845
South Dakota.....	956	807	2,064	2,351	2,638	2,943	3,238	1,596	1,651	2,491	2,556	2,803	3,129	3,238
Wisconsin.....	1,399	1,379	3,007	3,590	3,840	4,127	4,454	2,335	2,821	3,629	3,903	4,080	4,387	4,454
Southeast														
Alabama.....	792	744	2,111	2,537	2,783	3,386	3,489	1,322	1,522	2,548	2,758	2,957	3,600	3,489
Arkansas.....	673	584	1,801	1,884	2,286	2,378	3,174	1,124	1,195	2,174	2,048	2,429	2,528	3,174
Florida.....	1,012	1,012	2,958	3,248	3,785	4,130	4,971	1,462	2,070	3,570	3,531	4,022	4,391	4,971
Georgia.....	684	770	1,963	2,586	2,862	3,161	3,692	1,142	1,575	2,369	2,611	3,041	3,360	3,682
Kentucky.....	896	826	1,936	2,393	2,526	2,698	3,102	1,496	1,690	2,337	2,601	2,684	2,868	3,102
Louisiana.....	941	1,006	2,983	3,124	3,504	3,895	4,654	1,571	2,058	3,600	3,396	3,723	4,130	4,654
Mississippi.....	620	559	1,416	1,617	1,854	2,036	2,698	1,035	1,143	1,709	1,758	1,981	2,590	2,698
North Carolina.....	873	946	2,688	3,282	3,354	3,400	3,862	1,457	1,935	3,244	3,568	3,564	3,615	3,862
South Carolina.....	788	743	1,891	2,400	2,815	3,005	3,209	1,315	1,520	2,282	2,609	2,991	3,195	3,209
Tennessee.....	902	862	2,302	2,462	2,875	3,156	3,471	1,506	1,763	2,778	2,679	3,055	3,355	3,471
Virginia.....	861	899	2,328	2,627	3,082	3,422	3,829	1,437	1,839	2,810	2,856	3,275	3,638	3,829
West Virginia.....	1,023	1,170	2,425	2,967	3,058	3,112	3,634	1,708	2,393	2,927	3,225	3,249	3,303	3,634
West and Southwest														
Arizona.....	1,637	1,544	3,556	4,021	4,401	4,472	5,193	2,733	3,158	4,292	4,371	4,676	4,754	5,193
California.....	2,123	2,351	(11)	4,163	4,787	5,243	6,010	3,544	4,809	(11)	4,526	5,086	5,574	6,010
Colorado.....	1,453	1,393	2,821	3,244	3,640	4,012	4,457	2,426	2,850	3,405	3,527	3,868	4,265	4,457
Idaho.....	1,200	1,057	2,481	2,849	3,350	3,550	4,021	2,003	2,162	2,994	3,097	3,559	3,774	4,021
Montana.....	1,215	1,184	2,962	3,094	3,530	3,633	3,875	2,028	2,422	3,575	3,363	3,751	3,862	3,875
Nevada.....	1,483	1,557	3,209	3,684	3,786	4,496	5,080	2,476	3,185	3,873	3,787	4,023	4,775	5,080
New Mexico.....	1,113	1,144	3,215	3,421	4,127	4,492	5,039	1,858	2,340	3,880	3,936	4,385	4,775	5,039
Oklahoma.....	1,070	1,014	2,736	3,031	3,271	3,703	4,196	1,786	2,074	3,302	3,295	3,475	3,937	4,196
Oregon.....	1,612	1,333	3,323	3,679	4,163	4,423	5,028	2,691	2,727	4,011	3,999	4,423	4,702	5,028
Texas.....	924	1,079	3,122	3,213	3,886	3,983	4,527	1,543	2,207	3,768	3,493	4,129	4,234	4,527
Utah.....	1,330	1,394	3,103	3,420	3,746	3,922	4,732	2,220	2,852	3,745	3,718	3,980	4,169	4,732
Washington.....	1,556	1,706	3,487	3,919	4,334	4,554	5,199	2,598	3,490	4,208	4,260	4,605	4,841	5,199
Wyoming.....	1,239	1,169	2,798	3,157	3,512	3,851	4,302	2,068	2,391	3,377	3,432	3,732	4,094	4,302
Outlying Parts														
Alaska.....	1,728	(11)	(11)	(11)	5,016	5,431	6,546	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone.....	1,541	(11)	(11)	(11)	4,005	5,288	5,682	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam.....	315	(11)	(11)	(11)	3,379	3,657	3,788	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	1,812	(11)	(11)	(11)	4,172	4,230	4,522	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	848	(11)	(11)	(11)	1,922	1,883	2,192	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virgin Islands.....	572	(11)	(11)	(11)	(11)	2,940	3,157	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Includes supervisors, principals, teachers, and other instructional staff.² Based on Consumer Price Index published by Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.³ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.⁴ Includes clerks.⁵ Estimated.⁶ Includes instructional staff in other than regular elementary and secondary day schools.⁷ Includes administrators.⁸ Excludes vocational schools.⁹ Includes teachers in junior colleges.¹⁰ Includes attendance personnel.¹¹ Data not available.¹² Computed figure represents weighted average of median salaries of all certificated employees.

Table 41.—Average annual salary of instructional staff in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by type of position, for States reporting: 1957-58

Region and State	Total instructional staff	Super-visors	Principals	Teachers and other nonsuper- visory in- structional staff ¹
1	2	3	4	5
North Atlantic				
Connecticut.....	\$5,382	\$9,410	\$8,143	\$5,207
Delaware.....	5,602	(²)	(²)	5,542
Maryland ³	4,989	8,084	7,352	4,823
New York.....	6,071	(²)	(²)	5,940
Pennsylvania.....	⁴ 4,840	⁵ 6,030	4,785	⁴ 4,823
Rhode Island.....	⁶ 4,935	5,931	6,449	⁶ 4,854
Vermont.....	3,691	(²)	(²)	3,604
District of Columbia.....	5,992	8,558	8,735	5,834
Great Lakes and Plains				
Indiana.....	4,836	4,522	6,321	4,762
Michigan.....	5,319	6,345	8,402	5,187
Minnesota.....	4,655	7,773	6,808	4,563
Missouri.....	4,129	7,336	5,682	4,030
Nebraska.....	3,404	6,996	4,174	3,353
Ohio.....	4,845	6,563	6,765	4,744
Southeast				
Alabama.....	3,489	4,840	5,152	3,420
Arkansas.....	3,174	4,676	4,969	3,106
Florida.....	4,971	8,567	6,477	4,882
Georgia.....	3,692	5,944	4,061	3,645
Louisiana.....	4,654	7,847	6,678	4,513
Mississippi.....	2,698	4,518	4,313	2,597
North Carolina.....	3,862	5,279	5,956	3,749
South Carolina.....	3,209	7,770	5,212	3,144
Virginia.....	⁶ 3,829	⁶ 4,380	4,727	3,752
West Virginia.....	3,634	3,986	5,153	3,475
West and Southwest				
Arizona.....	5,193	8,268	6,633	5,107
Colorado.....	4,457	4,502	6,793	4,362
Idaho.....	4,021	3,658	4,953	3,972
Nevada.....	5,030	7,363	6,341	4,984
New Mexico.....	5,039	6,580	6,350	4,937
Oklahoma.....	4,196	5,504	5,199	4,161
Oregon.....	5,028	6,593	6,639	4,912
Texas.....	4,527	7,662	5,289	4,465
Utah.....	4,732	6,376	6,206	4,624
Washington.....	5,199	7,586	7,225	5,079
Wyoming.....	4,302	(²)	(²)	4,249
Outlying Parts				
Alaska.....	6,546	5,104	6,555	6,555
Canal Zone.....	5,682	9,700	7,457	5,545
Guam.....	3,788	4,980	5,653	3,662
Hawaii.....	4,522	7,278	6,892	4,366
Puerto Rico.....	2,192	3,783	3,089	2,109
Virgin Islands.....	3,157	5,483	4,863	3,022

¹ Includes librarians, guidance and psychological personnel, and other nonsuper- visory instructional personnel.

² Data not available.

³ Excludes home and hospital teachers.

⁴ Includes instructional personnel in other than regular elementary and secondary schools.

⁵ Includes administrative assistants.

⁶ Includes visiting teachers.

Table 42.—Per-pupil expenditure data for public school systems, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Current expenditures per pupil in average daily membership ¹	Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance ¹			Expenditures for capital outlay per pupil in average daily attendance ³	Expenditures for interest on school debt per pupil in average daily attendance ³	Annual current expenditures per school-age child (5 through 17 years) ¹	Annual total expenditures for all schools per capita of total population ⁴
		Annual		Daily ²				
		Amount	As percent of U.S. average					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	\$315.31	\$341.14	100.00	\$1.92	\$95.98	\$11.50	\$252.45	\$79.68
North Atlantic								
Connecticut	360.84	393.90	115.47	2.19	106.87	14.62	307.01	87.75
Delaware	414.51	446.43	130.86	2.48	295.50	12.55	294.07	112.44
Maine	234.56	251.48	73.72	1.39	⁶ 23.58	2.67	190.65	50.10
Maryland	315.04	346.70	101.63	1.93	133.99	16.88	241.84	84.12
Massachusetts	338.33	368.05	107.89	2.08	60.90	-----	263.69	65.65
New Hampshire	294.02	316.45	92.76	1.80	80.20	7.37	211.29	62.11
New Jersey	403.20	443.29	129.94	2.46	133.03	16.70	308.74	89.30
New York	445.97	506.78	148.55	2.88	187.89	22.81	341.01	101.74
Pennsylvania	342.39	369.07	108.19	2.04	⁶ 18.34	⁷ 15.21	252.78	61.61
Rhode Island	342.83	375.05	109.94	2.08	25.68	-----	223.98	50.70
Vermont	309.78	333.57	97.78	1.93	91.12	6.88	229.23	72.41
District of Columbia	361.29	399.95	117.24	2.25	41.18	-----	265.93	53.05
Great Lakes and Plains								
Illinois	360.68	385.52	113.01	2.14	128.92	15.63	255.37	77.54
Indiana	-----	339.11	99.40	1.92	⁶ 70.43	⁷ 5.82	246.67	72.06
Iowa	-----	340.65	99.86	1.90	92.82	7.58	263.40	80.57
Kansas	-----	330.09	96.76	1.85	97.69	⁴ 10.22	270.89	83.83
Michigan	337.69	373.43	109.47	2.07	136.36	12.95	275.47	94.78
Minnesota	351.76	374.79	109.86	2.15	144.43	17.05	269.31	95.17
Missouri	-----	317.48	93.06	1.74	89.31	9.61	221.60	64.78
Nebraska	289.44	308.92	90.56	1.75	64.22	9.95	226.96	65.66
North Dakota	305.60	323.81	94.92	1.82	69.82	6.66	226.41	73.45
Ohio	306.90	331.20	97.09	1.86	99.36	13.52	245.94	76.67
South Dakota	-----	330.99	97.02	1.85	68.52	5.74	247.06	75.51
Wisconsin	-----	361.41	105.94	2.03	⁶ 112.18	⁷ 7.65	238.94	76.34
Southeast								
Alabama	-----	202.98	59.50	1.16	30.32	1.48	156.75	49.84
Arkansas	189.52	205.24	60.16	1.18	34.90	5.96	156.17	50.47
Florida	282.81	306.54	89.86	1.70	90.72	9.20	244.20	72.03
Georgia	221.58	247.00	72.40	1.37	⁶ 28.19	⁷ 10.45	187.99	59.22
Kentucky	195.08	213.81	62.68	1.24	⁶ 9.20	⁷ 7.21	145.09	41.52
Louisiana	325.24	357.30	104.74	1.99	94.12	13.58	246.99	86.31
Mississippi	-----	174.21	51.07	1.02	33.19	1.21	126.64	45.43
North Carolina	202.53	218.61	64.08	1.21	53.97	5.43	173.41	59.48
South Carolina	-----	211.38	61.96	1.17	38.94	7.36	154.27	54.76
Tennessee	-----	210.64	61.75	1.19	37.76	1.63	165.70	50.70
Virginia	225.23	244.47	71.66	1.36	61.35	5.23	182.49	57.72
West Virginia	216.70	231.56	67.88	1.35	24.17	2.33	183.62	55.47
West and Southwest								
Arizona	-----	370.25	108.53	2.18	134.08	12.78	286.20	101.73
California	⁷ 382.80	⁷ 390.92	114.59	⁷ 2.20	150.52	17.02	⁷ 350.44	120.46
Colorado	319.90	345.68	101.33	1.94	112.67	14.92	265.62	87.79
Idaho	-----	269.54	79.01	1.55	56.69	8.07	215.49	71.80
Montana	364.81	383.29	112.36	2.16	74.24	5.87	283.02	85.89
Nevada	364.54	390.26	114.40	2.21	148.56	17.26	318.09	102.42
New Mexico	322.37	341.90	100.22	1.90	86.08	5.33	264.34	94.59
Oklahoma	269.08	282.01	82.67	1.64	65.63	4.76	237.64	72.13
Oregon	376.37	403.67	118.33	2.27	93.08	9.66	307.92	91.59
Texas	299.81	322.72	94.60	1.86	91.08	12.41	230.67	78.96
Utah	273.70	291.40	85.42	1.67	123.19	6.12	243.98	98.56
Washington	-----	381.33	111.78	2.19	136.18	10.65	311.84	104.06
Wyoming	-----	415.92	121.92	2.36	160.03	10.31	328.50	118.31
Outlying Parts								
Alaska	489.74	524.17	153.65	3.05	68.44	9.93	391.45	89.57
Canal Zone	279.54	293.58	86.06	1.65	33.17	-----	303.97	63.48
Guam	192.44	202.35	59.32	1.07	214.56	-----	130.81	89.69
Hawaii	255.16	271.53	79.59	1.52	17.82	6.13	216.23	59.03
Puerto Rico	99.66	109.13	31.99	.57	5.39	-----	72.22	26.98
Virgin Islands	182.32	196.55	57.62	1.09	212.26	-----	114.59	79.34

¹ Relates to current expenditure for elementary and secondary day schools allocable to pupil costs.

² Daily expenditure computed by dividing annual expenditure (col. 3) by the average length of school term.

³ It should be noted that school facilities for which capital outlay and interest payments are incurred serve other educational programs as well as elementary and secondary schools (junior colleges, adult education, etc.). However, per-pupil expenditures for capital outlay and interest are related to the number of pupils in average daily attendance in elementary and secondary schools, the only such data available.

⁴ Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest.

⁵ Estimated.

⁶ Not included in these figures are capital outlays by nonschool agencies; see table 36.

⁷ Partially estimated.

Table 43.—Current expenditures per pupil in average daily attendance in full-time public elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1929-30 to 1957-58

Region and State	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	\$86.70	\$88.09	\$179.43	\$208.83	\$244.24	\$264.76	\$294.22	\$341.14
North Atlantic								
Connecticut	102.58	109.18	217.44	254.62	291.25	296.80	340.87	393.90
Delaware	95.12	108.52	204.19	258.77	317.83	325.42	365.35	446.43
Maine	68.89	63.50	133.04	157.47	181.31	199.33	221.52	251.48
Maryland	80.15	83.81	192.80	213.39	242.62	268.47	297.09	346.70
Massachusetts	109.57	114.52	213.98	236.44	266.96	298.39	328.20	368.05
New Hampshire	92.77	91.31	187.15	210.51	254.63	256.38	282.64	316.45
New Jersey	124.90	136.42	250.59	279.81	312.07	333.31	381.96	443.29
New York	137.55	156.86	256.90	295.02	351.78	361.99	425.61	506.78
Pennsylvania	87.81	92.45	184.42	215.76	264.17	299.31	333.45	369.07
Rhode Island	95.74	105.17	220.69	240.40	258.51	268.05	324.92	375.05
Vermont	84.24	85.08	166.99	192.87	219.83	245.31	262.66	333.57
District of Columbia	132.39	131.74	218.94	256.24	301.19	302.10	348.87	399.95
Great Lakes and Plains								
Illinois	102.56	115.19	223.19	258.46	291.48	318.81	353.48	385.52
Indiana	91.66	86.13	217.35	235.49	253.22	279.57	291.22	339.11
Iowa	96.10	86.47	188.98	230.53	260.57	273.91	299.05	340.65
Kansas	92.81	82.61	190.86	218.57	245.95	263.79	294.68	330.09
Michigan	114.76	92.38	198.47	219.55	267.47	282.82	330.40	373.43
Minnesota	101.29	100.38	213.06	242.24	276.92	286.59	324.57	374.79
Missouri	70.28	80.36	164.08	173.57	211.63	232.79	263.94	317.48
Nebraska	93.08	74.41	180.97	217.07	245.54	262.45	277.51	308.92
North Dakota	99.55	68.87	182.07	226.27	256.21	262.40	286.80	323.81
Ohio	95.69	96.37	191.61	202.12	232.44	253.88	282.91	331.20
South Dakota	95.36	85.50	193.65	230.34	250.72	274.91	309.49	330.99
Wisconsin	94.17	91.07	191.47	230.01	284.58	293.39	334.91	361.41
Southeast								
Alabama	37.28	36.16	106.28	117.09	150.06	150.88	187.64	202.98
Arkansas	33.56	31.35	92.93	111.71	123.44	139.19	160.47	205.24
Florida	50.61	58.35	160.50	181.27	206.12	228.74	257.60	306.54
Georgia	31.89	42.16	103.85	123.37	165.81	177.41	194.03	247.00
Kentucky	46.23	46.78	112.15	120.82	150.65	153.17	168.26	213.81
Louisiana	48.19	56.58	144.91	214.08	237.40	246.65	281.68	357.30
Mississippi	36.13	30.72	71.42	79.69	95.73	122.60	157.47	174.21
North Carolina	42.85	40.86	108.74	140.82	175.62	176.97	188.69	218.61
South Carolina	39.98	39.68	112.39	122.39	153.95	176.34	188.09	211.38
Tennessee	42.66	44.29	107.62	132.17	148.07	166.36	188.95	210.64
Virginia	44.25	47.91	124.79	145.56	168.64	192.56	213.50	244.47
West Virginia	72.16	63.71	141.82	149.86	183.30	186.09	197.18	231.56
West and Southwest								
Arizona	109.12	96.26	203.62	240.70	262.71	281.63	312.35	370.25
California	133.30	141.93	212.38	(²)	³ 260.72	⁴ 314.51	⁴ 343.54	⁴ 390.92
Colorado	110.76	92.04	188.18	219.66	253.16	279.76	305.58	345.68
Idaho	86.86	78.05	162.89	186.00	211.64	237.81	245.89	269.54
Montana	109.73	109.07	246.80	267.56	302.14	327.99	348.56	383.29
Nevada	136.18	131.35	230.74	246.22	262.96	294.12	348.31	390.26
New Mexico	77.21	76.36	186.49	222.48	261.18	264.71	318.01	341.90
Oklahoma	65.48	63.03	144.49	207.05	226.36	223.87	249.35	282.01
Oregon	103.31	97.42	217.38	272.00	316.10	336.72	356.53	403.67
Texas	54.57	65.87	164.70	208.88	223.29	249.22	265.23	322.72
Utah	75.08	78.47	179.40	178.56	196.36	208.18	240.50	291.40
Washington	100.45	105.31	237.05	247.63	283.77	305.42	332.11	381.33
Wyoming	128.59	108.51	195.44	262.77	311.63	329.86	344.77	415.92
Outlying Parts								
Alaska	147.84	163.86	288.18	317.19	322.51	411.46	418.66	524.17
Canal Zone	61.00	82.06	141.78	196.40	211.48	233.63	272.84	293.58
Guam	15.43	14.10	---	---	143.79	172.10	204.16	202.35
Hawaii	71.56	89.12	193.18	214.82	225.23	225.92	243.55	271.53
Puerto Rico	26.74	27.56	68.40	70.21	78.31	83.72	90.44	109.13
Virgin Islands	35.12	---	---	---	122.26	---	187.11	196.55

¹ Includes community colleges, the finances of which were not separately reported.

The combined average daily attendance of the five public community colleges in Florida was 2,201.

² Data not available.³ Computed amount furnished by State.⁴ Partially estimated.

Table 44.—Relation of selected educational items to personal income and other economic data, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Number of school-age children, 5-17 yrs., per 1,000 adults, 21-64 yrs.	Personal income per capita of total population	Personal income per school-age child	Personal income per public school pupil in average daily attendance	Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary day schools as percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	455	\$2,043	\$8,662	\$11,705	2.91
North Atlantic					
Connecticut	397	2,855	13,140	16,859	2.34
Delaware	426	2,802	12,408	18,837	2.37
Maine	482	1,675	7,054	9,304	2.70
Maryland	451	2,184	9,204	13,195	2.63
Massachusetts	390	2,346	11,067	15,448	2.38
New Hampshire	441	1,860	8,200	12,281	2.58
New Jersey	384	2,532	11,762	16,887	2.62
New York	367	2,544	12,222	18,163	2.79
Pennsylvania	409	2,141	9,624	14,052	2.63
Rhode Island	397	1,979	9,370	15,690	2.39
Vermont	497	1,714	7,044	10,251	3.25
District of Columbia	303	2,537	14,345	21,574	1.85
Great Lakes and Plains					
Illinois	406	2,460	11,179	16,877	2.28
Indiana	460	2,048	8,595	11,816	2.87
Iowa	466	1,838	7,811	10,101	3.37
Kansas	470	1,830	7,907	9,636	3.43
Michigan	462	2,192	9,077	12,305	3.03
Minnesota	481	1,856	7,659	10,659	3.52
Missouri	420	1,974	8,945	12,816	2.48
Nebraska	453	1,834	7,961	10,836	2.85
North Dakota	538	1,457	5,562	7,955	4.07
Ohio	441	2,261	9,751	13,132	2.52
South Dakota	515	1,584	6,347	8,503	3.89
Wisconsin	461	1,938	8,170	12,358	2.92
Southeast					
Alabama	569	1,329	4,845	6,274	3.23
Arkansas	573	1,160	4,345	5,710	3.59
Florida	434	1,837	8,288	10,404	2.95
Georgia	562	1,443	5,371	7,057	3.50
Kentucky	546	1,373	5,215	7,685	2.78
Louisiana	559	1,583	5,920	8,563	4.17
Mississippi	618	979	3,471	4,775	3.65
North Carolina	549	1,331	4,970	6,265	3.49
South Carolina	635	1,188	4,119	5,643	3.75
Tennessee	507	1,406	5,482	6,969	3.02
Virginia	505	1,657	6,704	8,981	2.72
West Virginia	539	1,575	5,854	7,382	3.14
West and Southwest					
Arizona	557	1,873	7,160	9,262	4.00
California	422	2,543	11,432	12,752	3.07
Colorado	482	2,019	8,393	10,922	3.16
Idaho	562	1,656	6,173	7,722	3.49
Montana	511	1,899	7,583	10,270	3.73
Nevada	428	2,469	10,966	13,454	2.90
New Mexico	656	1,720	6,000	7,760	4.41
Oklahoma	485	1,654	6,826	8,101	3.48
Oregon	453	1,968	8,305	10,888	3.71
Texas	511	1,791	7,078	9,903	3.26
Utah	591	1,740	6,275	7,494	3.89
Washington	472	2,134	9,030	11,042	3.45
Wyoming	526	2,038	7,975	10,098	4.12
Outlying Parts					
Alaska	592				
Hawaii	554	1,821	7,176	9,012	3.01
Puerto Rico	766				

SOURCE

Population data: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, "Estimates of the Civilian Population by Broad Age Groups, for States and Selected Outlying Areas: July 1, 1957", Series P-25, No. 194.

Personal income: Office of Business Economics, *Survey of Current Business*, August 1959.

Table 45.—Number of full-time, nonpublic, regular elementary and secondary day schools, and number of instructional staff, by level and by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Number of schools			Number of instructional staff		
	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	17,059	13,065	3,994	163,236	111,163	52,073
North Atlantic	5,892	4,360	1,532	70,432	47,853	22,579
Connecticut	264	184	80	3,432	1,785	1,647
Delaware	50	35	15	2,510	2,350	2,160
Maine	² 177	² 107	² 70	1,262	644	618
Maryland	448	364	84	3,964	1,304	1,950
Massachusetts ²	740	510	230	8,280	4,810	3,470
New Hampshire	130	82	48	1,200	716	484
New Jersey	613	479	134	7,390	5,030	2,360
New York	² 1,774	² 1,287	487	25,720	20,106	5,614
Pennsylvania ²	1,430	1,130	300	15,650	9,820	5,830
Rhode Island	116	88	28	1,526	1,880	1,646
Vermont	59	35	24	648	308	² 340
District of Columbia	91	59	32	² 850	² 390	² 460
Great Lakes and Plains	6,523	5,309	1,214	55,417	39,185	16,232
Illinois	1,209	1,029	180	13,250	9,821	3,429
Indiana	389	329	60	2,940	2,248	692
Iowa	484	356	128	2,948	1,918	1,030
Kansas	267	227	40	1,552	1,079	473
Michigan	920	696	224	² 7,800	² 5,130	² 2,670
Minnesota	563	467	96	4,339	3,129	1,210
Missouri ²	560	450	110	4,100	2,700	1,400
Nebraska	291	242	49	1,596	1,145	451
North Dakota	86	64	22	666	458	208
Ohio	910	739	171	9,674	6,750	2,924
South Dakota	109	80	29	552	377	175
Wisconsin ²	735	630	105	6,000	4,430	1,570
Southeast	2,073	1,465	608	16,079	10,093	5,986
Alabama	172	123	49	² 950	² 530	² 420
Arkansas	89	62	27	446	295	151
Florida	396	336	60	2,295	1,535	760
Georgia ²	91	56	35	830	300	530
Kentucky	344	257	87	2,387	1,534	853
Louisiana	333	233	100	3,644	2,740	904
Mississippi	103	60	43	² 690	² 360	² 330
North Carolina	103	62	41	552	382	² 170
South Carolina	65	46	19	566	1,466	² 1,100
Tennessee	² 138	² 92	² 46	1,241	1,642	² 999
Virginia ²	154	73	75	1,920	1,000	529
West Virginia	85	59	26	558	309	249
West and South-west	2,571	1,931	640	21,308	14,032	7,276
Arizona	213	166	47	² 760	² 500	² 260
California ²	875	635	240	10,330	6,200	4,130
Colorado	133	² 110	23	1,400	² 990	² 410
Idaho	56	46	10	192	² 150	42
Montana	81	61	20	586	374	212
Nevada	15	13	2	² 70	² 50	² 20
New Mexico	134	102	32	692	591	101
Oklahoma	140	² 93	47	² 600	² 360	² 240
Oregon	125	97	28	980	650	330
Texas ²	530	410	120	3,840	2,900	940
Utah ²	30	15	15	190	130	60
Washington	214	164	50	² 1,540	² 1,050	² 490
Wyoming	25	19	6	128	87	41
Outlying Parts						
Alaska	25	18	7	105	68	37
American Samoa	7	7		36	36	
Canal Zone	1	1		(³)	(³)	(³)
Guam	12	5	7	(³)	(³)	(³)
Hawaii	112	87	25	1,275	(³)	(³)
Puerto Rico ⁴	186	100	86	1,533	899	634
Virgin Islands	19	13	6	65	51	14

¹ Distribution by level estimated.

² Estimated.

³ Data not available.

⁴ Data for accredited schools only.

Table 46.—Enrollment in full-time public and nonpublic *regular*¹ elementary and secondary day schools, by State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total enrollment, all full-time day schools	Public school enrollment				Nonpublic school enrollment			
		Total	Kindergarten and grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12 and post-graduate	Public school enrollment as a percent of total enrollment in all schools	Total	Kindergarten and grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12 and post-graduate	Nonpublic enrollment as a percent of total enrollment in all schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	38,756,005	33,528,591	25,668,820	7,859,771	86.5	5,227,414	4,296,806	930,608	13.5
North Atlantic	10,135,758	7,901,198	5,943,098	1,958,100	78.0	2,234,560	1,840,211	394,349	22.0
Connecticut	529,881	436,552	336,654	99,898	82.4	93,329	70,951	22,378	17.6
Delaware	89,775	72,436	55,894	16,542	80.7	217,339	13,943	3,396	19.3
Maine	217,951	184,226	143,490	40,736	84.5	33,725	23,121	10,604	15.5
Maryland	653,626	538,790	415,789	123,001	82.4	214,836	97,758	17,078	17.6
Massachusetts	1,040,101	810,614	600,256	210,358	77.9	229,487	184,739	44,748	22.1
New Hampshire	129,035	97,478	74,046	23,432	75.5	31,557	23,155	8,402	24.5
New Jersey	1,228,079	959,479	730,797	228,682	78.1	268,600	229,800	38,800	21.9
New York	3,473,479	2,658,869	2,001,573	657,296	76.5	814,610	694,641	119,969	23.5
Pennsylvania	2,379,380	1,834,553	1,345,576	488,977	77.1	544,827	441,091	103,736	22.9
Rhode Island	171,959	125,301	95,056	30,245	72.9	46,658	33,095	13,563	27.1
Vermont	86,309	69,717	54,348	15,369	80.8	16,592	11,417	5,175	19.2
District of Columbia	136,183	113,183	89,619	23,564	83.1	23,000	16,500	6,500	16.9
Great Lakes and Plains	11,425,938	9,514,535	7,200,348	2,314,187	83.3	1,911,403	1,584,231	327,172	16.7
Illinois	2,133,541	1,654,311	1,255,583	398,728	77.5	479,230	395,494	83,736	22.5
Indiana	1,054,598	934,948	709,691	225,257	88.7	119,650	102,453	17,197	11.3
Iowa	655,058	573,152	435,437	137,715	87.5	281,906	65,518	16,388	12.5
Kansas	501,726	456,810	348,220	108,590	91.0	44,916	37,538	7,378	9.0
Michigan	1,777,696	1,495,729	1,161,769	333,960	84.1	281,967	225,637	56,330	15.9
Minnesota	780,020	637,642	467,344	170,298	81.7	142,378	121,887	20,491	14.3
Missouri	909,507	778,507	591,282	187,225	85.6	131,000	107,000	24,000	18.4
Nebraska	312,377	266,769	202,435	64,334	85.4	45,608	37,775	7,833	14.6
North Dakota	147,634	130,173	96,954	33,219	88.2	17,461	13,992	3,469	11.8
Ohio	2,100,124	1,763,837	1,352,064	411,773	84.0	336,287	276,237	60,050	16.0
South Dakota	158,801	143,801	108,588	35,213	90.6	15,000	12,700	2,300	9.4
Wisconsin	894,856	678,856	470,981	207,875	75.9	216,000	188,000	28,000	24.1
Southeast	8,890,339	8,452,116	6,619,758	1,832,358	95.1	438,223	337,483	100,740	4.9
Alabama	786,614	758,214	584,674	173,540	96.4	28,400	21,300	7,100	3.6
Arkansas	431,354	420,011	320,988	99,023	97.4	11,343	8,951	2,392	2.6
Florida	932,233	874,377	681,338	193,039	94.5	50,856	36,068	14,788	5.5
Georgia	325,331	314,431	232,946	81,485	98.1	17,900	11,500	6,400	1.9
Kentucky	684,280	609,548	477,604	131,944	89.1	74,732	58,488	16,244	10.9
Louisiana	771,184	648,854	509,273	139,581	84.1	122,330	101,701	20,629	15.9
Mississippi	533,593	536,417	433,282	103,135	96.9	17,176	13,175	4,001	3.1
North Carolina	1,072,287	1,060,187	815,177	245,010	98.9	12,100	9,600	2,500	1.1
South Carolina	596,683	584,283	466,032	118,251	97.9	12,400	10,900	1,500	2.1
Tennessee	810,189	780,933	606,648	174,285	96.4	29,256	20,142	9,114	3.6
Virginia	847,464	800,464	638,810	161,654	94.5	47,000	35,000	12,000	5.5
West Virginia	479,127	464,397	352,986	111,411	96.9	14,730	10,658	4,072	3.1
West and Southwest	8,303,970	7,660,742	5,905,616	1,755,126	92.3	643,228	534,881	108,347	7.7
Arizona	288,105	262,220	205,512	56,708	91.0	25,885	21,701	4,184	9.0
California	3,128,384	2,826,339	2,192,256	634,083	90.3	302,045	248,341	53,704	9.7
Colorado	401,518	365,518	285,448	80,070	91.0	36,000	29,500	6,500	9.0
Idaho	161,030	154,111	113,776	40,335	95.7	6,919	5,969	950	4.3
Montana	154,700	136,832	102,470	34,362	88.4	17,868	14,148	3,720	11.6
Nevada	61,220	58,218	45,841	12,377	95.1	3,002	2,406	596	4.9
New Mexico	233,343	209,739	163,568	46,171	89.9	23,604	20,347	3,257	10.1
Oklahoma	530,520	513,500	376,984	136,516	96.8	17,020	13,600	3,420	3.2
Oregon	386,487	359,987	266,774	93,213	93.1	26,500	21,100	5,400	6.9
Texas	2,042,212	1,915,612	1,496,830	418,782	93.8	126,600	109,600	17,000	6.2
Utah	219,812	214,812	161,684	53,128	97.7	5,000	4,000	1,000	2.3
Washington	618,011	569,176	437,370	131,806	92.1	48,835	40,569	8,266	7.9
Wyoming	78,628	74,678	57,103	17,575	95.0	3,950	3,600	350	5.0
Outlying Parts									
Alaska	37,672	36,017	30,923	5,094	95.6	1,655	1,374	281	4.4
American Samoa	6,070	5,012	4,510	502	82.6	1,058	971	87	17.4
Canal Zone	12,697	12,118	9,589	2,529	95.4	579	(⁵)	(⁵)	4.6
Guam	16,531	13,397	11,129	2,268	81.0	3,134	2,463	671	19.0
Hawaii	157,859	130,159	100,503	29,656	82.4	27,711	20,708	7,003	17.6
Puerto Rico	616,886	564,041	488,322	75,719	91.4	52,845	39,584	13,261	8.6
Virgin Islands	9,021	6,392	5,429	963	70.9	2,629	2,333	296	29.1

¹ Represents enrollment in full-time *regular* day schools only. For enrollment in other types of elementary and secondary schools, see table A.

² Enrollment not cumulative, but as of a specific date.

³ Estimated.

⁴ Distribution by grade group estimated.

⁵ Distribution by grade group not available.

⁶ Data for accredited schools only.

Table 47.—Enrollment in elementary and secondary schools operated by institutions of higher education, by grade group, type of control, and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total public and nonpublic	Publicly controlled institutions			Privately controlled institutions		
		Total	Kindergarten and grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total	Kindergarten and grades 1 through 8	Grades 9 through 12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	104,962	66,668	¹ 48,903	17,765	38,294	² 13,085	25,209
North Atlantic	28,264	15,381	13,061	2,320	12,883	4,511	8,372
Connecticut.....	1,173	770	770		403	217	186
Delaware.....							
Maine.....	567	253	253		314		314
Maryland.....	2,035	826	826		1,209	703	506
Massachusetts.....	2,167	951	884	67	1,216	653	563
New Hampshire.....							
New Jersey.....	1,051	531	402	129	520	122	398
New York.....	10,784	7,050	5,755	1,295	3,734	1,819	1,915
Pennsylvania.....	8,677	4,199	3,428	771	4,478	660	3,818
Rhode Island.....	948	760	702	58	188	40	148
Vermont.....	74	41	41		33	33	
District of Columbia.....	788				788	264	524
Great Lakes and Plains	31,900	21,419	14,869	6,550	10,481	3,095	7,386
Illinois.....	6,276	2,962	1,801	1,161	3,314	1,335	1,979
Indiana.....	2,104	1,723	1,164	559	381		381
Iowa.....	1,468	1,377	771	606	91	91	
Kansas.....	1,982	802	542	260	180		180
Michigan.....	4,921	3,761	2,491	1,270	1,160	434	726
Minnesota.....	2,607	2,119	1,585	534	488	67	421
Missouri.....	2,842	2,052	1,315	737	790	66	724
Nebraska.....	2,127	1,006	779	227	1,121	221	900
North Dakota.....	372	372	180	192			
Ohio.....	2,026	1,823	1,240	583	203	203	
South Dakota.....	595	282	282		313	25	288
Wisconsin.....	5,580	3,140	2,719	421	2,440	653	1,787
Southeast	30,400	20,786	15,430	5,356	9,614	3,334	6,280
Alabama.....	4,042	3,408	2,496	912	634	85	549
Arkansas.....	999	775	666	109	224	123	101
Florida.....	1,116	1,116	684	432			
Georgia.....	3,865	3,209	2,423	786	656	311	345
Kentucky.....	3,865	2,192	1,507	685	1,673	532	1,141
Louisiana.....	3,679	3,225	2,396	829	454	243	211
Mississippi.....	2,809	1,624	1,114	510	1,185	371	814
North Carolina.....	2,876	1,764	1,626	138	1,112	400	712
South Carolina.....	1,336	633	477	156	703	102	601
Tennessee.....	4,109	1,834	1,540	294	2,275	1,002	1,273
Virginia.....	815	203	203		612	165	447
West Virginia.....	889	803	298	505	86		86
West and Southwest	14,398	9,082	5,543	3,539	5,316	2,145	3,171
Arizona.....	473	473	473				
California.....	3,189	2,054	1,291	763	1,135	418	717
Colorado.....	960	435	259	176	525	52	473
Idaho.....	203				203	94	109
Montana.....	60	60	60				
Nevada.....							
New Mexico.....	1,429	1,429	332	1,097			
Oklahoma.....	1,281	1,063	672	391	218		218
Oregon.....	916	745	745		171		171
Texas.....	2,408	543	395	148	1,865	841	1,024
Utah.....	1,990	1,313	549	764	677	401	276
Washington.....	1,083	561	561		522	339	183
Wyoming.....	406	406	206	200			
Outlying Parts							
Hawaii.....	823	823	588	235			
Puerto Rico.....	971	971	466	505			

¹ Includes 3,009 pupils in nursery schools.² Includes 2,753 pupils in nursery schools.

Appendix

Technical Notes

Limitations and Processing of Data

Inherent in any survey which employs the mailed questionnaire for data collection is the possibility that respondents may give different interpretations to the printed instructions. The present survey, as mentioned earlier, was based on a questionnaire.⁵ One must bear in mind also that public elementary and secondary education is a State and local responsibility and that the records and reports systems in each State are designed mainly to meet legal and administrative requirements. Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, the purpose of which is to establish uniform educational terminology in all public school systems of the United States, still has not been implemented by some States. Accordingly, their reporting reflects not only gaps in the data (indicated by dashes in table cells) but also deviations from accepted definitions. To the extent that deviations are known, they are shown in the footnotes of individual tables.

Completed State questionnaires have been carefully reviewed for mathematical accuracy and internal consistency, and the data have been compared with data for preceding bienniums and with published reports available for the respective States. In some cases data are supplemented by source material from other Federal agencies such as the Departments of Agriculture and Commerce.

⁵ See p. 80 ff.

Rounding

In some cases, individual figures may not add exactly to totals because the figures have been rounded separately.

Geographic Coverage

All references to national totals are for the United States, which in 1957-58 comprised the 48 States and the District of Columbia. Data, to the extent available, are also shown for each of the outlying parts of the United States—Alaska, American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands—but these are not included in the national totals.

The four regions of the United States, as used in this chapter, are the North Atlantic, Great Lakes and Plains, Southeast, and West and Southwest. The States comprising each region are listed in alphabetical order as follows:

North Atlantic: Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and also the District of Columbia.

Great Lakes and Plains: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin.

Southeast: Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

West and Southwest: Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

Adjustments in Terms of 1957-58 Dollars

Adjustments of certain expenditure and income data in terms of dollars of 1957-58 purchasing power are based on the Consumer Price Index published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor. Monthly index numbers were averaged on a July-June basis to correspond with the school year.

Estimates of the Population and Labor Force

1. All estimates of the population and labor force were obtained from publications of the United States Bureau of the Census.

2. Population figures shown for the United States relate to total United States population, including persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each State but excluding members of the Armed Forces overseas. Beginning in 1951-52, comparisons were made between the total United States population as of July 1 (the beginning of the school year) and the enrollments for the entire school year. Thus, the population estimates as of July 1, 1951, were compared with the enrollment data for the school year 1951-52. For all

previous years, population estimates were as of the end of the school year.

3. The population 5 to 17 years of age relates to the civilian noninstitutional population of the United States.

4. In deriving per capita national income data, estimates of the total population (including the Armed Forces overseas) were utilized, since the national income data include the income of these persons.

5. The labor force includes persons 14 years old and over who were employed, unemployed, or in the Armed Forces. Calendar-year averages of the labor force were converted to a July-June basis by taking a simple average of the appropriate calendar-year figures.

National Income and Personal Income

1. Data on national income and personal income were obtained from the Survey of Current Business, published by the Office of Business Economics, United States Department of Commerce.

2. National income is the aggregate earnings of labor and property (before taxes) which arise from the current production of goods and services by the Nation's economy.

3. Personal income is the current income received by individuals, by unincorporated businesses, and by nonprofit organizations from all sources, inclusive of transfer payments (social security payments, veterans' benefits, etc.) and Government interest, but exclusive of transfers among persons.

Form RSS-051(58)
Part IBudget Bureau No. 51-R020.7
App. Exp.: 9/30/60DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
STATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1957-58For the year ending June 30 (or _____), 1958 _____
State (or Territory)Report prepared by _____
(Name) (Title)

PART I -- ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, PERSONNEL, AND PUPILS

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This report-form for the school year ending June 30, 1958 is substantially the same as the one used for the preceding biennial survey (school year ending June 30, 1956) and conforms to the items and definitions in Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8. Handbook I therefore serves as the basic manual of instructions for this report. It is essential that the definitions and explanations in the Handbook be observed in order that reports from the various States may be comparable.

Please note that each table contains numbers in parentheses, generally appearing next to line items or at the heads of columns. These numbers correspond to item numbers in Handbook I (pages 18-99), and have been inserted for ready reference to more complete definitions of items contained in the Handbook. Headnotes have been provided in a number of tables calling attention to pages in Handbook I containing particularly pertinent discussions of items in the tables in question. Attention is also called to the Glossary of Terms on pages 1-16 of Handbook I, which contains the definitions of general terms that are used in many different items.

Every effort should be made to furnish figures for *all* pertinent items requested on the form. Aggregates may be entered in certain cases in the absence of detailed breakdowns, and estimates will sometimes serve if actual data are not available, provided that estimates are labeled as such.

Please explain *abnormal* increases or decreases from the amounts reported in previous years or major changes in organization or procedures which would substantially affect the data reported.

As in the previous biennial form, tables 1-19 of this form are for *public* schools only, while tables 20-23 are for *nonpublic* schools.

Numbers in parentheses (), generally appearing next to line items or at the heads of columns, refer to numbered items in Handbook I which contain fuller explanations of terms used.⁷

SECTION A.--STATISTICS ON PUBLIC SCHOOLS (ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS AND ADULT AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION)

Table 1.--PERSONNEL OF STATE EDUCATION AGENCIES

NOTE: For general discussion of contents of this table see pages 17-20 in Handbook I

Type of personnel	Number of positions 1/	
	Full-time	Part-time (full-time annual equiv- alence basis ^{2/})
1. State board of education		
a. Number of members of the State board of education..... (1)		XXXXX
b. Educational services and other professional personnel..... (2)		
c. Secretarial and clerical personnel..... (3)		
d. Plant operation and maintenance personnel..... (4)		
TOTAL (sum of 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d).....		
2. State board for vocational education		
a. Number of members of State board for vocational education ^{3/} .. (12)		XXXXX
b. Educational services and other professional personnel ^{4/} (13)		
c. Secretarial and clerical personnel ^{4/} (14)		
d. Plant operation and maintenance personnel ^{4/} (15)		
TOTAL (sum of 2a, 2b, 2c, and 2d).....		
3. State department of education		
a. Departmental management and service personnel		
(1) Chief State school officer and departmental staff who administer department and/or provide educational services to schools on statewide basis (includes deputy and assistant chief State school officers and division heads)..... (5)		
(2) Other personnel who help provide direct and indirect educational services to schools on statewide basis (includes consultants, advisers, specialists, etc.).... (6)		
(3) Other personnel who provide educational services to schools in specific regions or districts of the State (includes consultants, supervisors, specialists, etc. in various fields)..... (7)		
b. Secretarial and clerical assistants to departmental management and service personnel..... (8)		
c. Plant operation and maintenance personnel..... (9)		
TOTAL (sum of 3a, 3b, and 3c).....		
d. Personnel for other programs operated by State department of education		
(1) Administrative heads of programs, such as State museum, teacher retirement, etc., except schools or colleges, by name of program: (10)		
(2) Aides to administrative heads of other programs, except schools or colleges, by name of program: (11)		

^{1/} Although a position may become vacant several times during the year, with the result that several persons may be employed to fill this position, report ONLY one position.

^{2/} For definition see Section I "Personnel of State Education Agencies" on page 17 of Handbook I.

^{3/} Enter number of members here even if composition of board is identical with State board of education.

^{4/} Where the State board of education and the State board for vocational education share the same staff personnel, the employees shared by the two boards should be included under the State board of education.

Table 2.--NUMBER OF INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, BY TYPE OF UNIT^{1/}

NOTE: See explanation on page 27 of Handbook I.

Type of unit	Number
1. County intermediate units..... (63)	
2. Supervisory or superintendency union units..... (64)	

^{1/} The administrative units reported here are intermediate between the State and the local basic administrative units and generally perform consultative, advisory, and statistical services. However, those intermediate units, which operate schools and therefore serve as basic units, should not be included here but with basic units in Table 5.

Table 3.--PERSONNEL OF INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: See explanation on pages 27 and 28 of Handbook I and Glossary of Terms.

Type of personnel	Number of positions	
	Full-time	Part-time
1. Members of boards of education.....(65)		XXXXX
2. Superintendents.....(66)		
3. Deputy or assistant superintendents and other administrative staff.....(67)		
4. Consultants or supervisors of instruction		
a. Serving only elementary schools.....(68)		
b. Serving only secondary schools.....(69)		
c. Serving both elementary and secondary schools.....(70)		
5. Guidance and counseling personnel.....(71)		
6. Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists).....(72)		
7. Attendance officers.....(73)		
8. Visiting teachers (home-school counselors).....(74)		
9. Health personnel (physicians, nurses, dental hygienists, etc.).....(75)		
10. Secretarial and clerical personnel.....(76)		
11. Other employed personnel.....(77)		
Total (sum of 1 through 11).....		

Table 4.--NUMBER OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, BY TYPE OF ORGANIZED UNIT

DEFINITION OF SCHOOL: A division of the school system consisting of a group of pupils composed of one or more grade groups, organized as one unit and housed in a school plant of one or more buildings. When more than one school is housed in one school plant, as is the case when the elementary and secondary programs are housed in the same school plant, entries should be made under each type of school.

See also definitions of various types of schools on pages 12-14 in Handbook I.

Type of school	Number of schools	Type of school	Number of schools
1. Elementary..... (106)		3. One-teacher schools (These schools are also included in items 1 and 2)	
2. Secondary		a. With 4 or fewer grades.... (114)	
a. Junior high..... (107)		b. With 5 or more grades..... (115)	
b. Senior high..... (108)		Total One-Teacher Schools....	
c. Junior-senior and undivided high..... (109)		4. Non-operating schools (These schools are also included in items 1 and 2).....	
d. Regular 4-year high..... (110)		5. Community colleges or junior colleges..... (113)	
e. Incomplete regular high... (111)			
f. Vocational or trade high.. (112)			
Total Secondary.....			

Table 5.--NUMBER OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS (SCHOOL DISTRICTS), BY SIZE AND BY TYPE OF PROGRAM OPERATED

NOTE: For definition, see "Administrative unit, local basic" on page 2 of Handbook I. See also general explanation on page 32.

Average daily attendance in schools in the district	Number of districts, by type of program operated							Total number of districts
	No program operated (97)	Elementary only (98)	Secondary only (99)	Community college only (100)	Elementary and secondary (101)	Elementary, secondary, and community college (102)	Secondary and community college without elementary (103)	
0-24.....								
25-49.....	XXXX							
50-99.....	XXXX							
100-199.....	XXXX							
200-299.....	XXXX							
300-499.....	XXXX							
500-999.....	XXXX							
1,000-1,499.....	XXXX							
1,500-4,999.....	XXXX							
5,000-9,999.....	XXXX							
10,000-49,999....	XXXX							
50,000-99,999....	XXXX							
100,000 and over..	XXXX							
TOTAL.....								

Number of districts included in total above which operate no school other than a single one-teacher school..... (104) _____

Number of districts included in total above which offer a program of public adult education (105) _____

Table 6.--BOARD PERSONNEL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: Data on local school trustees are omitted from the current report.

Type of personnel	Number
1. Board personnel	
a. Members of local boards of education ^{1/} (145)	
b. Members of other boards subordinate to local boards of education..... (146)	
2. Administrative personnel	
a. Full-time superintendents ^{2/} (147)	
b. Full-time assistants to superintendents, including business managers..... (149)	

^{1/} Include all persons who are members of controlling boards of education of administrative units (school systems) regardless of titles used.

^{2/} Include all chief executive officers of local basic administrative units regardless of title. Of the number reported in item 147, indicate here the number that have a title other than "Superintendent."

(Title and number)

(Title and number)

(Title and number)

Instructional Personnel Note -- Tables 7 and 8

To avoid duplication in reporting, personnel should be counted only once in one of the categories of either table 7 or table 8, unless the time of such employees is prorated (see page 40 in Handbook I). The method used for classifying data on number of personnel should also be used for classifying salaries for such personnel in table 29.

Table 7.-- PRINCIPALS, SUPERVISORS, AND NONSUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL (OTHER THAN CLASSROOM TEACHERS) IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Instructional personnel, by type of school served		Number of positions (full-time equivalent)
1. Principals (including assistant principals and administrative deans)		
a. Serving elementary only.....	(150)	
b. Serving secondary only.....	(151)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary (<u>not</u> a total of 1a and 1b).....	(152)	
Total Principals (sum of 1a, 1b, and 1c).....		
2. Supervisors of instruction or consultants (general or subject, including school library and audiovisual)		
a. Serving elementary only.....	(156)	
b. Serving secondary only.....	(157)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary (<u>not</u> a total of 2a and 2b).....	(158)	
Total Supervisors or Consultants (sum of 2a, 2b, and 2c).....		
3. Librarians		
a. Serving elementary only.....	(166)	
b. Serving secondary only.....	(167)	
c. Serving both elementary and secondary (<u>not</u> a total of 3a and 3b).....	(168)	
Total Librarians (sum of 3a, 3b, and 3c).....		
4. Guidance and counseling personnel		
a. Serving elementary only.....	(172)	
b. Serving secondary only.....	(173)	
Total Guidance Personnel (sum of 4a and 4b).....		
5. Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists).....		(176)
6. Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel (e.g. audiovisual instructors, television instructors, teacher aides, etc.)		
<u>Type of position</u>	<u>Organizational level</u>	
.....	
.....	
GRAND TOTAL (sum of 1 thru 6).....		

Table 8.--CLASSROOM TEACHERS IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS BY TYPE OF SCHOOL SERVED
(DO NOT INCLUDE OTHER INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL)

NOTE: Teaching positions may be prorated by sex on the basis of the sex distribution of the individuals employed during the year.

Type of school served	Number of full-time teaching positions ^{1/}			Number of part-time teaching positions		
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total
1. Serving elementary only						
a. Nursery.....	(162)					
b. Kindergarten.....	(163)					
c. Elementary, other than nursery and kindergarten..	(164)					
Total Elementary.....						
2. Serving secondary only..... (165)						
GRAND TOTAL (sum of 1 and 2)						

^{1/} Include full-time equivalence of part-time teachers, if a system of proration is used.

- 6 -

Table 9.--OTHER EMPLOYED PERSONNEL OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

NOTE: See explanation of "full-time" and "part-time" under "Employed Personnel" on page 40 in Handbook I.

Type of personnel	Number of positions	
	Full-time	Part-time
1. Attendance personnel		
a. Attendance officers.....	(177)	(178)
b. Visiting teachers (home-school counselors).....	(180)	xxxx
2. Health personnel		
a. Physicians, including psychiatrists.....	(182)	(183)
b. Dentists.....	(184)	(185)
c. Nurses.....	(186)	(187)
d. Dental hygienists.....	(188)	(189)
e. Other professional and technical health personnel.....	(190)	(191)
3. Secretarial and clerical personnel		
a. Assistants to administrative and other noninstructional personnel.....	(192)	(193)
b. Assistants to instructional personnel.....	(194)	(195)
4. Plant operation personnel (custodians, engineers, etc.).....	(196)	(197)
5. Plant maintenance personnel (carpenters, painters, etc.).....	(198)	(199)
6. Transportation personnel (employed by publicly owned systems).	(200)	xxxx
7. Food services personnel (supervisors, cooks, etc.).....	(203)	(204)
8. Recreation personnel.....	(205)	(206)
9. Other employees.....	(207)	(207)
TOTAL 1-9.....		

Table 10.--ENROLLMENT (ORIGINAL ENTRIES) IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL

NOTE: See explanation on pages 36-37 in Handbook I.

Organizational level	Number of original entries		
	E1	E2	Total E1 + E2
1. Nursery schools.....	(123)	(124)	(125)
2. Kindergartens.....	(126)	(127)	(128)
3. Elementary, excluding nursery schools and kindergartens.....	(129)	(130)	(131)
Total Elementary (sum of 1, 2, and 3).....			
4. Secondary, including junior high schools and vocational or trade high schools.....	(132)	(133)	(134)
GRAND TOTAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.....			

Table 11.--ENROLLMENT (ORIGINAL ENTRIES) FOR THE STATE, BY GRADE, IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: For explanation of "original entry" see Glossary on page 9 and also pages 36 and 37 of Handbook I. If data are not available for number of original entries, please indicate the type of enrollment data reported; e.g., membership as of the close of the school year, enrollment as of a particular day, etc. If data by sex are not available for each grade but only for grade groups, such data may be entered as subtotals in items l and s below.

Grade	Number of original entries (E1 + E2)			Grade	Number of original entries (E1 + E2)		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
a. Nursery.....				m. 9th grade..... (135)			
b. Kindergarten.....				n. 10th grade..... (135)			
c. 1st grade..... (135)				o. 11th grade..... (135)			
d. 2nd grade..... (135)				p. 12th grade..... (135)			
e. 3rd grade..... (135)				q. Unclassified secondary <u>l</u> /... (137)			
f. 4th grade..... (135)				r. High school postgraduate.....			
g. 5th grade..... (135)				s. Total Secondary (sum of <u>m</u> thru <u>r</u>).			
h. 6th grade..... (135)							
i. 7th grade..... (135)							
j. 8th grade..... (135)							
k. Ungraded and unclassified elementary <u>l</u> /.. (136)				GRAND TOTAL (sum of <u>l</u> + <u>s</u>).			<u>2</u> /
l. Total Elementary (sum of <u>a</u> thru <u>k</u>).							

1/ If separate figures are not available for elementary and secondary unclassified enrollments, please indicate whether the total figure reported represents both groups. 2/ The figure reported here should agree with the "GRAND TOTAL" in Table 10 (if both represent E₁+E₂ enrollments).

Table 12.--ATTENDANCE, MEMBERSHIP, AND AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS 1/

NOTE: For definitions of terms see Glossary and also pages 38-39 in Handbook I.

Item	Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten	Secondary, including junior high and vocational	Total elementary and secondary
1. Aggregate days attendance <u>2</u> /.....	(141) _____	(142) _____	_____
2. Average daily attendance <u>3</u> /.....	(141) _____	(142) _____	_____
3. Aggregate days membership <u>4</u> /.....	(139) _____	(140) _____	_____
4. Average daily membership <u>5</u> /.....	(139) _____	(140) _____	_____
5. Average length of term in days <u>6</u> /....	(116) _____	(117) _____	_____

1/ If overcrowded conditions make it necessary to hold two separate sessions with a different group of pupils in each session, pupils attending such sessions should be counted as full-time pupils. 2/ Sum of days present (actually attended) of all pupils when school was actually in session. 3/ Sum of average daily attendance reported by each school. 4/ Sum of days absent and present of all pupils when school was actually in session. 5/ Sum of average daily membership reported by each school. 6/ Aggregate days attendance divided by average daily attendance.

Table 13.--PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERSONS GRANTED HIGH SCHOOL EQUIVALENCY CERTIFICATES

Item	Male	Female	Total
1. High school graduates (excluding persons granted high school equivalency certificates)..... (143)			
2. Persons granted high school equivalency certificates (144)			

Public Adult and Community College Programs of Education -- Note: Tables 14 and 15 apply only to those adult education and community college programs, operated by the school administrative unit, which are not under the jurisdiction of a board for higher education or 4-year institution of higher education. Do not include vocational rehabilitation programs. See explanation on pages 50 and 52 in Handbook I.

Table 14.--NUMBER OF STUDENTS IN ADULT AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

Item	Adult education, excluding community college	Community college
1. Total number of different students enrolled in noncredit courses (non-terminal).....	(212) _____	(218) _____
2. Number of different students enrolled in high school credit courses.....	(214) _____	XXXX _____
3. Number of different students enrolled in terminal programs.....	XXXX _____	(220) _____
4. Number of different students enrolled in college credit programs	XXXX _____	
a. Full-time (12 or more credits).....	_____	(221) _____
b. Part-time (less than 12 credits).....	XXXX _____	(222) _____
5. Total number of different students enrolled in all programs. (Not necessarily a total of 1-4).....	(215) _____	(223) _____

Table 15.--NUMBER OF EMPLOYED PERSONNEL IN ADULT AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

Item	Adult education, excluding community college (Full-time and part-time)	Community college	
		Full-time	Part-time
1. Instructional personnel.....	(216) _____	(224) _____	(225) _____
2. Noninstructional personnel...	(217) _____	(226) _____	(227) _____

Table 16.--ENROLLMENT AND TEACHERS IN PUBLIC SUMMER ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, SUMMER 1957

Number of different pupils enrolled			Number of teachers ^{1/}		
Elementary (208)	Secondary (209)	Total	Elementary (210)	Secondary (211)	Total

^{1/} If teachers employed for the regular elementary and secondary school year also teach in the summer session, they should be included in both places.

Table 17.--TRANSPORTATION SERVICES PROVIDED BY REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: "Number of pupils" in this table means average daily attendance.

Item	Number
1. Number of pupils transported to and from <u>public</u> schools at public expense <u>1/</u>	(439)
2. Number of pupils transported to and from <u>nonpublic</u> schools at public expense.....	(440)
3. Number of pupils for whom subsistence was paid in lieu of transportation.....	(441)
4. Total annual mileage of regular school bus routes to and from school.....	(442)
5. Number of school bus accidents in which children were killed or fatally injured.....	(443)
6. Number of pupil deaths resulting from school bus accidents.....	(444)

1/ Include pupils transported in buses or small vehicles whether transportation was carried out under contract or by publicly-owned vehicles.

Table 18.--VEHICLES IN USE AND PURCHASED FOR THE PUPIL TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM

NOTE: Vehicles used to transport nonpublic school pupils are also to be included here.

Item	Number of vehicles	
	Publicly owned	Privately owned
1. Number of vehicles in use:		
a. School buses.....	(415)	(420)
b. Small vehicles (rated seating capacity of less than 12).....	(416)	(421)
c. Service vehicles.....	(417)	xxxx
Total Vehicles in Use.....		
2. Number of vehicles purchased during the year for the pupil transportation program:		
a. School buses.....	(418)	(422) <u>1/</u>
b. Small vehicles, excluding service vehicles.....	(419)	xxxx
Total Vehicles Purchased.....		

1/ Report here the number of school buses purchased during the year by private contractors for use in pupil transportation; this number is also included in item 420.

Table 19.--PUPILS SERVED AND SCHOOL PLANTS OPERATING SCHOOL-LUNCH PROGRAMS IN FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: Include all public school-lunch programs which are operated from funds that are under the control of the school administrative unit, regardless of whether Federal school-lunch aid is received.

Item	Number
1. Average number of pupils served lunch per day from organized school programs <u>1/</u>	(437)
2. Total number of school plants in which an organized school-lunch program operated for 6 months or more.....	(438)

1/ Include all pupils served a lunch consisting of more than just milk or other beverage regardless of who pays for it. The average number of pupils should be determined by dividing the total number of pupils served by the number of days the lunch program was in operation.

SECTION B - STATISTICS ON NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS (DENOMINATIONAL AND NONSECTARIAN)

NOTE: See Chapter 9 in Handbook I. If complete reports are not available from all nonpublic schools, as is the case in many States, please include an estimate for the missing data.

Table 20.--ENROLLMENT (ORIGINAL ENTRIES) FOR THE STATE IN FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS, BY ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL

Organizational level	Number of original entries		
	E1	E2	Total original entries (E1 + E2)
1. Nursery schools.....	(451) _____	(452) _____	(453) _____
2. Kindergartens.....	(454) _____	(455) _____	(456) _____
3. Elementary, excluding nursery schools and kindergartens.....	(457) _____	(458) _____	(459) _____
Total Elementary (sum of 1, 2, and 3).....	=====	=====	=====
4. Secondary, including junior high schools.....	(460) _____	(461) _____	(462) _____
GRAND TOTAL ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY.....	=====	=====	=====

Table 21.--ENROLLMENT (ORIGINAL ENTRIES) FOR THE STATE, BY GRADE, IN FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Grade	Number of original entries (E1 + E2)			Grade	Number of original entries (E1 + E2)		
	Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
a. Nursery schools.....				k. Ungraded and unclassified elementary... (464)			
b. Kindergartens.....				l. Ninth grade..... (463)			
c. First grade..... (463)				m. Tenth grade..... (463)			
d. Second grade..... (463)				n. Eleventh grade.... (463)			
e. Third grade (463)				o. Twelfth grade.... (463)			
f. Fourth grade..... (463)				p. Unclassified secondary..... (465)			
g. Fifth grade..... (463)				q. High school post-graduate.....			
h. Sixth grade..... (463)				TOTAL a thru q.....			
i. Seventh grade..... (463)							
j. Eighth grade..... (463)							

Table 22.--ATTENDANCE, AVERAGE LENGTH OF TERM, HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES, AND NUMBER OF SCHOOLS FOR FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Aggregate days attendance		Average daily attendance		Average length of term in days		High school graduates		Number of schools	
Elementary (467)	Secondary (468)	Elementary (467)	Secondary (468)	Elementary (482)	Secondary (483)	Boys (469)	Girls (469)	Elementary (480)	Secondary (481)

Table 23.--EMPLOYED PERSONNEL IN FULL-TIME NONPUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Item	Number of personnel	
	Full-time	Part-time
1. Instructional personnel (teachers, principals, librarians, etc.)		
a. Nursery schools.....	(470) _____	(471) _____
b. Kindergartens.....	(472) _____	(473) _____
c. Elementary, excluding nursery schools and kindergartens.....	(474) _____	(475) _____
Total Elementary (sum of 1a, 1b, and 1c).....	=====	=====
d. Secondary, including junior high schools.....	(476) _____	(477) _____
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL PERSONNEL (sum of 1a, 1b, 1c, and 1d).....	=====	=====
2. Noninstructional personnel (janitors, clerks, etc.).....	(478) _____	(479) _____

Form RSS-051(58)
Part IIBudget Bureau No. 51-R020.7
App. Exp.: 9/30/60DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
STATE ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOL STATISTICS, 1957-58For the year ending June 30 (or _____), 1958 _____
State (or Territory)Report prepared by _____
(Name) (Title)

PART II -- FINANCE

INSTRUCTIONS AND DEFINITIONS OF TERMS

This report-form is designed to collect basic financial data for public school systems for all levels of government (State, intermediate, and local) involved in educational activities. For the most part, the form for the 1957-58 school year is similar to the one employed in the preceding biennial survey (1955-56 school year), and conforms to the items and definitions in Handbook I, *The Common Core of State Educational Information*, Office of Education Bulletin 1953, No. 8. Handbook I therefore serves as the basic manual of instructions for this report. It is essential that the definitions and explanations in this Handbook be observed (unless otherwise noted) in order that the reports from the various States may be comparable. In a few instances, modifications in terminology were made to reflect the definitions in Handbook II, *Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems*.

Please note that each table contains numbers in parentheses, generally appearing next to lines or at the heads of columns. These numbers correspond to item numbers in Handbook I and in several cases to item numbers in Handbook II and have been inserted for ready reference to more complete definitions of items contained in these Handbooks. Headnotes have been provided in a number of tables calling attention to pages in Handbook I containing particularly pertinent discussions of items in the tables in question. Attention is also called to the Glossary of Terms on pages 1-16 of Handbook I, which contains the definitions of general terms that are used in many different items.

Every effort should be made to furnish figures for *all* pertinent items requested on the form. Aggregates may be entered in certain cases in the absence of detailed breakdowns, and estimates will sometimes serve if actual data are not available, provided estimates are labeled as such. It should be noted that the expenditure data on salaries required for various categories of personnel in Part II of the report correspond to equivalent personnel items in Part I, and that the standard definitions of such items in Handbook I apply to both types of data.

Please explain *abnormal* increases or decreases from the amounts reported in previous years or major changes in organization or procedures which would substantially affect the data reported.

Numbers in parentheses (), generally appearing next to line items or at the heads of columns, refer to items in Handbook I which contain fuller explanations of terms used.

Table 21.--RECEIPTS FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE BOARD AND STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION INCLUDING THE VOCATIONAL BOARD AND DEPARTMENT EVEN WHEN ORGANIZED SEPARATELY

NOTE: Do not include money received for distribution to intermediate or local units or for vocational teacher training and vocational rehabilitation.

Source of receipts	Amount
1. Receipts for regular programs	
a. From the Federal Government	
(1) Vocational education..... (16)	\$ _____
(2) Other receipts (money for Indian education, money derived from Federal forest reserves, etc.)..... (17)	_____
Total Federal (sum of a.(1) and (2)).....	\$ _____
b. From the State	
(1) Appropriations..... (18)	_____
(2) Other receipts..... (19)	_____
c. Fees collected by State department of education for services..... (20)	_____
Total State (sum of b and c).....	\$ _____
d. Philanthropic (money applied to State department functions)..... (21)	\$ _____

2. Receipts for emergency programs, by name of program (22):

Name of program	Source of receipts			
	Federal	State	Other	Total
a. _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____	\$ _____
b. _____	_____	_____	_____	_____
Total Receipts for Administration (sum of 1 and 2).....				\$ _____

Table 25.--EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND THE STATE BOARD FOR VOCATIONAL EDUCATION

NOTE: See explanations on pages 22 and 24 in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount	
	State board of education 1/	State board for vocational education
1. Expenditures for regular programs		
a. Expenses of board members (travel, per diem, or other compensation)..... (23)	\$ _____	(43) \$ _____
b. Compensation of persons hired for occasional consultative and advisory services..... (24)	_____	(44) _____
c. Salaries		
(1) Educational services and other professional personnel..... (25)	_____	(45) _____
(2) Secretarial and clerical personnel..... (26)	_____	(46) _____
(3) Plant operation and maintenance personnel..... (27)	_____	(47) _____
d. Travel for members of the staff..... (28)	_____	(48) _____
e. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.)..... (29)	_____	(49) _____
f. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses..... (30)	_____	(50) _____
2. Expenditures for emergency programs, by name of program:		
_____ (31)	_____	(51) _____
TOTAL EXPENDITURES (sum of 1 and 2).....	\$ _____	\$ _____

1/ If the State board of education and the State board for vocational education share the same staff personnel, the salaries and other expenses of these personnel should be included in this column.

Table 26.--EXPENDITURES FOR ADMINISTRATION BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION AND MISCELLANEOUS STATE EXPENDITURES FOR EDUCATION

NOTE: Exclude funds which were distributed by the State to local units, and funds expended by the State as a basic administrative unit for schools directly operated by the State.

Type of expenditure	Amount
A. Expenditures for Administration by the State Department of Education	
1. Expenditures for regular programs:	
a. Salaries	
(1) Chief State school officer..... (32)	\$ _____
(2) Departmental staff who administer department and/or provide educational services to schools on statewide basis..... (33)	_____
(3) Other personnel who help to provide both direct and indirect educational services to schools on statewide basis..... (34)	_____
(4) Personnel who provide educational services to schools in specific regions or districts of the State..... (35)	_____
(5) Secretarial and clerical assistants to departmental management and service personnel..... (36)	_____
(6) Plant operation and maintenance personnel..... (37)	_____
(7) Personnel for supplementary services such as State library, museum, teacher retirement, teacher placement, etc. (38)	_____
TOTAL [(sum of (1) through (7)).....	\$ _____
b. Travel for members of the staff..... (39)	_____
c. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.)..... (40)	_____
d. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses..... (41)	_____
2. Expenditures for emergency programs, by name of program (42):	
a. _____	_____
b. _____	_____
Total Expenditures for Administration (sum of 1 and 2).....	\$ _____
B. Miscellaneous State expenditures for education	
Include direct legislative appropriations which do not pass through the regular accounts of the various administrative units such as direct appropriations to State teachers retirement systems, and miscellaneous education expenditures by the State department of education or other State agency such as interest on State bonds.	
1. State (employer) contributions on behalf of public school employees to retirement systems, pension funds, or social security (exclude employee contributions).	
When retirement systems cover more than school employees, calculate and enter only the portion for public school employees. Also indicate whether the amount shown has been included as a receipt item in another table of this report. Yes _____ No _____	\$ _____
2. Other (specify):	
_____	_____
_____	_____

Table 27.--RECEIPTS, TRANSFERS, AND EXPENDITURES OF COUNTY OR OTHER INTERMEDIATE ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FOR USE IN ADMINISTRATION OF INTERMEDIATE UNIT

NOTE: Report here only receipts and expenditures which will not be reported as part of the State department of education or of the local basic administrative units. In many cases these receipts and expenditures will be from general county funds for the county board of education and county superintendent's office. See also explanation on page 27 and pages 29-31 in Handbook I.

Receipts, transfers, and expenditures, by type	Amount
1. Source of receipts for administration of intermediate unit	
a. From the State..... (78)	\$
b. From local or county taxation and appropriations..... (79)	
c. Other sources (specify) _____ (80)	
TOTAL RECEIPTS (sum of a, b, and c)..... (81)	\$
2. Transfers from other administrative units for services rendered..... (82)	
3. Current expense	
a. Compensation of board of education members (salaries, per diem, and travel)..... (83)	
b. Compensation for occasional consultative and advisory services..... (84)	
c. Salaries	
(1) Superintendent and other administrative staff..... (85)	
(2) Instructional personnel (consultants, counselors, psychologists, etc.)..... (86)	
(3) Attendance personnel (including visiting teachers)..... (87)	
(4) Health personnel..... (88)	
(5) Secretarial and clerical personnel..... (89)	
(6) Other employed personnel..... (90)	
d. Travel for superintendent and his staff..... (91)	
e. Fixed charges (rent, insurance, etc.)..... (92)	
f. Supplies, materials, printing, and other expenses..... (94)	
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE (sum of 3a through 3f)..... (95)	\$
4. Intermediate unit (employer) contributions to retirement funds, social security, etc. ^{1/} (93)	
5. Transfers to other intermediate administrative units for services rendered..... (96)	

^{1/} In the case of retirement systems which cover other than education employees, only contributions (actual or estimated) for education employees should be shown.

Table 28.--RECEIPTS, BALANCES, AND TRANSFERS OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS FOR OPERATING PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

NOTE: For definitions of revenue and nonrevenue receipts see Glossary on page 11 and discussion on page 54 of Handbook I.

Revenue receipts, by source	Amount	Nonrevenue receipts, by source, and balances and transfers	Amount
1. Revenue receipts:		2. Nonrevenue receipts:	
a. Federal sources		a. State sources (for State-operated schools only) ^{1/}	
(1) Vocational education.. (228)	\$ _____	(1) Sale of State bonds... (251)	\$ _____
(2) School lunch..... (229)	_____	(2) Sale of State school property and insurance adjustments.. (252)	_____
(3) Education of veterans (230)	_____	(3) Other State non-revenue receipts..... (253)	_____
(4) Other (specify):	_____	Total State..... (254)	\$ _____
_____ (231)	_____		
Total Federal..... (232)	\$ _____	b. Intermediate sources (for intermediate unit-operated schools only) ^{1/}	
b. State sources		(1) Sale of bonds and other long-term loans (255)	_____
(1) State taxation and appropriations..... (233)	_____	(2) Short-term loans ^{5/} .. (256)	_____
(2) State permanent funds and endowments..... (234)	_____	(3) Sale of school property and insurance adjustments..... (257)	_____
(3) Other cash revenue receipts..... (235)	_____	(4) Other intermediate unit nonrevenue receipts..... (258)	_____
(4) Noncash revenue receipts..... (236)	_____	Total Intermediate (259)	\$ _____
Total State..... (237)	\$ _____	c. Local sources	
c. Intermediate sources ^{1/}		(1) Sale of bonds and other long-term loans..... (260)	_____
(1) Taxation and appropriations..... (238)	_____	(2) Short-term loans ^{5/} .. (261)	_____
(2) Permanent funds and endowments..... (239)	_____	(3) Sale of school property and insurance adjustments..... (262)	_____
(3) Other cash revenue receipts..... (240)	_____	(4) Other local non-revenue receipts..... (263)	_____
(4) Noncash revenue receipts..... (241)	_____	Total Local..... (264)	\$ _____
Total Intermediate (242)	\$ _____	d. TOTAL NONREVENUE RECEIPTS (265)	\$ _____
d. Local sources ^{2/}		3. Balances from previous year:	
(1) Taxation and appropriations..... (243)	_____	a. For current operation.. (266)	_____
(2) Permanent funds and endowments..... (244)	_____	b. For capital outlay..... (267)	_____
(3) Other revenue receipts from local sources ^{3/} (245)	_____	c. For serial bond interest and redemption.. (268)	_____
Total Local..... (246)	\$ _____	Total Balances.... (269)	\$ _____
e. Other revenue sources		4. TOTAL AMOUNT AVAILABLE FROM ALL SOURCES (sum of 1, 2, and 3)..... (270)	\$ _____
(1) Tuition and transportation fees from parents..... (247)	_____	5. Transfers from other administrative units:	
(2) Gifts..... (248)	_____	a. From administrative units in the State... (271)	_____
Total Other Revenue..... (249)	\$ _____	b. From administrative units in another State (272)	_____
f. TOTAL REVENUE RECEIPTS (250)	\$ _____		

^{1/} Includes revenue from funds collected by intermediate administrative units, or a political subdivision between local school districts and the State, and distributed to school districts in amounts different from those which were collected within such districts (See Account 20 in Handbook II).

^{2/} Including county units serving as local basic administrative units.

^{3/} Do not report gross receipts from cafeterias, school activities, etc.

^{4/} Not lent or granted to intermediate or local administrative units.

^{5/} A short-term loan, as defined in Handbook II, is one that extends for a period of 5 years or less from the date the loan was obtained and is not paid back during the same fiscal year.

Table 29.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR INSTRUCTION IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

NOTE: The categories of personnel in this table correspond to those used for reporting personnel in Part I of this report ("Administrative Units, Personnel, and Pupils"). In completing this report, it is essential that the categories of personnel in Parts I and II be identical.

In reporting salaries, show total amounts--BEFORE deductions for social security, retirement, etc. See also explanation on pages 61-66 of Handbook I.

The Office of Education will calculate an average salary for the total instructional staff by dividing total salaries paid (sum of 1.a through 1.c in this table) by the total number of instructional staff (sum of GRAND TOTAL in table 7 plus GRAND TOTAL full-time teachers and 1/3 of GRAND TOTAL part-time teachers in table 8). If this method leads to an average salary which is not valid for your State in comparison with other States, please explain.

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Salaries of instructional staff	
a. Principals (including assistant principals and administrative deans)(278-280)	\$
b. Supervisors of instruction or consultants (general or subject, including school library and audiovisual)..... (281-283)	
c. Teachers and other nonsupervisory instructional staff	
(1) Classroom teachers	
(a) Serving elementary only (including nursery schools and kindergartens)..... (284)	
(b) Serving secondary only (285)	
Total Teachers.....	\$
(2) School librarians..... (286-288)	
(3) Guidance and counseling personnel..... (289-290)	
(4) Psychological personnel (psychologists and psychometrists)..... (291)	
(5) Other nonsupervisory instructional personnel (e.g. audiovisual instructors, television instructors, teacher aides, etc.)	
<u>Type of position</u>	
.....	
.....	
TOTAL TEACHERS AND OTHER NONSUPERVISORY INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (sum of c.(1) thru c.(5)).....	\$
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (sum of 1.a thru 1.c).....	\$
2. Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to instructional personnel (292)	
3. Textbooks, including those purchased by State and intermediate units for distribution to local administrative units..... (293)	
4. Regular or incidental purchases of school library books or periodicals.... (294)	
5. Teaching supplies (workbooks, paper, chalk, etc.)..... (295)	
6. Other instructional supplies and expenses (including travel by instructional staff, graduation expenses, etc.)..... (296)	
TOTAL INSTRUCTIONAL EXPENSES (sum of 1 through 6) (297)	\$

Table 30.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ADMINISTRATION (GENERAL CONTROL)^{1/} IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

NOTE: See explanation on pages 61-63 in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Compensation of board of education members of local basic administrative units... (273)	\$
2. Salaries of administrative personnel (including business administrators)..... (274)	
3. Salaries of secretarial and clerical assistants to administrative personnel..... (275)	
4. Supplies and other administration expenses..... (276)	
Total Administration..... (277)	\$

^{1/} Administration expenditures include those for the central office staff for administration and all general control which is system-wide and not confined to one school, subject, or narrow phase of school services.

Table 31.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR OTHER SCHOOL SERVICES IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Attendance services	
a. Salaries of attendance officers and visiting teachers..... (298)	\$
b. Supplies and other expenses for attendance services..... (299)	
Total Attendance Services.....	\$
2. Health services provided by the school administrative unit	
a. Salaries (including secretarial and clerical assistants)..... (300)	
b. Supplies and other expenses for health services..... (301)	
Total Health Services.....	\$
3. Transportation services for public school pupils	
a. Salaries of transportation employees..... (303)	
b. Supplies, maintenance, and garage operation and maintenance..... (304)	
c. Transportation insurance..... (305)	
d. Contracted services..... (306)	
e. Fares furnished pupils for public buses and streetcars..... (307)	
f. Payments in lieu of transportation..... (308)	
Total Transportation Services.....	\$
4. Food services (Do not include gross expenditures but only the sum of Federal, State, and local funds expended to cover deficit of school lunch and milk programs.)..... (309)	
5. Miscellaneous school services ^{1/} (310)	
Total Current Expense for Other School Services (sum of 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5)..... (311)	\$
6. Expenditures by public agencies other than the school administrative unit for health services to public schools..... (302)	

^{1/} Other school services to be included here are direct expenditures or deficits for extracurricular activities for pupils, if paid from school funds and any other services for public school pupils not included elsewhere.

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Table 32.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE OF PLANT IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLSNOTE: See explanation under "Operation of Plant", page 68, and under "Maintenance of Plant",
page 69, in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure		Amount
1. Operation of plant		
a. Salaries.....	(312)	\$ _____
b. Fuel or heat.....	(313)	_____
c. Utilities, except fuel.....	(314)	_____
d. Supplies.....	(315)	_____
e. Other expenses for operation of plant.....	(316)	_____
Total Plant Operation.....	(317)	\$ _____
2. Maintenance of plant (repair of plant and repair and replacement of equipment)		
a. Salaries.....	(318)	_____
b. Supplies, expenses, and contractual service.....	(319)	_____
Total Plant Maintenance.....	(320)	\$ _____

* * * * *

Table 33.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR FIXED CHARGES IN REGULAR FULL-TIME PUBLIC
ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Type of expenditure		Amount
1. Fixed charges allocated to pupil costs		
a. School board (employer) contributions to retirement funds, social security, etc. (321)		\$ _____
b. Insurance and judgments (premiums, injury compensation, etc.)..... (322)		_____
c. Rent (exclude rental payments to schoolhousing authorities)..... (323)		_____
d. Interest on current loans ^{1/}		_____
e. Other fixed charges allocated to pupil costs..... (324)		_____
Total Fixed Charges Allocated to Pupil Costs.....		\$ _____
2. Fixed charges not allocated to pupil costs ^{2/} (325)		_____
Total Fixed Charges (sum of 1 and 2)..... (326)		\$ _____

^{1/} Includes payments of interest on money borrowed and paid back during the same fiscal year and on registered warrants. (See item 840 in Handbook II.)^{2/} Refunds of taxes, refunds of tuition, refunds of transportation charges, etc., should be treated as abatements on income for reporting purposes; but if they have to be accounted for separately, they should be included here.

Table 34.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR COMMUNITY SERVICES PROVIDED BY LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Public libraries operated by local basic administrative units	
a. Salaries..... (328)	\$ _____
b. Supplies and other expenses..... (329)	_____
Total Public Libraries.....	\$ _____
2. Expenditures for nonpublic schools where authorized by State law	
a. Textbooks..... (330)	_____
b. School supplies..... (331)	_____
c. Transportation..... (332)	_____
d. Health services..... (333)	_____
e. Other expenditures for services provided to nonpublic schools..... (334)	_____
Total Nonpublic Schools.....	\$ _____
3. Other community services (community center, recreation, services to indigent pupils, etc.)..... (335)	_____
Total Community Services (sum of 1, 2, and 3)..... (336)	\$ _____

Table 35.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR PUBLIC SUMMER ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY DAY SCHOOLS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Salaries..... (337)	\$ _____
2. Supplies and other expenses..... (338)	_____
Total Summer Schools..... (339)	\$ _____

Table 36.--CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ADULT EDUCATION AND PUBLIC COMMUNITY COLLEGES^{1/}

NOTE: Expenditures apply to programs reported in tables 14 and 15 of Part I. See explanation on pages 72-73 in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Amount	
	Adult education	Community colleges
1. Salaries		
a. Instructional personnel..... (340)	\$ _____	(345) \$ _____
b. Noninstructional personnel..... (341)	_____	(346) _____
Total Salaries.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
2. Supplies and other expenses		
a. Instructional supplies and expenses..... (342)	_____	(347) _____
b. Noninstructional supplies and expenses..... (343)	_____	(348) _____
Total Supplies and Other Expenses.....	\$ _____	\$ _____
Total Current Expense (sum of 1 and 2)..... (344)	\$ _____	(349) \$ _____

^{1/} Include only those programs operated by local basic administrative units (not under the jurisdiction of a separate board for higher education or a 4-year institution of higher education).

Table 37.--CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

NOTE: See explanation on pages 73-75 in Handbook I.

Type of expenditure	Expenditures by--	
	Local school districts (from all funds)	Other agencies ^{1/}
1. Land and buildings		
a. Sites.....	(351) \$	\$
b. New buildings and additions to buildings.....	(352)	
c. Remodeling or improvement of buildings.....	(353)	
2. Equipment (initial or additional equipment rather than replacements)		
a. Library books (for new school library and large or special additions.....)	(354)	
b. Furniture and equipment (excluding transportation)....	(355)	
c. Publicly owned vehicles and other transportation equipment.....	(356)	
Total Capital Outlay.....	(357) \$	\$

^{1/} Include capital outlay of State and local schoolhousing authorities; also expenditures by city, town, and other governmental units which build schools directly and whose financial transactions are therefore not recorded in school district accounts.

* * * * *

Table 38.--DEBT SERVICE FOR PUBLIC ELEMENTARY, SECONDARY, ADULT, AND COMMUNITY COLLEGE PROGRAMS OF EDUCATION

NOTE: The numbers in brackets [7] refer to items in Handbook II, Financial Accounting for Local and State School Systems, Office of Education Bulletin 1957, No. 4, which contains an explanation of the expenditure items.

Expenditure	Payments from current funds	Payments from other funds
1. Redemption of school bonds		
a. Payments from current funds to retire serial bonds..	(358) \$	\$ XXXX
b. Payments from sinking funds ^{1/} to retire bonds.....	(359) XXXX	
c. Payments from issue of new bonds to retire old bonds	(360) XXXX	
2. Redemption of short-term loans.....	[I310-b]	XXXX
3. Redemption of long-term (nonbonded) loans.....	[I310-c]	XXXX
4. Payments of warrants or bills of preceding fiscal year	(363)	XXXX
5. Interest on short-term loans.....	[I320-b]	XXXX
6. Interest on long-term (nonbonded) loans.....	[I320-c]	XXXX
7. Interest on bonds		
a. Payments from current funds for interest on serial bonds.....	(365)	XXXX
b. Payments from sinking funds ^{1/} for interest on bonds	(366) XXXX	
8. Expenditures to schoolhousing authority or similar agency		
a. Principal.....	[I340-a]	XXXX
b. Interest.....	[I340-b]	XXXX
9. Payments into sinking funds ^{1/} from current funds.....	(361)	XXXX
10. Other debt service.....	(367)	XXXX
Total.....	(368) _____	(369) _____

^{1/} Definition of sinking fund -- Money which has been set aside or invested for the definite purpose of meeting payments on debts at some future time. It is usually a fund set up for the purpose of accumulating money over a period of years in order to have money available for the redemption of long-term obligations at the date of maturity. Payments from interest funds and bond funds should be reported as payments from current funds.

Table 39.--RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES, BALANCES AT END OF YEAR, AND TRANSFERS TO OTHER LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Type of expenditure	Amount
1. Current expense	
a. For full-time elementary and secondary day schools	
(1) Administration (from table 30)..... (277)	\$
(2) Instruction (from table 29)..... (297)	
(3) Other school services (from table 31)..... (311)	
(4) Operation of plant (from table 32)..... (317)	
(5) Maintenance of plant (from table 32)..... (320)	
(6) Fixed charges (from table 33)..... (326)	
Total (1) thru (6).....	\$
b. For community services (from table 34)..... (336)	
c. For summer schools (from table 35)..... (339)	
d. For adult education (from table 36)..... (344)	
e. For community colleges (from table 36)..... (349)	
TOTAL CURRENT EXPENSE FOR ALL SCHOOLS (sum of a, b, c, d, and e).... (350)	\$
2. Capital outlay by local school districts (from table 37)..... (357)	
3. Debt service from current funds (from table 38)..... (368)	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR ALL SCHOOLS (sum of 1, 2, and 3).....	\$
4. Balances at end of year	
a. For current operation..... (370)	
b. For reserve for capital outlay including capital reserve funds..... (371)	
c. For serial bond interest and redemption..... (372)	
TOTAL BALANCES AT END OF YEAR..... (373)	\$
GRAND TOTAL EXPENDITURES AND BALANCES.....	\$
5. Transfers to other administrative units	
a. Transfers to other administrative units in the State..... (374)	
b. Transfers to administrative units in another State..... (375)	
TOTAL TRANSFERS TO OTHER ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS.....	\$
6. Tuition to nonpublic schools..... (376)	\$

Table 40.--STATUS OF PERMANENT SCHOOL FUNDS^{1/}, AND ACRES OF SCHOOL LAND AT END OF YEAR

Item	State	Local ^{2/}
1. Value of principal and accrued interest of permanent school funds (52)	\$	
2. Number of acres of school land..... (53)		

^{1/} See definition "Fund, permanent school" on page 6 of Handbook I.

^{2/} Includes intermediate.

Table 41.--COST OF SCHOOL PROPERTY OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS^{1/}

Sites	Buildings	Equipment	Total
\$	\$	\$	\$

^{1/} Report original cost plus cost of all additions and alterations. If this total cost is not available, state basis of the values reported: insurance _____; replacement _____; other (specify) _____. Include original cost of all publicly owned buildings in use by public school system regardless of how paid for or legal ownership. The figure desired is the total amount of money that has been invested in the plant.

Table 42.--STATUS OF SCHOOL BONDS AND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF LOCAL BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS

Account	Amount
1. Amount of bonds outstanding at beginning of year..... (377)	\$
2. Amount of bonds issued during year	
a. For new capital outlay..... (378)	
b. For funding current or floating indebtedness..... (379)	
c. For refunding bonds..... (380)	
3. Total bonds outstanding at beginning of year plus bonds issued during year (sum of 1, 2a, 2b, and 2c)..... (381)	
4. Total bonds retired during year..... (382)	
5. Bonds outstanding at end of year (3 minus 4)..... (383)	
6. Nonbonded indebtedness at end of year..... (384)	
7. Total indebtedness at end of year (sum of 5 and 6)..... (385)	
8. Total amount in school sinking funds at end of year for term bonds..... (386)	

Table 43.--STATE AND FEDERAL AID FOR SCHOOL PLANT CAPITAL OUTLAY

Source of funds	Amount
1. Total State aid for school plant capital outlay purposes during the year ^{1/} .. (388)	\$
2. Total Federal aid for school plant capital outlay purposes during the year.. (389)	

^{1/} Includes State loans to local school districts and State aid for capital outlay purposes incorporated in a foundation program.

Table 44.--CAPITAL OUTLAY COST OF PUBLICLY OWNED SCHOOL PLANTS COMPLETED AND MADE AVAILABLE FOR USE DURING THE YEAR, BY ORGANIZATIONAL LEVEL AND BY ACCOUNT^{1/}

Capital outlay cost, by account	Elementary	Secondary	Combined elementary and secondary	Community college	Total
1. New sites and additions to sites..... (409)	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2. New buildings..... (410)					
3. Additions to buildings..... (411)					
4. Remodeling buildings..... (412)					
5. Equipment and furniture..... (413)					
TOTAL CAPITAL OUTLAY COST... (414)					

^{1/} Regardless of when the money was expended.

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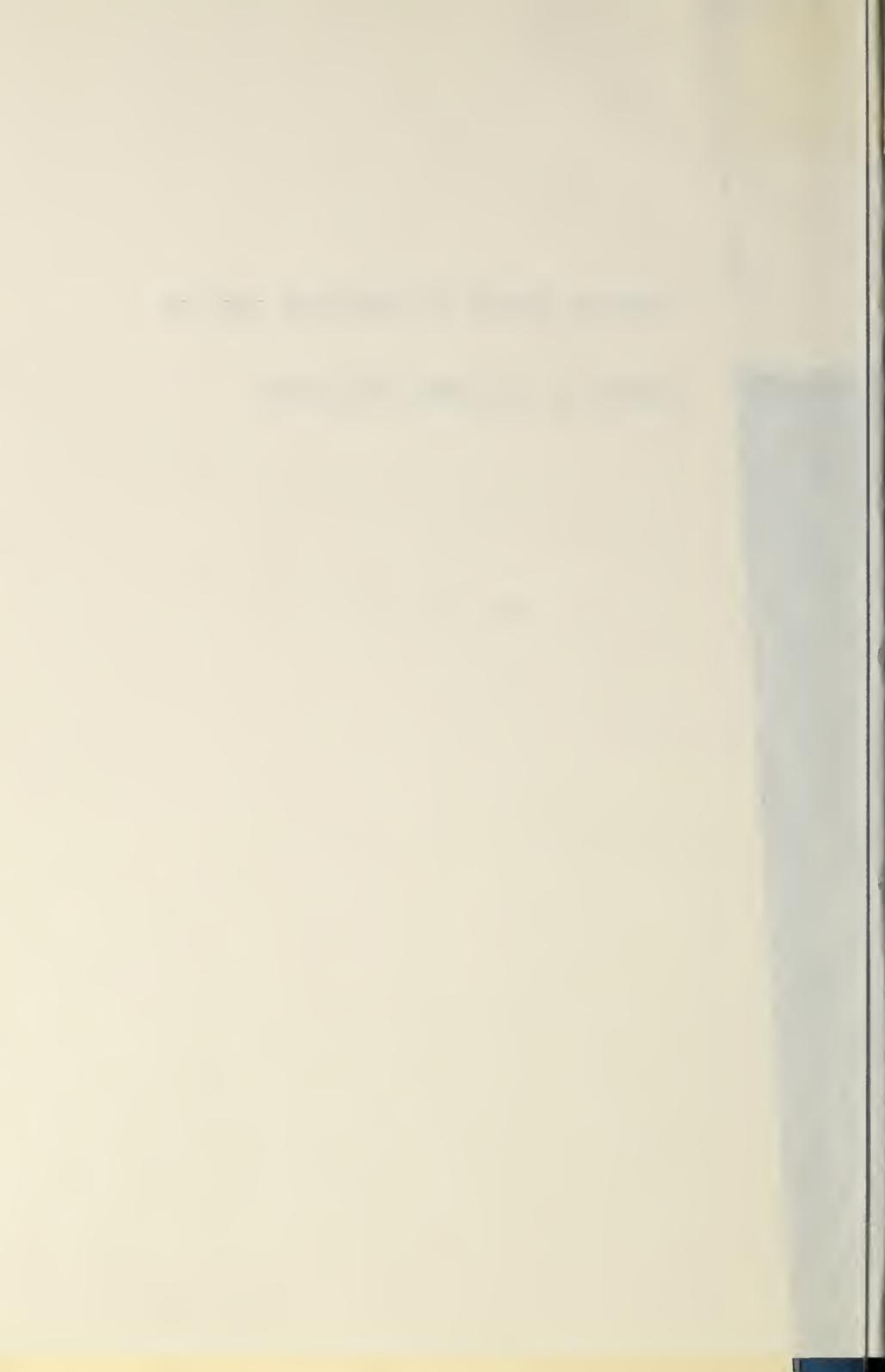
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BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION 1956-58

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STATISTICS OF

Higher Education 1957-58

FACULTY, STUDENTS, AND DEGREES

Chapter 4

SECTION I

Highlights

Institutions

- † Covered by the present report for 1957-58 are 1,940 institutions of higher education listed by the Office of Education, as compared with 1,858 institutions in 1955-56.
- † In number of resident degree-credit students enrolled, institutions ranged in size from 11 to almost 42,000. The median institution enrolled 578 resident degree-credit students.

Faculty

- † There were more than 348,000 persons serving in faculty and other professional staff positions, including nearly 273,000 teaching resident degree-credit courses, almost 13,000 engaged in student personnel services, and more than 32,000 engaged in organized research. Only 22.5 percent of all faculty members were women.

Students

- † A total of more than 4 million students were enrolled for college study. Of these, four-fifths—more than three and a quarter million—were enrolled in courses creditable toward bachelor's or higher degrees.
- † About 6 of every 10 students were enrolled at publicly controlled institutions.

Degrees

- † Bachelor's or higher degrees, conferred by a total of 1,365 institutions, are shown below:

Level of degree	Number of institutions	Number of degrees conferred (in thousands)		
		Total	Men	Women
Bachelor's and first-professional	1,361	366	243	123
Second level (master's except first-professional)	569	66	44	21
Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)	175	9	8	1

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BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES, . 1956-58

CHAPTER 4
Section I

4
STATISTICS OF

Higher Education

1957-58

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FACULTY, STUDENTS, AND DEGREES, 1957-58

By Edith M. Huddleston
Henry G. Badger
and
Bronson Price

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE . . ANTHONY J. CELEBREZZE, *Secretary*
Office of Education, STERLING M. McMURRIN, *Commissioner*

Biennial Survey of Education in the United States
1956-58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils,
and Finances, 1957-58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [No statistics collected for
the biennium.]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as completed.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE, WASHINGTON : 1962

Foreword

AS IN MOST ASPECTS of modern life, there is an ever-increasing demand for facts about higher education. To satisfy the growing needs, the Office of Education collects and disseminates basic information on enrollments, staff, degrees, and finances of institutions of higher education. As the information becomes available, it is supplied to the users through a variety of media, such as news releases, advance summaries, articles in *Higher Education* (published by the Office of Education), analytic reports, and listings for individual institutions. For a list of supplementary publications, see "Previous Publication of Data" on page 144.

The present publication places the data on faculty, students, and degrees in historical perspective and provides continuity with previous reports on higher education dating to 1869-70. While the data have been presented here primarily for historical reference, the text includes some types of analyses for 1957-58 which have not been presented in other publications for that year. Among these are extensive analyses by type, control, and size of institution, analyses relating enrollments to population, and analyses of types of enrollment and types of faculty positions.

Edith M. Huddleston had primary responsibility for preparing this report. Others who contributed portions of the text are named as co-authors. Emery M. Foster and Justin C. Lewis, provided general direction for the conduct of the various surveys from which the basic data were obtained. Especial recognition and appreciation are due Mabel C. Rice, Head, Statistical Services Unit, and her staff in connection with collection of the data, verification of returns, and preparation of basic state tables.

In particular, the Office of Education is indebted to presidents, registrars, and other college staff who have cooperated willingly and conscientiously in supplying the extensive quantitative data used in the analyses presented in this section.

RALPH C. M. FLYNT,
Assistant Commissioner for Research.

VIRGIL R. WALKER, *Director,*
Educational Statistics Branch.



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Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Institutional Coverage

THE ANALYSES in the present chapter cover 1,940 institutions of higher education in the United States which were surveyed for the period from the fall of 1957 to June 1958 (figure 1 and table 1).¹ The institutional list represents those institutions eligible for inclusion in the *Education Directory: Part 3, Higher Education*. Four of the 1,940 institutions were in the territories of Alaska and Hawaii (admitted as States in 1959, subsequent to the period covered by this chapter), and six were in the other outlying parts. The remaining 1,930 institutions were in the continental United States (the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia). The total of 1,940 represents an increase of 82, or 4.4 percent, over the 1,858 reported for 1955-56; it was the largest number of institutions reported to date for the United States.

Of the 1,940 institutions in 1957-58, those under public control numbered 671, or 34.6 percent of the total. This slight decrease from the 35.3 percent reported for 1955-56 does not reflect any significant change in control of institutions, particularly in view of the fact that the count is based on administrative organizations, not on campuses. A university, for example, is counted as one institution but may operate several branch campuses offering programs as varied as those which are available at the main campus. In the

case of privately controlled institutions, these branches may even be across State lines from their parent institutions. Thus, the count here given affords only a rough approximation of the availability of higher education facilities in the Nation, and is supplemented elsewhere in this chapter by analyses of enrollment by type, control, and size-class of institution.

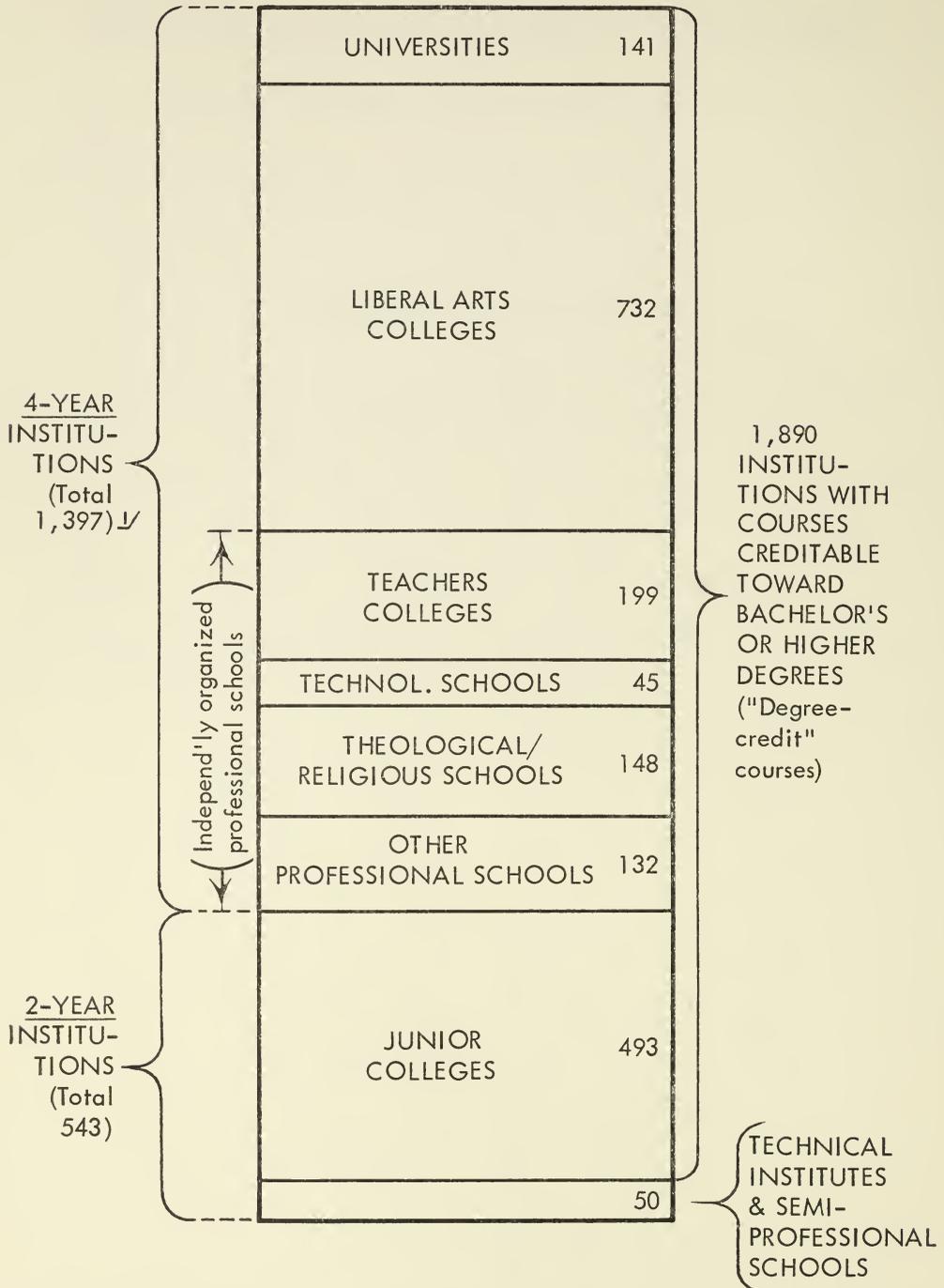
Regionally, there was a fairly even distribution of institutions within the continental United States, ranging from approximately 30 percent of the total in the Great Lakes and Plains area to approximately 20 percent of the total in the West and Southwest. On the other hand, the number of institutions varied widely from one State to another. New York, California, Pennsylvania, and Illinois reported 100 or more per State and Texas just under that number; Alaska, the Canal Zone, Guam, and Nevada reported 1 each. The average for the 54 geographical units in table 1 (48 States, the District of Columbia, and 5 outlying parts) was 36. For the 48 States and the District of Columbia (contiguous States) the average was 39.

To aid in the analysis of enrollment trends in higher education, the institutions have been classified according to type. The type classification is functional in nature, based on curricular and organizational characteristics. Because of the diversity among institutions of higher education, such a type classification necessarily oversimplifies in many respects: some differences are obscured

¹ In this compilation, statistical tables carrying Arabic numerals are national or analytical tables and are interspersed throughout the textual discussion; tables carrying Roman numerals are analyses by region and State and appear in a group following the text.

Figure 1.—Classification of institutions of higher education by type: Aggregate United States, 1957-58

TOTAL NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS = 1,940



¹ Of the 1,397 institutions shown here in the "4-year" category, 1,380 were institutions granting bachelor's or higher degrees (although 15 of the 1,380 granted no degrees in 1957-58); 7 were institutions which enrolled students in degree-credit courses and had arrangements with other institutions for conferral of the degrees; 6 were institutions which enrolled students in degree-credit courses but did not have arrangements for conferral of degrees; and 4 were institutions which granted bachelor's degrees based on less than the equivalent of the usual 4-year program.

Table 1.—Number of institutions, by type, control, region, and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total all institutions	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges		Technological schools		Theological schools privately controlled	Other professional schools		Junior colleges ¹	
		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	1,940	82	59	79	653	170	29	24	21	148	14	118	302	241
Contiguous States	1,930	80	59	78	643	170	29	24	21	148	14	118	300	240
North Atlantic.....	544	11	29	7	187	62	13	6	10	47	6	52	30	84
Connecticut.....	29	1	1	0	12	4	0	0	0	3	0	2	1	5
Delaware.....	4	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
District of Columbia.....	23	0	4	1	4	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	6
Maine.....	19	1	0	0	8	4	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	2
Maryland.....	34	1	1	1	11	5	0	0	0	5	0	4	4	2
Massachusetts.....	83	1	5	0	27	10	3	2	2	4	2	10	2	15
New Hampshire.....	10	1	1	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
New Jersey.....	39	1	2	0	12	6	2	1	1	3	0	2	2	7
New York.....	157	1	9	4	47	12	5	2	6	14	4	11	17	25
Pennsylvania.....	121	1	6	0	53	14	1	0	1	16	0	13	1	15
Rhode Island.....	11	1	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	2	0	2
Vermont.....	14	1	0	0	7	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Great Lakes and Plains.....	574	25	15	11	209	45	9	2	7	49	1	45	104	52
Illinois.....	101	1	5	2	31	4	3	0	1	15	0	16	11	12
Indiana.....	41	2	2	0	23	2	1	0	3	2	0	1	2	3
Iowa.....	50	2	1	0	20	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	16	7
Kansas.....	45	3	0	2	17	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	14	4
Michigan.....	58	3	1	1	18	4	0	1	1	6	0	6	14	3
Minnesota.....	43	1	0	0	16	5	0	0	0	7	0	4	9	1
Missouri.....	59	1	3	1	16	6	0	0	0	8	0	6	7	11
Nebraska.....	22	1	0	0	8	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	4	0
North Dakota.....	12	2	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
Ohio.....	65	6	1	3	37	0	1	0	1	3	0	9	0	4
South Dakota.....	16	2	0	0	6	4	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Wisconsin.....	62	1	1	1	16	8	3	0	1	2	1	2	23	3
Southeast.....	409	20	6	35	159	37	3	3	1	21	4	5	35	80
Alabama.....	26	2	0	2	12	5	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Arkansas.....	19	1	0	6	8	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Florida.....	24	3	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	7
Georgia.....	48	1	1	5	16	2	0	1	0	2	2	1	9	8
Kentucky.....	39	2	0	1	14	4	1	0	0	5	0	0	1	11
Louisiana.....	22	1	2	6	6	2	1	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Mississippi.....	39	2	0	2	8	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	8
North Carolina.....	58	2	1	4	22	6	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	17
South Carolina.....	30	2	0	2	17	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	5
Tennessee.....	44	1	1	2	26	4	1	0	2	2	0	2	0	5
Virginia.....	41	2	0	2	16	2	0	1	1	4	1	1	0	11
West Virginia.....	19	1	0	3	7	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
West and Southwest.....	395	24	9	25	94	26	4	6	3	31	2	16	131	24
Arizona.....	7	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0
California.....	128	1	3	9	32	0	0	2	1	0	1	12	60	7
Colorado.....	33	2	1	0	3	3	0	1	0	15	0	0	7	1
Idaho.....	9	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	1
Montana.....	11	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Nevada.....	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	9	2	0	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Oklahoma.....	32	2	1	4	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	5
Oregon.....	27	2	0	2	9	3	1	0	0	5	1	1	1	2
Texas.....	98	5	3	7	28	6	0	1	2	7	0	2	29	8
Utah.....	8	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Washington.....	27	2	0	0	9	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	10	0
Wyoming.....	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	1	0	0	0
Outlying Parts.....	10	2	0	1	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1
Alaska.....	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canal Zone.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Guam.....	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Puerto Rico.....	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Territory of Hawaii.....	3	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

¹ Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

and overlapping functions make it difficult to draw clear-cut distinctions in many cases. However, it is believed that the classification system employed makes it possible to observe trends in each group of institutions as a class, though there will be many exceptions to a general trend within individual institutions in a class.

Figure 1 and table 1 show the distribution of institutions by type, classified as follows:

4-YEAR INSTITUTIONS:

- Universities
- Liberal arts colleges
- Independently organized professional schools—*
 - Teachers colleges
 - Technological schools
 - Theological, religious
 - Other professional

2-YEAR INSTITUTIONS OR JUNIOR COLLEGES:

- Those which offer programs creditable toward bachelor's degree
- Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools

Classified as *universities* are institutions which give considerable stress to graduate instruction, which confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and which have at least two professional schools that are not exclusively technological. *Liberal arts colleges*, as differentiated from universities, are institutions in which the principal emphasis is placed on a program of general undergraduate education.

The category of "independently organized professional schools" consists of institutions which offer professional training but which are *not* affiliated with universities. There are four groupings of institutions within this category: (a) *Teachers colleges*—devoted primarily to teacher training; (b) *technological schools*—providing training predominantly in technical and physical science disciplines; (c) *theological and religious schools*—in which the program offerings are wholly or principally in theology, religion, or religious education; and (d) *other professional schools* (not classified above)—offering programs directed to one or more fields of specialization, such as medicine, law, business, pharmacy, optometry, music, and art.

The 2-year institutions, or *junior colleges*, offer at least 2 but less than 4 years of work, and do not grant a bachelor's degree or equivalent recognition. In the data applying to "degree-credit" students, only those junior colleges which enroll students whose programs consist wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree are included. Excluded from tabulations of "degree-credit" students, but included with junior colleges in tabulations of other types of enrollment, are the technical institutes and semiprofessional schools which do not offer such programs.

Overview of Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Background

There are in this country several higher education institutions the foundation of which antedates that of the Federal Government. The oldest of these—Harvard University—was established in 1636 and conferred the baccalaureate for the first time in 1642.² From then on institutions rose and fell until by 1869–70, when statistical data were first collected by the Bureau (now Office) of Education, there were 563 institutions (table 2). These had an estimated enrollment of more than 52,000 resident degree-credit students (enrolled in work creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree) and more than 5,500 faculty members. That same year (1869–70) the baccalaureate was reported conferred on 9,371 persons, or 18 percent of the entire enrollment. The doctorate, first awarded in 1861, was conferred on one man in 1870.

By the fall of 1957 the total number of institutional organizations had gone to 1,940, involving operations on more than 2,000 campuses. These institutions employed nearly 350,000 faculty and other professional staff members, and enrolled nearly 3 million resident students for degree-credit work. Other enrollments, including correspondence, extension, and nondegree-credit students, as well as students in miscellaneous categories, brought the total of persons receiving some sort of instruction to a little more than 4 million. Baccalaureate and first professional degrees were conferred on more than 365,000 persons in 1957–58 (about one-third of them women), and the doctorate was conferred on nearly 9,000, of whom a little more than one-tenth were women. The master's degree,³ not conferred as an earned

degree until well after the Civil War, was conferred on more than 65,000 persons in 1957–58, almost one-third of whom were women.

Population and Student Enrollment

The population of continental United States (contiguous States only) in July 1957 was approximately 4.3 times that in 1870 (table 3). The total enrollment of resident degree-credit students in higher education in continental United States throughout the academic year 1957–58 (nearly 3,300,000) was, by contrast, more than 62 times that in 1869–70. The 1957–58 academic year total included nearly 345,000 graduate students. Deducting this number from the total enrollment just mentioned leaves nearly 2,940,000 undergraduate resident degree-credit students in continental United States, still more than 56 times the total enrollment for 1869–70.⁴

The historical data in table 3 include ratios of resident degree-credit enrollment to total population decennially from 1869–70 to 1939–40, and biennially from 1939–40 to 1957–58. Admittedly, this type of comparison of college enrollment with total population is limited in value because college education is restricted to certain age strata in the population, and the age-group components in the population have varied throughout United States history. A more appropriate comparison, then, would be that between college enrollments and numbers of persons in the population who are of college age. The term "college age," however, is difficult to define satisfactorily because of the wide range of ages represented in the student population. Traditionally, the undergraduate age group has

² Eells, Walter Crosby. *Baccalaureate Degrees Conferred by American Colleges in the 17th and 18th Centuries*. Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare: Office of Education, Circular No. 523 (May 1958), p. 4.

³ Including an undetermined number of second professional degrees, not all of which carried the title of Master.

⁴ The 1869–70 enrollment figure apparently included an indeterminate number of graduate students. There were 26 of these at Yale, 6 at Harvard, and possibly a few at other institutions. The total number of these graduate students was probably so small as to have little effect on the present calculations.

Table 2.—Faculty, students, and degrees: 1869-70 to 1957-58

	Continental United States ¹								Aggregate United States ¹				
	1869-70	1879-80	1889-90	1899-1900	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58	
Faculty, students, degrees													
1													
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS	563	811	998	977	951	1,041	1,409	1,708	1,713	1,856	1,871	1,940	
Total	5,553	11,522	15,809	23,868	36,480	48,615	82,386	146,929	147,790	248,749	268,028	348,509	
Men.....	4,887	7,328	12,704	19,151	29,132	35,807	60,017	106,328	106,935	187,463	206,205	270,013	
Women.....	666	4,194	3,105	4,717	7,348	12,808	22,369	40,601	40,855	61,286	61,823	78,496	
Total	52,286	115,817	156,756	237,592	355,213	597,880	1,100,737	1,494,203	1,502,176	2,673,758	2,218,287	2,927,914	
Men.....	41,160	77,972	100,453	152,254	214,648	314,938	619,935	893,250	897,047	1,862,349	1,422,434	1,935,345	
Women.....	11,126	37,845	56,303	85,338	140,565	282,942	480,802	600,953	605,129	811,409	795,853	992,569	
Graduate.....	(b)	(b)	2,382	5,831	9,153	15,612	47,255	105,748	108,000	237,598	723,832	727,803	
Undergraduate and special.....	(b)	(b)	154,374	231,761	346,060	582,268	1,053,482	1,388,455	1,396,176	2,436,160	2,085,718	2,649,311	
First time in any college (included in "undergraduate and special" above).....	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	336,997	417,539	419,593	597,374	580,535	742,875	
BACHELOR'S AND FIRST PROFESSIONAL:													
Total	9,371	12,896	15,539	27,410	37,199	48,622	122,484	186,500	187,396	433,734	292,830	311,298	
Men.....	7,993	10,411	12,857	22,173	28,762	31,980	73,615	109,546	110,027	329,819	187,500	199,571	
Women.....	1,378	2,485	2,682	5,237	8,437	16,642	48,869	76,954	77,369	103,915	105,380	111,727	
2d LEVEL DEGREES (master's except first professional):¹⁰													
Total	0	879	1,015	1,583	2,113	4,279	14,969	26,731	26,768	58,219	56,823	65,614	
Men.....	0	868	821	1,280	1,555	2,985	8,925	16,508	16,536	41,237	38,147	44,252	
Women.....	0	11	194	303	558	1,294	6,044	10,223	10,232	16,982	18,676	21,362	
DOCTORS:¹⁰													
Total	1	54	149	382	443	615	2,289	3,290	3,290	6,633	8,996	8,942	
Men.....	1	51	147	359	399	522	1,946	2,861	2,861	5,980	8,181	7,978	
Women.....	0	3	2	23	44	93	333	429	429	643	815	964	

FACULTY: NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PERSONS²

RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS^{3,4}

EARNED DEGREES CONFERRED

¹ "Continental United States" includes the 48 contiguous States and the District of Columbia. "Aggregate United States" includes the continental United States and the outlying parts of the United States. (Alaska and Hawaii, which became States in 1959, are classified as "outlying parts" in this report. All data exclude the Philippines.)

² Data on faculty and students are for the entire academic year in columns 2-12 (1869-70 through 1951-52), and for the first term of the academic year in columns 13-15 (1953-54 through 1957-58). First-term data for 1953-54 and 1955-56 were collected as of November 1953 and 1955 respectively; first-term data for 1957-58 were collected after the close of the term.

³ Estimated.

⁴ A degree-credit student is one whose current program in an institution of higher education consists wholly or principally of work which is normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—either in the student's own institution, or by transfer. A resident student is one who takes his college work on the main campus or on a branch campus (not at an extension center), either in the day or evening, under the instructional staff of the institution.

⁵ Distribution by type not available.

⁶ Beginning in 1958-59, "Special" and "unclassified" students are included with graduate or with undergraduate students, according to level of work done.

⁷ Data not collected.

⁸ Data for 1931-32.

⁹ See studies by Walter C. Eells: American Universities and Colleges, 7th ed., 1956, p. 65-66 (Washington, American Council on Education, vol. XII, no. 7 (March 1956)).

¹⁰ Revised from figures previously published, to reflect corrected reports of respondents.

Table 3.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in relation to total population and to age groups 18-21 and 18-24: Continental United States,¹ 1869-70 to 1957-58

Year	Population ²			Resident degree-credit enrollment ³			Ratios			
	Total ⁴	Ages 18-21 ⁵	Ages 18-24 ⁵	Total	Under-graduate	Graduate	Total resident degree-credit students to 100 of—			Undergraduate resident degree-credit students to 100 of population 18-21
							Total population	Population 18-21	Population 18-24	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Academic year:										
1869-70	39,818,449	3,116,000	4,574,000	52,286	(⁶)	(⁶)	0.13	1.68	1.14	(⁶)
1879-80	50,155,783	4,253,000	7,092,000	115,817	(⁶)	(⁶)	.23	2.72	1.63	(⁶)
1889-90	62,947,714	5,160,000	8,820,000	156,756	154,374	2,382	.25	3.04	1.78	2.99
1899-1900	75,994,575	5,931,000	10,357,000	237,592	231,761	5,831	.31	4.01	2.29	3.91
1909-10	90,492,000	6,934,000	12,300,000	355,213	346,060	9,153	.39	5.12	2.89	4.99
1919-20	104,512,000	7,386,000	12,830,000	597,880	582,268	15,612	.57	8.09	4.66	7.88
1929-30	121,770,000	8,862,000	15,280,000	1,100,737	1,053,482	47,255	.90	12.42	7.20	11.89
1939-40	131,028,000	9,582,000	16,458,000	1,494,203	1,388,456	105,748	1.14	15.59	9.08	14.49
1941-42	133,402,000	9,703,000	16,715,000	1,403,990	1,318,547	85,443	1.05	14.47	8.40	13.59
1943-44	136,739,000	9,706,000	16,914,000	1,155,272	1,096,041	59,231	.84	11.90	6.83	11.29
1945-46	139,928,000	9,557,000	16,790,000	1,676,851	1,555,599	121,252	1.20	17.55	9.99	16.28
1947-48	144,126,000	9,276,000	16,419,000	2,616,262	2,441,830	174,432	1.82	28.20	15.93	26.32
1949-50	149,188,000	8,990,000	16,120,000	2,659,021	2,421,813	237,208	1.78	29.58	16.50	26.94
1951-52	154,360,000	8,763,000	15,754,000	2,301,884	2,068,557	233,327	1.49	26.27	14.61	23.61
1953-54	159,636,000	8,487,000	15,320,000	2,514,712	2,237,713	276,999	1.58	29.63	16.41	26.37
1957-58	171,198,000	8,935,000	15,318,000	3,283,917	2,939,270	344,647	1.92	36.75	21.44	32.90
First term of academic year:										
November 1953	159,636,000	8,487,000	15,320,000	2,199,972	1,976,863	223,109	1.38	25.92	14.36	23.29
November 1955	165,270,000	8,577,000	15,117,000	2,597,670	2,347,656	250,014	1.57	30.29	17.18	27.37
First-term 1957-58	171,198,000	8,935,000	15,318,000	2,899,565	2,621,919	277,646	1.69	32.45	18.93	29.34

¹ Excludes Alaska, Hawaii, and the outlying parts.

² Population figures in columns 2-4 exclude armed forces stationed abroad for the years 1869-70 through 1929-30. Figures for 1939-40 and later years have been changed from those published in the 1954-56 Biennial Survey to show population including armed forces abroad, and also to reflect recent population estimates by the Bureau of the Census.

³ Full-time and part-time resident degree-credit students. Data exclude extension students and summer session enrollments.

⁴ In column 2, the figures are actual census counts as of June 1 from 1870 to 1900 inclusive; for later years, they are estimates by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1 preceding the fall term of each school year (i.e., July 1, 1909, 1919, etc., at 1955 and 1957). References: Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports (Population Estimates), Series P-25, Nos. 114, 216, 222.

⁵ In columns 3 and 4, data for 1869-70 through 1939-40 are estimates by the Office of Education from data for broad age-groups supplied by the Bureau of the Census. For later years, the figures are compiled from population estimates by the Bureau of the Census for single years of age; these figures are generally consistent with those published by the Bureau of the Census in Current Population Reports (Population Estimates), Series P-25, Nos. 98, 146, 170, 193, and 212.

⁶ Data not available.

⁷ Distribution estimated.

⁸ Includes 277,755 students in military status.

⁹ Enrollment data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

been thought of as composed of individuals between 18 and 21 years of age. But it is known that older persons in increasing numbers are now undertaking college study. Nevertheless, a majority of all college students are still in the 18- to 21-year age group (approximately 55 to 60 percent in recent years), and between 20 and 25 percent of all individuals in the continental United States between the ages of 18 and 21 are in college.

Another age-group base frequently used in higher education studies includes ages 18-24, which would comprise approximately 70 to 75 percent of all college students; but in recent years only about 15 percent of all individuals aged 18-24 have been enrolled in college. This drop in percentage of the age group represented in college (from 20-25 percent to about 15 percent) reflects the fact that only 1 out of 14 of those in the added age-group, from 22 to 24 years, attends college.

Use of the age-group 18-21, then, has the advantage of restricting study to that part of the population which yields the majority of college students. On the other hand, use of the age-group 18-24 has the advantage of representing a greater majority of college students than is represented by the 18-21 group, although it should be noted that the 18-24 group as a whole is proportionately less well represented among college students than is the 18-21 group.

In comparison with 1870 data, the population 18-21 years of age in 1957 was 2.9 times as large, and the population 18-24 was 3.3 times as large, showing an even stronger contrast than do total population data with the fact that resident degree-credit enrollment during the academic year 1957-58 was more than 62 times that in 1869-70. These relationships may be seen in table 3, which is an historical table providing four ratios (in columns 8-11) comparing resident degree-credit enrollment to population. Total resident degree-credit enroll-

ment is compared with total population, population 18-21, and population 18-24, in addition, the undergraduate component is compared with the population 18-21.

Academic-year enrollment data were not collected in 1955-56, and so are not shown in table 3. The plan for future college enrollment surveys by the Office of Education is to emphasize enrollment for the fall term only, and fall-term data are shown in table 3 for 1953, 1955, and 1957. The fall-term data currently have the advantage of showing the number of students in college at a particular time. Historically, mid-year enrollments and dropouts were less frequent than is now the case, so that the academic-year data for earlier years reflected more accurately the number of students in college at any one time during the academic year. However, by 1957-58 the number enrolling after the fall term constituted 11.7 percent of the academic-year total, and it appears likely that the late enrollees were matched by a comparable number of dropouts. Thus, academic-year totals indicate the collective number of students served by colleges at any time during the academic year (summer sessions excluded), while the fall-term data are more indicative of the student load of our institutions of higher education.

In 1957-58 resident degree-credit enrollments were higher in relation to population in the continental United States than ever before. This is indicated by the trends for all four ratios shown in table 3. For every 10,000 persons 18-21 years of age, there were 3,245 resident degree-credit students enrolled in the first term, 1957-58, and 3,675 during the academic year; the first-term ratio for 1957-58 is 19.3 times that of 168 in 1869-70, and the academic-year figure is 21.9 times that for 1869-70. Similarly, for every 10,000 persons 18-24 years of age, there were 1,893 resident degree-credit students in the first term, 1957-58, and 2,144 during the academic year—ratios which are, respectively, 16.6 times and 18.8 times the ratio of 114 per 10,000 shown for 1869-70. The effect of using either of these age groups as a base for comparison is illustrated by the fact that the 1957-58 ratios contrast less strongly with that for 1869-70 when the total population of the continental United States is taken as a base. The first-term ratio of 169 and the academic-year ratio of 192 for 1957-58 are, respectively, only 13.0 and 14.8

times the ratio of 13 per 10,000 shown for 1869-70.

The age-group 18-21 may be considered as more closely related to undergraduate than to total resident degree-credit enrollment, although even here the presence of undergraduate students in professional schools, many of these students past 21 years of age, and the presence of undergraduate students who have not yet reached their 18th birthday, limit the validity of the comparison somewhat. Column 11 of table 3 presents data for a canvassing of this relationship. Here it is shown that whereas in 1889-90 resident undergraduate degree-credit students stood in a ratio of 299 to 10,000 in the population 18-21 years of age, in 1957-58 this ratio was 3,290 to 10,000. Thus the ratio of students to this age-group has multiplied tenfold in not quite seven decades.

The Biennium in Review

The 2-year period covered by this report continued the tradition of quantitative increase, for many years a characteristic of higher education in the United States (table 4). The total number of institutions increased from 1,858 in 1955-56 to 1,940 in 1957-58,⁵ an increase of 4 percent. This does not necessarily mean an increase of 4 percent in the number of locations at which some form of higher education is available; as already pointed out, the numbers of institutions represent administrative organizations, some of which are of the multi-campus type.

The total number of different persons among the faculty and other professional staff (for administrative, instructional, library, research, or other work) rose from fewer than 302,000 in the fall of 1955 to more than 348,000 in the fall of 1957, an increase of between 15 and 16 percent. The total number of different positions, always larger than the number of different persons by virtue of the fact that in some institutions one staff member may discharge two or more functions, also increased by 15 percent (table 4).

Table 4 shows increases for various types of faculty and other professional staff positions, and is supplemented by more detailed data presented in the separate section on faculty. The 1955 to

⁵ The basic source of the institutional list was the *Education Directory 1955-57, Part 3: Higher Education* (Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1956). An attempt was made, however, to take into account changes which would appear in the *Directory* for the academic year 1957-58.

Table 4.—Summary data on faculty, students, and degrees: Aggregate United States, 1957-58 and 1955-56

Faculty, students, degrees	All institutions, 1957-58			All institutions, 1955-56 ¹	Percent change, all institutions, 1955-56 to 1957-58
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6
NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS.....	671	1,269	1,940	1,858	4.4
FACULTY (1st term of academic year)					
Total number of different persons.....	189,834	158,675	348,509	301,582	15.6
Men.....	146,853	123,160	270,013	232,107	16.3
Women.....	42,981	35,515	78,496	69,475	13.0
Total number of positions.....	217,656	175,726	393,382	341,977	15.0
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	11,382	17,516	28,898	22,223	30.0
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	5,509	7,354	12,863	(?)	-----
Resident instruction, total.....	141,387	131,195	272,582	237,940	14.6
Degree-credit courses, total.....	133,362	127,124	260,486	227,929	14.3
Department heads, professors, instructors.....	114,785	111,751	226,536	197,791	14.5
Full-time equivalent.....	95,423	82,131	177,554	151,322	17.3
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	18,577	15,373	33,950	30,138	12.6
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	8,025	4,071	12,096	10,011	20.8
Mail, radio, TV, short courses, individual lessons.....	6,006	3,258	9,264	10,211	-9.3
Extension staff positions.....	28,196	3,182	31,378	27,302	14.9
Professional library staff.....	4,524	4,575	9,099	8,515	6.9
Professional staff for organized research.....	19,669	12,862	32,531	27,056	20.2
Staff for elementary or secondary instruction.....	6,172	3,120	9,292	8,245	12.7
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	320	18	338	485	-30.3
STUDENT ENROLLMENT (1st term of academic year)					
Total number of students.....	2,472,623	1,534,926	4,007,549	3,374,129	18.8
Degree-credit.....	1,951,254	1,321,343	3,272,597	2,918,005	12.2
Resident and extension total.....	1,856,736	1,312,388	3,169,124	2,817,388	12.5
Resident.....					
Total.....	1,645,468	1,282,446	2,927,914	2,621,898	11.7
Undergraduate.....	1,505,211	1,144,100	2,649,311	2,370,666	11.8
Graduate.....	140,257	138,346	278,603	251,232	10.9
Extension.....	211,268	29,942	241,210	195,490	23.4
Courses by mail, radio or TV.....	94,518	8,955	103,473	100,617	2.8
Nondegree-credit.....	345,520	175,597	521,117	373,914	39.4
Resident.....	210,693	79,546	290,239	237,155	22.4
Terminal-occupational education.....	105,827	40,888	146,715	75,718	93.8
Adult education.....	104,866	38,658	143,524	161,437	-11.1
Extension.....	117,594	19,641	137,235	80,506	70.5
Terminal-occupational education.....	27,692	2,019	29,711	(?)	-----
Adult education.....	89,902	17,622	107,524	(?)	-----
Courses by mail (1957-58 only).....	17,233	76,410	93,643	56,253	-----
Courses by mail, radio or TV (1955-56 only).....					
Short courses.....	172,634	15,424	188,058	58,419	221.9
Individual lessons only.....	3,215	22,562	25,777	23,791	8.3
DEGREES (from July 1 through June 30)					
Bachelor's and 1st-professional.....	198,731	167,017	365,748	311,298	17.5
Men.....	129,585	113,363	242,948	199,571	21.7
Women.....	69,146	53,654	122,800	111,727	9.9
Master's, except 1st-professional.....	37,954	27,660	65,614	59,294	10.7
Men.....	25,695	18,557	44,252	39,397	12.3
Women.....	12,259	9,103	21,362	19,897	7.4
Doctor's.....	4,614	4,328	8,942	8,903	0.4
Men.....	4,173	3,805	7,978	8,018	-0.5
Women.....	441	523	964	885	8.9

¹ Enrollment and faculty data for 1955-56 and for 1955 summer session have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

² Not separately reported in 1955-56.

³ Revised from previously published figures to reflect corrected reports from respondents.

1957 increase of 30 percent for staff for general administration and student personnel services is larger than the percentage increase for any other type of faculty position shown in table 4.

The "full-time equivalent" for faculty members who teach resident degree-credit courses, and have the rank of instructor or above, is the number of full-time faculty members plus the full-time equivalent of part-time members. It is of interest that the increase in this full-time equivalent from 1955 to 1957 was 17.3 percent, as compared with a 14.5 percent increase for the number of persons

in this faculty group, indicating a tendency toward a greater instructional load for part-time staff.

Other noteworthy increases shown in the faculty section of table 4 are those for instructional staff for resident courses in adult education and terminal-occupational education (about 21 percent), for professional staff for organized research (about 20 percent), and for extension staff (about 15 percent).

More than 4 million students were enrolled for college study in the first term, 1957-58, in the

various categories covered by the Office of Education's comprehensive enrollment survey, representing a 19 percent increase from the 3½ million reported for the fall of 1955. The enrollment data are summarized in table 4 and are presented in greater detail in the student section of the present chapter. In the fall of 1957, 73.1 percent of the 4 million students were resident students enrolled for degree-credit work, as compared with 77.7 percent in the fall of 1955, indicating an increasing tendency for individuals to take advantage of the expanding variety of services offered by the nation's institutions of higher education. Sizable increases were observed in most of the enrollment categories shown in table 4, including an increase of about 12 percent in number of resident degree-credit students, but relative increases were even higher in such categories as extension, nondegree-credit courses, and short courses.

Degree conferrals reflected the upward trend in enrollments. At the baccalaureate (and first-professional) level the increase from 1955-56 to 1957-58 amounted to 17.5 percent, and at the level of the master's (and second-professional) degree it was 10.7 percent. Doctor's degrees increased only 0.4 percent, with a slight decline in conferrals on men but an increase of about 9 percent in conferrals on women.

These data are based on reports compiled from 1,940 institutions, classifiable into fairly well-defined groups or types of institutions. The 4-year institutions include universities, liberal arts colleges, and the group of independently organized professional schools which comprises the teachers colleges, technological schools, theological and religious schools, and other (miscellaneous) professional schools. In addition, there are the institutions which offer at least 2 but less than 4 years of work. Some of these institutions offer degree-credit (transfer) work, while the technical institutes (primarily engineering-related) and semiprofessional schools (not primarily engineering-related) offer nondegree-credit programs designed to prepare for immediate occupational employment. Institutions in this group are counted as junior colleges in this report, but data on degree-credit enrollment necessarily exclude the technical institutes and semiprofessional schools. (See section on "Institutional Coverage.")

Changing Patterns in Higher Education

Gradual changes in nomenclature and organization of higher educational institutions, often reflecting changes in purpose and function, have been continuous throughout history. Certain types of institutions which once flourished have vanished from the scene. The mere mention of such terms as "female college," "institute," and "scientific school" is sufficient to establish the point. The term "academy" has come into disuse except by a handful of specialized collegiate institutions such as military service schools, maritime schools, and religious or art schools. A similar restriction has taken place with regard to the use of the word "seminary"—now commonly connoting an institution training candidates for religious service. More recently, the "normal schools" have developed into, or have been replaced by, types of institutions designed to increase the breadth of training for prospective teachers—teachers colleges, State colleges, and universities.

A relatively new and distinctly North American institutional type, the junior college, continues to expand. The plurality of such institutions, but less than half, carry the title "junior college" in their names. More than a third of these institutions are designated simply as "college," and for the remainder a number of miscellaneous terms appear, such as "community college," "city college," "seminary," and "institute." Although the origin of this type of institution is a matter of discussion among students of educational history, it was not until 1917-18 that it was given recognition in the statistical reports of the Bureau (now Office) of Education (table 5). In the present report, the term "junior college" is used comprehensively to designate all institutions of whatever curricular organization, which offer at least 2 but less than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond the high school course. Two-year normal schools are included in this category, as has been the case since 1949-50; before that year these schools were part of the group of teachers colleges and normal schools.

In 1917-18 there were 46 junior colleges (not counting the normal schools just referred to). These junior colleges had a total resident degree-credit enrollment of 4,504, or 98 per institution.

Table 5.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in junior colleges:¹ Aggregate United States,² 1917-18 to 1957-58

Year ³	Publicly and privately controlled		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment	Number	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1917-18	46	4,504	14	1,367	32	3,137
1919-20	52	8,102	10	2,940	42	5,162
1921-22	80	12,124	17	4,771	63	7,353
1923-24	132	20,559	39	9,240	93	11,319
1925-26	153	27,095	47	13,859	106	13,236
1927-28	248	44,855	114	28,437	134	16,418
1929-30	277	55,616	129	36,501	148	19,115
1931-32	342	85,063	159	58,887	183	26,176
1933-34	322	78,480	152	55,869	170	22,611
1935-36	415	102,453	187	70,557	228	31,896
1937-38	454	121,653	210	82,184	244	39,469
1939-40	457	150,005	218	107,704	239	42,301
1941-42	462	141,447	232	100,958	230	40,489
1943-44	414	89,326	211	61,002	203	28,324
1945-46	465	157,044	243	110,228	222	46,816
1947-48	473	241,007	243	179,030	230	61,977
1949-50	507	244,065	280	189,020	227	55,045
1951-52	507	231,282	292	184,151	215	47,121
November 1953	521	265,779	295	215,356	226	50,443
November 1954	513	316,150	294	259,217	219	56,933
November 1955:						
Original data ⁴	505	337,420	292	282,415	213	55,005
Adjusted data ⁵	471	295,983	278	250,358	193	45,625
First term, 1957-58	493	350,075	285	298,206	208	51,869
ENROLLMENT IN ALL HIGHER EDUCATION AND PERCENT IN JUNIOR COLLEGES						
All higher education	1,828	2,621,898	641	1,440,288	1,187	1,181,610
First term 1957-58 ⁶	1,889	2,927,914	653	1,645,468	1,236	1,282,446
Junior colleges as percent of all higher education						
November 1955 ⁵	25.8	11.3	43.4	17.4	16.3	3.9
First term, 1957-58	26.1	12.0	43.6	18.1	16.8	4.0
AVERAGE RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT ENROLLMENT PER INSTITUTION						
All higher education		1,434		2,247		995
First term, 1957-58		1,550		2,520		1,038
Junior colleges						
November 1955 ⁵		628		901		236
First term, 1957-58		710		1,046		249

¹ Includes 2-year normal schools from 1949-50 on. For historical data on normal schools, see previous biennial reports.

² Includes continental United States and outlying parts except Philippines, independent since 1946; no junior colleges in outlying parts prior to 1937-38.

³ Academic year totals up to and including 1951-52; first-term enrollments from 1953-54 on.

⁴ Original data as published in the Biennial Survey for 1955-56, except that public 2-year normal schools (shown in a footnote in that publication) are now included in the junior college totals.

⁵ Data for November 1955 adjusted to conform to the major reclassification of insti-

tutions by type, made for the 1957-58 comprehensive enrollment survey. This reclassification excludes from the "junior college" category those institutions (classified as technical institutes and semiprofessional schools) which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree. Thus the data on resident "degree-credit" students for 1957-58, as well as the adjusted data for 1955, exclude these types of institutions.

⁶ Includes only institutions having resident degree-credit enrollment; excludes 1 institution with extension enrollment only and 50 institutions classified as technical institutes and semiprofessional schools. See footnote 5 above.

This average, by the way, was the same for both publicly and privately controlled junior colleges. As a rule, the enrollment in programs leading to bachelor's or higher degrees was not the entire enrollment: there were students in other types of programs in varying numbers in most junior colleges (as well as in many institutions offering the bachelor's or higher degree).

In the first term of 1957-58, the number of junior colleges with degree-credit students was 493 as compared with 471 in November 1955.

(Note: Excluded from these counts are the 2- and 3-year technical institutes and semiprofessional schools not offering degree-credit programs; see table 5.) Total resident degree-credit enrollment in the junior colleges was approximately 296,000 in the first term, 1957-58, an increase of approximately 55,000, or 18.3 percent above the number in November 1955. Junior colleges accounted for 12.0 percent of all resident degree-credit enrollment in the first term, 1957-58, as compared with 11.3 percent in 1955. The average resident

degree-credit enrollment per junior college was 710 in 1957-58, an increase of 13.1 percent during the biennial period in contrast to an increase of 7.8 percent for 4-year institutions.

Of the 22 junior colleges (offering degree-credit work) added in 1957-58, 7 were publicly controlled and 15 were privately controlled, but seven-eighths of the junior college increase during the biennium in resident degree-credit enrollment took place in publicly controlled junior colleges.

Privately controlled junior colleges tend to be much smaller than those under public control. The average resident degree-credit enrollment per institution in the first term, 1957-58, was 1,046 for publicly controlled junior colleges, more than 4 times the average of 249 for privately controlled junior colleges. During the biennium, average resident degree-credit enrollment per institution increased by 16.1 percent in publicly controlled and by 5.5 percent in privately con-

trolled junior colleges. For publicly and privately controlled institutions, respectively, these percentage increases are greater than the increase of 11.7 percent in average resident degree-credit enrollment in publicly controlled 4-year institutions, and 4.7 percent in privately controlled 4-year institutions.

Increase in Size of Institutions

The development of large, intricate institutions is a distinctive characteristic of higher education in this country. In some cases this type of institution represents a concentration of educational activities on a single campus, but more often a group of two or more student bodies, sometimes at localities widely separated over a State or even in different States, is administered as a single organization.

Table 6.—Number of institutions, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution, showing size of median institution and of institutions at upper and lower quartiles and at extremes: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of institution and institutional control	Number of institutions								Resident degree-credit enrollment in median institution, in institutions at upper and lower quartiles, and in largest and smallest institutions				
	In aggregate United States	With resident degree-credit enrollment of—							Largest	Upper quartile	Median	Lower quartile	Smallest
		Fewer than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 or more					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
All institutions	1,889	372	508	412	329	128	94	46	41,884	1,569	578	259	11
Public.....	653	73	128	123	155	86	56	32	41,884	2,812	1,024	411	25
Private.....	1,236	299	380	289	174	42	38	14	31,311	929	452	208	11
Universities.....	141	0	0	0	2	37	61	41	41,884	14,471	7,582	4,747	2,222
Public.....	82	0	0	0	1	21	33	27	41,884	17,676	7,879	4,821	2,222
Private.....	59	0	0	0	1	16	28	14	31,311	9,866	7,232	4,648	2,352
Liberal arts colleges ¹	731	45	211	246	173	37	15	4	16,214	1,401	723	356	26
Public ¹	78	0	2	16	30	16	10	4	16,214	4,141	2,050	1,075	282
Private.....	653	45	209	230	143	21	5	0	9,065	1,060	658	370	26
Teachers colleges.....	199	13	33	47	80	23	3	0	7,974	2,055	1,122	540	12
Public.....	170	4	19	43	78	23	3	0	7,974	2,183	1,365	727	99
Private.....	29	9	14	4	2	0	0	0	1,594	473	318	161	12
Technological schools.....	45	2	8	7	16	6	6	0	7,809	2,812	1,516	589	16
Public.....	24	1	6	7	4	5	1	0	5,624	2,500	857	450	192
Private.....	21	1	2	0	12	1	5	0	7,809	4,375	1,937	1,281	16
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	148	84	49	12	3	0	0	0	2,005	365	176	88	11
Other professional schools.....	132	46	44	25	11	5	1	0	5,212	680	336	143	19
Public.....	14	1	6	3	2	1	1	0	5,212	1,375	500	325	25
Private.....	118	45	38	22	9	4	0	0	2,978	625	311	131	19
Junior colleges ²	493	182	163	75	44	20	8	1	21,784	665	319	135	19
Public ²	285	67	95	54	40	20	8	1	21,784	979	438	213	35
Private ²	208	115	68	21	4	0	0	0	1,833	381	181	90	19

¹ Excludes one publicly controlled liberal arts college with extension enrollment only.

² Excludes 50 institutions (17 publicly controlled and 33 privately controlled) classified

as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

The result of these two more or less parallel movements has been the growth of the large, comprehensive, multicurricular, and usually multicampus institution. In the fall of 1957 there were 46 institutions of this description, of which 41 were classified as universities, which reported resident degree-credit enrollments of at least 10,000 (table 6, column 9). The 10 largest institutions together enrolled approximately 268,000 resident degree-credit students in the fall of 1957, and the 19 largest enrolled approximately 431,000. Thus one-half of 1 percent of the institutions accounted for about 9 percent of the resident degree-credit total, and 1 percent of the institutions accounted for about 15 percent.

Table 6 shows the number of institutions, by type and control of institution, which fell in each of seven size-groups with respect to resident degree-credit enrollment (columns 3-9). These distributions, by size-group, are supplemented by the data in columns 10-14 showing medians, quartiles, and sizes of largest and smallest student bodies. The median (here rounded to the nearest whole number) is the point in the distribution which divides the upper 50 percent of the institutions from the lower 50 percent, and thus indicates the approximate size of the middle institution when all institutions are arranged in order of size from largest to smallest. The middle 50 percent of the institutions are between the upper and lower quartiles.

The median institution in the fall of 1957 enrolled 578 resident degree-credit students, with publicly controlled institutions as a rule much larger than those under private control. In 1957, the 82 publicly controlled universities as a group were the largest, with enrollments ranging from a little over 2,200 to more than 41,000, and a median of not far from 8,000. The 148 theological schools showed the opposite tendency: no school had as many as 2,100 students; the smallest had only 11; and the median was 176.

The median institution in 1957 was larger than that in earlier years. In 1955 the median enrollment was 519; in 1951 it was only 409.⁶

Numbers and percentages of resident degree-credit students enrolled in institutions of various types and sizes are presented in table 7, which should be interpreted in conjunction with table 6.

The 46 institutions in the "10,000 or more" size-group (table 6, column 9) enrolled 784,444 resident degree-credit students, or 26.7 percent of all resident degree-credit students in the Nation (table 7, columns 9 and 17). Approximately 50 percent of all resident degree-credit students were enrolled in institutions of 5,000 or more (table 7, columns 16 and 17), approximately 43 percent in institutions in size-groups between 500 and 5,000 (columns 13, 14, and 15), and approximately 7 percent in institutions with fewer than 500 (columns 11 and 12). Thus, 50 percent of the students were enrolled in the 140 largest institutions, approximately 7½ percent of the total number of institutions.

Still another and perhaps a more popularly understood concept is that of average or mean enrollment (total enrollment divided by the number of institutions). This average for all the 1,889 institutions in the fall of 1957 was 1,550 resident degree-credit students (table 8, column 8), with general tendencies as to variation by type and control similar to the variations exhibited in the other tabulations.

The results of the different types of calculation in tables 6, 7, and 8 may be contrasted thus:

I. If all the 1,889 institutions had been arrayed by number of resident degree-credit students enrolled, from smallest to largest or from largest to smallest, the middle institution (the 945th) would have had approximately 578 students (table 6).

II. There was a concentration of students in the larger institutions. Approximately 83 percent of the students were enrolled in institutions with 1,000 or more resident degree-credit students (table 7), and about 90 percent were enrolled in institutions larger than the median institution. It may be observed that while the median institution had a resident degree-credit student body of 578, the median student (if institutional enrollments had been arrayed in order of size) was enrolled in an institution of approximately 5,000 resident degree-credit students.

III. If all the 2,927,914 students in the Nation had been distributed evenly and equally among the 1,889 institutions, each institution would have had 1,550 students (table 8).

Persistence of Small Institutions

Although there has been a general trend toward increases in institutional size, small col-

⁶ Badger, Henry G. Student body size in institutions of higher education: 1951. Washington: Federal Security Agency, Office of Education, Circular No. 361, p. 9.

Table 7.—Number and percentage distribution of resident degree-credit students, by institutional size-class, by institutional control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of institution and institutional control	Number of resident degree-credit students										Percentage distribution of resident degree-credit students, by institutional size-class							
	In aggregate United States		In institutions with resident degree-credit enrollment of—								Total	Fewer than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 or more
	Fewer than 200	200 to 499	500 to 999	1,000 to 2,499	2,500 to 4,999	5,000 to 9,999	10,000 or more	8	7	6									5	4	3
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17		
All Institutions	2,927,914	46,515	171,347	294,330	508,753	448,073	680,332	784,444	100.0	1.4	5.9	10.1	17.4	15.3	23.2	26.7		
Public.....	1,645,468	8,127	44,021	83,769	252,187	299,745	406,750	545,869	100.0	0.5	2.7	5.4	15.3	18.2	24.7	33.2		
Private.....	1,282,446	32,388	127,326	205,621	256,566	148,328	273,642	238,575	100.0	2.5	9.9	16.0	20.0	11.6	21.4	18.6		
Universities.....	1,297,995	0	0	0	4,574	134,343	449,613	709,460	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.4	10.4	34.6	54.6	
Public.....	788,919	0	0	0	2,222	74,816	240,996	470,895	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.3	9.5	30.5	59.7	
Private.....	509,076	0	0	0	2,352	59,527	208,622	238,575	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	0.5	11.7	41.0	48.8	
Liberal arts colleges ¹	808,328	5,547	75,789	178,183	259,144	127,585	108,880	53,200	100.0	0.7	9.4	22.0	32.0	15.8	13.5	6.6		
Public ¹	245,327	0	660	11,820	50,017	54,274	75,356	53,200	100.0	-----	0.3	4.8	20.4	22.1	30.7	21.7		
Private.....	563,001	5,547	75,129	166,363	209,127	73,311	33,524	0	100.0	1.0	13.3	29.6	37.1	13.0	6.0	-----		
Teachers colleges.....	270,063	1,425	11,691	34,245	126,620	76,622	19,460	0	100.0	0.5	4.3	12.7	46.9	28.4	7.2	-----		
Public.....	259,464	513	7,083	31,794	123,992	76,622	19,460	0	100.0	0.2	2.7	12.3	47.8	29.5	7.5	-----		
Private.....	10,599	912	4,608	2,451	2,628	0	0	0	100.0	8.6	43.5	23.1	24.8	-----	-----	-----		
Technological schools.....	95,057	208	2,558	5,191	26,992	22,988	37,120	0	100.0	0.2	2.7	5.5	28.4	24.2	39.0	-----		
Public.....	38,432	192	1,717	5,191	7,053	18,655	5,624	0	100.0	0.5	4.5	13.5	18.4	48.5	14.6	-----		
Private.....	56,625	16	841	0	19,939	4,333	31,496	0	100.0	(?)	1.5	-----	35.2	7.7	55.6	-----		
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	36,249	9,671	14,467	7,809	4,302	0	0	0	100.0	26.7	39.9	21.5	11.9	-----	-----	-----		
Other professional schools.....	70,147	4,818	14,439	16,641	14,373	14,664	5,212	0	100.0	6.9	20.6	23.7	20.5	20.9	7.4	-----		
Public.....	15,120	25	2,191	1,946	2,239	3,507	5,212	0	100.0	0.2	14.5	12.9	14.8	23.2	34.4	-----		
Private.....	55,027	4,793	12,248	14,695	12,134	11,157	0	0	100.0	8.7	22.3	26.7	22.0	20.3	-----	-----		
Junior colleges ²	350,075	18,846	52,403	52,321	72,748	71,871	60,102	21,784	100.0	5.4	15.0	14.9	20.8	20.5	17.2	6.2		
Public ²	298,206	7,397	32,370	38,018	66,664	71,871	60,102	21,784	100.0	2.5	10.9	12.7	22.3	24.1	20.2	7.3		
Private ²	51,869	11,449	20,033	14,303	6,084	0	0	0	100.0	22.1	38.6	27.6	11.7	-----	-----	-----		

¹ Excludes one publicly controlled liberal arts college with extension enrollment only.
² Less than 0.05 percent.
³ Excludes 50 institutions (17 publicly controlled and 33 privately controlled) classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

Table 8.—Total and average resident degree-credit enrollment, institutions of higher education:¹ Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Item	Number of institutions			Total enrollment			Average enrollment		
	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private	All	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All institutions	1,389	653	1,236	2,927,914	1,645,468	1,282,446	1,550	2,520	1,038
Universities.....	141	82	59	1,297,995	788,919	509,076	9,206	9,621	8,628
Liberal arts colleges ²	731	78	653	808,328	245,327	563,001	1,106	3,145	862
Teachers colleges.....	199	170	29	270,063	259,464	10,599	1,357	1,526	365
Technological schools.....	45	24	21	95,057	38,432	56,625	2,112	1,601	2,696
Theological and religious schools (all private).....	148	—	148	36,249	—	36,249	245	—	245
Other professional schools.....	132	14	118	70,147	15,120	55,027	531	1,080	466
Junior colleges ¹	493	285	208	350,075	298,206	51,869	710	1,046	249
Institutions attended predominantly by white students	1,791	616	1,175	2,849,075	1,598,492	1,250,583	1,591	2,595	1,064
Universities.....	139	81	58	1,291,261	786,183	505,078	9,290	9,706	8,708
Liberal arts colleges ²	664	58	606	749,828	212,501	537,327	1,129	3,664	887
Teachers colleges.....	187	158	29	260,141	249,542	10,599	1,391	1,579	365
Technological schools.....	45	24	21	95,057	38,432	56,625	2,112	1,601	2,696
Theological and religious schools (all private).....	146	—	146	35,932	—	35,932	246	—	246
Other professional schools.....	130	14	116	69,586	15,120	54,466	535	1,080	470
Junior colleges ¹	480	281	199	347,270	296,714	50,556	723	1,056	254
Institutions attended predominantly by Negro students	98	37	61	78,839	45,976	31,863	804	1,270	522
Universities.....	2	1	1	6,734	2,736	3,998	3,367	2,736	3,998
Liberal arts colleges.....	67	20	47	58,500	32,826	25,674	873	1,641	546
Teachers colleges.....	12	12	0	9,922	9,922	0	827	827	—
Technological schools.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	—	—
Theological and religious schools (all private).....	2	—	2	317	—	317	159	—	159
Other professional schools.....	2	0	2	561	0	561	281	—	281
Junior colleges.....	13	4	9	2,805	1,492	1,313	216	373	146

¹ Excludes 50 institutions (17 publicly controlled and 33 privately controlled) classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

² Excludes one publicly controlled liberal arts college with extension enrollment only.

leges remain a significant part of the educational scene. In the fall of 1957, each of the 46 institutions enrolling 10,000 or more resident degree-credit students was matched by 4 institutions enrolling from 100 to 199 each. Data not published here in detail show that the 169 institutions enrolling fewer than 100 students were scattered over 37 States and the District of Columbia. The total resident degree-credit enrollment of these schools was 9,961; less than that of any one of the 46 very large institutions previously mentioned. The total enrollment of the 372 institutions enrolling from 1 to 199 students was 40,515, less than that of the largest single institution in the country.

Nine of the very small institutions enrolled fewer than 20 degree-credit students each and 18 others enrolled from 20 to 29 per school. These and 31 others enrolling from 30 to 49 each made a total of 59 institutions with enrollments under 50. Whereas many of these institutions were merely the higher education units of organizations including secondary or noncollegiate schools and thus were not really the small groups of students suggested by these data, several were actually individual organizations. This is true of the two smallest: one an independent theological school

and the other a no less independent teachers college.

Institutions Attended Predominantly by Negro Students

At the time of the 1954 decision of the United States Supreme Court on school segregation, the number of higher education institutions attended predominantly by Negroes was 106. These institutions enrolled more than 75,000 resident degree-credit students in the academic year 1953-54, of whom about 69,000 were in residence in the fall of 1953. At the time of the present survey (fall term, 1957-58) there were 98 institutions of this description and their total comparable enrollment was approximately 79,000. The average resident degree-credit enrollment in these institutions rose from 649 in the fall of 1953 to 804 in the fall of 1957. These changes in number and enrollment of institutions are due in part to increases in size of institutions (a factor already commented on), in part to closing of some institutions of this description, and in part to organizational changes.

Whereas the resident degree-credit enrollment of institutions classed as attended predominantly

by Negroes came to 3.1 percent of the national total in the fall of 1953, the enrollment of institutions so classed in the fall of 1957 was only 2.7 percent of the entire enrollment in higher education in the Nation (table 9). And this in spite of an actual increase of 10,000 in enrollment of resident degree-credit students in such institutions in the period of approximately 4 years.

Table 9 shows a comparison of faculty, student enrollments, and earned degrees in institutions attended predominantly by Negro students with the corresponding totals for all higher education (columns 11, 12, and 13). Significantly higher percentages are shown for women than for men among faculty, most categories of students, and recipients of degrees granted at the bachelor's and master's levels.

It is nonetheless clear that the statistical data here presented do not tell the complete story.

In addition to the factors already recited, it should be clearly understood that the data here presented, like those on this subject presented in previous years, do not include all Negroes attending institutions of higher education. Many institutions over the country have for years made it a practice to admit qualified students without reference to their racial origin. Data on enrollment of Negroes at these institutions are not collected by the Office of Education.

Finally, the data here given do not in themselves show the exact number of Negroes at the institutions surveyed in this tabulation. In some instances, non-Negroes have been registered and graduated at institutions in this group. Although the number of such non-Negroes included in the present tabulation is believed to be small, its precise magnitude is not known.

Table 9.—Faculty, students, and degrees in institutions attended predominantly by Negro students: Aggregate United States, 1957-58

Faculty, students, degrees	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges, all publicly controlled	Theological and religious schools, all privately controlled	Other professional schools, all privately controlled	Junior colleges		TOTAL	All higher education	Negro education (col. 11) as percent of all higher education (col. 12)
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled				Publicly controlled	Privately controlled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Number of Institutions	1	1	20	47	12	2	2	4	9	98	1,940	5.1
FACULTY												
1st term, 1957-58												
Faculty, total number of different persons.....	264	599	3,121	2,621	838	32	262	157	187	8,081	348,509	2.3
Men.....	150	461	1,895	1,541	438	26	206	80	100	4,897	270,013	1.8
Women.....	114	138	1,226	1,080	400	6	56	77	87	3,184	78,496	4.1
STUDENT ENROLLMENT												
1st term, 1957-58												
Total degree-credit enrollment	3,192	4,046	34,925	26,259	10,043	317	561	1,492	1,313	82,148	3,272,597	2.5
Resident and extension degree-credit enrollment (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	3,192	4,046	34,843	26,259	10,043	317	561	1,492	1,313	82,066	3,169,124	2.6
Resident degree-credit enrollment.....	2,736	3,998	32,826	25,674	9,922	317	561	1,492	1,313	78,839	2,927,914	2.7
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	2,404	3,737	30,793	24,985	9,826	314	561	1,492	1,313	75,425	2,649,311	2.8
Men, full-time.....	1,210	2,136	14,183	10,173	3,201	219	392	416	542	32,472	1,344,387	2.4
Women, full-time.....	1,115	996	13,638	12,789	5,652	79	122	430	606	35,427	685,274	5.2
Men, part-time.....	30	355	1,373	691	109	15	32	484	68	3,157	392,609	0.8
Women, part-time.....	49	250	1,599	1,332	864	1	15	162	97	4,369	227,041	1.9
Graduate students and students beyond the first professional degree.....	332	261	2,033	689	96	3	0	(¹)	(¹)	3,414	278,603	1.2
Men.....	112	163	728	299	22	3	0	(¹)	(¹)	1,327	198,349	0.7
Women.....	220	98	1,305	390	74	0	0	(¹)	(¹)	2,087	80,254	2.6
Extension degree-credit enrollment.....	456	48	2,017	585	121	0	0	0	0	3,227	241,210	1.3
Men.....	61	10	387	194	30	0	0	0	0	682	114,754	0.6
Women.....	395	38	1,630	391	91	0	0	0	0	2,545	126,456	2.0
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	0	0	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	82	103,473	0.1

See footnotes at end of table

Table 9.—Faculty, students, and degrees in institutions attended predominantly by Negro students: Aggregate United States, 1957-58—Continued

Faculty, students, degrees	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges, all publicly controlled	Theological and religious schools, all privately controlled	Other professional schools, all privately controlled	Junior colleges		TOTAL	All higher education	Negro education (col 11) as percent of all higher education (col. 12)
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled				Publicly controlled	Privately controlled			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
STUDENT ENROLLMENT 1st term, 1957-58—Continued												
Total nondegree-credit enrollment.....	43	0	1,115	16	158	0	0	104	10	1,446	521,117	0.3
Resident and extension nondegree-credit enrollment (excluding courses by mail).....	43	0	1,115	16	158	0	0	104	10	1,446	427,474	0.3
Terminal-occupational education.....	43	0	880	16	141	0	0	67	10	1,157	176,426	0.7
Men.....	34	0	766	16	59	0	0	16	9	900	132,852	0.7
Women.....	9	0	114	0	82	0	0	51	1	257	43,574	0.6
Adult education.....	0	0	235	0	17	0	0	37	0	289	251,048	0.1
Men.....	0	0	134	0	9	0	0	30	0	173	134,114	0.1
Women.....	0	0	101	0	8	0	0	7	0	116	116,934	0.1
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93,643	-----
Other enrollments:												
Short courses.....	3	0	307	0	0	0	0	0	0	310	188,058	0.2
Individual lessons only.....	0	99	0	32	0	0	0	3	0	134	25,777	0.5
EXHIBIT ITEMS, enrollment:												
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	456	48	2,019	585	194	0	0	0	0	3,302	378,445	0.9
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	2,779	3,998	33,939	25,690	10,007	317	561	1,596	1,323	80,210	3,218,153	2.5
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	75	125	524	492	88	23	8	171	38	1,544	192,399	0.8
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	738	654	10,095	7,260	3,062	101	26	572	647	23,155	742,875	3.1
Men, full-time.....	384	262	4,800	3,096	1,097	43	9	251	282	10,224	364,111	2.8
Women, full-time.....	327	218	4,709	3,993	1,860	58	8	212	304	11,689	236,559	4.9
Men, part-time.....	20	105	201	69	35	0	6	98	26	560	90,388	0.6
Women, part-time.....	7	69	385	102	70	0	3	11	35	682	51,817	1.3
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	377	793	4,213	2,774	1,036	26	169	470	195	10,053	437,927	2.3
DEGREES ¹ July 1, 1957 to June 30, 1958												
Bachelor's and 1st professional.....	414	569	4,303	4,427	1,934	24	122	(1)	(1)	11,793	365,748	3.2
Men.....	182	401	1,908	1,744	573	17	90	(1)	(1)	4,915	242,948	2.0
Women.....	232	168	2,395	2,683	1,361	7	32	(1)	(1)	6,878	122,800	5.6
Master's, except 1st-professional.....	132	52	791	273	83	0	0	(1)	(1)	1,331	65,614	2.0
Men.....	48	25	253	145	31	0	0	(1)	(1)	502	44,252	1.1
Women.....	84	27	538	128	52	0	0	(1)	(1)	829	21,362	3.9

¹ Item inapplicable to junior colleges.
Only 2 doctorates were reported; both were conferred on men by a privately controlled university.

Faculty

Analysis by Type of Staff Position

Introduction.—In the 1957–58 biennial survey of faculty and other professional staff, each institution was asked to report (a) a single figure representing the total number of different persons (i.e., “heads”) serving the institution at a professional level; and (b) a detailed breakdown of the various positions held by those individuals.

Since some staff members hold more than one position, the total number of positions is somewhat larger than the total number of different persons. Thus, in 1957–58, the number of *different persons* was approximately 348,500 while the number of *positions* was 13 percent larger, or approximately 393,400.

The survey covered all professional staff members, whether engaged in instruction, administration, auxiliary enterprises, or other activities, and regardless of their status or tenure. Staff members on sabbatical leave were reported as of their positions in regular service. The survey *included* staff rendering established service without cash remuneration (i.e., “contributed service” at religious, medical, or dental schools). *Excluded*, however, were staff on leave without pay and staff in emeritus or retired status.

Since the survey did not encompass clerical or other nonprofessional personnel, the term “staff” is used here to refer exclusively to professional staff.

Analysis of the types of positions held is best made in terms of ratios representing positions per 100 persons. Such ratios are shown at the right-hand side of the bar in figure 2. Each ratio was obtained by dividing the number of positions in the given category by the total number of different persons, and multiplying the quotient by 100. For example, the ratio 5, which appears opposite the topmost segment of the bar, was obtained by dividing the number of positions in “general administration” (i.e., 16,000) by the total number of different persons (348,500) and multiplying by 100. Similarly, the ratio 4, ap-

pearing opposite “student personnel services,” was obtained as $12,900/348,500 \times 100$.

Considered separately, each of the ratios may be regarded as the *percent of staff members holding positions of the given type*, either as their primary duty assignment or as an official secondary duty assignment. However, some individuals held more than one type of position, and each of those individuals has necessarily entered into the computation of more than one ratio. As a result, the values of the ratios tend to be slightly higher than they would be if each individual held only one position, and they add to more than 100.⁷

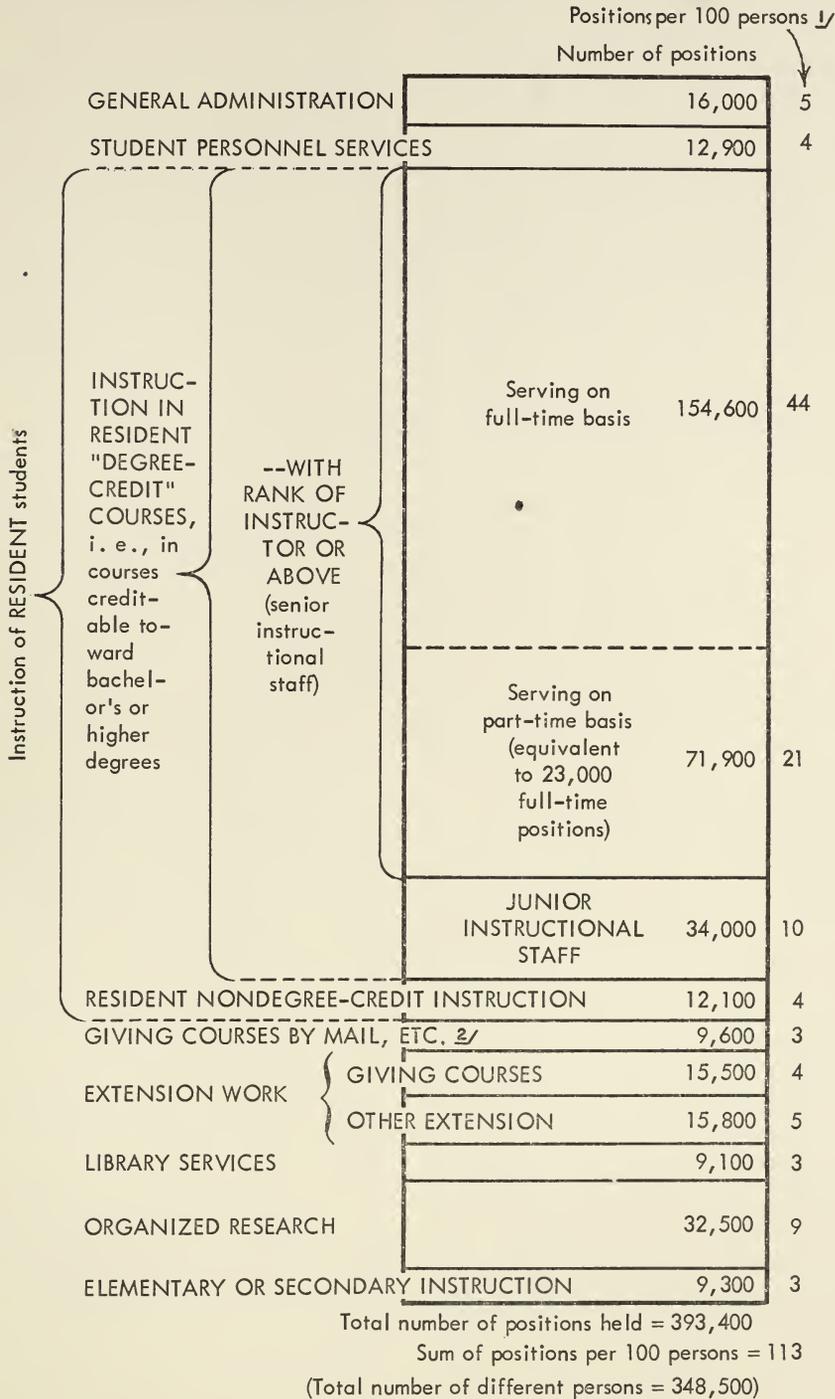
Staff for administration and student personnel services.—In the 1957–58 biennial survey (as distinct from that for 1955–56), the report form permitted separation of data on staff positions in “general administration” and data on staff positions in “student personnel services.”

The category “general administration” included staff whose functions extended across departmental or divisional lines and yet did not include student personnel services. Specifically excluded from general administration were heads of instructional units, such as heads of departments or of schools or colleges within universities; the respondents were asked to report these officers in appropriate categories for instructional staff.

Positions in “student personnel services” were defined to include deans of students, physicians, registered nurses, counselors, and staff for student placement, loan services, housing, etc. Instructions to respondents noted that the staff members who were reportable in this category were often paid from separately budgeted funds, and student personnel services were defined to *exclude* staff members whose participation in such activities was only incidental to other duties in instruction, research, or departmental administration.

⁷ There is no way of estimating the extent to which the ratio for any *single* category of positions has been raised by the occasional duplication of individuals. However, in view of the fact that the sum of the ratios for all types of positions is no larger than 113, it seems clear that the majority of the ratios are only slightly higher than they would be if the institutions had reported only one position for every individual.

Figure 2.—Types of positions held by faculty and other professional staff in institutions of higher education: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58



¹ These figures were computed by dividing the number of positions in each category by the total number of different persons (348,500) and multiplying the quotient by 100 e.g., 16,000/348,500 x 100=5). Although strictly speaking these figures are ratios rather than percents, each one may be regarded as the percent of total staff who held positions of the given type as at least part of their official duties (see text).

² Includes some 340 positions reported as "other faculty," as well as 9,260 positions for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.

Staff for resident degree-credit instruction.—The next category, shown in figure 2 as subdivided into staff serving full time and part time, accounts for much the largest group of staff members in higher educational institutions. It comprises staff members who have the rank of instructor or above and who are engaged in instructing resident "degree-credit" students, or resident students taking courses principally or wholly creditable toward bachelor's or higher degrees. For brevity, this group is henceforth referred to as *senior instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses*.

For positions in this category, the respondents were asked to report the following: (a) the number of staff serving on a full-time basis; (b) the number of staff serving on a part-time basis; and (c) the full-time equivalence of the staff serving on a part-time basis. As shown in figure 2, the number of full-time staff was 154,600, and the number of part-time staff was 71,900. The 71,900 part-time staff were reported as equivalent to 23,000 full-time staff; i.e., the part-time staff on the average were devoting between one-fourth and one-third time to this type of instruction. The data on full-time and part-time instructional positions are discussed in more detail later on. The breakdown of part-time and full-time staff was reported to the Office of Education only for the senior instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses.

The 34,000 *junior instructional staff* members included assistant instructors, teaching fellows, laboratory assistants, graduate assistants, and other staff members with similar functions, provided only that the duties of such junior staff included the instruction of resident degree-credit students or assistance in such instruction.

The ratio of positions per 100 persons for full-time senior staff is 44, while that for part-time senior staff is 21, and that for the junior instructional staff is 10. The fact that these ratios, added together, represent 75 positions per 100 persons means that three-quarters of all professional staff members at higher educational institutions were instructing resident degree-credit students in 1957-58 as at least part of their official duties. The three groups of positions concerned here (full-time senior staff, part-time senior staff, and junior instructional staff) are mutually exclusive, in that a staff member might hold a position in any one of them but could not hold more than one such position.

Other staff positions.—The remaining categories shown in figure 2 require relatively brief comment. The category designated as "resident nondegree-credit instruction" accounted for 12,100 staff positions. It concerns the instruction of *resident* students in adult education and terminal-occupational programs; where adult education or terminal-occupational students were in *extension* divisions, the staff instructing such students were reported in the category shown as "extension work, giving courses." A total of 15,500 were reported in the latter group.

The category designated as "other extension" included two groups of positions which occur only in the land-grant institutions, consisting of (a) positions in agriculture and home economics extension, and (b) district and county extension agents for agriculture, home demonstration, and 4-H clubs. These two groups accounted for all but a small part of the 15,800 positions reported in "other extension." Detailed data on the positions in extension work are included in tables 10 and 11.

The positions in the category "library services" numbered 9,100. These included only professional library staff.

The category designated as "organized research" was the largest nonteaching category. It included 32,500 staff members, some or all of whose duties were the conduct of organized research. *Excluded* were persons serving as consultants on an occasional basis. *Included* were staff positions in agricultural experiment stations at land-grant institutions. Although the tables in this report do not give separate data for staffs of the experiment stations at land-grant institutions, it may be stated that such staff accounted for approximately 28 percent of all positions reported in organized research in 1957-58. Information regarding the staffs of the individual experiment stations is available in a separate report.⁸

The category designated on the bar chart as "elementary or secondary instruction" included the following three groups of positions: (a) instructional staff in high school grades of a unified combination of high school and college—exclusive of staff reported to State departments of education

⁸ *Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year Ended June 30, 1958* by George Lind and Mabel C. Rice. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960. (U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education, Circular No. 612.) 141 p. (See pages 82-89.) The only major experiment stations not included in this report are those at Wooster, Ohio, and New Haven, Conn., neither of which is a branch of a higher educational institution.

Table 10.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, sex, and type of institutional control: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955

Type of position	Number of institutions reporting at least one staff member in given category, 1957-58	First term 1957-58			November 1955 ¹			Percent change, 1955 to 1957-58		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
A. PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total number of different persons	1,940	348,509	270,013	78,496	301,582	232,107	69,475	15.6	16.3	13.0
Total number of positions	1,940	393,382	303,283	90,099	341,977	261,941	80,036	15.0	15.8	12.6
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	1,940	28,898	19,369	9,529	22,223	15,275	6,948	30.0	26.8	37.1
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	1,757	12,863	7,157	5,706	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	1,939	272,582	218,133	54,449	237,940	189,553	48,387	14.6	15.1	12.5
Degree-credit courses, total.....	1,889	260,486	208,727	51,759	227,929	181,638	46,291	14.3	14.9	11.8
Department heads, professors, instructors:										
Total number.....	1,889	226,536	180,591	45,945	197,791	156,860	40,931	14.5	15.1	12.2
Full-time.....	1,858	154,602	121,262	33,340	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Part-time.....	1,691	71,934	59,329	12,605	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Full-time equivalent of total.....	1,889	177,554	139,605	38,008	151,322	118,148	33,174	17.3	18.2	14.6
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	659	33,950	28,136	5,814	30,138	24,778	5,360	12.6	13.6	8.5
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	556	12,096	9,406	2,690	10,011	7,915	2,096	20.8	18.8	28.3
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	568	9,264	6,892	2,372	10,211	7,339	2,872	-9.3	-6.1	-17.4
Extension staff:										
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	455	15,547	12,617	2,930	12,396	9,796	2,600	25.4	28.8	12.7
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	56	3,953	3,187	766	3,742	2,840	902	5.6	12.2	-15.1
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	57	11,280	6,955	4,325	10,660	6,532	4,128	5.8	6.5	4.8
Others in extension service.....	66	598	486	112	504	427	77	18.7	13.8	(⁴)
Professional library staff.....	1,840	9,099	2,741	6,358	8,515	2,576	5,939	6.9	6.4	7.1
Professional staff for organized research.....	329	32,531	29,027	3,504	27,056	24,037	3,019	20.2	20.8	16.1
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:										
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	54	631	421	210	1,038	655	383	-39.2	-35.7	-45.2
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:										
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	425	4,423	901	3,522	3,861	733	3,128	14.6	22.9	12.6
Secondary.....	247	4,238	2,280	1,958	3,346	1,786	1,560	26.7	27.7	25.5
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	16	338	274	64	485	392	93	-30.3	-30.1	(⁴)
B. PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total number of different persons	671	189,834	146,853	42,981	161,345	123,256	38,089	17.7	19.1	12.8
Total number of positions	671	217,656	168,343	49,313	184,922	141,229	43,693	17.7	19.2	12.9
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	671	11,382	8,042	3,340	8,687	6,239	2,448	31.0	28.9	36.4
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	602	5,509	3,196	2,313	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	670	141,387	112,948	28,439	119,692	94,740	24,952	18.1	19.2	14.0
Degree-credit courses, total.....	653	133,362	106,812	26,550	113,137	89,735	23,402	17.9	19.0	13.5
Department heads, professors, instructors:										
Total number.....	653	114,785	91,547	23,238	97,422	77,134	20,288	17.8	18.7	14.5
Full-time.....	643	85,885	67,936	17,949	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Part-time.....	547	28,900	23,611	5,289	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Full-time equivalent of total.....	653	95,423	75,565	19,876	77,484	60,689	16,795	23.2	24.5	18.3
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	214	18,577	15,265	3,312	15,715	12,601	3,114	18.2	21.1	6.4
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	284	8,025	6,136	1,889	6,555	5,005	1,550	22.4	22.6	21.9
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	206	6,006	4,882	1,124	5,979	4,583	1,396	.5	6.5	-19.5
Extension staff:										
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	269	12,415	10,229	2,186	9,232	7,431	1,801	34.5	37.7	21.4
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	56	3,953	3,187	766	3,707	2,813	894	6.6	13.3	-14.3
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	57	11,280	6,955	4,325	10,576	6,477	4,099	6.7	7.4	5.5
Others in extension service.....	53	548	443	105	486	415	71	12.8	6.7	(⁴)
Professional library staff.....	639	4,524	1,414	3,110	4,126	1,321	2,805	9.6	7.0	10.9
Professional staff for organized research.....	141	19,669	17,830	1,839	16,648	15,039	1,609	18.1	18.6	14.3
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:										
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	6	35	17	18	191	115	76	-81.7	-85.2	(⁴)
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:										
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	250	3,240	626	2,614	2,851	514	2,337	13.6	21.8	11.9
Secondary.....	124	2,897	1,509	1,388	2,339	1,217	1,122	23.9	24.0	23.7
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	10	320	261	59	408	325	83	-22.0	-20.0	(⁴)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, sex, and type of institutional control: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955—Continued

Type of position	Number of institutions reporting at least one staff member in given category, 1957-58	First term 1957-58			November 1955 ¹			Percent change, 1955 to 1957-58		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
C. PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total number of different persons	1,269	158,675	123,160	35,515	140,237	108,851	31,386	13.1	13.1	13.2
Total number of positions	1,269	175,726	134,940	40,786	157,055	120,712	36,343	11.9	11.8	12.2
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	1,269	17,516	11,327	6,189	13,536	9,036	4,500	29.4	25.4	37.5
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	1,155	7,354	3,961	3,393	(²)	(²)	(²)			
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	1,269	131,195	105,185	26,010	118,248	94,813	23,435	10.9	10.9	11.0
Degree-credit courses, total.....	1,236	127,124	101,915	25,209	114,792	91,903	22,889	10.7	10.9	10.1
Department heads, professors, instructors:										
Total number.....	1,236	111,751	89,044	22,707	100,369	79,726	20,643	11.3	11.7	10.0
Full-time.....	1,215	68,717	53,326	15,391	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Part-time.....	1,144	43,034	35,718	7,316	(³)	(³)	(³)			
Full-time equivalent of total.....	1,236	82,131	64,040	18,132	73,838	57,459	16,379	11.2	11.5	10.7
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	445	15,373	12,871	2,502	14,423	12,177	2,246	6.6	5.7	11.4
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	272	4,071	3,270	801	3,456	2,910	546	17.8	12.4	46.7
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	362	3,258	2,010	1,248	4,232	2,756	1,476	-23.0	-27.1	-15.4
Extension staff:										
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	186	3,132	2,388	744	3,164	2,365	799	-1.0	1.0	-6.9
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	0				35	27	8	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	0				84	55	29	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Others in extension service.....	13	50	43	7	18	12	6	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)
Professional library staff.....	1,201	4,575	1,327	3,248	4,389	1,255	3,134	4.2	5.7	3.6
Professional staff for organized research.....	188	12,862	11,197	1,665	10,408	8,998	1,410	23.6	24.4	18.1
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:										
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	48	596	404	192	847	540	307	-29.6	-25.2	-37.5
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:										
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	175	1,183	275	908	1,010	219	791	17.1	25.6	14.8
Secondary.....	123	1,341	771	570	1,007	569	438	33.2	35.5	30.1
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	6	18	13	5	77	67	10	(⁴)	(⁴)	(⁴)

¹ Data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

² For the year 1955, data on staff for student personnel services were not collected separately but were included with data on staff for general administration.

³ Separate data for full-time and part-time faculty were not collected in 1955.

⁴ The figures shown for men and women do not necessarily add to the total for both

sexes due to the method used for rounding when full-time equivalents were reported to the first decimal place, and the figure for both sexes was not the sum of the figures for men and women.

⁵ Not given where base (1955) figure was less than 100 or when 1957-58 figure was zero.

through public school channels; (b) staff in practice-teaching schools or educational projects at the *elementary* level (including nursery and kindergarten work); and (c) staff in practice-teaching schools or educational projects at the *secondary* level. Groups (b) and (c) included not only staff positions in practice-teaching, but also staff supervising directed observation by students in psychology, social work, home economics, etc., insofar as such staff members were paid in some part from the institution's funds. Group (c) included staff in secondary or preparatory divisions devoted to completing the preparation of students for college-level work, together with staff in schools which the institution operated as a convenience to the community. The numbers of positions reported in groups (b) and (c) were generally much larger than the number reported in group (a); detailed data are given in tables 10 and 11.

Analysis of Staff, By Institutional Group

Control of institution.—Table 10 gives the number of different persons and the number of positions of each type, by sex, for the publicly and privately controlled institutions in November 1955 and in the first term 1957-58. Similar information, except that sex is not included, is given for *each type of institution* in table 11. Derived from these tables are the ratios of positions per 100 persons shown in tables 12 and 13. For brevity, these ratios are henceforth termed "position/person" ratios.

Table 12 shows that the position/person ratio was 115 in the publicly controlled institutions and 111 in the privately controlled institutions. In the publicly controlled group the ratio was 115 for both the men and women staff members. In

the privately controlled institutions, however, the ratio was 110 for men and 115 for women, indicating that in these institutions the men received multiple assignments somewhat less often than the women. Computations from the data in table 10 show that the proportion of women among total staff members (i.e., among total different persons) is the same—22½ percent—in both the publicly and privately controlled institutions.

As regards specific types of positions, the ratios for the publicly and privately controlled institutions differ in a number of ways. For positions in both *general administration* and *student personnel services*, the ratios are somewhat higher in the privately than in the publicly controlled institutions.

With respect to *senior instructional staff* for resident degree-credit courses the ratio is lower for the publicly controlled institutions (61) than for the privately controlled institutions (70). The relatively high ratio for the privately controlled institutions arises largely from the fact that they utilize relatively large numbers of part-time instructors. This follows from the fact that the publicly and privately controlled institutions differ comparatively little in respect to "full-time equivalent of total," the ratios for this category being 50 and 52, respectively, for the publicly and privately controlled groups.

For several of the remaining types of positions in table 12, the ratios tend to be moderately higher for the publicly than for the privately controlled institutions. This is true for the following categories: (a) instruction in resident nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education); (b) instruction in courses by mail, radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons; (c) extension activities; (d) organized research; and (e) elementary and secondary instruction.

As to organized research, the difference between the two figures is perceptible (the ratios being 10 for the publicly controlled and 8 for the privately controlled institutions). However, the difference is not as great in relation to the absolute sizes of the ratios as it is for each of the other 4 categories listed above. The fact that the differences for the latter 4 are substantial in relation to the absolute sizes of the ratios is consistent with the relatively strong emphasis which the publicly controlled institutions place upon the activities concerned.

With respect to positions in library services, however, the privately controlled institutions show a slightly higher ratio than the publicly controlled institutions.

Type of institution.—The data in table 13 show that, in relation to the position/person ratio 113 for all types of institutions taken together, the ratio was relatively low for the universities (110) and the technological schools (105), while it was relatively high for the teachers colleges (128), the theological and religious schools (122), and the junior colleges (117). For the other two groups of institutions, i.e., the liberal arts colleges and the "other professional schools," the ratio was not far from 113.

The figures in the body of table 13 reveal some marked variations in the ratios for individual positions in different types of institutions. For each type of position discussed below, mention is made of the "overall" ratio, i.e., the ratio in column 2 for all types of institutions combined.

1. For positions in *general administration and student personnel services* (for which the overall ratio is 8), the universities show a relatively low ratio (4), while the liberal arts colleges and the theological and religious schools show high ratios (15 and 27, respectively). This does not necessarily mean that a smaller proportion of total staff time is given to administration in universities; instead, it may well reflect a tendency for universities to concentrate administrative assignments in individuals who can spend all or most of their time in such work.

2. With respect to *senior instructional staff* for resident degree-credit courses (overall ratio 65), the ratios for the full-time and part-time staff vary in a complex manner. The data are perhaps best generalized in terms of the "full-time equivalent of total" (overall ratio 51). The high value of this ratio in the teachers colleges (overall ratio 70) reflects the concentration on degree-credit teaching in those institutions. The low value of the ratio in the "other professional schools" (39) largely reflects the fact that the medical schools and some other schools in the "other professional" group utilize large numbers of part-time staff on a contributed-service basis.

3. For *junior instructional staff* (overall ratio 10) the relatively high ratio which appears for universities (15) doubtless reflects

Table 11.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, and type and control of

[Data for November 1955 have been adjusted to

Type of position	Universities			Liberal arts colleges		
	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change
	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total number of different persons	191,376	167,530	14.2	72,626	63,026	15.2
Men.....	158,551	138,382	14.6	48,354	41,218	17.3
Women.....	32,825	29,148	12.6	24,272	21,808	11.3
Total number of positions	211,441	186,990	13.1	82,374	71,326	15.5
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	8,239	6,228	32.3	11,037	8,743	26.1
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	3,854	(²)	—	4,850	(²)	—
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	141,356	125,312	12.8	60,806	52,915	14.9
Degree-credit courses, total.....	139,790	123,374	13.3	58,975	51,415	14.7
Department heads, professors, instructors:						
Total number.....	111,594	99,946	11.7	56,716	48,883	16.0
Full-time.....	73,156	(³)	—	42,759	(³)	—
Part-time.....	38,438	(³)	—	13,957	(³)	—
Full-time equivalent of total.....	85,062	72,647	17.1	47,692	41,443	15.1
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	28,196	23,428	20.4	2,259	2,532	-10.8
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	1,566	1,938	-19.2	1,831	1,500	22.1
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	5,226	5,293	-1.3	1,496	1,716	-12.8
Extension staff:						
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	8,406	6,771	24.1	3,001	2,472	21.4
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	3,622	3,443	5.2	75	38	(⁴)
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	10,789	10,039	7.5	106	288	-63.2
Others in extension service.....	468	453	3.3	45	26	(⁴)
Professional library staff.....	4,003	3,809	5.1	2,709	2,532	7.0
Professional staff for organized research.....	26,747	23,015	16.2	940	727	29.3
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:						
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	0	42	(⁵)	64	61	(⁵)
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:						
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	858	968	-11.4	1,057	896	18.0
Secondary.....	1,416	1,214	16.6	1,035	835	24.0
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	311	403	-22.8	13	77	(⁵)
B. PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total number of different persons	120,426	103,357	16.5	18,393	15,961	15.2
Men.....	97,645	83,166	17.4	12,596	10,529	19.6
Women.....	22,781	20,191	12.8	5,797	5,432	6.7
Total number of positions	135,523	116,864	16.0	21,092	18,055	16.8
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	4,868	3,698	31.6	1,652	1,294	27.7
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	2,406	(²)	—	850	(²)	—
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	81,675	69,957	16.8	15,518	13,334	16.4
Degree-credit courses, total.....	80,946	68,891	17.5	14,610	12,728	14.8
Department heads, professors, instructors:						
Total number.....	64,159	55,421	15.8	14,114	11,875	18.9
Full-time.....	47,685	(³)	—	11,408	(³)	—
Part-time.....	16,474	(³)	—	2,706	(³)	—
Full-time equivalent of total.....	53,345	43,316	23.2	12,281	12,281	19.8
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	16,787	13,470	24.6	496	853	-41.9
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupation education).....	729	1,066	-31.6	908	606	49.8
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	4,417	4,302	2.7	422	356	18.5
Extension staff:						
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	6,870	5,462	25.8	1,762	1,140	54.6
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	3,622	3,408	6.3	75	38	(⁴)
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	10,789	9,955	8.4	106	288	-63.2
Others in extension service.....	440	452	-2.7	23	12	(⁴)
Professional library staff.....	2,521	2,260	11.5	625	612	2.1
Professional staff for organized research.....	18,304	15,504	18.1	187	171	9.4
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:						
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	0	5	(⁵)	7	0	(⁵)
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:						
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	594	668	-11.1	381	386	-1.3
Secondary.....	1,119	860	30.1	325	354	-8.2
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	304	333	-8.7	9	70	(⁵)

See footnotes at end of table.

institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955
 fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type]

Teachers colleges			Technological schools			Theological and religious schools			Other professional schools			Junior colleges ¹		
First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

A. PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

21,017	17,194	22.2	13,775	11,272	22.2	4,128	3,638	13.5	15,593	14,783	5.5	29,994	24,139	24.3
12,682	9,877	28.4	13,062	10,719	21.9	3,422	3,032	12.9	12,770	12,434	2.7	21,172	16,445	28.7
8,335	7,317	13.9	713	553	28.9	706	606	16.5	2,823	2,349	20.2	8,822	7,694	14.7
26,829	22,129	21.2	14,484	12,115	19.6	5,050	4,488	12.5	18,057	16,577	9.1	35,147	28,372	23.9
2,356	1,978	19.1	1,023	721	42.6	1,108	822	34.8	1,173	799	46.8	3,967	2,932	35.3
1,104	(²)		444	(²)		419	(²)		416	(²)		1,776	(²)	
16,474	13,744	19.9	9,678	8,345	16.0	3,303	2,965	11.4	13,284	12,380	7.3	27,681	22,279	24.2
16,381	13,667	19.9	9,192	7,986	15.1	3,269	2,914	12.2	12,845	12,114	6.0	20,034	16,429	21.7
15,943	13,216	20.6	7,887	6,890	14.5	3,071	2,657	15.6	11,536	9,964	15.8	19,789	16,235	21.9
14,133	(³)		6,177	(³)		2,200	(³)		4,327	(³)		11,850	(³)	
1,810	(³)		1,710	(³)		871	(³)		7,209	(³)		7,939	(³)	
14,746	12,052	22.4	6,837	5,931	15.3	2,533	2,245	12.8	6,118	4,985	22.7	14,566	12,019	21.2
438	451	-2.9	1,305	1,096	19.1	198	257	-23.0	1,309	2,150	-39.1	245	224	9.4
93	77	(⁴)	486	359	35.4	34	51	(⁴)	439	266	65.0	7,647	5,820	31.4
1,019	1,030	-1.1	42	102	-58.8	113	155	-27.1	956	1,333	-28.3	412	5,820	-29.2
2,189	1,611	35.9	154	311	-50.5	84	90	(⁴)	230	334	-31.1	1,483	807	83.8
									256	261	-1.9			
									385	333	15.6			
83	21	(⁴)	0	1	(⁴)	0	0			2	(⁴)	2	1	(⁴)
778	723	7.6	226	211	7.1	309	284	8.8	266	244	9.0	808	712	13.5
120	48	(⁴)	3,355	2,424	38.4	13	30	(⁴)	1,311	782	67.6	45	30	(⁴)
0	0	0	0	0		68	70	(⁴)	0	0		499	865	-42.3
2,328	1,872	24.4	1	0	(⁴)	7	7	(⁴)	27	32	(⁴)	145	86	(⁴)
1,479	1,099	34.6	0	0		42	65	(⁴)	169	57	(⁴)	97	76	(⁴)
3	3	(⁴)	0	0		3	0	(⁴)	0	0		8	2	(⁴)

B. PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

19,071	16,071	23.2	4,413	3,775	16.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	4,618	4,435	4.1	22,177	17,746	25.0
12,183	9,405	29.5	4,238	3,644	16.3	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,795	3,848	1.4	16,396	12,664	29.5
7,624	6,666	14.4	175	131	33.6	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	823	587	40.2	5,781	5,082	13.8
25,370	20,762	22.2	4,717	4,195	12.4	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	5,318	4,800	10.8	25,636	20,246	26.6
2,130	1,770	20.3	478	293	63.1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	171	90	(⁵)	2,083	1,542	35.1
1,009	(⁵)		239	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	81	(⁵)		924	(⁵)	
15,546	12,864	20.8	3,663	3,165	9.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,653	3,344	9.2	21,332	16,999	25.5
15,472	12,804	20.8	3,471	3,165	9.7	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,589	3,277	9.5	15,274	12,272	24.5
15,060	12,389	21.6	3,302	2,947	12.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	3,043	2,664	14.2	15,107	12,126	24.6
13,556	(⁵)		3,001	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,461	(⁵)		8,774	(⁵)	
1,504	(⁵)		3,301	(⁵)		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,582	(⁵)		6,333	(⁵)	
14,074	11,394	23.5	3,127	2,653	17.9	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	1,729	1,052	64.4	10,867	8,818	23.2
412	415	-7	169	218	-22.5	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	546	613	-10.9	167	146	14.4
74	65	(⁵)	192	24	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	64	67	(⁵)	6,058	4,727	28.2
959	987	-2.8	1	64	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	10	12	(⁵)	197	258	-23.6
2,175	1,579	37.7	154	308	-50.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	22	16	(⁵)	1,432	727	97.0
						(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	256	261	-1.9			
						(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	385	333	15.6			
83	21	(⁵)	0	1	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0		2	0	(⁵)
727	673	8.0	115	90	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	56	64	(⁵)	480	427	12.4
97	39	(⁵)	305	250	22.0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	765	680	12.5	11	4	(⁵)
0	0		0	0		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0		28	186	-84.9
2,201	1,750	25.8	1	0	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0		63	47	(⁵)
1,449	1,071	35.3	0	0		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0		4	54	(⁵)
3	3	(⁵)	0	0		(⁵)	(⁵)	(⁵)	0	0		4	2	(⁵)

Table 11.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, and type and control of institution

Type of position	Universities			Liberal arts colleges		
	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change
1	2	5	4	3	6	7
C. PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total number of different persons	70,950	64,173	10.6	54,233	47,065	15.2
Men.....	60,906	55,216	10.3	35,758	30,689	16.5
Women.....	10,044	8,957	12.1	18,475	16,376	12.8
Total number of positions	75,918	70,126	8.3	61,282	53,271	15.0
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	3,371	2,530	33.2	9,375	7,449	25.9
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	1,448	(²)	-----	4,000	(²)	-----
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	59,681	55,355	7.8	45,288	39,581	14.4
Degree-credit courses, total.....	58,844	54,483	8.0	44,365	38,687	14.7
Department heads, professors, instructors:						
Total number.....	47,435	44,525	6.5	42,602	37,008	15.1
Full-time.....	25,471	(²)	-----	31,351	(²)	-----
Part-time.....	21,964	(²)	-----	11,251	(²)	-----
Full-time equivalent of total.....	31,717	29,331	8.1	35,411	31,192	13.5
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	11,409	9,958	14.6	1,763	1,679	5.0
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	837	872	-4.0	923	894	3.2
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	809	991	-18.4	1,074	1,360	-21.0
Extension staff:						
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	1,536	1,309	17.3	1,239	1,332	-7.0
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	0	35	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	0	84	(¹)	-----	-----	-----
Others in extension service.....	28	1	(¹)	22	14	(¹)
Professional library staff.....	1,482	1,549	-4.3	2,084	1,920	8.5
Professional staff for organized research.....	8,443	7,511	12.4	753	556	35.4
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:						
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	0	37	(¹)	57	61	(¹)
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:						
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	264	300	-12.0	676	510	32.5
Secondary.....	297	354	-16.1	710	481	47.6
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	7	70	(¹)	4	7	(¹)

¹ Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

² For the year 1955, data on staff for student personnel services were not collected separately but were included with data on staff for general administration.

Table 12.—Ratios of positions per 100 persons among faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, sex, and institutional control: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of position	All institutions			Publicly controlled institutions			Privately controlled institutions		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	8	9	10
Total positions	112.9	112.3	114.8	114.7	114.6	114.7	110.7	109.6	114.8
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	8.3	7.2	12.1	6.0	5.5	7.8	11.0	9.2	17.4
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	3.7	2.7	7.3	2.9	2.2	5.4	4.6	3.2	8.6
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	78.2	80.8	69.4	74.5	76.9	66.2	82.7	85.4	73.2
Degree-credit courses, total.....	74.7	77.3	65.9	70.2	72.7	61.8	80.1	82.7	71.0
Department heads, professors, instructors:									
Total number.....	65.0	66.9	58.5	60.5	62.3	54.1	70.4	72.3	63.9
Full-time.....	44.4	44.9	42.5	45.2	46.3	41.8	43.3	43.3	43.3
Part-time.....	20.6	22.0	16.1	15.2	16.1	12.3	27.1	29.0	20.6
Full-time equivalent of total.....	50.9	51.7	48.4	50.3	51.5	46.2	51.8	52.0	51.1
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	9.7	10.4	7.4	9.8	10.4	7.7	9.7	10.5	7.0
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	3.5	3.5	3.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	2.6	2.7	2.3
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	2.7	2.6	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.6	2.1	1.6	3.5
Extension staff:									
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	4.5	4.7	3.7	6.5	7.0	5.1	2.0	1.9	2.1
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	1.1	1.2	1.0	2.1	2.2	1.8	0	0	0
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	3.2	2.6	5.5	5.9	4.7	10.1	0	0	0
Others in extension service.....	2	2	1	3	3	2	(¹)	(¹)	0
Professional library staff.....	2.6	1.0	8.1	2.4	1.0	7.2	2.9	1.1	9.1
Professional staff for organized research.....	9.3	10.8	4.5	10.4	12.1	4.3	8.1	9.1	4.7
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:									
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	.2	.2	.3	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	.4	.3	.5
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:									
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	1.3	.3	4.5	1.7	.4	6.1	.7	.2	2.6
Secondary.....	1.2	.8	2.5	1.5	1.0	3.2	.8	.6	1.6
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	.1	.1	.1	.2	.2	.1	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ Less than .05 percent.

tution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955—Con.

Teachers colleges			Technological schools			Theological and religious schools			Other professional schools			Junior colleges ¹		
First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

C. PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

1,210	1,123	7.7	9,362	7,497	24.9	4,123	3,638	13.5	10,975	10,348	6.1	7,817	6,393	22.3
499	472	5.7	8,824	7,075	24.7	3,422	3,032	12.9	8,975	8,586	4.5	4,776	3,781	26.3
711	651	9.2	538	422	27.5	706	606	16.5	2,000	1,762	13.5	3,041	2,612	16.4
1,459	1,357	6.7	9,767	7,920	23.3	5,050	4,438	12.5	12,739	11,757	8.4	9,511	8,126	17.0
226	208	8.7	550	428	28.5	1,108	822	34.8	1,002	709	41.3	1,884	1,390	35.5
95	(²)		205	(²)		419	(²)		335	(²)		852	(²)	
928	875	6.1	6,015	5,156	16.7	3,303	2,965	11.4	9,631	9,036	6.6	6,349	5,280	20.2
909	863	5.3	5,721	4,821	18.7	3,269	2,914	12.2	9,256	8,837	4.7	4,760	4,187	13.7
883	827	6.8	4,585	3,943	16.3	3,071	2,657	15.6	8,493	7,300	16.3	4,682	4,109	13.9
577	(²)		3,176	(²)		2,200	(²)		2,866	(²)		3,076	(²)	
305	(²)		1,409	(²)		871	(²)		5,627	(²)		1,605	(²)	
672	658	2.1	3,710	3,278	13.2	2,533	2,245	12.8	4,389	3,933	11.6	3,699	3,201	15.6
26	36	(²)	1,136	878	29.4	198	257	-23.0	763	1,537	-50.4	78	78	(²)
19	12	(²)	294	335	-12.2	34	51	(²)	375	199	88.4	1,589	1,093	45.4
60	43	(²)	41	38	(²)	113	155	-27.1	946	1,321	-28.4	215	324	-33.6
14	32	(²)	0	3	(²)	84	90	(²)	208	318	-34.6	51	80	(²)
0	0		0	0		0	0		0	2	(²)	0	1	(²)
51	50	(²)	111	121	-8.3	309	284	8.8	210	180	16.7	328	285	15.1
23	9	(²)	3,050	2,174	40.3	13	30	(²)	546	102	435.3	34	26	(²)
0	0		0	0		68	70	(²)	0	0		471	679	-30.6
127	122	4.1	0	0		7	7	(²)	27	32	(²)	82	39	(²)
30	28	(²)	0	0		42	65	(²)	169	57	(²)	93	22	(²)
0	0		0	0		3	0	(²)	0	0		4	0	(²)

¹ Separate data for full-time and part-time faculty were not collected in 1955.

² All privately controlled.

³ Not given when base (1955) figure is less than 100 or when 1957-58 figure is zero.

Table 13.—Ratios of positions per 100 persons among faculty and other professional staff, by type of position and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of position	All institutions	Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological and religious schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total positions	112.9	110.5	113.4	127.7	105.1	122.3	115.8	117.2
Staff for general administration and student personnel services.....	8.3	4.3	15.2	11.2	7.5	26.8	7.5	13.2
Staff for student personnel services (included in item above).....	3.7	2.0	6.7	5.3	3.2	10.2	2.7	5.9
Faculty for resident instruction, total.....	78.2	73.9	83.7	78.4	70.3	80.0	85.2	92.3
Degree-credit courses, total.....	74.7	73.0	81.2	77.9	66.7	79.2	82.4	66.8
Department heads, professors, instructors:								
Total number.....	65.0	58.3	78.1	75.9	57.3	74.4	74.0	66.0
Full-time.....	44.4	38.9	58.9	67.2	44.8	53.3	27.7	39.5
Part-time.....	20.6	20.1	19.2	8.6	12.4	21.1	46.2	26.5
Full-time equivalent of total.....	50.9	44.4	65.7	70.2	49.6	61.4	39.2	48.6
Junior instructional staff (assistants, fellows, etc.).....	9.7	14.7	3.1	2.1	9.5	4.8	8.4	.8
Nondegree-credit courses (adult education and terminal-occupational education).....	3.5	.8	2.5	.4	3.5	.8	2.8	25.5
Instructional staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.....	2.7	2.7	2.1	4.8	.3	2.7	6.1	1.4
Extension staff:								
Giving courses (both degree-credit and nondegree-credit).....	4.5	4.4	4.1	10.4	1.1	2.0	1.5	4.9
Agriculture and home economics (land-grant institutions only).....	1.1	1.9	.1	0	0	0	1.6	0
County agents: agriculture, home demonstration, 4-H (land-grant institutions only).....	3.2	5.6	.1	0	0	0	2.5	
Others in extension service.....	.2	.2	.1	.4	0	0	0	(²)
Professional library staff.....	2.6	2.1	3.7	3.7	1.6	7.5	1.7	2.6
Professional staff for organized research.....	9.3	14.0	1.3	.6	24.4	.3	8.4	.2
Instructional staff for elementary or secondary instruction:								
High-school grades unified with junior college.....	.2	0	.1	0	0	1.6	0	1.7
Laboratory, demonstration, training schools:								
Elementary, including nursery and kindergarten.....	1.3	.4	1.5	11.1	(²)	.2	.2	.5
Secondary.....	1.2	.7	1.4	7.0	0	1.0	1.1	.3
Other professional staff positions, not included above.....	.1	.2	(²)	(²)	0	.1	0	(²)

¹ Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

² Less than .05 percent.

the fact that they are in a good position to employ graduate assistants. Contrastingly, the low ratios for liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges indicate that they are at a relative disadvantage in this regard.

4. As indicated earlier, positions for instruction in *resident nondegree-credit courses* (overall ratio 4) are much more frequent in junior colleges than in institutions of any other type. This is not only because technical institutes and semiprofessional schools are included among the junior colleges, but is also because the curriculums of junior colleges frequently include nondegree-credit courses.

5. For instruction by *mail, radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons* (overall ratio 3), the ratios are relatively large for teachers colleges (5) and "other professional" schools (6).

6. For *extension staff giving courses* (overall ratio 5) the ratio is relatively high for teachers colleges (10). It is low for technological schools (1), presumably because the equipment necessary for instruction in technological curriculums does not ordinarily lend itself to extension work.

7. For *library services* (overall ratio 3), the ratio is high for theological and religious schools (8), and is somewhat low (approximately 2) for universities, technological schools, and "other professional" schools.

8. The ratios for *organized research* (overall ratio 9) indicate that this activity is largely concentrated in technological schools, universities, and "other professional" schools, the respective ratios for these types of institutions being 24, 14, and 8. The ratio is approximately 1 for liberal arts colleges, and it is scarcely above zero for teachers colleges, theological and religious schools, and junior colleges.

9. As is to be expected, the ratios indicate that staff positions for *elementary and secondary instruction* are much more frequent in teachers colleges than in other types of institutions.

A further means of studying the variation in types of positions, by type of institution, is provided by the data in table 14. For nine selected types of positions, table 14 shows the number of institutions which reported at least one staff

member in each of the given positions in each type of institution.

Data for types of positions not included in table 14 are given in column 2 of table 10. Although the data shown there do not extend to the various types of institutions, parts *B* and *C* of table 10 provide (in column 2) separate data on the publicly and privately controlled institutions for every type of position.

In table 15, part *A* gives the percent distribution of all 348,500 staff members (different persons), by sex and by type and control of institution. Some 55 percent of the staff were in the publicly controlled institutions. By type of institution, 55 percent were in the universities; next in order were liberal arts colleges with 21 percent, junior colleges with 9 percent, teachers colleges with 6 percent, "other professional schools" with 5 percent, technological schools with 4 percent, and theological and religious schools with 1 percent.

Table II gives, for each State, total faculty and other professional staff (number of different persons), by sex, and the number of staff reported in each type of position in each State.

Summer session staff.—Part B of table 15 provides data on staff for degree-credit courses in all summer sessions of 1957. Institutions holding more than one summer session were asked to report the sum of the staffs in the separate sessions. Thus, individuals were counted as many times as they taught in different sessions. Only instructional staff (senior and junior) for degree-credit courses were included. Visiting staff as well as regular staff were counted.

The total number of summer-session staff positions, so counted, was approximately 81,400. Their percent distribution, by sex and by type and control of institution, is shown in the right-hand part of part *B*, table 15. The proportion of positions in the publicly controlled institutions was 60 percent, which was somewhat higher than the proportion of regular-session staff (55 percent) in the same institutions. With respect to the various types of institutions, the percent distribution of the summer-session positions resembles the distribution for the regular-session staff, except that the percent of summer-session staff in the teachers colleges was relatively high, namely 14 percent, as compared with only 6 percent for the regular-session staff.

Each institution was also asked to report the *number of different persons* teaching degree-credit

Table 14.—Number of institutions reporting at least 1 staff member in each of 9 selected types of positions, by type and control of institution, and by predominant race of students: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of position and control of institution	All institutions	Type of institution							Attended predominantly by—	
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological and religious schools ¹	Other professional schools	Junior colleges ²	White students	Negro students
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total faculty	1,940	141	732	199	45	148	132	543	1,842	98
Publicly controlled institutions.....	671	82	79	170	24	-----	14	302	634	37
Privately controlled institutions.....	1,269	59	653	29	21	148	118	241	1,208	61
STAFF FOR STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES	1,757	141	709	190	43	115	103	456	1,664	93
Publicly controlled institutions.....	602	82	78	165	22	-----	13	242	566	36
Privately controlled institutions.....	1,155	59	631	25	21	115	90	214	1,098	57
JUNIOR INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF (IN DEGREE-CREDIT COURSES)	659	134	290	59	27	37	55	57	639	20
Publicly controlled institutions.....	214	81	34	50	10	-----	8	31	208	6
Privately controlled institutions.....	445	53	256	9	17	37	47	26	431	14
FACULTY FOR RESIDENT NONDEGREE-CREDIT INSTRUCTION (ADULT EDUCATION AND TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION)	556	57	139	19	9	10	24	298	529	27
Publicly controlled institutions.....	284	30	27	17	4	-----	4	202	265	19
Privately controlled institutions.....	272	27	112	2	5	10	20	96	264	8
INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF FOR COURSES BY MAIL, COURSES BY RADIO OR TV, SHORT COURSES, AND INDIVIDUAL LESSONS	568	93	236	82	4	33	28	92	555	13
Publicly controlled institutions.....	206	65	29	72	1	-----	3	36	201	5
Privately controlled institutions.....	362	28	207	10	3	33	25	56	354	8
EXTENSION STAFF (GIVING COURSES)	455	89	166	130	3	11	18	38	430	25
Publicly controlled institutions.....	269	66	42	125	3	-----	3	30	255	14
Privately controlled institutions.....	186	23	124	5	0	11	15	8	175	11
PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF	1,840	141	721	196	42	141	109	490	1,747	93
Publicly controlled institutions.....	639	82	77	169	21	-----	13	277	604	35
Privately controlled institutions.....	1,201	59	644	27	21	141	96	213	1,143	58
PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR ORGANIZED RESEARCH	329	117	113	20	22	5	33	19	319	10
Publicly controlled institutions.....	141	76	21	16	8	-----	10	10	136	5
Privately controlled institutions.....	188	41	92	4	14	5	23	9	183	5
SECONDARY INSTRUCTION FACULTY IN UNIFIED HIGH SCHOOL AND JUNIOR COLLEGE	54	0	8	0	0	4	0	42	44	10
Publicly controlled institutions.....	6	0	1	0	0	-----	0	5	4	2
Privately controlled institutions.....	48	0	7	0	0	4	0	37	40	8
FACULTY FOR LABORATORY, DEMONSTRATION, OR TRAINING SCHOOLS	477	62	187	151	1	8	11	57	429	48
Publicly controlled institutions.....	259	46	46	139	1	-----	0	27	233	26
Privately controlled institutions.....	218	16	141	12	0	8	11	30	196	22

¹ All privately controlled.

² Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools

which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

courses in the *main* (or only) summer session. Staff counted on this basis totaled some 64,100. This figure is only 21 percent less than the 81,400 staff positions reported on the other basis (i.e., with staff numbers counted as often as they teach in separate sessions), as would be expected from the fact that a majority of the institutions concerned hold only one session (table 24).

In table VII, columns 2 and 3 give the breakdown, by State and by control of institution, of both the 64,100 staff members reported in the main summer session and the 81,400 staff positions reported in all summer sessions.

Staff in predominantly Negro institutions.—In table 14, columns 10 and 11 give data on the number of institutions by predominant race of students. Among the 1,940 higher educational institutions, 98 (5 percent) of the institutions were attended predominantly by Negro students.

In table 9, the data in column 11 show that the 98 institutions attended predominantly by Negro students were staffed by approximately 8,100 different persons. Relating this figure to the 348,500 different persons in all 1,940 institutions (see columns 11-13 of table 9), it is found that 2.3 percent of total staff were in the predominantly

Table 15.—Faculty and other professional staff (number of different persons), by sex and by type and control of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and summer sessions 1957

Type of institution and sex 1	Number of persons			Percent		
	All insti- tutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	All insti- tutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
	2	3	4	5	6	7
A. FIRST TERM 1957-58						
All institutions	348,509	189,834	158,675	100.0	54.5	45.5
Men.....	270,013	146,853	123,160	77.5	42.1	35.3
Women.....	78,496	42,981	35,515	22.5	12.3	10.2
Universities	191,376	120,426	70,950	54.9	34.6	29.4
Men.....	158,551	97,645	60,906	45.5	28.0	17.5
Women.....	32,825	22,781	10,044	9.4	6.5	2.9
Liberal arts colleges	72,626	18,393	54,233	20.8	5.3	15.6
Men.....	48,354	12,596	35,758	13.9	3.6	10.3
Women.....	24,272	5,797	18,475	7.0	1.7	5.3
Teachers colleges	21,017	19,807	1,210	6.0	5.7	.4
Men.....	12,682	12,183	499	3.6	3.5	.1
Women.....	8,335	7,624	711	2.4	2.2	.2
Technological schools	13,775	4,413	9,362	4.0	1.3	2.7
Men.....	13,062	4,238	8,824	3.8	1.2	2.5
Women.....	713	175	538	.2	.1	.2
Theological and religious schools ¹	4,128		4,128	1.2		1.2
Men.....	3,422		3,422	1.0		1.0
Women.....	706		706	.2		.2
Other professional schools	15,593	4,618	10,975	4.5	1.3	3.2
Men.....	12,770	3,795	8,975	3.7	1.1	2.6
Women.....	2,823	823	2,000	.8	.2	.6
Junior colleges ²	29,994	22,177	7,817	8.6	6.4	2.2
Men.....	21,172	16,396	4,776	6.1	4.7	1.4
Women.....	8,822	5,781	3,041	2.5	1.7	.9
B. ALL SUMMER SESSIONS 1957³						
All institutions	81,409	48,776	32,633	100.0	60.0	40.0
Men.....	62,116	38,452	23,664	76.3	47.2	29.1
Women.....	19,293	10,324	8,969	23.7	12.7	11.0
Universities	36,416	25,227	11,189	44.7	31.0	13.7
Men.....	30,431	21,074	9,357	37.4	25.9	11.5
Women.....	5,985	4,153	1,832	7.4	5.1	2.3
Liberal arts colleges	23,532	7,807	15,725	28.9	9.6	19.3
Men.....	15,714	5,730	9,984	19.3	7.0	12.3
Women.....	7,818	2,077	5,741	9.6	2.6	7.1
Teachers colleges	11,740	11,085	655	14.4	13.6	.8
Men.....	8,155	7,876	279	10.0	9.7	.3
Women.....	3,585	3,209	376	4.4	3.9	.5
Technological schools	2,209	1,140	1,069	2.7	1.4	1.3
Men.....	2,124	1,091	1,033	2.6	1.3	1.2
Women.....	85	49	36	.1	.1	(⁴)
Theological and religious schools ¹	488		488	.6		.6
Men.....	440		440	.5		.5
Women.....	48		48	.1		.1
Other professional schools	2,770	283	2,487	3.4	.4	3.1
Men.....	2,213	243	1,970	2.7	(⁴) .3	2.4
Women.....	557	40	517	.7		.6
Junior colleges ²	4,254	3,234	1,020	5.2	4.0	1.3
Men.....	3,039	2,438	601	3.7	3.0	.7
Women.....	1,215	796	419	1.5	1.0	.5

¹ All privately controlled.² Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.³ Represents the sum of the instructional staffs of separate sessions. A person teaching in two sessions is thus counted twice.⁴ Less than .05 percent.

Negro institutions. By sex, only 1.8 percent of all men staff members were in the predominantly Negro institutions, while the comparable figure for women staff members was 4.1 percent.

Full-Time and Part-Time Senior Staff

Among all 226,500 persons who comprised the senior staff (instructor or above) for degree-credit courses, 154,600 served on a full-time basis and 71,900 served on a part-time basis. The 71,900 part-time staff were reported to be equivalent to 23,000 full-time staff. These basic figures are shown in columns 2-5 of table 16.

Data in columns 6-8 are derived from, and are designed to give further meaning to, the figures in columns 3-5. To facilitate the following discussion the term FTE will often be used as an abbreviation for "full-time equivalent."

In column 6 the figure 177,600 is the sum of the number of full-time staff (column 3) and the FTE of part-time staff (column 5). It is thus the *full-time equivalent of total senior staff*. Although this measure tells nothing about quality of teaching, it is a statistically sound measure of an institution's capacity, quantitatively speaking, to provide instruction in resident degree-credit courses by senior staff members. Moreover, as will be noted later with reference to the data in column 8,

Table 16.—Senior instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses, showing full-time or part-time status and full-time equivalents, by sex and by type and control of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

(In columns 5, 6, and 8, "FTE" refers to full-time equivalent.)

Type of institution and sex	Senior instructional staff (with rank of instructor or above) for resident degree-credit courses						
	Reported data				Derived data		
	Number of staff members			FTE of part-time ¹	FTE of total (col. 3+col. 5)	Part-time as percent of total (col. 4÷col. 2)	FTE of part-time as percent of FTE of total (col. 5÷col. 6)
	Total	Full-time	Part-time				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
ALL INSTITUTIONS.....	226,536	154,602	71,934	22,952	177,554	31.8	12.9
Men.....	180,591	121,262	59,329	18,343	139,605	32.9	13.1
Women.....	45,945	33,340	12,605	4,668	38,008	27.4	12.3
Universities.....	111,594	73,156	38,438	11,906	85,062	34.4	14.0
Men.....	96,798	62,644	34,154	10,336	72,980	35.3	14.2
Women.....	14,796	10,512	4,284	1,576	12,088	29.0	13.0
Liberal arts colleges.....	56,716	42,759	13,957	4,933	47,692	24.6	10.3
Men.....	39,483	29,823	9,660	3,341	33,164	24.5	10.1
Women.....	17,233	12,936	4,297	1,622	14,558	24.9	11.1
Teachers colleges.....	15,943	14,133	1,810	438	14,746	11.4	3.0
Men.....	10,294	9,309	985	285	9,643	9.6	3.0
Women.....	5,649	4,824	825	153	5,114	14.6	3.0
Technological schools.....	7,887	6,177	1,710	660	6,837	21.7	9.7
Men.....	7,624	6,011	1,613	619	6,630	21.2	9.3
Women.....	263	166	97	41	207	36.9	19.8
Theological and religious schools.....	3,071	2,200	871	333	2,533	28.4	13.2
Men.....	2,682	1,973	709	275	2,248	7.8	12.2
Women.....	389	227	162	59	286	41.7	20.6
Other professional schools.....	11,536	4,327	7,209	1,791	6,118	62.5	29.3
Men.....	9,939	3,516	6,423	1,519	5,035	64.7	30.2
Women.....	1,597	811	786	273	1,084	49.2	25.2
Junior colleges².....	19,789	11,850	7,939	2,716	14,566	40.1	18.7
Men.....	13,771	7,986	5,785	1,919	9,905	42.0	19.4
Women.....	6,018	3,864	2,154	807	4,671	35.8	17.3

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 16.—Senior instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses, showing full-time or part-time status and full-time equivalents, by sex and by type and control of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

(In columns 5, 6, and 8, "FTE" refers to full-time equivalent.)

Type of institution and sex	Senior instructional staff (with rank of instructor or above) for resident degree-credit courses						
	Reported data				Derived data		
	Number of staff members			FTE of part-time ¹	FTE of total (col. 3+col. 5)	Part-time as percent of total (col. 4÷col. 2)	FTE of part-time as percent of FTE of total (col. 5÷col. 6)
	Total	Full-time	Part-time				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
B. PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
ALL INSTITUTIONS	114,785	85,885	28,900	9,538	95,423	25.2	10.0
Men.....	91,547	67,936	23,611	7,629	75,565	25.8	10.1
Women.....	23,238	17,949	5,289	1,927	19,876	22.8	9.7
Universities.....	64,159	47,685	16,474	5,660	53,345	25.7	10.6
Men.....	54,640	40,391	14,249	4,820	45,211	26.1	10.7
Women.....	9,519	7,294	2,225	844	8,138	23.4	10.4
Liberal arts colleges.....	14,114	11,408	2,706	873	12,281	19.2	7.1
Men.....	10,062	8,110	1,952	619	8,729	19.4	7.1
Women.....	4,052	3,298	754	256	3,554	18.6	7.2
Teachers colleges.....	15,060	13,556	1,504	412	14,074	10.0	2.9
Men.....	9,887	9,038	849	274	9,330	8.6	2.9
Women.....	5,173	4,518	655	138	4,753	12.7	2.9
Technological schools.....	3,302	3,001	301	126	3,127	9.1	4.0
Men.....	3,234	2,945	289	119	3,064	8.9	3.9
Women.....	68	56	12	7	63	17.7	11.1
Other professional schools.....	3,043	1,461	1,582	268	1,729	52.0	15.5
Men.....	2,669	1,177	1,492	242	1,419	55.9	17.1
Women.....	374	284	90	26	310	24.1	8.4
Junior colleges ²	15,107	8,774	6,333	2,093	10,867	41.9	19.3
Men.....	11,055	6,275	4,780	1,537	7,812	43.2	19.7
Women.....	4,052	2,499	1,553	559	3,058	38.3	18.3
C. PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS							
ALL INSTITUTIONS	111,751	68,717	43,034	15,373	82,131	38.5	18.7
Men.....	89,044	53,326	35,718	12,871	64,040	40.1	20.1
Women.....	22,707	15,391	7,316	2,502	18,132	32.2	13.8
Universities.....	47,435	25,471	21,964	11,409	31,717	46.3	36.0
Men.....	42,158	22,253	19,905	9,723	27,769	47.2	35.0
Women.....	5,277	3,218	2,059	1,686	3,950	39.0	42.7
Liberal arts colleges.....	42,602	31,351	11,251	4,060	35,411	26.4	11.5
Men.....	29,421	21,713	7,708	2,722	24,435	26.2	11.1
Women.....	13,181	9,638	3,543	1,366	11,004	26.9	12.4
Teachers colleges.....	883	577	306	95	672	34.7	14.1
Men.....	407	271	136	42	313	33.4	13.4
Women.....	476	306	170	55	361	35.7	15.2
Technological schools.....	4,585	3,176	1,409	534	3,710	30.7	14.4
Men.....	4,390	3,066	1,324	500	3,566	30.2	14.0
Women.....	195	110	85	34	144	43.6	23.6
Theological and religious schools.....	3,071	2,200	871	333	2,533	28.4	13.2
Men.....	2,682	1,973	709	275	2,248	26.4	12.2
Women.....	389	227	162	59	286	41.7	20.6
Other professional schools.....	8,493	2,866	5,627	1,523	4,389	66.3	34.7
Men.....	7,270	2,339	4,931	1,277	3,616	67.8	35.3
Women.....	1,223	527	696	247	774	56.9	31.9
Junior colleges ²	4,682	3,076	1,606	623	3,699	34.3	16.8
Men.....	2,716	1,711	1,005	382	2,093	37.0	18.3
Women.....	1,966	1,365	601	248	1,613	30.6	15.4

¹ The figures shown for men and women do not necessarily add to the total for both sexes due to the method used for rounding when full-time equivalents were reported to the first decimal place, and the figure for both sexes was not the sum of the figures for men and women.

² Excludes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

this measure provides a suitable statistical base for evaluating data on part-time staff.

The data in column 7 represent a frequently used measure—the percent of the total number of staff who are part-time. As a statistical measure it can sometimes be misleading because the importance of the part-time staff depends more on their FTE than on their number, and yet no account of their FTE is taken when the measure shown in column 7 is used.

This deficiency is corrected in the measure shown in column 8, which represents the FTE of part-time staff as a percent of the FTE of total staff. That is to say, in this case the FTE of the part-time staff is taken into account in both the numerator and the denominator of the index. It thus becomes a suitable measure of the effective contribution made to teaching capacity by the part-time staff. Or, considered in relation to the FTE of total senior staff (column 6), it shows to what extent that measure consists, percentage-wise, of the work of part-time staff.

The difference between the measures in columns 7 and 8 is illustrated by the figures shown in those columns for the teachers colleges, particularly as regards the men and women staff members. Considering only the percents in column 7, it might appear that the contribution of the part-time *men* staff members was substantially less than that of the part-time *women* staff members. Yet the data in column 8 show that the two groups of part-time staff made essentially the same contribution to FTE of total senior staff.

Referring again to the data in column 6, part A, of table 16, it is seen that, of the grand total for FTE of total senior staff (177,600), 48 percent is accounted for by the figure for the universities (85,100). The proportions of FTE of total staff which are accounted for by each of the other types of institutions are, in order: liberal arts colleges, 27 percent; teachers colleges, 8 percent; junior colleges, 8 percent; technological schools, 4 percent; "other professional" schools, 3 percent; and theological and religious schools, 1 percent. This distribution, in comparison with that in table 15 for total different persons in all types of positions combined, is perhaps noteworthy for the relatively high proportions of FTE of total senior staff in the liberal arts colleges and teachers colleges.

Data in column 8 show that the proportion of teaching capacity attributable to part-time staff

is highest (29 percent) for the "other professional" schools, where, as is well known, considerable numbers of staff teach part time on a "contributed service" basis. The next highest figure is 19 percent shown for the junior colleges. Next are the universities and the theological and religious schools with 14 and 13 percent, respectively, followed by the liberal arts colleges and technological schools, each with 10 percent. The proportion of teaching capacity attributable to part-time staff is smallest, 3 percent, for the teachers colleges.

Comparing the data of column 8 in parts B and C of table 16, it is seen that a considerably smaller proportion of teaching capacity is comprised of part-time staff in the publicly controlled than in the privately controlled institutions, the figures being 10 and 19 percent, respectively.

The relative difference is similar for the two groups of liberal arts colleges (7 percent for the publicly controlled and 12 percent for the privately controlled institutions). For the junior colleges there is a moderate difference in the opposite direction (19 percent for the publicly controlled and 17 percent for the privately controlled group). However, for the universities, teachers colleges, technological schools, and "other professional" schools, the difference is in the same direction as for the liberal arts colleges, but is considerably more marked in degree. That is, in those four types of institutions, the privately controlled group make much more use of part-time employees than do the publicly controlled group in building up senior staff for resident degree-credit instruction.

Historical Data and Biennial Changes

For each biennium since 1939–40, column 2 of table 17 shows total faculty and other professional staff (total number of different persons), while column 4 shows instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses (including junior as well as senior staff). For most of the years concerned, and for each category of staff, the percents who were women are shown in columns 3 and 5.

Over the 18-year period from 1939–40 to first term 1957–58, faculty and other professional staff increased 136 percent (from 147,800 to 348,500). With respect to instructional staff for resident

Table 17.—Faculty and other professional staff, and instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses, with percent who were women: Aggregate United States, 1939-40 to first term 1957-58

Year	Faculty and other professional staff (total number of different persons)		Instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses (includes both senior staff and junior staff)	
	Number (both sexes)	Percent women	Number (both sexes)	Percent women
1	2	3	4	5
1939-40.....	147,790	27.6	111,355	125.0
1941-42.....	151,926	27.7	115,184	(1)
1943-44.....	151,988	29.7	106,300	(2)
1945-46.....	166,767	29.8	126,544	28.2
1947-48.....	224,895	26.4	175,111	25.0
1949-50.....	248,749	24.6	191,396	23.5
1951-52.....	246,337	23.5	184,826	22.4
November 1953.....	268,028	23.1	208,547	20.8
November 1955.....	301,582	23.0	*227,929	20.3
First term 1957-58.....	348,509	22.5	260,486	19.9

¹ Estimated.
² Not available.

* Data for November 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

degree-credit courses, the increase was 134 percent (from 111,400 to 260,500). The similarity of these percent increases is correlated with the fact that, during most of the 18-year period concerned, instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses has comprised approximately the same proportion, i.e., 75 percent, of total faculty and other professional staff.

The percent of total faculty and other professional staff who were women (column 3, table 17) showed a moderate increase during World War II, due partly to the fact that a number of faculty wives substituted temporarily for husbands serving in the armed forces. Since the war period, however, there has been a moderate downward trend in the proportion of staff members who were women, from 26 percent in 1947-48 to 23 percent in 1957-58.

Similar trends are indicated regarding the percent of women among instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses (column 5), although the available information is not complete concerning the war years. It is certain that the trend has been continuously downward throughout the postwar period, with the proportion of women staff members decreasing from 25 percent in 1947-48 to 20 percent in 1957-58. Unless checked—or indeed reversed—this trend would hardly seem consistent with the well-recognized needs for professionally trained teaching staff in higher educational institutions.

For total number of different persons, for total number of positions, and for each type of position, the 2-year percent changes from November 1955 to first term 1957-58 are shown in columns 9-11

of table 10. The table includes data for each sex, and, in parts *B* and *C*, for the publicly and privately controlled institutions.

There was a biennial increase of 16 percent in the total number of different persons and an increase of 15 percent in the total number of positions. For each of these categories the increase was somewhat greater for the men than for the women, which is in line with the trend noted above.

The most marked increase shown in table 10 concerns staff positions for the combination category, general administration *and* student personnel services. The 2-year increase in this category was 30 percent, or double the percentage increase in total number of positions. To some extent this marked increase may reflect efforts to develop counseling and planning staff to meet the steeply rising demands that are being made upon all higher educational institutions.

It is not possible to show percent changes *separately* for general administration and student personnel services, for the reason that separate data regarding student personnel services were not requested in biennial surveys prior to 1957-58.

Other categories for which marked biennial increases occurred, and which involved substantial numbers of staff positions, were staff for secondary instruction (27 percent), extension staff giving courses (25 percent), staff for nondegree-credit courses (21 percent), and staff for organized research (20 percent). Two of these categories presented contrasting changes for men and women; extension staff giving courses showed a much higher increase for men (29 percent) than for

women (13 percent), while staff for nondegree-credit courses showed a comparatively moderate increase for men (19 percent) and a sharp increase for women (28 percent).

Staff for instructing high-school grades unified with junior colleges showed a marked *decrease* (39 percent), which may not be very consequential in view of the small number of positions in this category in either year. Also, the small residual category titled "other professional staff positions" showed a decrease (30 percent) that is probably less a matter of real change than of better allocation of staff to specific categories.

The only other decrease was the drop of 9 percent in staff for courses by mail, courses by radio or TV, short courses, and individual lessons.

The increase was relatively small (6 percent) in both of the categories that are unique to land-grant institutions, namely (a) extension staff in agriculture and home economics, and (b) county agents. The increase was also rather small (7 percent) for library staff; this fact, in view of the importance of library work in research, stands in some contrast to the increase of 20 percent for staff engaged in organized research.

Parts *B* and *C* of table 10 show that, with respect to total number of different persons, the publicly controlled institutions showed an increase of 18 percent as compared with an increase of only 13 percent for the privately controlled institutions. These overall percent changes may serve as background figures for judging the changes among the publicly and privately controlled groups in specific types of positions, as reviewed below.

As regards staff for general administration and student personnel services, the two groups of institutions differed relatively little, the increases being 31 percent for the publicly controlled and 29 percent for the privately controlled institutions.

As regards the FTE of total senior staff for resident degree-credit instruction, the increase was 23 percent for the publicly controlled and 11 percent for the privately controlled institutions. A marked difference in the same direction held also in respect to the junior instructional staff for resident degree-credit courses, the increases being 18 percent for the publicly controlled and 7 percent for the privately controlled institutions. Thus, the percent increase in total (senior and junior) teaching capacity for resident degree-credit courses was approximately twice as great in the publicly

controlled as in the privately controlled institutions.

With respect to staff for courses by mail, etc., there was little change in the publicly controlled institutions, but a drop of 23 percent in the privately controlled group. Changes of an opposite kind occurred with respect to extension staff giving courses, there being a marked rise of 35 percent in the publicly controlled institutions and a slight decrease in the privately controlled group.

In regard to staff for organized research, the publicly controlled institutions showed less increase (18 percent) than the privately controlled group (24 percent). Although these changes made the two groups somewhat more alike with respect to staff for organized research than they would otherwise have been, considerable disparity still remained, since, as noted in connection with table 12, the position/person ratio for organized research was 10 in the publicly controlled and only 8 in the privately controlled institutions in 1957-58.

Table 11 includes (in columns 4, 7, 10, etc.) the 2-year percent change for each type of position in each type of institution, by public or private control.

As noted earlier, the 2-year increase for total number of different persons in all types of institutions was 16 percent. Relative to this figure, the increase in total number of different persons was comparatively marked for teachers colleges (22 percent), technological schools (22 percent), and junior colleges (24 percent). The increase was comparatively small (6 percent) for the "other professional" schools.

For the various types of institutions, the patterns of change in total number of different persons were roughly similar in the publicly controlled and privately controlled groups (parts *B* and *C* of table 11). Certain departures from the general pattern occurred, however, for the teachers colleges and technological schools. Among the teachers colleges, only those which were publicly controlled showed a marked increase (23 percent) in total number of different persons, while those which were privately controlled increased only 8 percent. Among the technological schools, those under public control showed a moderate increase (17 percent), while the increase was marked for those under private control (25 percent).

Students

Survey Trends and Interrelationships

The Office of Education conducts three separate basic periodic surveys of enrollment in the field of higher education. Together these surveys present the enrollment picture in breadth and in depth. An annual survey of opening fall enrollment provides a quick count of total degree-credit resident and extension enrollments as soon as possible after the beginning of the fall semester or quarter. No breakdowns by type of enrollment are available from this survey and late registrations are excluded from the counts. The most intensive of the enrollment surveys is a comprehensive study (originally an annual survey but now conducted biennially) which provides detailed enrollment data in all major categories of enrollment as of the first term of the academic year. Separate data are provided on graduate students, full- and part-time undergraduates, various types of nondegree-credit enrollments, resident as distinguished from extension enrollments, and other categories of enrollment. Data from these latter two surveys pertaining to 1957-58 and for subsequent years have been issued in several Office of Education publications. (See section on "Previous Publication of Data.") The third enrollment survey in the group is the report for the academic year or "regular session," including all terms except summer sessions. (The only formal publication medium for this survey is the *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States*.) It is a traditional survey, and was begun in 1869-70 as part of the original statistical program of the first Commissioner of Education. Originally an annual survey, recently it has been conducted only quadrennially. The academic-year survey, as its name implies, obtains data on the total number of different students enrolled at any time during the academic year. Separate data are obtained on resident degree-credit undergraduates and on graduate students as well as on both degree-

credit and nondegree-credit enrollment in extension.

More than 3,600,000 students were registered for degree-credit work at institutions of higher education during the academic year 1957-58 (table 18, column 4). Of this number, more than 3,100,000 were enrolled during the first term (column 3), and more than 3,000,000 at the opening of school in the early fall (column 2). These figures for 1957-58 include both resident and extension students, those carrying a full schedule and those on a part-time basis, and cover institutions in all parts of the United States, including its outlying parts. (Before the fall of 1953, the data in table 18 are limited to resident students, and before the fall of 1948 are limited to continental United States.)

Higher education officials have felt for some years that the increasing mobility of the student body is causing the total enrollment figures for the entire academic year to have decreasing validity as a measure of the load carried. This figure, it will be recalled, includes not only those students who enter at the beginning of the academic year, but also those who enter at the midyear. These midyear entrants may be original entrants who have not been in a collegiate institution during the current year, or they may be transfer students between institutions or between branches of an institution. For this reason, greater confidence is now felt in the reports of enrollment at a given date than in those dealing with cumulative enrollments for an entire year.

The opening fall enrollment figure (table 18, column 2) which represents the students actually listed at the first count of what might be called permanent students is usually taken at about the end of the second or third week of the fall term. The first-term figure represents a count of all students enrolled during the first term or semester; it is thus likely to be a little larger, but never smaller, than the opening fall figure.

Table 18.—Opening fall enrollment of degree-credit students in relation to available data on first-term and academic-year enrollment of degree-credit students: 1939-40 to 1957-58

Year	Opening fall enrollment	First-term enrollment	Academic-year enrollment	Opening fall enrollment as percent of—	
				First-term enrollment (col. 3)	Academic-year enrollment (col. 4)
1	2	3	4	5	6
CONTINENTAL UNITED STATES					
Resident students only					
1939-40	¹ 1,364,815		1,494,203		91.3
1946-47	¹ 2,078,095				
1947-48	2,338,226		2,616,262		89.4
AGGREGATE UNITED STATES					
Resident students only					
1948-49	2,408,249				
1949-50	2,456,841		2,659,021		92.4
1950-51	2,296,592				
1951-52	2,116,440		2,301,884		91.9
1952-53	2,148,284				
Resident and extension students					
1953-54	2,250,701	2,371,187	2,534,709	94.9	88.8
1954-55	2,463,596	2,601,165		94.9	
1955-56	2,678,623	2,856,963	¹ 3,023,000	93.8	88.6
1956-57	2,946,985				
1957-58	3,068,417	3,169,124	3,651,520	96.8	84.0

¹ Estimated.

The closeness of these two figures is quite obvious: from 94 to 97 percent of the first-term enrollees are in by the time the quick count is taken (table 18, column 5). The significant factor here is not the close relation between these figures; it is rather that the relation is not closer. It is quite possible that the major part of the 3 to 6 percent disparity is due to the opening of extension classes after registrations for resident work have been reported in the early fall. Another factor, probably a minor one in most institutions, is that of late entry of persons as resident students.

The relationship between opening fall enrollment and the total for the academic year, as shown in column 6, table 18, is not without some significance. The apparent drop from more than 91 percent in 1939-40 to just 84 percent in 1957-58 may be due in part to the factors previously mentioned, and in part to increases in midyear registrations and dropouts or to some other factors not quite so obvious. Looked at another way, whereas the academic year total for 1957-58 is two-and-a-half times that for 1939-40 (column 4), the opening fall enrollment for 1957 is only two-and-a-fourth times that for 1939 (column 2).

Of the three-and-two-thirds million degree-credit students registered at institutions of higher education during the academic year 1957-58, all but one-third of a million were enrolled for

resident work (table 19, column 2). The 1957-58 resident degree-credit total was three times that reported for 1929-30. It was double that reported for 1945-46.

Tabular analyses by region and State pertaining to the three enrollment surveys are presented in the tables designated by Roman numerals in a later section of this report.

Biennial Changes in Enrollment

The types of enrollment covered in the comprehensive survey for the first term, 1957-58, are shown graphically in figure 3. Approximately half of all collegiate enrollments reported in the survey was accounted for by full-time undergraduate students in residence taking degree-credit work, and slightly more than four-fifths of all reported students taking degree-credit work in residence, in extension, or by mail, radio, or television. The remainder included students in terminal-occupational education, adult education, and short courses, and students enrolled only for individual lessons.

From the fall of 1955 to that of 1957 there was an increase of 12.2 percent in the overall enrollment of students in degree-credit courses (table 20, column 9), this increase being at a somewhat

Table 19.—Resident degree-credit enrollment in academic year and degree-credit enrollment in summer sessions: Aggregate United States, 1929-30 to 1957-58

Year	Academic year (September to June)			Summer sessions (of odd-numbered years)		
	Enrollment	Biennial change		Enrollment	Biennial change	
		Number	Percent		Number	Percent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1929-30.....	1,104,754	44,975	4.2	390,750	5,954	1.5
1931-32.....	1,157,909	53,155	4.8	415,983	25,233	6.5
1933-34.....	1,058,902	-99,007	-8.6	306,145	-109,838	-26.4
1935-36.....	1,212,908	154,006	14.5	372,676	66,531	21.7
1937-38.....	1,357,942	145,034	12.0	432,962	60,286	16.2
1939-40.....	1,502,176	144,234	10.6	460,495	27,533	6.4
1941-42.....	1,411,510	-90,666	-6.0	429,946	-30,549	-6.6
1943-44.....	1,162,077	-249,433	-17.7	381,511	-109,838	-11.3
1945-46.....	1,686,440	524,363	45.1	521,887	140,376	36.8
1947-48.....	2,628,986	942,546	55.9	963,704	441,817	84.7
1949-50.....	2,673,753	44,772	1.7	953,930	-9,774	-1.0
1951-52.....	2,319,496	-354,262	-13.2	890,362	-63,568	-6.7
1953-54.....	2,534,709	215,213	9.3	807,724	-82,638	-9.3
1955-56 ¹	3,023,000	488,291	19.3	1,054,003	246,279	30.5
1957-58.....	3,313,617	290,617	9.6	1,190,578	136,575	13.0

¹ Enrollment data are estimated for 1955-56 academic year (September to June), and for summer 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

faster rate in enrollment of men than in that of women (columns 10 and 11). This was true of every type of degree-credit enrollment except full-time undergraduate students, where the rate of increase among women was 10.4 percent but that of men was only 9.2 percent. Part-time enrollment of students at this level, however, showed a much larger relative increase among men (23.3 percent) than among women (13.5 percent). Graduate enrollments rose proportionately less than did undergraduate enrollments. This relationship was more striking among women than among men students. The apparent relative lag of graduate education is at least in part due to the fact that undergraduate enrollments increased particularly sharply in junior colleges in the biennium. The increases among undergraduates along with more recent incentives to graduate education will be reflected in data on enrollments for subsequent dates.

Of interest is the increase of nearly 40 percent in total nondegree-credit enrollment, also shown in table 20. While this group was in 1957-58 still much smaller than the degree-credit group, its magnitude is something which higher education administrators will undoubtedly want to consider in making long-range plans.

Total degree-credit enrollment increased at a more rapid rate in publicly controlled institutions (16.4 percent) than in those under private control (6.5 percent). Nondegree-credit enrollments went the other way, those in privately controlled insti-

tutions increasing a little more than 57 percent as against the 31.8 percent increase reported in publicly controlled institutions.

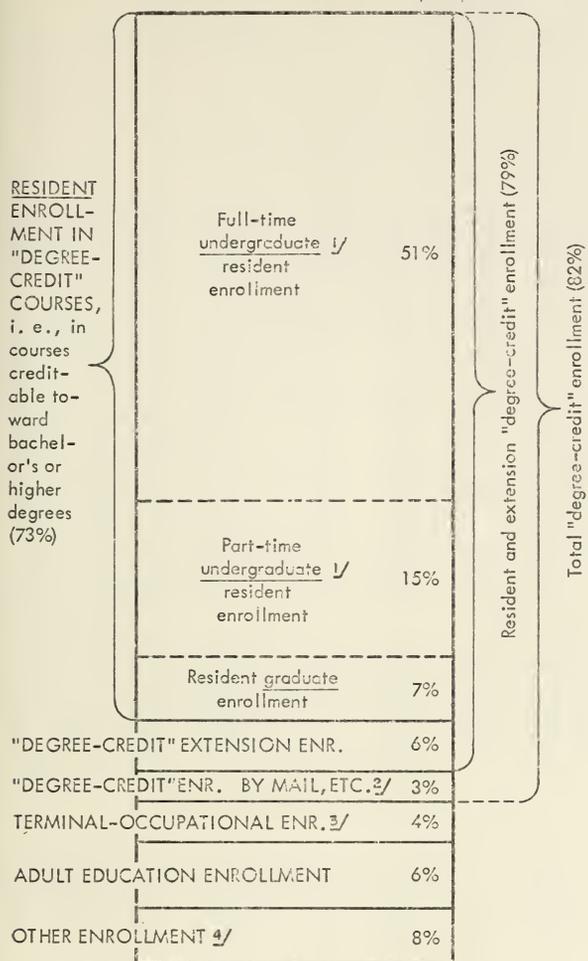
Total extension enrollment increased at a more rapid rate than total resident enrollment (see table 20, first two exhibit items). This was true in higher education as a whole and in the publicly controlled group, but the smaller numbers of extension enrollments in the privately controlled group decreased almost 6 percent in the 2-year period, whereas total resident enrollment in private institutions increased close to 10 percent.

Enrollment of first-time students (roughly the equivalent of but somewhat less than freshman enrollment) increased at a lower rate (6.6 percent) than did total resident degree-credit enrollment (11.7 percent). This difference was more striking among privately controlled institutions than in the publicly controlled group. Data from the opening fall enrollment report for 1957 and subsequent years have shown that this drop was a cyclical one and not an indication of a trend toward slackening of enrollment increases.

Table 21 presents the same general overview of student enrollment as in table 20, except that in table 21 a 2-year comparison is afforded for each type of institution. Here, for example, it is shown in columns 4, 7, 10, 13, 16, 19, and 22 that the changes in total degree-credit enrollment ranged from increases of more than 17 percent in the teachers college group and 15 percent in junior colleges to a decrease of nearly 3 percent in the

Figure 3.—Percentage distribution of higher education enrollments: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS = 4,028,000



¹ Includes students enrolled for first professional degrees.
² Of the 2.6 percent of students in this group, 2.5 percent were enrolled for work by mail in courses creditable toward bachelor's or higher degrees (i.e., in "degree-credit" courses), and .1 percent of students were enrolled in such courses by radio or TV.
³ Of the 4.4 percent who were terminal-occupational students, 3.7 percent were in residence and .7 percent were extension students.
⁴ Of the 7.7 percent of students in this group, 2.3 were enrolled for nondegree-credit courses by mail, 4.7 percent were enrolled for short courses, and .6 percent were enrolled for individual lessons only.

theological and religious school group. This range is much wider when institutions of the same type are grouped by control: it now extends from an increase of about 71 percent in the small group of 14 publicly controlled "other professional schools," to a decrease of about 4 percent in the 118 privately controlled schools of this same group. No less clear is the fact that publicly controlled institutions of a given type averaged

greater proportionate increases than did those of that same type under private control. In brief, the shift of students from privately to publicly controlled institutions was clearly observable in all types of institutions.

This shift in the direction of publicly controlled institutions is observable in various phases of higher education enrollment. First-time resident degree-credit enrollment, for example, showed a larger proportionate increase in publicly controlled than in privately controlled institutions, type for type (universities, liberal arts colleges, etc.). Total enrollment of all resident students, regardless of whether they were potential degree candidates or not, showed a greater proportionate increase in public than in private institutions in all groups except junior colleges. Total enrollment of all extension students, regardless of curriculum, in general showed biennial changes favoring publicly controlled institutions.

In enrollment of graduate students the picture was not quite so clear. Among universities, liberal arts colleges, and the miscellaneous "other professional schools," the biennial changes in graduate enrollment favored publicly controlled institutions, but percent increases were greater for privately controlled than for publicly controlled liberal arts colleges and technological schools. The net result of these various increases was that enrollments of graduate students at all publicly controlled institutions in the first term 1957-58 were a shade more numerous than in those under private control.

Enrollment Analysis

Type and control of institution.—The present-day institution of higher education, offering not only a wide variety of courses and curriculums but also admitting students of different levels of achievement, at different times in the year, and for different portions of a schedule, represents a far cry from the traditional independent college of liberal arts, in which practically all the students took the same course, there were no part-time students, and comparatively few transferred from one institution to another.

The 4 million students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the first term 1957-58, as has been shown, were divided into many different classifications, by level, by portion of schedule for

Table 20.—Students, by type of enrollment, sex, and type of institutional control: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58, and percent change from November 1955

Type of enrollment	Number of institutions reporting enrollment in each category, 1957-58	First term, 1957-58			November 1955 ¹			Percent change, 1955 to 1957-58		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total degree-credit enrollment	1,890	3,272,597	2,098,560	1,174,037	2,918,005	1,865,701	1,052,304	12.2	12.5	11.6
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	1,890	3,169,124	2,050,099	1,119,025	2,817,388	1,815,793	1,001,595	12.5	12.9	11.7
Resident degree-credit.....	1,889	2,927,914	1,935,345	992,569	2,621,898	1,727,292	894,606	11.7	12.0	11.0
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	1,881	2,649,311	1,736,996	912,315	2,370,666	1,549,827	820,839	11.8	12.1	11.1
Full-time.....	1,876	2,029,661	1,344,387	685,274	1,852,116	1,231,398	620,718	9.6	9.2	10.4
Part-time.....	1,483	619,650	392,609	227,041	518,550	318,429	200,121	19.5	23.3	13.5
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	597	278,603	198,349	80,254	251,232	177,465	73,767	10.9	11.8	8.8
Extension degree-credit.....	385	241,210	114,754	126,456	195,490	88,501	106,989	23.4	29.7	18.2
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	140	103,473	48,461	55,012	100,617	49,908	50,709	2.8	-2.9	8.5
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	450	521,117	340,511	180,606	373,914	233,443	140,471	39.4	45.9	28.6
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	450	427,474	266,966	160,508	317,661	196,675	120,986	34.6	35.7	32.7
Resident nondegree-credit.....	393	290,239	179,459	110,780	237,155	143,505	93,650	22.4	25.1	18.3
Terminal-occupational education.....	372	146,715	106,722	39,993	75,718	62,343	13,375	93.8	71.2	199.0
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	372	131,080	98,387	32,693	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	71	15,635	8,335	7,300	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	244	143,524	72,737	70,787	161,437	81,162	80,275	-11.1	-10.4	-11.8
Extension nondegree-credit.....	91	137,235	87,507	49,728	80,506	53,170	27,336	70.5	64.6	81.9
Terminal-occupational education.....	31	29,711	26,130	3,581	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	31	25,021	22,253	2,768	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	13	4,690	3,877	813	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	81	107,524	61,377	46,147	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ²	51	93,643	73,545	20,098	56,253	36,768	19,485	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other enrollments:	105	188,058	97,179	90,879	58,419	40,352	18,067	221.9	140.8	403.0
Short courses.....	239	25,777	9,146	16,631	23,791	8,314	15,477	8.3	10.0	7.5
Individual lessons only.....	239	25,777	9,146	16,631	23,791	8,314	15,477	8.3	10.0	7.5
Exhibit items:										
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	424	378,445	202,261	176,184	275,996	141,671	134,325	37.1	42.8	31.2
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	1,939	3,218,153	2,114,804	1,103,349	2,859,053	1,870,797	988,256	12.6	13.0	11.6
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	1,331	192,399	115,297	77,102	151,183	86,644	64,539	27.3	33.1	19.5
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	1,759	742,875	454,499	288,376	696,790	431,569	265,221	6.6	5.3	8.7
Full-time.....	1,755	600,670	364,111	236,559	572,727	353,662	219,065	4.9	3.0	8.0
Part-time.....	1,006	142,205	90,388	51,817	124,063	77,907	46,156	14.6	16.0	12.3
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	1,595	437,927	(*)	(*)	407,696	(*)	(*)	7.4	(*)	(*)
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total degree-credit enrollment	654	1,951,254	1,231,250	720,004	1,676,779	1,048,032	628,747	16.4	17.5	14.5
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	654	1,856,736	1,186,535	670,201	1,596,582	1,011,562	585,020	16.3	17.3	14.6
Resident degree-credit.....	653	1,645,468	1,084,187	561,281	1,440,288	939,992	500,296	14.2	15.3	12.2
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	652	1,505,211	988,414	516,797	1,316,850	856,188	460,662	14.3	15.4	12.2
Full-time.....	651	1,180,563	788,675	391,888	1,057,248	705,081	352,167	11.7	11.9	11.3
Part-time.....	538	324,648	199,739	124,909	259,602	151,107	108,495	25.1	32.2	15.1
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	246	140,257	95,773	44,484	123,438	83,804	39,634	13.6	14.3	12.2
Extension degree-credit.....	237	211,268	102,348	108,920	156,294	71,570	84,724	35.2	43.0	28.6
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	109	94,518	44,715	49,803	80,197	36,470	43,727	17.9	22.6	13.9
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	241	345,520	214,744	130,776	262,248	159,748	102,500	31.8	34.4	27.6
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	241	328,287	204,243	124,044	243,862	149,015	94,847	34.6	37.1	30.8
Resident nondegree-credit.....	215	210,693	127,670	83,023	176,782	104,705	72,077	19.2	21.9	15.2
Terminal-occupational education.....	215	105,827	75,841	29,986	58,530	48,019	10,511	80.8	57.9	185.3
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	215	93,722	65,361	24,361	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	50	12,105	6,480	5,625	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	134	104,866	51,829	53,037	118,252	56,686	61,566	-11.3	-8.6	-13.9
Extension nondegree-credit.....	57	117,594	76,573	41,021	67,080	44,310	22,770	75.3	72.8	80.2
Terminal-occupational education.....	24	27,692	24,681	3,011	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	24	24,100	21,529	2,571	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	9	3,592	3,152	440	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	48	89,902	51,892	38,010	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ²	28	17,233	10,501	6,732	18,386	10,733	7,653	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other enrollments:	66	172,634	89,168	83,466	43,332	30,469	12,863	298.4	192.7	548.9
Short courses.....	50	3,215	1,210	2,005	3,486	1,220	2,266	-7.8	-0.8	-11.5
Individual lessons only.....	50	3,215	1,210	2,005	3,486	1,220	2,266	-7.8	-0.8	-11.5
Exhibit items:										
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	256	328,862	178,921	149,941	223,374	115,880	107,494	47.2	54.4	39.5
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	670	1,856,161	1,211,857	644,304	1,617,070	1,044,697	572,373	14.8	16.0	12.6
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	409	88,338	51,677	36,661	69,325	39,403	29,922	27.4	31.1	22.5
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	647	442,486	274,957	167,529	406,161	253,959	152,202	6.9	8.3	10.1
Full-time.....	645	358,148	222,269	135,879	336,925	211,564	125,361	6.3	5.1	8.4
Part-time.....	423	84,338	52,688	31,650	69,236	42,395	26,841	21.8	24.3	17.9
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 553 and 894).....	620	264,650	(*)	(*)	247,772	(*)	(*)	6.8	(*)	(*)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 20.—Students, by type of enrollment sex, and type of institutional control: Aggregate United States, first term 1957–58, and percent change from November 1955—Continued

Type of enrollment	Number of institutions reporting enrollment in each category, 1957–58	First term, 1957–58			November 1955 ¹			Percent change, 1955 to 1957–58		
		Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS										
Total degree-credit enrollment	1,236	1,321,343	867,310	454,033	1,241,226	817,669	423,557	6.5	6.1	7.2
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	1,236	1,312,388	863,564	448,824	1,220,806	804,231	416,575	7.5	7.4	7.4
Resident degree-credit.....	1,236	1,282,446	851,158	431,288	1,181,610	787,300	394,310	8.5	8.1	9.7
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	1,229	1,144,100	748,582	395,518	1,053,816	693,639	360,177	8.6	7.9	9.8
Full-time.....	1,225	849,098	555,712	293,386	794,868	526,317	268,551	6.8	5.6	9.2
Part-time.....	945	295,002	192,870	102,132	258,948	167,322	91,626	13.9	15.3	11.5
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	351	138,346	102,576	35,770	127,794	93,661	34,133	8.3	9.5	4.8
Extension degree-credit.....	148	29,942	12,406	17,536	39,196	16,931	22,265	-23.6	-26.7	-21.2
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	31	8,955	3,746	5,209	20,420	13,438	6,982	-56.1	-72.1	-25.4
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	209	175,597	125,767	49,830	111,666	73,695	37,971	57.3	70.7	31.2
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	209	99,187	62,723	36,464	73,799	47,660	26,139	34.4	31.6	39.5
Resident nondegree-credit.....	178	79,546	51,789	27,757	60,373	38,800	21,573	31.8	33.5	28.7
Terminal-occupational education.....	157	40,888	30,881	10,007	17,188	14,324	2,864	137.9	115.6	249.4
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	157	37,358	29,026	8,332	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	21	3,530	1,855	1,675	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	110	38,658	20,908	17,750	43,185	24,476	18,709	-10.5	-14.6	-5.1
Extension nondegree-credit.....	34	19,641	10,934	8,707	13,426	8,860	4,566	46.3	23.4	90.7
Terminal-occupational education.....	7	2,019	1,449	570	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	7	921	724	197	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	4	1,098	725	373	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Adult education.....	33	17,622	9,485	8,137	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)	(*)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ²	23	76,410	63,044	13,366	37,867	26,035	11,832	(*)	(*)	(*)
Other enrollments:										
Short courses.....	39	15,424	8,011	7,413	15,087	9,883	5,204	2.2	-18.9	42.4
Individual lessons only.....	189	22,562	7,936	14,626	20,305	7,094	13,211	11.1	11.9	10.7
Exhibit items:										
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	168	49,583	23,340	26,243	52,622	25,791	26,831	-5.8	-9.5	-2.2
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	1,269	1,361,992	902,947	459,045	1,241,983	826,100	415,883	9.7	9.3	10.4
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	922	104,061	63,620	40,441	81,858	47,241	34,617	27.1	34.7	16.8
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	1,112	300,389	179,542	120,847	290,629	177,610	113,019	3.4	1.1	6.9
Full-time.....	1,110	242,522	141,842	100,680	235,802	142,098	93,704	2.8	-0.2	7.4
Part-time.....	583	57,867	37,700	20,167	54,827	35,512	19,315	5.5	6.2	4.4
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	975	173,277	(*)	(*)	159,924	(*)	(*)	8.3	(*)	(*)

¹ Enrollment data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957–58 reclassification of institutions by type.
² Reports of nondegree-credit courses by mail excluded radio and TV in 1957–58, but included radio and TV in 1955. Thus the 1957–58 data, are not directly comparable to the 1955 data.
³ The 1955 report form did not provide for the breakdown, by level, of resident

terminal-occupational education.
⁴ The 1955 report form did not provide for any breakdowns of nondegree-credit extension enrollment.
⁵ These increases are probably materially affected by the fact that 1955 data are as of November, whereas the 1957–58 data cover the entire first term.
⁶ Sex distribution not available.

which enrolled, and by place or other conditions of enrollment. Table 22 presents data for a dozen basic enrollment categories by type of institution and institutional control.⁹ Percentage analyses show each enrollment item as a percent of total enrollment and as a percent of degree-credit enrollment. The total of 4 million as shown in table 22, column 3, was 18.8 percent more than the corresponding total of not quite 3.4 million in November 1955, which was itself 20 percent more than the figure for November 1953.

Of interest is the tabulation of numbers of institutions offering the various types of instruction, a feature introduced in the 1955–56 report. Of

the 1,940 institutions reporting for 1957–58, 1,889 offered degree-credit work in residence and one offered it in extension only; 50 institutions offered nondegree-credit work only. Of the total of 1,890 institutions offering degree-credit work, 385 offered extension work of this level (including the 1 which offered no resident work). One hundred-and-thirty-seven offered correspondence work at this level. Courses at less than the degree-credit level were offered by varying numbers of institutions: terminal-occupational, 375; adult education, 321; and instruction by mail, 51.

Of the 4 million students of all types, nearly 82 percent were enrolled for degree-credit work: a somewhat smaller proportion than the 86.5 percent reported 2 years earlier. Another 13 percent were enrolled in courses of a nondegree-credit type

⁹ This table does not include nearly 107,000 subcollegiate pupils, a count of whom was made at the end of the academic year 1957–58. A detailed analysis of these enrollments by sex of pupil and by level of school is carried in table XII.

Table 21.—Students by type of enrollment and type and control of institution:

Type of enrollment	Universities			Liberal arts colleges		
	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change from 1955	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²
	2	3	4	5	6	7
PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total degree-credit enrollment	1,525,747	1,386,087	10.1	854,945	748,227	14.3
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	1,450,728	1,317,595	10.1	847,181	742,011	14.2
Resident degree-credit.....	1,297,995	1,204,647	7.7	808,328	710,477	13.8
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	1,099,544	1,026,843	7.1	766,004	671,857	14.0
Full-time.....	865,586	808,611	7.0	596,781	541,116	10.3
Part-time.....	233,958	218,232	7.2	169,223	130,741	29.4
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	198,451	177,804	11.6	42,324	38,620	9.6
Extension degree-credit.....	152,733	112,948	35.2	38,853	31,534	23.2
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	75,019	68,492	9.5	7,764	6,216	24.9
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	133,813	109,921	21.7	49,615	35,845	38.4
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	115,771	91,636	26.3	49,557	35,839	38.3
Resident nondegree-credit.....	32,850	39,887	-17.6	39,787	30,106	32.2
Terminal-occupational education.....	6,533	2,744	138.1	14,988	3,720	302.9
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	5,278	(³)	(³)	14,714	(³)	(³)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	1,255	(³)	(³)	274	(³)	(³)
Adult education.....	26,317	37,143	-29.1	24,799	26,386	-6.0
Extension nondegree-credit.....	82,921	51,749	60.2	9,770	5,733	70.4
Terminal-occupational education.....	12,944	(⁶)	(⁶)	270	(⁶)	(⁶)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	9,494	(⁶)	(⁶)	51	(⁶)	(⁶)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	3,450	(⁶)	(⁶)	219	(⁶)	(⁶)
Adult education.....	69,977	(⁶)	(⁶)	9,500	(⁶)	(⁶)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ⁴	18,042	18,285	(¹)	58	6	(¹)
Other enrollments:						
Short courses.....	171,603	45,717	275.4	2,006	4,009	-50.0
Individual lessons only.....	3,648	4,607	-20.8	5,272	7,449	-29.2
Exhibit items:						
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	235,654	164,697	43.1	48,623	37,267	30.5
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	1,330,845	1,244,534	6.9	848,115	740,583	14.5
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	99,579	79,091	25.9	50,255	42,008	19.6
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	246,884	245,904	0.4	214,191	201,522	6.3
Full-time.....	203,886	204,383	-0.2	183,852	174,681	5.3
Part-time.....	42,998	41,521	3.6	30,339	26,841	13.0
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	212,955	201,018	5.9	99,641	91,758	8.6
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total degree-credit enrollment	998,723	863,584	15.6	277,150	237,343	16.8
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	927,135	802,185	15.6	270,998	232,451	16.6
Resident degree-credit.....	788,919	712,721	10.7	245,327	213,820	14.7
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	691,527	628,580	10.0	223,586	193,167	15.7
Full-time.....	591,502	540,595	9.4	164,924	149,061	10.6
Part-time.....	100,025	87,985	13.7	58,662	44,106	33.0
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	97,392	81,141	15.7	21,741	20,653	5.3
Extension degree-credit.....	138,216	89,464	54.5	25,671	18,631	37.8
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	71,583	61,399	16.6	6,152	4,892	25.8
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	103,842	88,651	17.1	26,231	16,146	62.5
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	86,743	70,735	22.6	26,231	16,146	62.5
Resident nondegree-credit.....	15,389	23,972	-35.8	20,923	14,704	42.3
Terminal-occupational education.....	3,192	2,315	37.9	11,115	2,399	363.3
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	1,937	(³)	(³)	10,895	(³)	(³)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	1,255	(³)	(³)	220	(³)	(³)
Adult education.....	12,197	21,657	-43.7	9,808	12,305	-20.3
Extension nondegree-credit.....	71,354	46,763	52.6	5,308	1,442	268.1
Terminal-occupational education.....	11,949	(⁶)	(⁶)	219	(⁶)	(⁶)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	8,697	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	3,252	(⁶)	(⁶)	219	(⁶)	(⁶)
Adult education.....	59,405	(⁶)	(⁶)	5,089	(⁶)	(⁶)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ⁴	17,099	17,916	(³)	0	0	(³)
Other enrollments:						
Short courses.....	161,095	35,473	354.1	425	800	-46.9
Individual lessons only.....	959	1,560	-38.5	332	537	-38.2
Exhibit items:						
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses, by mail, radio, and TV).....	209,570	136,227	53.8	30,979	20,073	54.3
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	804,308	736,693	9.2	266,250	228,524	16.5
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	41,766	33,187	25.9	20,640	15,175	36.0
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	162,624	159,304	2.1	55,612	52,169	6.6
Full-time.....	143,567	142,285	0.9	47,301	44,436	6.4
Part-time.....	19,057	17,019	12.0	8,311	7,733	7.5
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	139,569	130,964	6.6	35,192	31,189	12.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955

Teachers colleges			Technological schools			Theological and religious schools			Other professional schools			Junior colleges ¹		
First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

PUBLICLY AND PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

324,919	276,509	17.5	96,403	87,532	10.1	36,480	37,568	-2.9	71,921	68,071	5.7	362,182	314,011	15.3
308,917	261,687	18.0	96,403	87,528	10.1	36,343	35,484	2.4	71,746	60,927	17.8	357,806	312,156	14.6
270,063	231,124	16.8	95,057	85,189	11.6	36,249	35,389	2.4	70,147	59,089	18.7	350,075	295,983	18.3
250,808	213,954	17.2	83,037	74,657	11.2	32,588	31,169	4.6	67,255	56,203	19.7	350,075	295,983	18.3
225,953	191,953	17.7	66,248	58,586	12.6	29,096	28,317	2.8	43,613	39,496	10.4	202,384	183,767	10.1
24,855	22,001	13.0	16,789	15,801	6.3	3,492	2,852	22.4	23,642	16,707	41.5	147,691	112,216	31.6
19,255	17,170	12.1	12,020	10,532	14.1	3,661	4,220	-13.2	2,892	2,886	0.2	0	0	-----
38,854	30,563	27.1	1,346	2,339	-42.5	94	95	(?)	1,599	1,838	-13.0	7,731	16,173	-52.2
16,002	14,822	8.0	0	4	(?)	137	2,084	-93.4	175	7,144	-97.6	4,376	1,855	135.9
2,074	2,286	-9.3	8,333	6,135	35.8	7,248	5,504	31.7	15,133	10,782	40.4	304,901	203,441	49.9
1,940	1,816	6.8	8,333	6,135	35.8	2,305	2,742	-15.9	8,915	10,782	-17.3	240,653	168,711	42.6
1,682	1,644	2.3	7,971	5,543	43.8	548	1,341	-59.1	7,302	4,838	50.9	200,099	153,796	30.1
1,096	682	60.7	6,823	2,722	150.7	414	56	(?)	3,254	390	734.4	113,697	65,404	73.7
1,072	(?)	(?)	6,823	(?)	(?)	408	(?)	(?)	3,125	(?)	(?)	99,650	(?)	(?)
24	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	6	(?)	(?)	129	(?)	(?)	13,947	(?)	(?)
586	962	-39.1	1,148	2,821	-59.3	134	1,285	-89.6	4,048	4,448	-9.0	86,492	88,392	-2.2
258	172	50.0	362	592	-39.0	1,757	1,401	25.4	1,613	5,944	-72.9	40,554	14,915	171.9
70	(?)	(?)	218	(?)	(?)	300	(?)	(?)	601	(?)	(?)	15,308	(?)	(?)
27	(?)	(?)	218	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	15,230	(?)	(?)
43	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	300	(?)	(?)	600	(?)	(?)	78	(?)	(?)
188	(?)	(?)	144	(?)	(?)	1,457	(?)	(?)	1,012	(?)	(?)	25,246	(?)	(?)
134	470	(?)	0	0	-----	4,943	2,762	(?)	6,218	0	(?)	64,248	34,730	(?)
362	309	17.2	2,299	1,065	115.9	772	83	(?)	212	612	-65.4	10,804	6,624	63.1
1,321	988	33.7	0	0	-----	372	251	48.2	13,429	8,912	50.7	1,735	1,584	9.5
39,112	30,735	27.3	1,708	2,931	-41.7	1,851	1,496	23.7	3,212	7,782	-58.7	48,285	31,088	55.3
271,745	232,768	16.7	103,028	90,732	13.6	36,797	36,730	0.2	77,449	63,927	21.2	550,174	449,779	22.3
5,952	6,303	-5.6	5,245	1,334	293.2	1,442	1,235	16.8	7,063	3,865	82.7	22,863	17,347	31.8
76,678	67,371	13.8	19,748	19,958	-1.1	5,118	5,242	-2.4	14,759	12,774	15.5	165,497	144,019	14.9
73,207	64,989	12.6	16,934	16,113	5.1	4,498	4,670	-3.7	9,738	8,981	8.4	108,555	98,910	9.8
3,471	2,382	45.7	2,814	3,845	-26.8	620	572	8.4	5,021	3,793	32.4	56,942	45,109	26.2
40,048	36,599	9.4	15,447	13,998	10.4	2,578	2,034	26.7	16,045	12,660	26.7	51,213	49,629	3.2

PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

313,263	265,580	18.0	39,778	35,469	12.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	15,120	8,853	70.8	307,220	265,950	15.5
298,100	251,681	18.4	39,778	35,455	12.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	15,120	8,853	70.8	305,605	265,947	14.9
259,464	221,502	17.1	38,432	33,134	15.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	15,120	8,703	73.7	298,206	250,358	19.1
241,323	205,723	17.3	36,609	31,362	16.7	(?)	(?)	(?)	13,955	7,663	82.1	298,206	250,358	19.1
219,264	185,859	18.0	33,985	28,813	17.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	10,315	7,611	35.5	160,573	145,279	10.5
22,064	19,861	11.1	2,644	2,519	4.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,640	52	(?)	137,633	105,079	31.0
18,136	15,782	14.9	1,823	1,872	0.1	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,165	1,040	12.0	0	0	-----
38,636	30,179	28.0	1,345	2,281	-41.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	150	(?)	7,399	15,589	-52.5
15,163	13,899	9.1	0	4	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	1,515	3	(?)
1,761	1,766	-0.3	2,985	872	242.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,114	5,061	-78.0	209,586	149,752	40.0
1,627	1,296	25.5	2,986	872	242.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,114	5,061	-78.0	209,586	149,752	40.0
1,383	1,124	23.0	2,633	280	840.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,113	1,534	-27.4	169,252	135,168	25.2
1,044	635	64.4	1,988	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	80	0	(?)	88,408	53,181	66.2
1,000	(?)	(?)	1,988	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	80	0	(?)	77,802	(?)	(?)
24	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	(?)	10,606	(?)	(?)
339	489	-30.7	645	280	130.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	1,033	1,534	-32.7	80,844	81,987	-1.4
244	172	41.9	353	592	-40.4	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	3,527	-100.0	40,334	14,584	176.6
56	(?)	(?)	209	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	15,258	(?)	(?)
13	(?)	(?)	209	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	(?)	(?)	15,180	(?)	(?)
43	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	78	(?)	(?)
188	(?)	(?)	141	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	(?)	(?)	25,076	(?)	(?)
134	470	(?)	0	0	-----	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	-----	0	0	-----
362	309	17.2	228	716	-68.2	(?)	(?)	(?)	32	114	-71.9	10,492	5,920	77.2
1,170	954	22.6	0	0	-----	(?)	(?)	(?)	0	0	-----	754	435	73.3
38,880	30,351	28.1	1,699	2,873	-40.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	1	3,677	-100.0	47,733	30,173	58.2
260,847	222,626	17.2	41,065	33,464	22.7	(?)	(?)	(?)	16,233	10,237	58.6	467,458	385,526	21.3
5,189	5,730	-9.4	306	176	73.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	987	46	(?)	19,450	15,011	29.6
74,297	65,179	14.0	8,227	8,757	6.9	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,084	1,806	70.8	138,042	119,446	15.6
71,137	63,649	12.8	8,316	7,877	6.8	(?)	(?)	(?)	2,709	1,806	50.0	85,118	77,562	9.7
3,160	2,130	48.4	511	470	8.7	(?)	(?)	(?)	375	0	(?)	52,924	41,884	26.4
39,410	35,967	9.6	5,458	5,149	6.0	(?)	(?)	(?)	3,051	903	237.9	44,970	43,600	3.1

Table 21.—Students, by type of enrollment and type and control of institution: Aggregate

Type of enrollment	Universities			Liberal arts colleges		
	First term 1957-58	November 1955	Percent change from 1955	First term 1957-58	November 1955 ²	Percent change from 1955 ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS						
Total degree-credit enrollment	527,024	522,503	0.9	577,795	510,884	13.1
Resident and extension degree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	523,593	515,410	1.6	576,183	509,560	13.1
Resident degree-credit.....	509,076	491,926	3.5	563,001	496,657	13.4
Undergraduate and first-professional students.....	408,017	398,263	2.4	542,418	478,690	13.3
Full-time.....	274,084	268,016	2.3	431,857	392,055	10.2
Part-time.....	133,933	130,247	2.8	110,561	86,635	27.6
Graduate students and students beyond the first-professional degree.....	101,059	93,663	7.9	20,583	17,967	14.6
Extension degree-credit.....	14,517	23,484	-38.2	13,182	12,903	2.2
Degree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV.....	3,431	7,093	-51.6	1,612	1,324	21.8
Total nondegree-credit enrollment	29,971	21,270	40.9	23,384	19,699	18.7
Resident and extension nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail).....	29,028	20,901	38.9	23,326	19,693	18.4
Resident nondegree-credit.....	17,461	15,915	9.7	18,864	15,402	22.5
Terminal-occupational education.....	3,341	429	678.8	3,873	1,321	193.2
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	3,341	(³)	(³)	3,819	(³)	(³)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	0	(³)	(³)	54	(³)	(³)
Adult education.....	14,120	15,486	-8.8	14,991	14,081	6.5
Extension nondegree-credit.....	11,567	4,986	132.0	4,462	4,291	4.0
Terminal-occupational education.....	995	(³)	(³)	51	(³)	(³)
Technician and/or semiprofessional level.....	797	(³)	(³)	51	(³)	(³)
Craftsman-clerical level.....	198	(³)	(³)	0	(³)	(³)
Adult education.....	10,572	(³)	(³)	4,411	(³)	(³)
Nondegree-credit courses by mail ⁴	943	369	(³)	58	6	(³)
Other enrollments:						
Short courses.....	10,508	10,244	2.6	1,581	3,209	-50.7
Individual lessons only.....	2,689	3,047	-11.8	4,940	6,912	-28.5
Exhibit items:						
Total extension enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit (excluding courses by mail, radio, and TV).....	26,084	28,470	-8.4	17,644	17,194	2.6
Total resident enrollment, degree-credit and nondegree-credit.....	526,537	507,841	3.7	581,865	512,059	13.6
Special and unclassified students (included in "resident degree-credit" above).....	57,813	45,904	25.9	29,615	26,833	10.4
First-time resident degree-credit students.....	84,260	86,600	-2.7	158,579	149,353	6.2
Full-time.....	60,319	62,098	-2.9	136,551	130,245	4.8
Part-time.....	23,941	24,502	-2.3	22,028	19,108	15.3
Veterans of Korean War, degree-credit only (under Public Laws 550 and 894).....	76,386	70,054	9.0	64,449	60,569	6.4

¹ Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

² Enrollment data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

³ Not given when base (1955-56) figure is less than 100 or when 1957-58 figure is zero.

⁴ Reports of nondegree-credit courses by mail excluded radio and TV in 1957-58, but included radio and TV in 1955. Thus the 1957-58 data are not directly comparable to the 1955 data.

in 1957-58. The other 5 percent were enrolled for short courses or for individual lessons only.

Of the nearly 3.3 million degree-credit students, 81 percent were undergraduates in residence, this percent running much higher among privately controlled institutions (86.6) than it did among those under public control (77.1).

Several interesting and perhaps significant facts may be deduced by comparing parts of table 22 with each other. A few illustrations: Of the 5,236 persons taking degree-credit courses by television or radio, 1,615 (more than 30 percent) were enrolled in publicly controlled junior colleges. The theological school group enrolled nearly 5,000 students in nondegree-credit courses

by mail. At the same time, more than half of the students enrolled only for individual lessons were in the privately controlled "other professional schools." Other matters of interest may be studied in this table. Still other analyses, some of them probably of a far-reaching character, may be made by comparing this tabulation with its counterparts in earlier editions of this report.

Detailed enrollment data by region and State are presented in the tables designated by Roman numerals.

Of all resident degree-credit students in the first-term 1957-58, 56.2 percent (roughly four-sevenths) were enrolled in institutions under the control of the Federal Government, a State, or a

United States, first term 1957-58 and percent change from November 1955—Continued

Teachers colleges			Technological schools			Theological and religious schools			Other professional schools			Junior colleges, 1		
First term 1957-58	November 1955 2	Percent change from 1955 2	First term 1957-58	November 1955 2	Percent change from 1955 2	First term 1957-58	November 1955 2	Percent change from 1955 2	First term 1957-58	November 1955 2	Percent change from 1955 2	First term 1957-58	November 1955 2	Percent change from 1955 2
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22

PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS—Continued

11,656	10,929	6.7	56,625	52,063	8.8	36,480	37,568	-2.9	56,801	59,218	-4.1	54,962	48,061	14.4
10,817	10,006	8.1	56,625	52,063	8.8	36,343	35,484	2.4	56,626	52,074	8.7	52,201	46,209	13.0
10,599	9,622	10.2	56,625	52,005	8.9	36,249	35,389	2.4	55,027	50,386	9.2	51,869	45,625	13.7
9,480	8,234	15.1	46,428	43,295	7.2	32,588	31,169	4.6	53,300	48,540	9.8	51,869	45,625	13.7
6,689	6,094	9.8	32,263	30,013	7.5	29,096	28,317	2.8	33,299	31,885	4.4	41,811	38,488	8.6
2,791	2,140	30.4	14,165	13,282	6.6	3,492	2,852	22.4	20,002	16,655	20.1	10,058	7,137	40.9
1,119	1,388	-19.4	10,197	8,710	17.1	3,661	4,220	-13.2	1,727	1,846	-6.4	0	0	-----
218	384	-43.2	0	58	(*)	94	95	(*)	1,599	1,688	-5.3	332	584	-43.2
839	923	-9.1	0	0	-----	137	2,084	-93.4	175	7,144	-97.6	2,761	1,852	49.1
313	520	-39.8	5,347	5,263	1.6	7,248	5,504	31.7	14,019	5,721	145.0	95,315	53,689	77.5
313	520	-39.8	5,347	5,263	1.6	2,305	2,742	-15.9	7,801	5,721	36.4	31,067	18,959	63.9
299	520	-42.5	5,338	5,263	1.4	548	1,341	-59.1	6,189	3,304	87.3	30,847	18,628	65.6
52	47	(*)	4,835	2,722	77.6	414	56	(*)	3,174	390	713.8	25,199	12,223	106.2
52	(*)	(*)	4,835	(*)	(*)	408	(*)	(*)	3,045	(*)	(*)	21,858	(*)	(*)
0	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	6	(*)	(*)	129	(*)	(*)	3,341	(*)	(*)
247	473	-47.8	503	2,541	-80.2	134	1,285	-89.6	3,015	2,914	3.5	5,648	6,405	-11.8
14	0	(*)	9	0	(*)	1,757	1,401	25.4	1,612	2,417	33.3	220	331	-33.5
14	0	(*)	9	0	(*)	300	(*)	(*)	600	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)
14	0	(*)	9	0	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)	50	(*)	(*)
0	0	-----	0	0	-----	300	(*)	(*)	600	(*)	(*)	0	(*)	(*)
0	0	-----	0	0	-----	1,457	(*)	(*)	1,012	(*)	(*)	170	(*)	(*)
0	0	-----	0	0	-----	4,943	2,762	(*)	6,218	0	(*)	64,248	34,730	(*)
0	0	-----	2,071	349	493.4	772	83	(*)	180	498	-63.9	312	704	-55.7
151	34	(*)	0	0	-----	372	251	48.2	13,429	8,912	50.7	981	1,149	-14.6
232	384	-39.6	9	58	(*)	1,851	1,496	23.7	3,211	4,105	-21.8	552	915	-39.7
10,898	10,142	7.5	61,963	57,268	8.2	36,797	36,730	0.2	61,216	53,690	14.0	82,716	64,253	28.7
763	573	33.2	4,939	1,158	326.5	1,442	1,235	16.8	6,076	3,819	59.1	3,413	2,336	46.1
2,381	2,192	8.6	10,921	11,701	-6.7	5,118	5,242	-2.4	11,675	10,968	6.4	27,455	24,573	11.7
2,070	1,940	6.7	8,618	8,326	3.5	4,498	4,670	-3.7	7,029	7,175	-2.0	23,437	21,348	9.8
311	252	23.4	2,303	3,375	-31.8	620	572	8.4	4,646	3,793	22.5	4,018	3,225	24.6
638	632	0.9	9,989	8,849	12.9	2,578	2,034	26.7	12,994	11,757	10.5	6,243	6,029	3.5

1 The 1955 report form did not provide for the breakdown, by level, of resident terminal-occupational education.

2 The 1955 report form did not provide for any breakdowns of nondegree-credit extension enrollment.

3 All privately controlled.

political subdivision of a State (table 23, column 6). By comparison, 54.9 percent of all students were enrolled in publicly controlled institutions in November 1955 and 53.0 percent in November 1953. During the past several decades the percentage of total resident degree-credit enrollments reported in publicly controlled institutions has moved irregularly but slowly upward. In 1935-36 this percentage was 46.2; in 1943-44 it was 48.1; and in 1949-50, it stood at 51.2.

Not directly shown in table 23 but deducible from the data carried in it is the fact that the percent of resident degree-credit students who were in publicly controlled institutions varied widely from type to type of institution. Publicly

controlled institutions accounted for a majority of students in teachers colleges (96.1 percent), junior colleges (85.2 percent), and universities (60.8 percent), but only for a minority of students in technological schools (40.4 percent), liberal arts colleges (30.3 percent), and "other professional schools" (21.6 percent). The independently organized theological schools are all privately controlled.

Among all resident degree-credit students in both publicly and privately controlled institutions, 44.3 percent were enrolled in universities, 27.6 percent in separately organized colleges of liberal arts, and just 12 percent in junior colleges. Thus institutions which offered liberal arts as a basic

Table 22.—Enrollment analysis showing numbers of institutions and students, by enrollment category, institutional control, and type of institution, with percentage distributions for degree-credit enrollment and for total enrollment: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Enrollment category	All institutions				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—	
			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. ALL INSTITUTIONS												
Grand total, all enrollments	1,940	4,007,549	-----	100.0	671	2,472,623	-----	100.0	1,269	1,534,926	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	1,890	3,272,597	100.0	81.7	654	1,951,254	100.0	78.9	1,236	1,321,343	100.0	86.1
Resident degree-credit.....	1,889	2,927,914	89.5	73.1	653	1,645,468	84.3	56.5	1,236	1,282,446	97.1	83.6
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	1,881	2,649,311	81.0	65.1	652	1,535,211	77.1	60.9	1,229	1,144,100	86.6	74.5
Full-time.....	1,876	2,029,661	62.0	50.6	651	1,180,563	60.5	47.7	1,225	849,099	64.3	55.3
Part-time.....	1,483	619,650	18.9	15.5	538	324,648	16.6	13.1	945	295,002	22.3	19.2
Graduate.....	597	278,603	8.5	7.0	246	140,257	7.2	5.7	351	138,346	10.5	9.0
Extension degree-credit.....	395	241,210	7.4	6.0	237	211,268	10.8	8.5	148	29,942	2.3	2.0
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	137	98,237	3.0	2.5	106	90,304	4.6	3.7	31	7,933	.6	.5
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	41	5,236	.2	.1	25	4,214	.2	.2	16	1,022	.1	.1
Total nondegree-credit	-----	521,117	-----	13.0	-----	345,520	-----	14.0	-----	175,597	-----	11.4
Terminal-occupational education.....	375	176,426	-----	4.4	237	133,519	-----	5.4	138	42,907	-----	2.8
Adult education.....	321	251,048	-----	6.3	181	194,768	-----	7.9	140	56,280	-----	3.7
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	51	93,643	-----	2.3	28	17,233	-----	.7	23	76,410	-----	5.0
Other enrollments	-----	213,835	-----	5.3	-----	175,849	-----	7.1	-----	37,986	-----	2.5
Short courses.....	105	188,058	-----	4.7	66	172,634	-----	7.0	39	15,424	-----	1.0
Individual lessons only.....	239	25,777	-----	.6	50	3,215	-----	.1	189	22,562	-----	1.5
II. UNIVERSITIES												
Grand total, all enrollments	141	1,834,811	-----	100.0	82	1,264,619	-----	100.0	59	570,192	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	141	1,525,747	100.0	83.2	82	998,723	100.0	79.0	59	527,024	100.0	92.4
Resident degree-credit.....	141	1,297,995	85.1	70.7	82	783,919	79.0	62.4	59	509,076	96.6	89.3
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	141	1,099,544	72.1	59.9	82	691,527	69.2	54.7	59	408,017	77.4	71.6
Full-time.....	141	865,536	56.7	47.2	82	591,502	59.2	46.8	59	274,084	52.0	48.1
Part-time.....	132	233,958	15.3	12.8	78	100,025	10.0	7.9	54	133,933	25.4	23.5
Graduate.....	141	198,451	13.0	10.8	82	97,392	9.8	7.7	59	101,059	19.2	17.7
Extension degree-credit.....	86	157,733	10.0	8.3	64	133,216	13.8	10.9	22	14,517	2.8	2.5
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	52	72,476	4.8	4.0	46	69,303	6.9	5.5	6	3,173	.6	.6
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	15	2,543	.2	.1	10	2,285	.2	.2	5	258	(1)	(1)
Total nondegree-credit	-----	133,813	-----	7.3	-----	103,842	-----	8.2	-----	29,971	-----	5.3
Terminal-occupational education.....	45	19,477	-----	1.1	33	15,141	-----	1.2	12	4,336	-----	.8
Adult education.....	63	95,294	-----	5.2	41	71,602	-----	5.7	22	24,692	-----	4.3
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	27	18,042	-----	1.0	25	17,099	-----	1.4	2	943	-----	.2
Other enrollments	-----	175,251	-----	9.6	-----	162,054	-----	12.8	-----	13,197	-----	2.3
Short courses.....	51	171,603	-----	9.4	38	161,095	-----	12.7	13	10,508	-----	1.8
Individual lessons only.....	20	3,648	-----	.2	9	959	-----	.1	11	2,689	-----	.5
III. LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES												
Grand total, all enrollments	732	911,838	-----	100.0	79	304,138	-----	100.0	653	607,700	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	732	854,945	100.0	93.8	79	277,150	100.0	91.1	653	577,795	100.0	95.1
Resident degree-credit.....	731	808,328	94.5	88.6	78	245,327	88.5	80.7	653	563,001	97.4	92.6
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	728	766,004	89.6	84.0	78	223,586	80.7	73.5	650	542,418	93.9	89.3
Full-time.....	727	596,781	69.8	65.4	77	164,924	59.5	54.2	650	431,857	74.7	71.1
Part-time.....	653	169,223	19.8	18.6	75	58,662	21.2	19.3	578	110,561	19.1	18.2
Graduate.....	193	42,324	5.0	4.6	44	21,741	7.8	7.1	149	20,583	3.6	3.4
Extension degree-credit.....	139	38,853	4.5	4.3	37	25,671	9.3	8.4	102	13,182	2.3	2.2
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	23	6,848	.8	.8	11	6,000	2.2	2.0	12	848	.1	.1
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	16	916	.1	.1	5	152	.1	(1)	11	764	.1	.1
Total nondegree-credit	-----	49,615	-----	5.4	-----	26,231	-----	8.6	-----	23,384	-----	3.8
Terminal-occupational education.....	37	15,258	-----	1.7	22	11,334	-----	3.7	15	3,924	-----	0.6
Adult education.....	83	34,299	-----	3.8	13	14,897	-----	4.9	70	19,402	-----	3.2
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	3	58	-----	(1)	0	0	-----	-----	3	58	-----	(1)
Other enrollments	-----	7,278	-----	0.8	-----	757	-----	0.2	-----	6,521	-----	1.1
Short courses.....	18	2,006	-----	.2	4	425	-----	.1	14	1,581	-----	.3
Individual lessons only.....	118	5,272	-----	.6	7	332	-----	.1	111	4,940	-----	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22.—Enrollment analysis showing numbers of institutions and students, by enrollment category, institutional control, and type of institution, with percentage distributions for degree-credit enrollment and for total enrollment: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Enrollment category	All institutions				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item	Enrollment	Percent of—	
			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment			Degree-credit enrollment only	Total enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV. TEACHERS COLLEGES												
Grand total, all enrollments	199	328,676	-----	100.0	170	316,556	-----	100.0	29	12,120	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	199	324,919	100.0	98.9	170	313,263	100.0	99.0	29	11,656	100.0	96.2
Resident degree-credit.....	199	270,063	83.1	82.2	170	259,464	82.8	82.0	29	10,599	90.9	87.5
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	198	250,808	77.2	76.3	170	241,328	77.0	76.2	28	9,480	81.3	78.2
Full-time.....	197	225,953	69.5	68.7	170	219,264	70.0	69.3	27	6,689	57.4	55.2
Part-time.....	157	24,855	7.6	7.6	135	22,064	7.0	7.0	22	2,791	23.9	23.0
Graduate.....	105	19,255	5.9	5.9	98	18,136	5.8	5.7	7	1,119	9.6	9.2
Extension degree-credit.....	122	38,854	12.0	11.8	117	38,636	12.3	12.2	5	218	1.9	1.8
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	52	15,840	4.9	4.8	49	15,011	4.8	4.7	3	839	7.2	6.9
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	7	162	(¹)	(¹)	7	162	.1	.1	0	0	-----	-----
Total nondegree-credit	-----	2,074	-----	0.6	-----	1,761	-----	0.6	-----	313	-----	2.6
Terminal-occupational education.....	17	1,166	-----	.4	15	1,100	-----	.3	2	66	-----	.5
Adult education.....	10	774	-----	.2	9	527	-----	.2	1	247	-----	2.0
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	3	134	-----	(¹)	3	134	-----	(¹)	0	0	-----	-----
Other enrollments	-----	1,683	-----	0.5	-----	1,532	-----	0.5	-----	151	-----	1.2
Short courses.....	4	362	-----	.1	4	362	-----	.1	0	0	-----	-----
Individual lessons only.....	22	1,321	-----	.4	19	1,170	-----	.4	3	151	-----	1.2
V. TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS												
Grand total, all enrollments	45	107,035	-----	100.0	24	42,992	-----	100.0	21	64,043	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	45	96,403	100.0	90.1	24	39,778	100.0	92.5	21	56,625	100.0	88.4
Resident degree-credit.....	45	95,057	98.6	88.8	24	38,432	96.6	89.4	21	56,625	100.0	88.4
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	44	83,037	86.1	77.6	24	36,609	92.0	85.2	20	46,428	82.0	72.5
Full-time.....	44	66,248	68.7	61.9	24	33,985	85.4	79.0	20	32,263	57.0	50.4
Part-time.....	23	16,789	17.4	15.7	7	2,624	6.6	6.1	16	14,165	25.0	22.1
Graduate.....	26	12,020	12.5	11.2	12	1,823	4.6	4.2	14	10,197	18.0	15.9
Extension degree-credit.....	3	1,346	1.4	1.3	3	1,346	3.4	3.1	0	0	-----	-----
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Total nondegree-credit	-----	8,333	-----	7.8	-----	2,986	-----	6.9	-----	5,347	-----	8.3
Terminal-occupational education.....	8	7,041	-----	6.6	2	2,197	-----	5.1	6	4,844	-----	7.6
Adult education.....	4	1,292	-----	1.2	3	789	-----	1.8	1	503	-----	.8
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Other enrollments	-----	2,299	-----	2.1	-----	228	-----	0.5	-----	2,071	-----	3.2
Short courses.....	3	2,299	-----	2.1	2	228	-----	.5	1	2,071	-----	3.2
Individual lessons only.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
VI. THEOLOGICAL AND RELIGIOUS SCHOOLS (ALL PRIVATELY CONTROLLED)												
Grand total, all enrollments	148	44,872	-----	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	44,872	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	148	36,480	100.0	81.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	36,480	100.0	81.3
Resident degree-credit.....	148	36,249	99.4	80.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	36,249	99.4	80.8
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	148	32,588	89.3	72.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	32,588	89.3	72.6
Full-time.....	148	29,095	79.8	64.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	148	29,095	79.8	64.8
Part-time.....	90	3,492	9.6	7.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	90	3,492	9.6	7.8
Graduate.....	70	3,661	10.0	8.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	70	3,661	10.0	8.2
Extension degree-credit.....	6	94	.3	.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	94	.3	.2
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	4	137	.4	.3	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	137	.4	.3
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	0	0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Total nondegree-credit	-----	7,248	-----	16.2	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,248	-----	16.2
Terminal-occupational education.....	10	714	-----	1.6	-----	-----	-----	-----	10	714	-----	1.6
Adult education.....	6	1,591	-----	3.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	6	1,591	-----	3.5
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	8	4,943	-----	11.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	8	4,943	-----	11.0
Other enrollments	-----	1,144	-----	2.5	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,144	-----	2.5
Short courses.....	4	772	-----	1.7	-----	-----	-----	-----	4	772	-----	1.7
Individual lessons only.....	15	372	-----	.8	-----	-----	-----	-----	15	372	-----	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22.—Enrollment analysis showing numbers of institutions and students, by enrollment category, institutional control, and type of institution, with percentage distributions for degree-credit enrollment and for total enrollment: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Enrollment category 1	All institutions				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item 2	Enrollment 3	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item 6	Enrollment 7	Percent of—		Number of institutions reporting item 10	Enrollment 11	Percent of—	
			Degree-credit enrollment only 4	Total enrollment 5			Degree-credit enrollment only 8	Total enrollment 9			Degree-credit enrollment only 12	Total enrollment 13
VII. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS												
Grand total, all enrollments	132	100,695	-----	100.0	14	16,265	-----	100.0	118	84,429	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	132	71,921	100.0	71.4	14	15,120	100.0	93.0	118	56,801	100.0	67.3
Resident degree-credit.....	132	70,147	97.5	69.7	14	15,120	100.0	93.0	118	55,027	96.9	65.2
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	129	67,255	93.5	66.8	13	13,955	92.3	65.8	116	53,300	93.8	63.1
Full-time.....	126	43,613	60.6	43.3	13	10,315	68.2	63.4	113	33,298	58.6	39.4
Part-time.....	81	23,642	32.9	23.5	5	3,640	24.1	22.4	76	20,002	35.2	23.7
Graduate.....	62	2,892	4.0	2.9	10	1,165	7.7	7.2	52	1,727	3.0	2.0
Extension degree-credit.....	9	1,599	2.2	1.6	0	0	-----	-----	9	1,599	2.8	1.9
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	1	175	.2	.2	0	0	-----	-----	1	175	.3	.2
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Total nondegree-credit	-----	15,133	-----	15.0	-----	1,114	-----	6.8	-----	14,019	-----	16.6
Terminal-occupational education.....	17	3,855	-----	3.8	3	81	-----	.5	14	3,774	-----	4.5
Adult education.....	9	5,060	-----	5.0	1	1,033	-----	6.4	8	4,027	-----	4.8
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	1	6,218	-----	6.2	0	0	-----	-----	1	6,218	-----	7.4
Other enrollments	-----	13,641	-----	13.5	-----	32	-----	0.2	-----	13,609	-----	16.1
Short courses.....	3	212	-----	.2	1	32	-----	.2	2	180	-----	.2
Individual lessons only.....	19	13,429	-----	13.3	0	0	-----	-----	19	13,429	-----	15.9
VIII. JUNIOR COLLEGES												
Grand total, all enrollments	493	572,425	-----	100.0	285	494,187	-----	100.0	208	78,238	-----	100.0
Total degree-credit	493	362,182	100.0	63.3	285	307,220	100.0	62.2	208	54,962	100.0	70.2
Resident degree-credit.....	493	350,075	96.7	61.2	285	298,206	97.1	60.3	208	51,869	94.4	66.3
Undergraduate and first-professional.....	493	350,075	96.7	61.2	285	298,206	97.1	60.3	208	51,869	94.4	66.3
Full-time.....	493	202,384	55.9	35.4	285	160,573	52.3	32.5	208	41,811	76.1	53.4
Part-time.....	347	147,691	40.8	25.8	238	137,633	44.8	27.9	109	10,058	18.3	12.9
Graduate.....	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----	0	0	-----	-----
Extension degree-credit.....	20	7,731	2.1	1.4	16	7,399	2.4	1.5	4	332	.6	.4
Degree-credit courses by mail.....	5	2,761	.8	.5	0	0	-----	-----	5	2,761	5.0	3.5
Degree-credit courses by TV or radio.....	3	1,615	.4	.3	3	1,615	.5	.3	0	0	-----	-----
Total nondegree-credit	-----	197,817	-----	34.6	-----	175,721	-----	35.6	-----	22,096	-----	28.2
Terminal-occupational education.....	191	75,427	-----	13.2	145	70,401	-----	14.2	46	5,026	-----	6.4
Adult education.....	137	108,083	-----	18.9	113	105,320	-----	21.3	24	2,763	-----	3.5
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	3	14,307	-----	2.5	0	0	-----	-----	3	14,307	-----	18.3
Other enrollments	-----	12,426	-----	2.2	-----	11,246	-----	2.3	-----	1,180	-----	1.5
Short courses.....	21	10,734	-----	1.9	17	10,492	-----	2.1	4	242	-----	.3
Individual lessons only.....	43	1,692	-----	.3	15	754	-----	.2	28	938	-----	1.2
IX. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS ²												
Grand total, all enrollments ²	50	107,197	-----	100.0	17	33,865	-----	100.0	33	73,332	-----	100.0
Total nondegree-credit	50	107,084	-----	99.9	17	33,865	-----	100.0	33	73,219	-----	99.8
Terminal-occupational education.....	50	53,488	-----	49.9	17	33,265	-----	98.2	33	20,223	-----	27.6
Adult education.....	9	3,655	-----	3.4	1	600	-----	1.8	8	3,055	-----	4.2
Nondegree-credit courses by mail.....	6	49,941	-----	46.6	0	0	-----	-----	6	49,941	-----	68.1
Other enrollments	-----	113	-----	.1	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	113	-----	.2
Short courses.....	1	70	-----	.1	0	0	-----	-----	1	70	-----	.1
Individual lessons only.....	2	43	-----	(¹)	0	0	-----	-----	2	43	-----	.1

¹ Less than 0.05 percent.² Institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

Table 23.—Resident degree-credit enrollment, first term 1957-58, and degree-credit enrollment, summer 1957, by sex and by control and type of institution: Aggregate United States

Type of institution and sex	Enrollment			Percent of total ¹		
	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. 1st TERM 1957-58						
Total resident degree-credit enrollment	2,927,914	1,645,468	1,282,446	100.0	56.2	43.8
Men.....	1,935,345	1,084,187	851,158	66.1	37.0	29.1
Women.....	992,569	561,281	431,288	33.9	19.2	14.7
Universities.....	1,297,995	788,919	509,076	44.3	26.9	17.4
Men.....	940,842	568,326	372,516	32.1	19.4	12.7
Women.....	357,153	220,593	136,560	12.2	7.5	4.7
Liberal arts colleges.....	808,328	245,327	563,001	27.6	8.4	19.2
Men.....	457,493	135,180	322,313	15.6	4.6	11.0
Women.....	350,835	110,147	240,688	12.0	3.8	8.2
Teachers colleges.....	270,063	259,464	10,599	9.2	8.9	0.4
Men.....	136,146	133,505	2,641	4.6	4.6	.1
Women.....	133,917	125,959	7,958	4.6	4.3	.3
Technological schools.....	95,057	38,432	56,625	3.2	1.3	1.9
Men.....	89,401	36,411	52,990	3.1	1.2	1.8
Women.....	5,656	2,021	3,635	.2	.1	.1
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	36,249	-----	36,249	1.2	-----	1.2
Men.....	29,509	-----	29,509	1.0	-----	1.0
Women.....	6,740	-----	6,740	.2	-----	.2
Other professional schools.....	70,147	15,120	55,027	2.4	.5	1.9
Men.....	55,527	11,668	43,859	1.9	.4	1.5
Women.....	14,620	3,452	11,168	.5	.1	.4
Junior colleges ²	350,075	298,206	51,869	12.0	10.2	1.8
Men.....	226,427	199,097	27,330	7.7	6.8	.9
Women.....	123,648	99,109	24,539	4.2	3.4	.8
II. SUMMER SESSIONS, 1957						
Total degree-credit enrollment	1,190,578	748,907	441,671	100.0	62.9	37.1
Men.....	660,234	421,608	238,626	55.5	35.4	20.0
Women.....	530,344	327,299	203,045	44.5	27.5	17.1
Universities.....	539,965	348,076	191,889	45.4	29.2	16.1
Men.....	345,490	228,328	117,162	29.0	19.2	9.8
Women.....	194,475	119,748	74,727	16.3	10.1	6.3
Liberal arts colleges.....	325,490	131,671	193,819	27.3	11.1	16.3
Men.....	144,545	59,130	85,415	12.1	5.0	7.2
Women.....	180,945	72,541	108,404	15.2	6.1	9.1
Teachers colleges.....	193,985	182,542	11,443	16.3	15.3	1.0
Men.....	80,559	77,722	2,837	6.8	6.5	.2
Women.....	113,426	104,820	8,606	9.5	8.8	.7
Technological schools.....	25,695	13,673	12,022	2.2	1.1	1.0
Men.....	23,807	12,067	11,740	2.0	1.0	1.0
Women.....	1,888	1,606	282	.2	.1	.0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	5,835	-----	5,835	.5	-----	.5
Men.....	4,883	-----	4,883	.4	-----	.4
Women.....	952	-----	952	.1	-----	.1
Other professional schools.....	17,596	3,299	14,297	1.5	.3	1.2
Men.....	12,765	2,440	10,325	1.1	.2	.9
Women.....	4,831	859	3,972	.4	.1	.3
Junior colleges ²	82,012	69,646	12,366	6.9	5.8	1.0
Men.....	48,185	41,921	6,264	4.0	3.5	.5
Women.....	33,827	27,725	6,102	2.8	2.3	.5

¹ Detail does not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.² Excludes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools

which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

part of their curricula enrolled 83.9 percent of the resident degree-credit students in the Nation. The other 16.1 percent were scattered among institutions of the professional preparation type: teachers colleges, technological schools, and other professional schools. It should be recalled that these data are based on total enrollment of administrative organizations, that they do not reflect enrollment of students looking forward definitely to training for the professions or vocations indicated by the type of school in which they were enrolled. Many of the professional schools in this country are operated as parts of large, comprehensive universities; many students enrolled in colleges of liberal arts are looking forward to professions or vocations for which preparation is also available in a special-type professional school.

In the first term, 1957-58, men outnumbered women two to one in resident degree-credit enrollment, this proportion running slightly higher in privately controlled than in publicly controlled institutions. In teachers colleges, men slightly outnumbered women in resident degree-credit enrollment, a situation which has not obtained heretofore; however, women outnumbered men in extension degree-credit enrollment in these institutions, with the result that women constituted approximately 53 percent of the total resident and extension degree-credit enrollments.

In other types of institutions, women were more definitely in the minority of resident degree-credit students. In liberal arts colleges they numbered 43.4 percent of the total enrollment, in junior colleges 35.3 percent, in universities 27.5 percent, in the "other professional schools" 20.8 percent, in theological and religious schools 18.6 percent, and in technological schools 6.0 percent.

The large enrollment of women in theological and religious schools is of special interest, indicating entrance of women into a type of work formerly thought of as open to men only. It should be pointed out that these schools are not confined to the training of priests and ministers, but that many of them offer courses leading to religious education as a profession, and also that some of the Protestant denominations are now less reluctant to ordain women than they were a generation ago.

Summer sessions.—Enrollment of degree-credit students in summer sessions has followed much

the same general pattern as has resident degree-credit enrollment (table 19, column 5), more than doubling in 12 years and tripling in 28 years. There is some duplication in enrollments reported for summer work, due to the fact that registrars were asked to report these enrollments on a session basis rather than on a student basis, so that a student enrolled for two consecutive summer sessions at one institution in the same summer would presumably be counted as two enrollments rather than as one student. This situation may be understood somewhat more clearly when it is observed (table 24) that of the 1,302 institutions in the Nation which offered instruction in the summer of 1957, 28 maintained a fourth quarter and one or more summer sessions and 551 maintained two or more summer sessions. Furthermore, this latter-named group included 137 institutions which reported 3 or more summer sessions.

This wide diversity in organization of summer sessions is set forth in some detail in table 24, which shows the number of institutions offering each of five major types of organization, with classification of each group by type and control of institution and by predominant race of students in attendance.

Degree-credit enrollments in the summer of 1957 are shown in table 23, by type and control of institution. Summer session work is concentrated more heavily in publicly controlled institutions than is degree-credit work in the fall term. The summer sessions of 1957 found 62.9 percent of the degree-credit students in institutions under public control, as compared with 56.2 percent of resident degree-credit enrollment in the first term, 1957-58. Another comparison shows that women constituted a higher proportion of summer students in 1957 (44.5 percent) than they did of first-term resident degree-credit enrollment (33.9 percent).

Universities, liberal arts colleges, and junior colleges enrolled nearly 80 percent of the total number of degree-credit students in the summer of 1957; the various independently organized professional schools accounted for the other 20 percent.

Summer session enrollments for individual States are presented in table VII.

Level of study.—The ratio of graduate to undergraduate students has changed somewhat since 1939-40. Graduate students, who numbered

Table 24.—Number of institutions reporting summer degree-credit enrollment, by type of summer-term organization and type and control of institution: Aggregate United States, 1957

Type of summer-term organization, control of institution	All institutions	Number of institutions, by type							Number of institutions attended predominantly by—	
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological, religious	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	White Students	Negro Students
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Total number of institutions reporting degree-credit work during school year 1957-58.....	1,890	141	732	199	45	148	132	493	1,792	98
Publicly controlled.....	654	82	79	170	24	(1)	14	285	617	37
Privately controlled.....	1,236	59	653	29	21	148	118	208	1,175	61
Total number of institutions reporting degree-credit work in summer of 1957.....	1,302	139	568	180	32	55	83	245	1,229	73
Publicly controlled.....	482	82	74	155	16	(1)	6	149	450	32
Privately controlled.....	820	57	494	25	16	55	77	96	779	41
Number of institutions reporting degree-credit work in summer of 1957 in:										
Fourth Quarter:										
All institutions.....	100	18	22	14	11	3	18	14	94	6
Publicly controlled.....	44	11	4	13	5	(1)	2	9	42	2
Privately controlled.....	56	7	18	1	6	3	16	5	52	4
One or More Summer Sessions: 2										
All institutions.....	1,230	134	552	169	22	53	69	231	1,162	68
Publicly controlled.....	451	80	71	145	11	(1)	4	140	421	30
Privately controlled.....	779	54	481	24	11	53	65	91	741	38
Fourth Quarter and One or More Summer Sessions:										
All institutions.....	28	13	6	3	1	1	4	0	27	1
Publicly controlled.....	13	9	1	3	0	(1)	0	0	13	0
Privately controlled.....	15	4	5	0	1	1	4	0	14	1
Two or More Summer Sessions: 2										
All institutions.....	551	83	252	93	10	27	14	72	516	35
Publicly controlled.....	234	52	43	87	5	(1)	1	46	218	16
Privately controlled.....	317	31	209	6	5	27	13	26	298	19
Three or More Summer Sessions: 2										
All institutions.....	137	32	45	38	2	5	3	12	132	5
Publicly controlled.....	74	20	10	34	1	(1)	0	9	69	5
Privately controlled.....	63	12	35	4	1	5	3	3	63	0

1 All independently organized theological and religious schools are privately controlled.

2 Count excludes fourth quarter; but note that some institutions have a fourth quarter as well as one or more summer sessions.

a little over 7 percent of the total resident degree-credit enrollment in 1939-40, numbered more than 10 percent of that for the academic year 1957-58 and almost 10 percent for the first term, 1957-58 (table 25). It appears that the big increase came between 1939-40 (7.4 percent) and 1953-54 (11.1 percent) and that there was a slight decline thereafter.

The shift of students from privately controlled institutions to those under public control, already remarked on, was also to be observed in registrations at the graduate level. Whereas these registrations in 1939-40 were divided 42.3 percent in publicly controlled and 57.7 percent in privately controlled institutions, in the 1957-58 academic year the division was 52.7 public and 47.3 private. Or, stating it in another way, the 1957-58 total enrollment of graduate students was three-and-

one-fourth times that of 1939-40; the 1957-58 enrollment in publicly controlled schools was four times that of 1939-40; but in privately controlled institutions it was less than two-and-three-fourths times as large.

Analyses of undergraduate and graduate enrollments by region and State are presented in tables I, V, and XI in a later section of this report.

Size of institution.—It has already been shown (table 6, column 12) that the median institution of higher education ranked by size in the first term 1957-58 had 578 resident degree-credit students, and that this median varied greatly by type and control of institution. It ranged from 7,879 in publicly controlled universities to 181 in privately controlled junior colleges and 176 in theological and religious schools. The

Table 25.—Academic-year and first-term resident degree-credit enrollment by sex, institutional control, and level of work: Aggregate United States, 1939-40 to 1957-58

Year and type of data	Enrollment			Percent		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. ACADEMIC-YEAR DATA						
1939-40						
All institutions:						
Total	1,502,176	897,047	605,129	100.0	59.7	40.3
Graduate.....	106,000	67,528	38,472	7.1	4.5	2.6
Undergraduate and special.....	1,396,176	829,519	566,657	92.9	55.2	37.7
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total	804,241	473,657	330,584	53.5	31.5	22.0
Graduate.....	44,814	30,150	14,664	3.0	2.0	1.0
Undergraduate and special.....	759,427	443,507	315,920	50.5	29.5	21.0
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total	697,935	423,390	274,545	46.5	28.2	18.3
Graduate.....	61,186	37,378	23,808	4.1	2.5	1.6
Undergraduate and special.....	636,749	386,012	250,737	42.4	25.7	16.7
1949-50						
All institutions:						
Total	2,673,758	1,862,349	811,409	100.0	69.7	30.3
Graduate.....	237,598	172,322	65,276	8.9	6.5	2.4
Undergraduate and special.....	2,436,160	1,690,027	746,133	91.1	63.2	27.9
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total	1,369,091	941,026	428,065	51.2	35.2	16.0
Graduate.....	108,322	77,359	30,963	4.1	2.9	1.2
Undergraduate and special.....	1,260,769	863,667	397,102	47.1	32.3	14.8
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total	1,304,667	921,323	383,344	48.8	34.5	14.3
Graduate.....	129,276	94,963	34,313	4.8	3.6	1.2
Undergraduate and special.....	1,175,391	826,360	349,031	44.0	30.9	13.1
1951-52						
All institutions:						
Total	2,319,496	1,519,514	799,982	100.0	65.5	34.5
Graduate.....	233,778	171,569	62,209	10.1	7.4	2.7
Undergraduate and special.....	2,085,718	1,347,945	737,773	89.9	58.1	31.8
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total	1,172,743	746,617	426,126	50.6	32.2	18.4
Graduate.....	106,492	77,372	29,120	4.6	3.3	1.3
Undergraduate and special.....	1,066,251	669,245	397,006	46.0	28.9	17.1
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total	1,146,753	772,897	373,856	49.4	33.3	16.1
Graduate.....	127,286	94,197	33,089	5.5	4.1	1.4
Undergraduate and special.....	1,019,467	678,700	340,767	43.9	29.2	14.7
1953-54¹						
All institutions:						
Total	2,534,709	1,624,220	910,489	100.0	64.1	35.9
Graduate.....	278,261	194,092	84,169	11.1	7.8	3.3
Undergraduate.....	2,256,448	1,430,128	826,320	88.9	56.3	32.6
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total	1,374,500	861,946	512,554	54.2	34.0	20.2
Graduate.....	132,969	89,703	43,266	5.3	3.6	1.7
Undergraduate.....	1,241,531	772,243	469,288	48.9	30.4	18.5
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total	1,160,209	762,274	397,935	45.8	30.1	15.7
Graduate.....	145,292	104,389	40,903	5.8	4.2	1.6
Undergraduate.....	1,014,917	657,885	357,032	40.0	25.9	14.1
1957-58						
All institutions:						
Total	3,313,617	2,190,517	1,123,100	100.0	66.1	33.9
Graduate.....	345,624	242,816	102,808	10.4	7.3	3.1
Undergraduate.....	2,967,993	1,947,701	1,020,292	89.6	58.8	30.8

See footnote at end of table.

Table 25.—Academic-year and first-term resident degree-credit enrollment by sex, institutional control, and level of work: Aggregate United States, 1939-40 to 1957-58—Continued

Year and type of data	Enrollment			Percent		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. ACADEMIC-YEAR DATA—Continued						
1957-58—Continued						
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,902,299	1,254,710	647,529	57.4	37.9	19.5
Graduate.....	182,227	122,746	59,481	5.5	3.7	1.8
Undergraduate.....	1,720,072	1,131,964	588,108	51.9	34.2	17.7
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,411,318	935,807	475,511	42.6	28.2	14.4
Graduate.....	163,397	120,070	43,327	4.9	3.6	1.3
Undergraduate.....	1,247,921	815,737	432,184	37.7	24.6	13.1
II. FIRST-TERM DATA						
November 1953						
All institutions:						
Total.....	2,218,287	1,422,434	795,853	100.0	64.2	35.8
Graduate.....	223,832	161,040	62,792	10.1	7.3	2.8
Undergraduate.....	1,994,455	1,261,394	733,061	89.9	56.9	33.0
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,175,736	737,444	438,292	53.0	33.3	19.7
Graduate.....	103,581	72,014	31,567	4.7	3.3	1.4
Undergraduate.....	1,072,155	665,430	406,725	48.3	30.0	18.3
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,042,551	684,990	357,561	47.0	30.9	16.1
Graduate.....	120,251	89,026	31,225	5.4	4.0	1.4
Undergraduate.....	922,300	595,964	326,336	41.6	26.9	14.7
November 1954						
All institutions:						
Total.....	2,428,299	1,578,932	849,367	100.0	65.0	35.0
Graduate.....	242,530	169,803	72,727	10.0	7.0	3.0
Undergraduate.....	2,185,769	1,409,129	776,640	90.0	58.0	32.0
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,320,720	847,902	472,818	54.4	34.9	19.5
Graduate.....	117,900	79,376	38,524	4.9	3.3	1.6
Undergraduate.....	1,202,820	768,526	434,294	49.5	31.6	17.9
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,107,579	731,030	376,549	45.6	30.1	15.5
Graduate.....	124,630	90,427	34,203	5.1	3.7	1.4
Undergraduate.....	982,949	640,603	342,346	40.5	26.4	14.1
November 1955						
All institutions:						
Total.....	2,621,898	1,727,292	894,606	100.0	65.9	34.1
Graduate.....	251,232	177,465	73,767	9.6	6.8	2.8
Undergraduate.....	2,370,666	1,549,827	820,839	90.4	59.1	31.3
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,440,288	939,992	500,296	54.9	35.9	19.0
Graduate.....	123,438	83,804	39,634	4.7	3.2	1.5
Undergraduate.....	1,316,850	856,188	460,662	50.2	32.7	17.5
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,181,610	787,300	394,310	45.1	30.1	15.0
Graduate.....	127,794	93,661	34,133	4.9	3.6	1.3
Undergraduate.....	1,053,816	693,639	360,177	40.2	26.5	13.7
First term 1957-58						
All institutions:						
Total.....	2,927,914	1,935,345	992,569	100.0	66.1	33.9
Graduate.....	278,603	198,349	80,254	9.5	6.8	2.7
Undergraduate.....	2,649,311	1,736,996	912,315	90.5	59.3	31.2
Publicly controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,645,468	1,084,187	561,281	56.2	37.0	19.2
Graduate.....	140,257	95,773	44,484	4.8	3.3	1.5
Undergraduate.....	1,505,211	988,414	516,797	51.4	33.7	17.7
Privately controlled institutions:						
Total.....	1,282,446	851,158	431,288	43.8	29.1	14.7
Graduate.....	138,346	102,576	35,770	4.7	3.5	1.2
Undergraduate.....	1,144,100	748,582	395,518	39.1	25.6	13.5

¹ From 1953-54 on, special students are included with graduate or with undergraduate students, according to level of work done.

privately controlled independent liberal arts college, traditionally thought of as small, showed such a scattering by size that the median for it was 658—more than the median of 578 for all institutions in the country.

In table 26, data on enrollment of various types in the various groups of institutions are analyzed by size of institution. Here it is shown that of 1,889 institutions having resident degree-credit students, 372 (nearly 20 percent of the total number) had enrollments of fewer than 200. The total enrollment of these 372 institutions was 40,515, which was less than 1.4 percent of the national total. There were also 508 institutions which enrolled from 200 to 499 each; their total enrollment was 171,347. Putting these two groups together gives a total of 880 institutions (more than 46 percent of the total number) with a total enrollment of 211,862, which was just a little over 7 percent of the total enrollment for the Nation. Percentage analyses of this type reveal wide variations by type and control of institution. There were no universities enrolling fewer than 1,000 students; in fact, the smallest (table 6, column 14) had an enrollment of 2,222. On the other hand, 14 percent of the enrollment in the private liberal arts colleges was in institutions reporting fewer than 500 students each; and more than 60 percent of the total enrollment in privately controlled junior colleges was in schools of that small size. In this latter group 22 percent of the enrollment was in schools whose enrollment did not exceed 200.

At the other end of the scale, there were 46 institutions (2.4 percent of the total number) which reported resident degree-credit enrollment of 10,000 or more. These institutions had a total resident degree-credit enrollment of more than 780,000, which was nearly 27 percent of the national total. The percentage of student enrollment accounted for by these large institutions was higher among publicly controlled institutions (33.2) than among those under private control (18.6). Sixty percent of enrollment in publicly controlled universities was in universities with 10,000 or more resident degree-credit students. Schools of the highly specialized types were as a rule smaller, no teachers college, technological school, theological school, or other professional school reporting enrollment as high as 8,000 (table 6, column 10).

Table 26 is arranged in several parts, tabulating enrollments of various types or characteristics, each based on the number of resident degree-credit students. That is, section II of this table shows that in the group of 372 institutions with resident degree-credit enrollment of fewer than 200 each (as per section I of the table) there were 364 which reported full-time resident undergraduate or first-professional enrollment, and that these institutions had a total enrollment of this description amounting to 34,839; section III shows that in this same group of 372 institutions there were 205 which reported part-time resident undergraduate or first-professional enrollment totaling 4,225.

Table 27 gives the same type of information on summer session enrollment, the institutions still being classified in terms of their first-term resident degree-credit enrollment. The classification thus does not reflect the number of summer sessions by their own enrollment categories.

First-time and undergraduate students.—Of the 2,927,914 resident degree-credit students reported in the first term 1957-58 (continental United States and outlying parts) 2,649,311 were classified as undergraduates. Of these, 742,875, or 28.0 percent, were reported as registered for the first time in any college (table 28). Since 1931-32, when data for first-time students were first collected, the ratio of first-time resident degree-credit enrollment to total resident undergraduate enrollment has changed irregularly, with a slight tendency downward. In 1939-40, close to 32 percent of the total resident undergraduate students were in college for the first time (section IV of table 28). As would be expected, the proportion is highest in the junior colleges—47.3 percent in the first term 1957-58.

Of the 742,875 first-time students in school in the first term 1957-58, publicly controlled institutions enrolled 442,486, or 59.6 percent; the remaining 300,389 were in institutions under private control. In 1931-32 the percentage in publicly controlled institutions was 56.0; in 1943-44 it was 52.0; in 1951-52, 56.6; and in November 1955, 58.3.

Universities enrolled 33.2 percent of all first-time students in the first term 1957-58, liberal arts colleges 28.8 percent, and junior colleges 22.3 percent. Thus, institutions whose primary emphasis is traditionally on work leading to the

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—															
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more	
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	13	14	15	16	17	
All institutions.....	1,389	2,927,914	372	40,515	508	371,347	412	294,390	329	508,753	128	448,073	94	650,392	46	784,444
Public.....	653	1,645,468	73	8,127	128	44,021	123	88,769	155	252,187	86	299,745	56	406,750	32	545,869
Private.....	1,236	1,282,446	299	32,388	380	127,326	289	205,621	174	256,566	42	148,328	38	273,642	14	238,575
Universities.....	141	1,297,995	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4,574	37	134,343	61	449,618	41	709,460
Public.....	82	788,919	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,222	21	74,816	33	240,996	27	470,885
Private.....	59	509,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,352	16	59,527	28	208,622	14	238,575
Liberal arts colleges 1.....	731	808,328	45	5,547	211	75,789	246	178,183	173	259,144	37	127,885	15	108,880	4	53,200
Public 1.....	78	245,327	0	0	2	660	16	11,820	30	50,017	16	54,274	10	75,356	4	53,200
Private.....	653	563,001	45	5,547	209	75,129	230	166,363	143	209,127	21	73,311	5	33,524	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	199	270,063	13	1,425	33	11,691	47	34,245	80	126,620	23	76,622	3	19,450	0	0
Public.....	170	259,464	4	513	19	7,083	43	31,794	78	123,992	23	76,622	3	19,460	0	0
Private.....	29	10,599	9	912	14	4,608	4	2,451	2	2,628	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	45	95,057	2	208	8	2,558	7	5,191	16	26,992	6	22,988	6	37,120	0	0
Public.....	24	38,432	1	192	6	1,717	7	5,191	4	7,053	5	18,655	1	5,624	0	0
Private.....	21	56,625	1	16	2	841	0	0	12	19,939	1	4,333	5	31,496	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	148	36,249	84	9,671	49	14,467	12	7,809	3	4,302	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	132	70,147	46	4,818	44	14,439	25	16,641	11	14,373	5	14,664	1	5,212	0	0
Public.....	14	15,120	1	25	6	1,946	3	1,946	2	2,239	1	3,507	1	5,212	0	0
Private.....	118	55,027	45	4,793	38	12,248	22	14,695	9	12,134	4	11,157	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 2.....	493	350,075	182	18,846	163	52,403	75	52,321	44	72,748	20	71,871	8	60,102	1	21,784
Public 2.....	285	298,206	67	7,397	95	32,370	54	38,018	40	66,664	20	71,871	8	60,102	1	21,784
Private 2.....	208	51,869	115	11,449	68	20,033	21	14,303	4	6,084	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—															
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more	
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II. FULL-TIME RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT UNDERGRADUATE AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT																
All institutions.....	1,876	2,029,661	364	34,839	505	145,944	411	240,071	329	393,605	127	310,251	94	427,047	46	477,903
Public.....	651	1,180,563	72	7,270	128	37,089	123	71,868	155	195,626	85	220,326	56	281,592	32	366,792
Private.....	1,225	849,098	292	27,569	377	108,855	288	168,203	174	197,980	42	89,925	38	145,455	14	111,111
Universities.....	141	865,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3,589	37	103,376	61	314,962	41	443,659
Public.....	82	591,502	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2,058	21	63,266	33	193,630	27	332,548
Private.....	59	274,084	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,531	16	40,110	28	121,332	14	111,111
Liberal arts colleges ¹	727	596,781	43	4,648	210	66,284	246	151,505	173	207,261	36	82,871	15	57,729	4	26,483
Public ¹	77	164,924	0	0	2	620	16	10,799	30	40,617	15	40,541	10	45,864	4	26,483
Private.....	650	431,857	43	4,648	208	65,664	230	140,706	143	166,644	21	42,330	5	11,865	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	197	225,953	12	1,279	32	9,754	47	31,000	80	107,910	23	60,828	3	15,182	0	0
Public.....	170	219,264	4	511	19	6,836	43	29,115	78	106,792	23	60,828	3	15,182	0	0
Private.....	27	6,689	8	768	13	2,918	4	1,885	2	1,118	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	44	66,248	1	192	8	2,235	7	5,156	16	23,139	6	18,018	6	17,508	0	0
Public.....	24	33,985	1	192	6	1,409	7	5,156	4	6,896	5	15,082	1	5,250	0	0
Private.....	20	32,263	0	0	2	826	0	0	12	16,243	1	2,936	5	12,258	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	148	29,096	84	8,260	49	12,032	12	5,723	3	3,081	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	126	43,613	42	3,471	43	11,549	24	11,843	11	7,644	5	7,281	1	1,825	0	0
Public.....	13	10,315	0	0	6	1,885	3	1,705	2	2,168	1	2,732	1	1,825	0	0
Private.....	113	33,298	42	3,471	37	9,664	21	10,138	9	5,476	4	4,549	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ²	493	202,384	182	16,989	163	44,090	75	34,844	44	40,382	20	37,877	8	19,841	1	7,761
Public ²	285	160,573	67	6,567	95	26,339	54	25,093	40	37,095	20	37,877	8	19,841	1	7,761
Private ²	208	41,811	115	10,422	68	17,751	21	9,751	4	3,887	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. PART-TIME RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT UNDERGRADUATE AND FIRST-PROFESSIONAL ENROLLMENT																
All institutions.....	1,483	619,650	205	4,225	385	22,331	343	48,246	296	94,712	122	103,510	88	178,990	44	167,636
Public.....	538	324,648	42	832	98	6,718	94	15,622	138	47,783	83	59,558	53	90,112	30	104,023
Private.....	945	295,002	163	3,393	287	15,613	249	32,624	158	46,929	39	43,952	35	88,878	14	63,613
Universities.....	132	233,958	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	719	35	18,132	56	82,809	39	132,298
Public.....	78	100,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	43	21	6,086	31	25,201	25	68,685
Private.....	54	133,933	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	676	14	12,036	25	57,608	14	63,613

	653	169,223	32	662	184	8,670	221	23,814	161	42,700	36	34,418	15	37,844	4	21,315
Liberl arts colleges 1.....	75	58,662	0	0	2	40	15	965	29	7,893	15	9,252	10	19,197	4	21,315
Public 1.....	578	110,561	32	662	182	8,630	206	22,849	132	34,807	21	23,166	5	18,447	0	0
Private.....	157	24,855	6	134	22	1,813	33	2,079	70	11,015	23	7,748	3	2,066	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	135	22,064	1	2	10	239	30	1,731	68	10,278	23	7,748	3	2,066	0	0
Public.....	22	2,791	5	132	12	1,574	3	348	2	737	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	7	16,789	0	0	5	170	0	0	8	1,140	5	2,656	5	12,823	0	0
Technological schools.....	23	2,624	0	0	3	156	0	0	0	0	4	2,468	0	0	0	0
Public.....	16	14,165	0	0	2	14	0	0	8	1,140	1	188	5	12,823	0	0
Private.....	90	3,492	51	704	30	1,014	6	800	3	974	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	81	23,642	26	868	25	2,351	18	4,076	8	6,398	3	6,562	1	3,387	0	0
Other professional schools.....	5	3,640	0	0	3	252	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3,387	0	0
Public.....	76	20,002	26	868	22	2,059	17	4,075	8	6,398	3	6,562	1	3,387	0	0
Private.....	347	147,691	90	1,857	119	8,313	65	17,477	44	31,766	20	33,994	8	40,261	1	14,023
Junior colleges 2.....	238	137,633	41	830	80	6,031	48	12,925	40	23,569	20	33,994	8	40,261	1	14,023
Public 2.....	109	10,068	49	1,027	39	2,282	17	4,552	4	2,197	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private 2.....																

IV. RESIDENT GRADUATE ENROLLMENT (BEYOND BACHELOR'S OR FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREE)

	597	278,603	60	1,451	69	3,072	88	6,073	161	20,435	92	34,312	81	74,355	45	133,905
All institutions.....	246	140,257	1	25	8	214	26	1,279	71	8,778	61	19,861	47	35,046	31	75,054
Public.....	351	138,346	59	1,426	61	2,858	62	4,794	90	11,657	31	14,451	34	39,309	14	63,851
Private.....	141	198,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	266	37	12,835	61	51,847	41	133,503
Universities.....	82	97,392	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	121	21	5,454	33	22,165	27	69,652
Public.....	99	101,059	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	145	16	7,381	28	29,662	14	63,851
Private.....	193	42,324	3	237	17	835	42	2,864	90	9,183	25	10,296	12	13,507	4	5,402
Liberal arts colleges 1.....	44	21,741	0	0	0	0	3	56	15	1,507	12	4,481	10	10,295	4	5,402
Public 1.....	149	20,583	3	237	17	835	39	2,808	75	7,676	13	5,815	2	3,212	0	0
Private.....	105	19,265	1	12	5	124	19	1,166	54	7,695	23	8,046	3	2,212	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	98	18,136	0	0	2	8	18	948	52	6,922	23	8,046	3	2,212	0	0
Public.....	7	1,119	1	12	3	116	1	218	2	773	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	26	12,020	1	16	4	153	2	35	9	2,713	5	2,314	5	6,789	0	0
Technological schools.....	12	1,823	0	0	3	152	2	35	2	157	4	1,105	1	374	0	0
Public.....	14	10,197	1	16	1	1	0	0	7	2,556	1	1,209	4	6,415	0	0
Private.....	70	3,661	32	707	27	1,421	9	1,286	2	247	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	62	2,892	23	479	16	539	16	722	5	331	2	821	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	10	1,165	1	25	3	54	3	240	2	71	1	775	0	0	0	0
Public.....	52	1,727	22	454	13	485	13	482	3	260	1	46	0	0	0	0
Private.....																

See footnotes at end of tables

VI. RESIDENT ENROLLMENT IN TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, TECHNICIAN AND/OR SEMI-PROFESSIONAL LEVEL

	372	431,080	94	38,244	82	8,241	68	12,138	58	21,914	28	19,955	26	20,759	16	9,829
All Institutions.....																
Public.....	215	93,722	30	18,635	46	5,798	40	8,867	43	15,938	24	18,477	19	18,920	13	7,087
Private.....	157	37,358	64	19,609	36	2,443	28	3,271	15	5,976	4	1,478	7	1,839	3	2,742
Universities.....	35	5,278	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	741	14	1,093	14	3,444
Public.....	25	1,937	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	480	9	755	11	702
Private.....	10	3,341	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	261	5	338	3	2,742
Liberal arts colleges ¹	58	14,714	5	197	15	279	15	1,125	13	1,940	5	2,472	4	2,487	1	6,214
Public ¹	16	10,895	0	0	0	0	2	198	7	1,711	4	1,786	2	986	1	6,214
Private.....	42	3,819	5	197	15	279	13	927	6	229	1	686	2	1,501	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	14	1,072	0	0	3	106	6	157	4	393	0	0	1	416	0	0
Public.....	13	1,020	0	0	2	54	6	157	4	393	0	0	1	416	0	0
Private.....	1	52	0	0	1	52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	8	6,823	0	0	1	12	0	0	5	4,823	1	1,175	1	813	0	0
Public.....	2	1,988	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,175	1	813	0	0
Private.....	6	4,835	0	0	1	12	0	0	5	4,823	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	8	408	3	149	1	24	4	235	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	15	3,125	2	201	3	400	5	1,440	4	553	1	531	0	0	0	0
Public.....	3	80	0	0	1	1	1	46	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	12	3,045	2	201	2	399	4	1,394	3	520	1	531	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ²	184	64,611	34	2,648	59	7,420	38	9,181	32	14,205	14	15,036	6	15,950	1	171
Public ²	139	59,766	13	599	43	5,743	31	8,466	31	13,801	14	15,036	6	15,950	1	171
Private ²	45	4,845	21	2,049	16	1,677	7	715	1	404	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical institutes.....	25	21,883	25	21,883	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	9	10,069	9	10,069	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	16	11,814	16	11,814	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semiprofessional schools.....	25	13,166	25	13,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	8	7,967	8	7,967	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	17	5,199	17	5,199	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Total		Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—													
	Institutions	Enrollment	Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more	
			Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
VII. RESIDENT ENROLLMENT, OTHER TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, CRAFTSMAN-CLERICAL LEVEL																
All institutions.....	71	15,635	19	3,410	16	980	14	1,454	5	3,453	7	1,910	8	3,915	2	503
Public.....	50	12,105	5	166	10	709	13	1,439	5	3,463	7	1,910	8	3,915	2	503
Private.....	21	3,530	14	3,244	6	271	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Universities.....	4	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,135	1	120
Public.....	4	1,255	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1,135	1	120
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberal arts colleges 1.....	12	274	1	16	3	23	4	93	1	48	2	20	1	74	0	0
Public 1.....	7	220	0	0	0	0	3	78	1	48	2	20	1	74	0	0
Private.....	5	54	1	16	3	23	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	2	24	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
Public.....	2	24	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	15	0	0	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	1	6	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	1	129	0	0	1	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	129	0	0	1	129	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 2.....	36	10,581	3	28	11	822	9	1,352	4	3,415	4	1,875	4	2,706	1	383
Public 2.....	34	10,450	2	10	10	709	9	1,352	4	3,415	4	1,875	4	2,706	1	383
Private.....	2	131	1	18	1	113	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical institutes.....	7	1,526	7	1,526	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	3	156	3	156	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	4	1,370	4	1,370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semiprofessional schools.....	8	1,840	8	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	8	1,840	8	1,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIII. EXTENSION ENROLLMENT, DEGREE-CREDIT																
All institutions.....	385	241,210	16	7,347	52	5,114	87	14,102	92	23,617	56	37,630	49	51,268	33	102,132
Public.....	237	211,268	3	6,882	15	2,585	37	8,071	74	20,929	45	32,411	39	44,944	24	95,446
Private.....	148	29,942	13	465	37	2,529	50	6,031	18	2,688	11	5,219	10	6,324	9	6,686
Universities.....	86	152,733	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	449	18	15,561	36	37,368	31	99,355
Public.....	64	138,216	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	449	14	13,931	27	31,167	22	92,669
Private.....	22	14,517	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1,630	9	6,201	9	6,686

	139	38,853	8	7,110	30	1,903	47	5,895	28	5,980	15	5,148	9	10,040	2	2,777
Liberal arts colleges.....	37	25,671	1	6,720	0	0	5	551	12	3,683	9	2,023	8	9,917	2	2,777
Public.....	102	13,182	7	390	30	1,903	42	5,344	16	2,297	6	3,125	1	123	0	0
Private.....																
Teachers colleges.....	122	38,854	0	0	11	1,064	28	5,600	60	16,727	20	12,665	3	2,798	0	0
Public.....	117	38,636	0	0	7	955	27	5,491	60	16,727	20	12,665	3	2,798	0	0
Private.....	5	218	0	0	4	109	1	109	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	3	1,346	0	0	0	0	1	259	0	0	1	25	1	1,062	0	0
Public.....	3	1,346	0	0	0	0	1	259	0	0	1	25	1	1,062	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	6	94	3	39	0	0	3	55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	9	1,599	0	0	3	517	3	227	2	391	1	464	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	9	1,599	0	0	3	517	3	227	2	391	1	464	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ¹	20	7,731	5	198	8	1,630	5	2,056	1	70	1	3,767	0	0	0	0
Public ²	16	7,399	2	162	8	1,630	4	1,770	1	70	1	3,767	0	0	0	0
Private ³	4	332	3	36	0	0	1	296	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

IX. EXTENSION ENROLLMENT IN TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, TECHNICIAN AND/OR SEMI-PROFESSIONAL LEVEL

	31	25,021	8	14,995	2	22	4	103	3	198	5	915	3	1,956	6	6,832
All institutions.....	24	24,100	8	14,995	2	22	2	39	1	138	5	915	3	1,956	3	6,035
Public.....	7	921	0	0	0	0	2	64	2	60	0	0	0	0	3	6,797
Private.....																
Universities.....	13	9,494	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	915	2	1,747	6	6,832
Public.....	10	8,697	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	915	2	1,747	3	6,035
Private.....	3	797	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	797
Liberal arts colleges.....	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	51	0	0	0	0	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	2	27	0	0	0	0	2	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	1	13	0	0	0	0	1	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	14	0	0	0	0	1	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	2	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	1	209	0	0
Public.....	1	209	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	209	0	0
Private.....	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	1	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ²	4	235	0	0	1	21	2	76	1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public ²	3	185	0	0	1	21	1	26	1	138	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private ³	1	50	0	0	0	0	1	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technical institutes.....	5	1,219	5	1,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	5	1,219	5	1,219	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Semiprofessional schools.....	3	13,776	3	13,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	3	13,776	3	13,776	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—																
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more		
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
X. EXTENSION ENROLLMENT, OTHER TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL EDUCATION, CRAFTSMAN-CLERICAL LEVEL																	
All institutions.....	13	4,690	1	78	0	0	2	343	2	817	1	2	1	68	6	3,382	
Public.....	9	3,592	1	78	0	0	1	43	1	217	1	2	0	0	0	3,252	
Private.....	4	1,098	0	0	0	1	300	0	0	600	0	0	1	68	5	130	
Universities.....	7	3,450	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	68	6	3,382	
Public.....	5	3,252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3,252	
Private.....	2	198	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	68	1	130	
Liberal arts colleges.....	2	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	217	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	2	219	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	217	1	2	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Teachers colleges.....	1	43	0	0	0	0	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	1	43	0	0	0	0	1	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	1	300	0	0	0	0	1	300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other professional schools.....	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Technical institutes.....	1	78	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	1	78	1	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

XI. EXTENSION ENROLLMENT IN ADULT EDUCATION

All institutions.....	81	107,524	5	1,842	12	3,366	7	1,334	7	2,100	17	28,693	17	19,550	16	50,599
Public.....	48	89,902	1	1,600	5	1,734	3	43	2	524	11	26,238	15	18,643	12	41,115
Private.....	33	17,622	4	242	7	1,632	4	1,291	5	1,576	6	2,455	2	942	4	9,484
Universities.....	38	69,977	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	2,304	15	17,074	16	50,599
Public.....	31	59,405	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	2,158	13	16,132	12	41,115
Private.....	7	10,572	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	146	2	942	4	9,484
Liberal arts colleges.....	22	9,500	2	1,617	2	108	4	401	7	2,100	6	2,902	1	2,372	0	0
Public.....	5	5,089	1	1,600	0	0	0	0	2	524	1	583	1	2,372	0	0
Private.....	17	4,411	1	17	2	108	4	401	5	1,576	5	2,309	0	0	0	0

Teachers colleges.....	4	188	0	0	1	17	1	15	0	0	2	156	0	0	0	0
Public.....	4	188	0	0	1	17	0	15	0	0	2	156	0	0	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	1	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	144	0	0
Public.....	1	144	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	144	0	0
Private.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	4	1,457	3	225	1	1,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	2	1,012	0	0	1	122	1	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	2	1,012	0	0	1	122	1	890	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ¹	10	25,246	0	0	7	1,887	1	28	0	0	2	23,331	0	0	0	0
Public ²	7	25,076	0	0	4	1,717	0	28	0	0	2	23,331	0	0	0	0
Private ²	3	170	0	0	3	170	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

XII. DEGREE-CREDIT COURSES BY MAIL

All institutions.....	137	98,237	6	2,365	11	860	16	4,387	33	10,826	27	13,147	28	29,469	16	37,183
Public.....	106	90,304	1	2,300	4	587	8	831	29	10,080	25	12,895	23	26,428	16	37,183
Private.....	31	7,933	5	65	7	273	8	3,556	4	746	2	252	5	3,041	0	0
Universities.....	52	72,476	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	416	10	5,817	25	29,060	16	37,183
Public.....	46	69,303	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	416	9	5,685	20	26,019	16	37,183
Private.....	6	3,173	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	132	5	3,041	0	0
Liberal arts colleges.....	23	6,848	2	2,303	4	160	5	344	7	1,056	5	2,985	0	0	0	0
Public.....	11	6,000	1	2,300	0	0	1	32	5	803	4	2,865	0	0	0	0
Private.....	12	848	1	3	4	160	4	312	2	253	1	120	0	0	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	52	15,840	0	0	5	597	8	1,310	24	9,179	12	4,345	3	409	0	0
Public.....	49	15,001	0	0	4	587	7	799	23	8,961	12	4,345	3	409	0	0
Private.....	3	839	0	0	1	10	1	511	1	318	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	4	137	2	46	1	85	1	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	175	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges ¹	5	2,761	2	16	1	18	2	2,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public ²	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private ²	5	2,761	2	16	1	18	2	2,727	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control		Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—															
		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more			
Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment		
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1		27	18,042	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	363	6	1,215	7	1,638	12	14,233
2		25	17,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	363	6	1,215	7	1,638	11	13,863
3		2	943	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	593	1	390
4		3	58	0	0	1	21	0	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
5		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6		3	58	0	0	1	21	0	0	2	37	0	0	0	0	0	0
7		3	134	0	0	1	100	1	8	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
8		3	134	0	0	1	100	1	8	1	26	0	0	0	0	0	0
9		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10		8	4,943	5	151	1	390	2	4,402	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11		1	6,218	0	0	0	0	1	6,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13		1	6,218	0	0	0	0	1	6,218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14		3	14,307	0	0	2	320	1	13,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16		3	14,307	0	0	2	320	1	13,987	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17		6	49,941	6	49,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19		6	49,941	6	49,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20		41	5,236	0	0	4	82	1	38	12	812	7	201	9	1,713	8	2,390
21		25	4,214	0	0	1	63	1	38	4	67	7	201	6	1,659	6	2,186
22		16	1,022	0	0	3	19	0	0	8	745	0	0	3	54	2	204
23		15	2,543	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	6	149	8	2,390
24		10	2,285	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	95	6	2,186
25		5	2,258	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	54	2	204

XIII. NONDEGREE-CREDIT COURSES BY MAIL

XIV. COURSES BY TV OR RADIO, DEGREE-CREDIT ONLY

Table 26.—Number of students in various enrollment categories, showing number of institutions with students in each category, by size of resident degree-credit student body, institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—																
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more		
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	239	25,777	38	7,843	68	6,764	59	3,500	45	2,454	10	1,644	11	2,532	8	950	
All institutions.....	50	3,215	1	7,842	7	63	7	184	21	1,376	5	508	6	605	3	478	
Public.....	189	22,562	37	7,842	61	6,701	52	3,316	24	1,108	5	1,136	5	1,987	5	472	
Private.....	20	3,648	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	441	8	2,257	8	950
Universities.....	9	959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	157	4	324	3	478
Public.....	11	2,689	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	284	4	1,933	5	472	
Private.....	118	5,272	3	25	39	1,317	45	2,063	26	943	3	852	2	72	0	0	
Liberal arts colleges.....	7	332	0	0	0	0	1	46	5	268	0	0	1	18	0	0	
Public.....	111	4,940	3	25	39	1,317	44	2,017	21	675	3	852	1	54	0	0	
Private.....	22	1,321	0	0	3	49	3	133	12	525	3	351	1	263	0	0	
Teachers colleges.....	19	1,170	0	0	1	23	3	133	11	400	3	351	1	263	0	0	
Public.....	3	151	0	0	2	26	0	0	1	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	15	372	7	34	6	44	1	1	1	293	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	19	13,429	11	7,161	6	5,122	2	1,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	19	13,429	11	7,161	6	5,122	2	1,146	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Other professional schools.....	43	1,692	15	580	14	232	8	157	6	723	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	15	754	1	1	6	40	3	5	5	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	28	938	14	579	8	192	5	152	1	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Junior colleges ²	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Technical institutes.....	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Semiprofessional schools.....	1	33	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	1	33	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

XVI. ENROLLMENT FOR INDIVIDUAL LESSONS ONLY

¹Excludes one publicly controlled liberal arts college with extension enrollment only.
²Excludes 30 institutions (17 publicly controlled and 13 privately controlled) classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

Table 27.—Summer 1957 degree-credit enrollment, showing number of institutions and degree-credit enrollment for fourth quarter and for each summer session, by size of resident degree-credit student body (in first term, 1957-58), institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—																
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more		
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
	1,302	1,190,578	138	11,964	302	48,184	317	121,105	287	209,664	118	196,661	94	282,475	46	320,525	
All institutions.....	482	748,907	15	3,502	69	10,210	91	40,510	140	131,814	79	145,367	56	189,549	32	227,955	
Public.....	820	441,671	123	8,462	233	37,974	226	80,595	147	77,850	39	51,294	38	92,926	14	92,570	
Private.....	139	539,965	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,726	35	54,916	61	190,242	41	293,081	
Universities.....	82	348,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	847	21	30,657	33	116,061	27	200,511	
Public.....	57	191,889	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	879	14	24,259	28	74,181	14	92,570	
Private.....	568	325,490	24	4,763	141	26,633	198	76,508	151	84,173	35	59,533	15	52,678	4	21,202	
Liberal arts colleges.....	74	131,671	1	2,474	1	194	16	8,387	28	23,631	14	34,758	10	40,825	4	21,202	
Public.....	494	193,819	23	2,289	140	26,439	182	67,921	123	60,562	21	24,775	5	11,853	0	0	
Private.....	180	193,985	6	562	27	6,773	42	25,288	79	95,715	23	51,613	3	14,034	0	0	
Teachers colleges.....	155	182,542	1	78	13	3,629	38	23,202	77	89,986	23	51,613	3	14,034	0	0	
Public.....	25	11,443	5	484	14	3,144	4	2,086	2	3,729	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	32	25,695	1	177	4	561	5	2,192	11	6,791	5	6,832	6	9,142	0	0	
Technological schools.....	16	13,673	1	177	3	397	5	2,192	2	2,367	4	6,290	1	2,250	0	0	
Public.....	16	12,022	0	0	1	164	0	0	9	4,424	1	542	5	6,892	0	0	
Private.....	55	5,835	24	1,245	21	1,899	8	1,397	2	1,294	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	83	17,596	28	1,379	27	3,284	16	4,393	8	4,144	3	1,718	1	2,678	0	0	
Other professional schools.....	6	3,299	0	0	2	235	2	125	1	261	0	0	1	2,678	0	0	
Public.....	77	14,297	28	1,379	25	3,049	14	4,268	7	3,883	3	1,718	0	0	0	0	
Private.....	245	82,012	55	3,838	82	9,034	48	11,327	34	15,821	17	22,049	8	13,701	1	6,242	
Junior colleges 1.....	149	69,646	12	773	50	5,755	30	6,404	31	14,722	17	22,049	8	13,701	1	6,242	
Public 1.....	96	12,366	43	3,065	32	3,279	18	4,923	3	1,099	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Private 1.....																	

I. TOTALS FOR ALL SUMMER TERMS (4TH QUARTER PLUS SUMMER SESSIONS 1, 2, AND 3), SUMMER 1957

See footnote at end of table.

Table 27.—Summer 1957 degree-credit enrollment, showing number of institutions and degree-credit enrollment for fourth quarter and for each summer session, by size of resident degree-credit student body (in first term, 1957-58), institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—															
	Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more			
	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment	Institu- tions	Enroll- ment		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
II. FOURTH QUARTER, SUMMER 1957																
All institutions.....	100	72,657	10	699	22	3,469	22	7,754	19	12,111	6	8,444	17	33,974	4	6,226
Public.....	44	42,478	1	177	7	1,006	12	4,637	6	5,835	5	7,373	10	17,962	3	5,488
Private.....	56	30,179	9	522	15	2,463	10	3,097	13	6,276	1	1,071	7	16,012	1	738
Universities.....	18	34,804	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,136	12	27,442	4	6,226
Public.....	11	18,427	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	65	7	12,874	3	5,488
Private.....	7	16,377	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1,071	5	14,568	1	738
Liberal arts colleges.....	22	6,565	2	129	6	1,268	8	2,507	4	1,478	0	0	2	1,183	0	0
Public.....	4	1,255	0	0	0	0	3	1,095	0	0	0	0	0	1	160	0
Private.....	18	5,310	2	129	6	1,268	5	1,412	4	1,478	0	0	1	1,023	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	14	15,074	0	0	1	469	5	2,659	5	5,099	3	6,847	0	0	0	0
Public.....	13	14,747	0	0	1	469	4	2,332	5	5,099	3	6,847	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	327	0	0	0	0	1	327	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	11	7,901	1	177	1	299	1	850	5	3,443	1	461	2	2,671	0	0
Public.....	5	4,037	1	177	1	299	1	850	0	0	1	461	1	2,250	0	0
Private.....	6	3,864	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	3,443	0	0	1	421	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all pri- vately controlled).....	3	211	3	211	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	18	6,099	4	182	6	772	4	1,133	3	1,334	0	0	1	2,678	0	0
Public.....	2	2,707	0	0	0	0	1	29	0	0	0	0	1	2,678	0	0
Private.....	16	3,392	4	182	6	772	3	1,104	3	1,334	0	0	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 1.....	14	2,003	0	0	8	661	4	585	2	757	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public 1.....	9	1,305	0	0	5	238	3	331	1	736	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private 1.....	5	698	0	0	3	423	1	254	1	21	0	0	0	0	0	0
III. SESSION NO. 1, SUMMER 1957																
All institutions.....	1,228	808,305	111	9,693	281	35,475	297	83,625	273	143,973	114	132,152	86	178,430	46	224,957
Public.....	450	513,627	14	3,265	61	6,638	80	25,682	136	93,868	75	95,455	52	121,281	32	167,438
Private.....	778	294,678	117	6,428	220	28,837	217	57,943	137	50,105	39	36,697	34	57,149	14	57,519
Universities.....	134	355,501	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1,726	35	38,759	56	114,774	41	200,242
Public.....	80	234,430	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	847	21	21,423	31	69,437	27	142,723
Private.....	54	121,071	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	879	14	17,336	25	45,337	14	57,519

IV. SESSION NO. 2, SUMMER 1957

	551	235,765	23	4,056	135	20,282	191	55,040	148	61,017	35	40,249	15	36,648	4	18,473
Liberal arts colleges																
Public.....	71	97,415	1	2,474	1	141	13	5,166	28	18,982	14	22,035	10	30,144	4	18,473
Private.....	480	136,350	22	1,582	134	20,141	178	49,874	120	42,035	21	18,214	5	6,504	0	0
Teachers colleges																
Public.....	145	123,930	6	562	26	5,428	38	14,643	76	64,485	20	30,813	3	7,999	0	0
Private.....	24	7,258	5	484	14	2,926	3	756	2	3,092	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools																
Public.....	11	6,094	0	0	2	50	4	1,342	2	1,224	3	3,478	0	0	0	0
Private.....	11	6,716	0	0	1	164	0	0	5	702	4	5,308	4	5,308	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)																
Public.....	53	3,796	22	764	21	1,316	8	815	2	901	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools																
Public.....	69	8,899	25	1,125	23	2,004	12	3,088	6	2,077	3	605	0	0	0	0
Private.....	4	481	0	0	2	235	1	96	1	150	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	65	8,418	25	1,125	21	1,769	11	2,992	5	1,927	3	605	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 1																
Public 1.....	230	67,604	55	3,186	73	6,231	44	8,697	32	11,841	17	17,706	8	13,701	1	6,242
Private 1.....	139	58,535	12	713	44	3,710	27	5,191	30	11,272	17	17,706	8	13,701	1	6,242
Private 1.....	91	5,065	43	2,473	29	2,521	17	3,506	2	569	0	0	0	0	0	0

	551	265,882	31	1,375	94	8,391	146	27,059	138	47,958	63	49,146	54	62,216	25	69,737
All institutions																
Public.....	234	170,253	2	46	27	2,320	44	9,086	66	28,366	45	36,967	35	44,790	15	48,678
Private.....	317	95,629	29	1,329	67	6,071	102	17,973	72	19,592	18	12,179	19	17,426	10	21,059
Universities																
Public.....	83	126,456	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	52	86,855	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	31	39,601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberal arts colleges																
Public.....	252	72,540	6	463	42	4,539	94	17,630	76	19,896	20	16,862	12	12,212	2	938
Private.....	43	27,335	0	0	1	53	7	2,326	14	4,191	11	11,113	8	8,714	2	938
Private.....	209	45,205	6	463	41	4,486	87	15,304	62	15,705	9	5,749	4	3,498	0	0
Teachers colleges																
Public.....	93	48,448	0	0	5	694	30	6,670	41	23,496	14	13,122	3	4,466	0	0
Private.....	87	45,102	0	0	3	488	27	5,918	40	21,108	14	13,122	3	4,466	0	0
Private.....	0	3,546	0	0	2	206	3	752	1	2,388	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools																
Public.....	10	4,814	0	0	1	48	0	0	5	1,252	2	2,351	2	1,163	0	0
Private.....	5	3,426	0	0	1	48	0	0	2	1,027	2	2,351	0	0	0	0
Private.....	5	1,388	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	225	0	0	2	1,163	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)																
Public.....	27	1,764	9	243	12	546	4	582	2	393	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools																
Public.....	14	2,118	2	62	7	498	1	172	3	733	1	653	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	111	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	13	2,007	2	62	7	498	1	172	2	622	1	653	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 1																
Public 1.....	72	9,742	14	607	27	2,066	17	2,005	11	2,188	3	2,876	0	0	0	0
Private 1.....	46	7,424	2	46	22	1,731	10	842	9	1,929	3	2,876	0	0	0	0
Private 1.....	26	2,318	12	561	3	335	7	1,163	2	259	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnote at end of table.

Table 27.—Summer 1957 degree-credit enrollment, showing number of institutions and degree-credit enrollment for fourth quarter and for each summer session, by size of resident degree-credit student body (in first term, 1957-58), institutional control, and type of institution: Aggregate United States—Continued

Type of institution and institutional control	Size-class: resident degree-credit enrollment in first term 1957-58 equal to—															
	Total		Fewer than 200		200-499		500-999		1,000-2,499		2,500-4,999		5,000-9,999		10,000 or more	
	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment	Institutions	Enrollment
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
All institutions.....	137	43,734	7	197	17	843	26	2,687	37	5,622	19	6,919	17	7,855	14	19,605
Public.....	74	22,549	1	14	3	246	11	1,105	24	3,745	16	5,572	12	5,516	7	6,351
Private.....	63	21,185	6	183	14	603	15	1,582	13	1,877	3	1,347	5	2,339	7	13,254
Universities.....	32	23,204	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	1,739	10	3,651	13	17,814
Public.....	20	8,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	1,664	6	2,140	6	4,560
Private.....	12	14,840	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	75	4	1,511	7	13,254
Liberal arts colleges.....	45	10,620	2	115	9	544	13	1,331	12	1,782	4	2,422	4	2,635	1	1,791
Public.....	10	5,686	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	458	3	1,610	3	1,807	1	1,791
Private.....	35	4,934	2	115	9	544	13	1,331	9	1,324	1	812	1	828	0	0
Teachers colleges.....	38	6,533	0	0	2	182	12	1,316	17	2,635	4	831	3	1,569	0	0
Public.....	34	6,021	0	0	1	170	10	1,065	16	2,386	4	831	3	1,569	0	0
Private.....	4	512	0	0	1	12	2	251	1	249	0	0	0	0	0	0
Technological schools.....	2	170	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	170	0	0	0	0	0	0
Public.....	1	116	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	116	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	54	0	0	0	0	0	0
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled).....	5	64	2	27	3	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other professional schools.....	3	480	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	460	0	0	0	0
Public.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Private.....	3	480	1	10	1	10	0	0	0	0	1	460	0	0	0	0
Junior colleges 1.....	12	2,663	2	45	2	76	1	40	6	1,035	1	1,467	0	0	0	0
Public 1.....	9	2,382	1	14	2	76	1	40	4	785	1	1,467	0	0	0	0
Private 1.....	3	281	1	31	0	0	0	0	2	250	0	0	0	0	0	0

1 Excludes 50 institutions (17 publicly controlled and 33 privately controlled) classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

Table 28.—Total, undergraduate, and first-time resident degree-credit enrollment: Aggregate United States, 1939-40 to first term 1957-58

Year and type of institution	All institutions	Publicly controlled institutions	Privately controlled institutions	Year and type of institution	All institutions	Publicly controlled institutions	Privately controlled institutions
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
I. TOTAL RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT ENROLLMENT				III. STUDENTS FIRST TIME IN ANY COLLEGE			
1939-40 academic year	1,502,176	804,241	697,935	1939-40 academic year	419,593	237,916	181,677
1949-50 academic year	2,673,758	1,369,091	1,304,667	1949-50 academic year	597,374	326,699	270,675
1951-52 academic year	2,319,496	1,172,743	1,146,753	1951-52 academic year	534,244	303,863	230,381
November 1953	2,218,287	1,175,736	1,042,551	November 1953	580,535	335,863	244,672
November 1954	2,428,299	1,320,720	1,107,579	November 1954	649,858	380,614	269,244
November 1955 ¹	2,621,898	1,440,288	1,181,610	November 1955 ¹	696,790	406,161	290,629
First-term, 1957-58: Total¹	2,927,914	1,645,468	1,282,446	First-term, 1957-58: Total¹	742,875	442,486	300,389
Universities	1,297,995	788,919	509,076	Universities	246,884	162,624	84,260
Liberal arts colleges	808,328	245,327	563,001	Liberal arts colleges	214,191	55,612	158,579
Teachers colleges	270,063	259,464	10,599	Teachers colleges	76,678	74,297	2,381
Technological schools	95,057	38,432	56,625	Technological schools	19,748	8,827	10,921
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)	36,249		36,249	Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)	5,118		5,118
Other professional schools	70,147	15,120	55,027	Other professional schools	14,759	3,084	11,675
Junior colleges ¹	350,075	298,206	51,869	Junior colleges ¹	165,497	138,042	27,455
II. UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT				IV. PERCENTAGE OF FIRST-TIME STUDENTS TO UNDERGRADUATE ENROLLMENT			
1939-40 academic year ²	1,315,745	733,895	581,850	1939-40 academic year	31.9	32.4	31.2
1949-50 academic year ²	2,231,294	1,163,111	1,068,183	1949-50 academic year	26.8	28.1	25.3
1951-52 academic year ²	1,894,963	984,444	910,519	1951-52 academic year	28.2	30.9	25.3
November 1953	1,994,455	1,072,155	922,300	November 1953	29.1	31.3	26.5
November 1954	2,185,769	1,202,820	982,949	November 1954	29.7	31.6	27.4
November 1955 ¹	2,370,666	1,316,850	1,053,816	November 1955 ¹	29.4	30.8	27.6
First-term, 1957-58: Total¹	2,649,311	1,505,211	1,144,100	First-term, 1957-58: Total¹	28.0	29.4	26.3
Universities	1,099,544	691,527	408,017	Universities	22.5	23.5	20.7
Liberal arts colleges	766,004	223,586	542,418	Liberal arts colleges	28.0	24.9	29.2
Teachers colleges	250,808	241,328	9,480	Teachers colleges	30.6	30.8	25.1
Technological schools	83,037	36,609	46,428	Technological schools	23.8	24.1	23.5
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)	32,588		32,588	Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)	15.7		15.7
Other professional schools	67,255	13,955	53,300	Other professional schools	21.9	22.1	21.9
Junior colleges ¹	350,075	298,206	51,869	Junior colleges ¹	47.3	46.3	52.9

¹ Excludes technical institutes and semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree. Enrollment data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

² The figure for undergraduates excludes "special" students, and includes all students reported as undergraduates during the year. In contrast, table 2 reports "undergraduate and special" together, and excludes undergraduates who changed to graduate-student status during the year.

Table 29.—Full-time undergraduate resident degree-credit enrollment, by control and type of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Type of institution	Enrollment			Percentage distribution ¹		
	All institutions	Publicly controlled institutions	Privately controlled institutions	All institutions	Publicly controlled institutions	Privately controlled institutions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total	2,829,661	1,180,563	849,098	100.0	58.2	41.8
Universities	865,586	591,502	274,084	42.6	29.1	13.5
Liberal arts colleges	556,781	164,924	431,857	29.4	8.1	21.3
Teachers colleges	225,953	219,264	6,689	11.1	10.8	.3
Technological schools	66,248	33,585	32,263	3.3	1.7	1.6
Theological and religious schools (all privately controlled)	29,096		29,096	1.4		1.4
Other professional schools	43,613	10,315	33,298	2.1	.5	1.6
Junior colleges ¹	202,384	160,573	41,811	10.0	8.0	2.1

¹ Detail does not necessarily add to totals because of rounding.

² Excludes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools

which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree

Table 30.—Undergraduate and first-time resident degree-credit enrollment, by sex, full-time and part-time attendance, and control of institution: Aggregate United States, first term 1957-58

Institutional control and attendance status	Number			Percent		
	All students	Men	Women	All students	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All undergraduate:						
All institutions.....	2,649,311	1,736,996	912,315	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	2,029,661	1,344,387	685,274	76.6	77.4	75.1
Part-time.....	619,650	392,609	227,041	23.4	22.6	24.9
Publicly controlled institutions.....	1,505,211	988,414	516,797	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	1,180,563	788,675	391,888	78.4	79.8	75.8
Part-time.....	324,648	199,739	124,909	21.6	20.2	24.2
Privately controlled institutions.....	1,144,100	748,582	395,518	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	849,098	555,712	293,386	74.2	74.2	74.2
Part-time.....	295,002	192,870	102,132	25.8	25.8	25.8
First time in any college:						
All institutions.....	742,875	454,499	288,376	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	600,670	364,111	236,559	80.9	80.1	82.0
Part-time.....	142,205	90,388	51,817	19.1	19.9	18.0
Publicly controlled institutions.....	442,486	274,957	167,529	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	358,148	222,269	135,879	80.9	80.8	81.1
Part-time.....	84,338	52,688	31,650	19.1	19.2	18.9
Privately controlled institutions.....	300,389	179,542	120,847	100.0	100.0	100.0
Full-time.....	242,522	141,842	100,680	80.7	79.0	83.3
Part-time.....	57,867	37,700	20,167	19.3	21.0	16.7

baccalaureate in arts enrolled practically five-sixths of the beginning students.

Enrollment of undergraduate students in the fall term 1957-58 followed the same pattern as enrollment of first-time students: approximately five-sixths of the total in universities (41.5 percent), liberal arts colleges (28.9 percent), and junior colleges (13.2 percent). Institutions under public control enrolled the majority of these students (56.8 percent), privately controlled institutions the remainder (43.2 percent).

Of the 2,649,311 undergraduate students reported in the Nation, 2,029,661, or 76.6 percent, were registered for full-time work (table 29). The percentage distribution of these full-time students among the various types of institutions, as shown in columns 5, 6, and 7 of this table, is quite similar to that in the fall of 1955. A slight shift from privately controlled to publicly controlled institutions is observable, this shift being especially noticeable in the teachers college group. In this group the total enrollment of 191,953 in the fall of 1955 constituted 10.4 percent of the total of 1,852,116 for that year; but the 1957 total of

225,953 constituted 11.1 percent of the total for that year.¹⁰

When undergraduate resident degree-credit students are further classified according to the amount of time spent on campus (full-time vs. part-time) and when this classification is set alongside a similar one of students in college for the first time (as is done in table 30), some interesting facts come to light. Roughly, one-fourth (23.4 percent) of all undergraduate resident degree-credit students in the first term 1957-58 were part-time students, this proportion running higher among women (24.9 percent) than among men (22.6 percent) and higher in the privately controlled institutions (25.8 percent) than in the publicly controlled (21.6 percent).

Not quite one-fifth (19.1 percent) of all resident degree-credit students coming to the campus for their first college work were on a part-time basis. Unlike the proportion for all undergraduates, this

¹⁰ The 1955 figures here used are those carried in table 21 of the present compilation, in which 1955 enrollment data have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type. In this respect they differ from the figures carried in table XXVIII of the 1955-56 edition of this chapter.

Table 31.—First-time resident degree-credit students compared with high school graduates in preceding school year: Continental United States, 1939-40 to first-term 1957-58

Year	First-time students	High school graduates during preceding school year, public and nonpublic (estimated)	First-time students as percent of high school graduates (col. 2÷col. 3)	Year	First-time students	High school graduates during preceding school year, public and nonpublic (estimated)	First-time students as percent of high school graduates (col. 2÷col. 3)
1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Academic year:				First-term:			
1939-40.....	417,539	1,170,777	35.7	November 1953.....	574,863	1,198,300	48.0
1949-50.....	594,126	1,194,804	49.7	November 1954.....	643,829	1,276,100	50.5
1951-52.....	529,950	1,181,800	44.8	November 1955.....	1,689,351	1,344,400	51.3
1953-54.....	663,070	1,198,300	55.3	First-term 1957-58.....	734,666	1,439,100	51.1

* First-time enrollment data for 1955 have been adjusted to fit the 1957-58 reclassification of institutions by type.

proportion ran higher among men (19.9 percent) than among women (18.0 percent). As between publicly and privately controlled institutions, the proportions of first-time students studying part time were in the same direction as for all undergraduates, but with smaller differences, i.e., the proportion was a little higher in the privately controlled institutions (19.3 percent) than in those under public control (19.1 percent).

As a general rule, the percent of part-time students ran lower among first-time students than among all undergraduates taken as a group. This suggests a tendency for students to change from a full-time program to a part-time program after they have started their course. Just where in the college course this shift takes place is not determinable from the data at hand.

The percent of part-time students in 1957-58 was a little higher (23.4) than it was in November 1955 (21.9, adjusted data). Data are not available for earlier years.

For some years prior to World War II, it was commonly said that about one-third of the high school graduates in a given year would go on to college immediately. More recently, the proportion has been estimated in the neighborhood of one-half. While data bearing on this subject have not been directly available, it has been possible to compare the numbers of first-time college students with the estimated numbers of high school graduates. Table 31 shows first-time students as a percent of high school graduates during the preceding school year for 1939-40 and for each biennium beginning with 1949-50. In this table, the percentages are calculated with academic-year data for first-time students in the earlier

years and with first-term data in the later years; both calculations were made for the year 1953-54.

In 1939-40, there were 35.7 students entering college for the first time for every 100 students who were graduated from high school in 1938-39. As of the first term 1957-58, the ratio had risen to 51.1 first-time students for every 100 students graduated from high school during the school year 1956-57.

These ratios, although they provide a useful indication of college entrance rates, do not represent exact relationships between high school and first-time college entrants. In the case of some high school students, for example, there is a break of one or more years between high school graduation and college entrance. This means that the group of first-time students in a given year is not likely to be composed exclusively of high school graduates of the previous year. This is especially true of the case of part-time students (either beginning or advanced), many of whom are adults who have been out of high school 2 or more years.

On the other hand, the figures on first-time students shown in table 31 cover only those entering college between September and June (academic-year data) or during the fall semester or quarter (first-term data); they do not include the persons who begin their college course in a summer session and are therefore not "in college for the first time" in the ensuing term.

Veteran students.—The number of World War II veterans entitled to educational benefits under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, Public Law 346, 78th Congress, and the vocational rehabilitation training program for disabled World War II veterans, Public Law 16, 78th Congress,

had become so small by the beginning of the 1957-58 academic year that a report on their enrollment was not requested. However, by the beginning of the fall term of the 1957-58 academic year, approximately 5½ million Korean veterans had become eligible for educational benefits under the Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, Public Law 550, 82d Congress. A small part of this number was also eligible for educational benefits under the vocational rehabilitation training program for disabled veterans, Public Law 894, 81st Congress.

About 1.5 million Korean veterans were entitled to enter a program of education at the beginning of the 1957-58 academic year. The remaining 4.0 million were no longer eligible because their termination date for entrance had already passed. It can be expected that many of those eligible for benefits will enroll in degree-credit courses in institutions of higher education before their entitlement to educational benefits expires.

When one considers the actual and potential academic load represented by the 1.5 million who were eligible for educational benefits at the beginning of the 1957-58 academic year, and considers that approximately 1.0 million more Korean veterans will be separated from the Armed Forces with entitlement to educational benefits after the fall of 1957, the ultimate magnitude of the Korean veterans' educational program is indicated. It is reasonable to expect that about one-fourth of all Korean veterans will enroll in institutions of higher education prior to the termination date for educational benefits on January 31, 1965.

Enrollment under Public Laws 550 and 894 reached its peak in the fall term of the 1957-58 academic year. In that term there were 437,927 Korean veterans enrolled in degree-credit courses in institutions of higher education. Disabled Korean veterans enrolled under Public Law 894, accounted for 8,064, or 1.8 percent, of the total enrollment under the two laws. (See tables 20 and 21 for summary data, and table VIII for detail by region and State.)

In the fall of 1957, Korean veterans' enrollment in degree-credit courses (resident and extension) in institutions of higher education accounted for slightly less than one-seventh (13.8 percent) of the total enrollment in such courses. Nearly all of the Korean veteran students were men. Accordingly, a more homogeneous comparison would be

a comparison of Korean veteran enrollment in degree-credit courses with the total number of men enrolled in degree-credit courses. On this basis more than one-fifth (21.4 percent) of all male students enrolled in degree-credit courses in institutions of higher education were Korean veterans.

After the fall term of the 1957-58 academic year the proportion of Korean veterans enrolled in degree-credit courses in institutions of higher education will decrease. Indication of this fact may be found by analysis of first-time enrollments. In the fall term of the 1957-58 academic year 73,635 Korean veterans were enrolled under Public Law 550 for the first time in degree-credit courses. This number represents only one-tenth (9.9 percent) of the total number of first-time students, and only one-sixth (16.2 percent) of the men enrolled for the first time in degree-credit courses.

Geographic and Population Data

In an earlier section of this report (see table 3) reference was made to population and student enrollment in higher education. It now becomes of interest to make a somewhat similar comparison, using the individual States as a basis of study, instead of taking the Nation as a whole.

In the first term 1957-58, resident degree-credit students in higher education in the contiguous States (excluding students in the U.S. Service Schools) numbered 2,889,725. This number represented 169.7 students per 10,000 of the estimated population as of July 1, 1957 (table 32). This ratio is higher than it has been in any of the various years for which studies have been made on this point. In the fall of 1955 it was 159.6 per 10,000 (adjusted data); in 1953 it was 139.0. In the fall of 1947 (the first year of this series of calculations) it was 162.7.

As might be expected, the 1957 figures by State showed wide variation. The District of Columbia showed a ratio of 489.7, that is, nearly 4.9 percent of the total estimated population was enrolled in higher education. A particularly large proportion of District of Columbia students were enrolled in graduate education or in part-time programs. Utah reported 327.3 students per 10,000 of total population: a little over 3¼ percent. California showed 249.4 per 10,000 and Massachusetts 237.7.

Table 32.—Resident and extension degree-credit enrollment in institutions of higher education,¹ in relation to population, by region and State: First term, 1957-58

Region and State	Population as of July 1, 1957 in thousands ²	Number of degree-credit students ¹		Degree-credit students per 10,000 of total population ¹	
		Resident	Resident and extension ³	Resident	Resident and extension ³
1	2	3	3	4	6
Contiguous States	170, 295	2, 389, 725	3, 126, 487	169. 7	183. 6
North Atlantic	46, 735	822, 293	861, 211	175. 9	184. 3
Connecticut	2, 268	40, 015	41, 151	176. 4	181. 4
Delaware	434	4, 029	6, 023	92. 8	138. 8
District of Columbia	816	39, 963	42, 616	489. 7	522. 3
Maine	939	9, 597	11, 376	102. 2	121. 2
Maryland	2, 860	45, 253	46, 568	158. 2	162. 8
Massachusetts	4, 828	114, 760	121, 129	237. 7	250. 9
New Hampshire	573	9, 295	10, 877	162. 2	189. 8
New Jersey	5, 604	67, 112	71, 325	119. 8	127. 3
New York	16, 140	306, 698	314, 376	190. 0	194. 8
Pennsylvania	11, 047	164, 660	171, 581	149. 1	155. 3
Rhode Island	857	13, 417	16, 533	156. 6	192. 9
Vermont	369	7, 493	7, 656	203. 1	207. 5
Great Lakes and Plains	50, 195	829, 350	894, 521	165. 2	178. 2
Illinois	9, 697	158, 368	163, 723	163. 3	168. 8
Indiana	4, 508	69, 643	81, 376	154. 5	180. 5
Iowa	2, 782	48, 453	50, 407	174. 2	181. 2
Kansas	2, 100	44, 601	47, 528	212. 4	226. 3
Michigan	7, 690	126, 307	138, 751	164. 2	180. 4
Minnesota	3, 317	55, 677	67, 687	167. 9	204. 1
Missouri	4, 236	71, 792	74, 669	169. 5	176. 3
Nebraska	1, 437	25, 945	29, 889	180. 5	208. 0
North Dakota	644	11, 027	12, 089	171. 2	187. 7
Ohio	9, 230	144, 411	149, 935	156. 5	162. 4
South Dakota	693	13, 100	14, 426	189. 0	208. 2
Wisconsin	3, 861	69, 026	64, 041	155. 5	165. 9
Southeast	37, 258	469, 506	511, 631	126. 0	137. 3
Alabama	3, 159	35, 777	42, 023	113. 3	133. 0
Region and State	Population as of July 1, 1957 in thousands²	Number of degree-credit students¹		Degree-credit students per 10,000 of total population¹	
		Resident	Resident and extension³	Resident	Resident and extension³
1	2	3	4	5	6
Southeast—continued					
Arkansas	1, 774	21, 603	23, 085	121. 8	130. 1
Florida	4, 226	52, 004	56, 291	123. 1	133. 2
Georgia	3, 767	43, 873	45, 995	116. 5	122. 1
Kentucky	3, 041	39, 033	40, 630	128. 4	133. 6
Louisiana	3, 071	48, 289	49, 130	157. 2	160. 0
Mississippi	2, 163	27, 758	28, 787	128. 3	133. 1
North Carolina	4, 470	57, 108	59, 560	127. 8	133. 2
South Carolina	2, 368	26, 598	31, 998	112. 3	135. 1
Tennessee	3, 440	50, 501	55, 464	146. 8	161. 2
Virginia	3, 829	42, 133	51, 999	110. 0	135. 8
West Virginia	1, 960	24, 829	26, 678	126. 7	136. 1
West and Southwest	36, 034	768, 576	859, 124	212. 9	238. 6
Arizona	1, 108	23, 693	25, 528	213. 8	230. 4
California	13, 871	345, 975	400, 456	244. 9	288. 7
Colorado	1, 661	34, 366	44, 313	206. 9	266. 8
Idaho	644	9, 855	10, 998	153. 0	170. 8
Montana	671	10, 291	10, 832	153. 4	161. 4
Nevada	262	2, 779	2, 779	106. 1	106. 1
New Mexico	827	13, 818	14, 942	167. 1	180. 7
Oklahoma	2, 255	49, 664	51, 547	220. 2	228. 6
Oregon	1, 742	29, 940	36, 751	171. 9	211. 0
Texas	9, 170	166, 740	170, 400	181. 8	185. 8
Utah	840	27, 490	30, 549	327. 3	363. 7
Washington	2, 726	48, 419	53, 887	177. 6	197. 7
Wyoming	317	5, 546	6, 142	175. 0	193. 8
Outlying Parts	3, 190	28, 349	32, 797	88. 9	102. 8
Alaska	211	1, 660	1, 908	78. 7	90. 4
Canal Zone	44	167	303	38. 0	68. 9
Guam	38	359	359	94. 5	94. 5
Puerto Rico	2, 285	18, 292	20, 938	80. 1	91. 6
Territory of Hawaii	612	7, 871	9, 289	128. 6	151. 8

¹ Data exclude enrollments in U.S. Service Schools, which are not tabulated by State. There were 9,840 resident degree-credit students in the Service Schools during the first term, 1957-58 (no extension students).

² Source (except for Canal Zone): Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports Population Estimates, series P-25, No. 208, December 7, 1959. Population figures include persons in the Armed Forces stationed in each area and exclude members of

the Armed Forces abroad. Each population estimate has been independently rounded to the nearest thousand from figures computed to the last digit; hence, the sum of parts shown may differ slightly from the totals shown.

³ Data exclude students taking degree-credit courses at home by mail, radio, or TV

⁴ Estimate supplied by the Panama Canal Company.

Oklahoma, Arizona, Kansas, Colorado, and Vermont each reported student enrollment running above 200 per 10,000. Delaware reported 92.8 per 10,000: the only State in the Union at that time to report less than 100. Nevada, flanked on all sides by States reporting 150 or more, reported 106.1

These data are shown graphically in figure 4.

In appraising these data certain facts should be borne in mind:

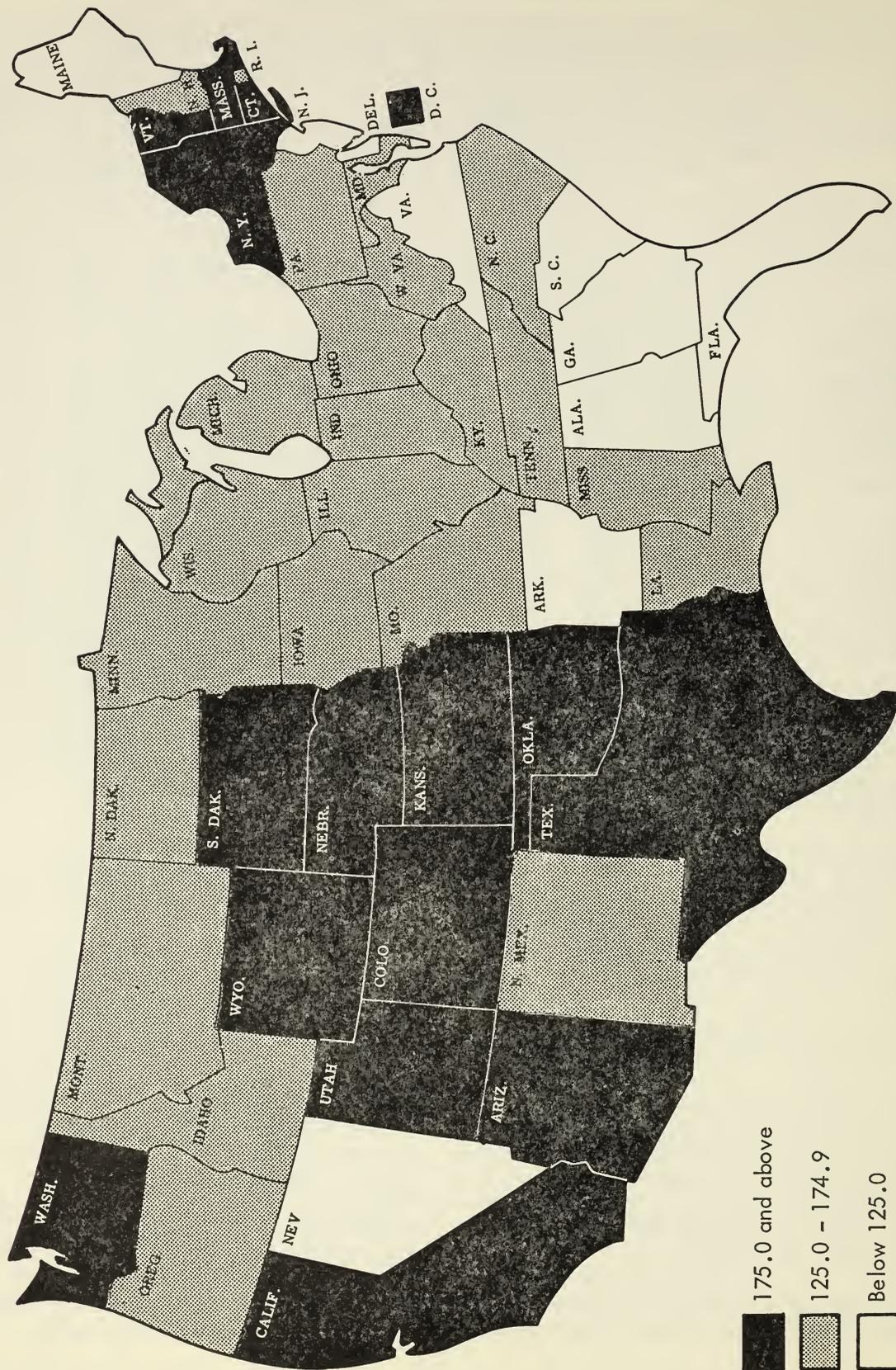
(1) They are based on reports of enrollment at the several institutions; figures based on actual residence of students in the institutions could and probably would yield a different pattern. It is well known that many students go great distances for their higher education, sometimes crossing the continent for this purpose.

(2) On the other hand, numerous studies have shown that the bulk (probably close to 75 or 80 percent) of all students in higher education attend

institutions in their own home States. It is quite conceivable that the expansion of the junior college—primarily a local institution—will increase this percentage.

The data presented on resident and extension degree-credit enrollment in 1957 (columns 4 and 6 of table 32) present a somewhat different aspect of the situation. Comparison of the total enrollment data (column 4) with those on resident enrollment only (column 3) shows an extension enrollment of 236,762 degree-credit students in the continental United States, of whom nearly one-fourth were in the single State of California. These 236,762 extension students were the equivalent of 13.9 per 10,000 of total population and brought about a total resident and extension enrollment of 183.6 per 10,000 of total population of the continental United States who were enrolled for degree-credit work in higher education, exclusive of those doing work by correspondence, TV, or radio.

Figure 4.—Resident degree-credit enrollment, first term 1957-58, per 10,000 of total population on July 1, 1957, by State



- 175.0 and above
- ▒ 125.0 - 174.9
- Below 125.0

The median point of higher education may be thought of as a point so located that half the higher education enrollment of the Nation is to be found east and half west of its meridian, half north and half south of its parallel. It is thus something of an observational point, although a certain amount of calculation is necessarily involved.

The median point for the first term 1957-58 is based on institutional data published in Circular No. 593 (see section on "Previous Publication of Data"), and utilizes data on resident degree-credit enrollments in the continental United States, excluding Alaska, Hawaii, and the other outlying parts.

At that time, this median point was ascertained to be about 20 miles west by southwest of Indianapolis, Ind., approximately halfway between the campuses of Butler University and DePauw University. The median point for publicly controlled institutions was located approximately 20 miles east of Emporia, Kans. (the seat of a State Teachers College and of the College of Emporia). That for institutions under private control was ascertained to be about halfway between St. Clairsville, Ohio, and Wheeling, W. Va. (the seat of Wheeling College).

In the academic year 1949-50, the median point of resident college enrollment was ascertained to be in eastern West Virginia, not far from Greenbrier (the seat of two private junior colleges). No calculation was made for publicly controlled or privately controlled institutions as separate groups for that year.

These statements of median points are subject to several limitations and reservations:

(1) They are based on resident degree-credit enrollment only, no attention being paid to whether these students were enrolled for a full-time or a part-time schedule. Nonresident and nondegree-credit students were disregarded, as were summer session students.

(2) They are based on the 48 contiguous States only; inclusion of the States admitted to the Union since June 30, 1958, would have the effect of moving these median lines somewhat to the west. The additional inclusion of the outlying parts which are not States would also be likely to make a considerable difference in the location of these median points, since median points are affected sharply by the location of the extreme boundaries of the area surveyed.

(3) They are based on enrollments as reported by the institutions; they do not necessarily show where the students actually attend classes. This is an important point in the case of branch institutions or branch campuses: students at these places are counted as at the campus of the parent institution involved.

(4) These median points are therefore approximations. They cannot be calculated with absolute precision without considerable refinement of the data; this is not now practicable. Nevertheless, they have a degree of indicatory value, especially on a comparative basis. This comparison may be in a time series (1949 to 1957, for example), or it may be on the basis of control (public vs. private in a given year); or other bases may be utilized.

(5) The median point is not to be confused with the center of population or its counterpart in higher education enrollment. The procedure for calculating the center is much more involved than that used in calculating the median point, and the basic concepts are quite different one from the other. The center may be thought of as the point of absolute balance, the point about which the total enrollment of the Nation is considered to balance. It may be understood if the entire Nation is considered a plane surface, with all the units of higher education enrollment of equal weight; this plane to be poised on one point as a pedestal. The center is then the point on which the plane would be in absolute balance, no part of it either higher or lower than any other part.

The median point, on the other hand, is simply the point of intersection of the north and south median line (the meridian) with the east and west median line (the parallel). Thus, in the case of resident degree-credit enrollment in the fall of 1957, the north and south line was approximately 23' west of the 86th meridian and the east and west line fell 18' south of the 40th parallel. The point of intersection of these lines was, as previously shown, a little west and south of Indianapolis, or to be more accurate, approximately 6 miles south and east of Danville, Ind. (the site of two defunct colleges). The "center of population" for higher education enrollment for the same period (the fall of 1957) has not been calculated.

The approximate locations of the median points for 1957 and 1949 are indicated on the accompanying map (figure 5).

Figure 5.—Median points of higher education enrollment: First term 1957-58 and academic year 1949-50



Degrees

Historical and Current Trends

In 1957-58, institutions of higher education awarded a total of more than 440,000 earned degrees at the baccalaureate or higher level (table 33).

The figures given in this table are for the aggregate United States (continental United States and the outlying parts). Up to and including 1899-1900 such higher institutions as there were in the outlying parts apparently were not called on for reports to the Bureau (now Office) of Education. In 1909-10 no conferrals were reported by the few institutions in those areas. Data from 1919-20 on have been corrected to include the

outlying parts of the Nation, with the exception of the Philippines, which became an independent nation in 1946. There are at present no degree-conferring institutions in either the Canal Zone or Guam.

Table 33 shows a steady decade-to-decade increase from 1869-70 to 1949-50 in the number of degree conferrals at all levels, with some fluctuations in the years since 1950 due primarily to the impact of veterans' education after World War II.

Data for the earlier years, especially those prior to 1923-24, are undoubtedly somewhat under-reported. The amount of this under-reporting is not always easy to determine. In the earlier

Table 33.—Earned degrees conferred, by level of degree and sex of recipient: Aggregate United States, 1869-70 to 1957-58

Year	All degrees			Bachelor's and first-professional			Second level (master's except first-professional)			Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1869-70	9,372	7,994	1,378	9,371	7,993	1,378	0	0	0	1	0	1
1879-80	13,829	11,330	2,499	12,896	10,411	2,485	879	868	11	54	51	3
1889-90	16,703	13,825	2,878	15,539	12,857	2,682	1,015	821	194	149	147	2
1899-1900	29,375	23,812	5,563	27,410	22,173	5,237	1,583	1,280	303	382	359	23
1909-10	39,755	30,716	9,039	37,199	28,762	8,437	2,113	1,555	558	443	399	44
1919-20	53,539	35,506	18,033	48,644	31,939	16,645	4,280	2,985	1,295	615	522	93
1929-30	140,041	84,643	55,398	122,749	73,763	48,986	14,993	8,934	6,059	2,299	1,946	353
1939-40	217,454	129,424	88,030	187,396	110,027	77,369	26,768	16,536	10,232	3,290	2,861	429
1947-48	318,749	208,581	110,168	272,311	176,146	96,165	42,449	28,939	13,510	3,989	3,496	493
1948-49	422,511	303,974	118,537	366,698	264,222	102,476	50,763	35,224	15,539	5,050	4,528	522
1949-50	498,586	377,046	121,540	433,734	329,819	103,915	58,219	41,237	16,982	6,633	5,990	643
1950-51	456,822	332,238	124,584	384,352	279,343	105,009	65,132	46,231	18,901	7,338	6,664	674
1951-52	403,194	277,589	125,605	331,924	227,029	104,895	63,587	43,591	19,996	7,683	6,969	714
1952-53	374,189	249,326	124,863	304,857	200,820	104,037	61,023	40,989	20,034	8,309	7,517	792
1953-54	358,699	233,828	124,871	292,880	187,500	105,380	56,823	38,147	18,676	8,996	8,181	815
1954-55	354,445	230,356	124,089	287,401	183,602	103,799	58,204	38,740	19,464	8,840	8,014	826
1955-56	379,641	247,002	132,639	311,298	199,571	111,727	59,294	39,397	19,897	8,903	8,018	885
1956-57	411,058	271,887	139,171	340,347	222,738	117,609	61,955	41,332	20,623	8,756	7,817	939
1957-58: Total	440,304	295,178	145,126	365,748	242,948	122,800	65,614	44,252	21,362	8,942	7,978	964
By institutional control:												
Public	241,299	159,453	81,846	198,731	129,585	69,146	37,954	25,695	12,259	4,614	4,173	441
Private	199,005	135,725	63,280	167,017	113,363	53,654	27,660	18,557	9,103	4,328	3,805	523
By predominant race of students:												
White	427,178	289,759	137,419	353,955	238,033	115,922	64,283	43,750	20,533	8,940	7,976	964
Negro	13,126	5,419	7,707	11,793	4,915	6,878	1,331	502	829	2	2	0
By type of institution:												
Universities	232,473	171,382	61,091	179,975	133,068	46,907	44,504	31,171	13,333	7,994	7,143	851
Liberal arts colleges	121,630	68,169	53,461	112,176	62,868	49,308	9,219	5,147	4,072	235	154	81
Teachers colleges	54,392	26,667	27,725	46,208	22,126	24,082	8,116	4,481	3,635	68	60	8
Technological schools	15,319	14,648	671	12,529	11,942	587	2,395	2,317	78	395	389	6
Theological and religious schools	6,801	6,036	765	6,030	5,330	700	652	590	62	119	116	3
Other professional schools	9,689	8,276	1,413	8,830	7,614	1,216	728	546	182	131	116	15

reports of the Office of Education, it was the custom simply to list nonrespondent institutions and make no attempt to furnish data for them. Later it became customary to insert data for the previous year for a nonrespondent institution if that institution had reported the previous year. This custom has prevailed up to the present with some modifications and supplemented by (1) visits to nonrespondent institutions by a member of the office staff from 1923-24 to 1955-56, and (2) carefully prepared estimates for nonrespondent institutions since 1947-48. Thus, the data from 1947-48 on are on the basis of 100 percent coverage of the field, whereas those for earlier years covered somewhat less than 100 percent.

It should be noted also that the data here presented refer to numbers of conferrals and major fields; they do not refer to the exact numbers of persons taking degrees. In certain instances, a person may take two degrees of the same level

but in different fields, or they may be two degrees of different levels. In other instances a person may take one degree with two or more majors.

For the 1957-58 biennium, table 33 gives breakdowns by control and type of institution, and by predominant race of students, as well as by sex. Here it is seen that publicly controlled institutions conferred more degrees at each level than did privately controlled institutions. This was true for both men's and women's degrees at the first and second levels, but privately controlled institutions conferred more doctorates on women than did publicly controlled institutions.

In general, men outnumbered women in taking degrees, in some instances by as much as 8 or 9 to 1. Notable exceptions, however, were majorities of women among recipients of first-level degrees in teachers colleges and among recipients of first- and second-level degrees in institutions attended predominantly by Negro students.

Table 34.—Percentage analysis of earned degrees conferred, by level of degree and by sex of recipient: Aggregate United States, 1869-70 to 1957-58

Year	Percent, by level of degree ¹			Percent, by sex of recipient ²					
	Bachelor's and first-professional	Second level (master's except first-professional)	Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)	Bachelor's and first-professional		Second level (master's except first-professional)		Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)	
				Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1869-70.....	100.0		(³)	85.3	14.7			(⁴)	(⁴)
1879-80.....	93.3	6.4	0.4	80.7	19.3	98.7	1.3	94.4	5.6
1889-90.....	93.0	6.1	.9	82.7	17.3	80.9	19.1	98.7	1.3
1899-1900.....	93.3	5.4	1.3	80.9	19.1	80.9	19.1	94.0	6.0
1909-10.....	93.6	5.3	1.1	77.3	22.7	73.6	26.4	90.1	9.9
1919-20.....	90.9	8.0	1.1	65.8	34.2	69.7	30.3	84.9	15.1
1929-30.....	87.7	10.7	1.6	60.1	39.9	59.6	40.4	84.6	15.4
1939-40.....	86.2	12.3	1.5	58.7	41.3	61.8	38.2	87.0	13.0
1947-48.....	85.4	13.3	1.3	64.7	35.3	68.2	31.8	87.6	12.4
1948-49.....	86.8	12.0	1.2	72.1	27.9	69.4	30.6	89.7	10.3
1949-50.....	87.0	11.7	1.3	76.0	24.0	70.8	29.2	90.3	9.7
1950-51.....	84.1	14.3	1.6	72.7	27.3	71.0	29.0	90.8	9.2
1951-52.....	82.3	15.8	1.9	68.4	31.6	68.6	31.4	90.7	9.3
1952-53.....	81.5	16.3	2.2	65.9	34.1	67.2	32.8	90.5	9.5
1953-54.....	81.7	15.8	2.5	64.0	36.0	67.1	32.9	90.9	9.1
1954-55.....	81.1	16.4	2.5	63.9	36.1	66.6	33.4	90.7	9.3
1955-56.....	82.0	15.6	2.3	64.1	35.9	66.4	33.6	90.1	9.9
1956-57.....	82.8	15.1	2.1	65.4	34.6	66.7	33.3	89.3	10.7
1957-58 ¹ Total.....	83.1	14.9	2.0	66.4	33.6	67.4	32.6	89.2	10.8
By institutional control:									
Public.....	82.4	15.7	1.9	65.2	34.8	67.7	32.3	90.4	9.6
Private.....	83.9	13.9	2.2	67.9	32.1	67.1	32.9	87.9	12.1
By predominant race of students:									
White.....	82.9	15.0	2.1	67.2	32.8	68.1	31.9	89.2	10.8
Negro.....	89.8	10.1	(³)	41.7	58.3	37.7	62.3	(⁴)	(⁴)
By type of institution:									
Universities.....	77.4	19.1	3.4	73.9	26.1	70.0	30.0	89.4	10.6
Liberal arts colleges.....	92.2	7.6	.2	56.0	44.0	55.8	44.2	65.5	34.5
Teachers colleges.....	85.0	14.9	.1	47.9	52.1	55.2	44.8	88.2	11.8
Technological schools.....	81.8	15.6	2.6	95.3	4.7	96.7	3.3	98.5	1.5
Theological and religious schools.....	88.7	9.6	1.7	88.4	11.6	90.5	9.5	97.5	2.5
Other professional schools.....	91.1	7.5	1.4	86.2	13.8	75.0	25.0	88.5	11.5

¹ Based on data in table 33 on total number of degrees at each level. Percentages do not necessarily add to 100.0 because of rounding.

² Based on data in table 33 on sex distribution of degrees at each level.

³ Less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Not calculated; total number of doctor's degrees less than 50.

Table 34 provides percentage analyses for the data shown in table 33. Until 1919–20, first-level degrees constituted more than 90 percent of all degrees conferred; since that time the percentages have fluctuated with a general downward trend, but have never been as low as 80 percent. In 1957–58, first-level degrees constituted about 83 percent of the total, second-level degrees about 15 percent, and doctorates 2 percent. First-level degrees constituted the highest proportion of the total in liberal arts colleges and the lowest proportion in universities. Second-level degrees and doctorates showed the highest proportions of the totals in universities and in technological schools.

Data for recent years (see table 34) show that of the total number of degrees at each level, the percent conferred upon men increases with the level of the degree. Thus, in 1957–58 men received 66.4 percent of the first-level degrees, 67.4 percent of the second-level degrees, and 89.2 percent of the doctorates.

The number of degrees awarded to women was at an all-time high in 1957–58 at each of the three levels. However, the percentage of total degrees

awarded to women was lower at each level than it had been at times in the past. Women earned about one-third of the first-level and second-level degrees in 1957–58, but in 1929–30 and 1939–40 they earned close to 40 percent of these degrees. Of the doctorates, women earned about 11 percent in 1957–58 as compared with about 15 percent in 1919–20 and 1929–30.

Analysis by Level, Field, and Sex

Table 35 provides summary information for 25 broad areas of study, comparing degrees conferred in 1957–58 with those conferred in 1955–56. Detailed data for classifications within fields are provided in table 36 for 1957–58; the 1955–56 detailed data were published in the 1955–56 edition of this chapter.

At the baccalaureate and first-professional level, the total increase in conferrals (all fields) from 1955–56 to 1957–58 amounted to 17.5 percent (table 35). Few areas showed decreases. There was, however, wide variation in the proportionate

Table 35.—Earned degrees conferred 1957–58 and 1955–56, by broad area of study: Aggregate United States

Area of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees			Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional)			Doctorates (Ph.D., Ed.D., etc.)		
	1957–58	1955–56	Percent change	1957–58	1955–56	Percent change	1957–58	1955–56	Percent change
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields	365,748	311,298	17.5	65,614	59,440	10.4	8,942	8,903	0.4
Agriculture.....	5,525	5,141	7.5	949	839	13.1	309	345	-10.4
Architecture.....	1,612	1,443	11.7	231	199	16.1	5	2	(1)
Biological sciences.....	14,408	12,566	14.7	1,852	1,759	5.3	1,125	1,025	9.8
Business and commerce.....	51,254	42,195	21.5	4,041	3,106	30.1	109	121	-9.9
Education.....	82,892	70,616	17.4	31,112	30,138	3.2	1,638	1,583	3.5
Engineering.....	35,332	26,312	34.3	5,788	4,724	22.5	647	610	6.1
English and journalism.....	19,235	16,842	14.2	2,532	2,074	22.1	335	388	-13.7
Fine and applied arts.....	12,252	11,214	9.3	2,448	2,360	3.7	219	235	-6.8
Foreign languages and literature.....	4,503	3,979	13.2	1,044	898	16.3	224	253	-11.5
Forestry.....	1,244	976	27.5	155	199	-22.1	31	34	(1)
Geography.....	849	651	30.4	184	161	14.3	56	46	(1)
Health professions.....	23,923	22,379	6.9	1,680	1,271	32.2	147	144	2.1
Home economics ²	4,312	4,708	-8.4	447	451	-0.9	23	33	(1)
Law.....	9,433	8,285	13.9	458	427	7.3	32	27	(1)
Library science.....	1,690	1,592	6.2	157	173	-9.2	19	15	(1)
Mathematical subjects.....	6,924	4,660	48.6	1,234	898	37.4	247	235	5.1
Merchant marine—deck officer curriculum only.....	156	172	-9.3						
Military, naval, or air force science.....	1,952	1,577	23.8	6	0	(1)	0	0	
Philosophy.....	2,981	2,668	11.7	312	267	16.9	102	82	24.4
Physical sciences.....	14,352	11,672	23.0	3,034	2,655	14.3	1,655	1,667	-0.7
Psychology.....	6,930	5,665	22.3	1,235	973	26.9	572	634	-9.8
Religion.....	8,830	8,146	8.4	1,077	1,089	-1.1	290	217	33.6
Social sciences.....	48,156	40,313	19.5	5,159	4,408	17.0	1,106	1,124	-1.6
Trade and industrial training (only at first level).....	1,463	978	49.6						
Other broad general curriculums and miscellaneous fields.....	5,540	6,548	-15.4	479	371	29.1	51	83	38.6

¹ Not given when the base figure (1955–56) is smaller than 50.
² Excludes "home economics education," tabulated with the degrees in education.
 See table 36 for degrees in home economics education in 1957–58. In 1955–56 there

were 3,083 first-level degrees, 370 second-level degrees, and 16 doctorates in home economics education.

increases in conferrals by area of study. Relative increases close to 50 percent occurred in Trade and Industrial Training and in Mathematical Subjects. Larger than average increases also occurred in: Engineering; Geography; Forestry; Military, Naval, or Air Force Science; Physical Sciences; Psychology; Business and Commerce; and Social Sciences. The area of Education, accounting for more than one-fifth of all first-level degrees in 1957-58, increased 17.4 percent, just under the average for all fields.

At the second level, the increase for all conferrals as a group amounted to 10.4 percent, but there was again a considerable range—from a decrease of about 22 percent in Forestry to an increase of about 37 percent in Mathematical Subjects. Increases above 20 percent occurred in Mathematical Subjects, Health Professions, Business and Commerce, the group of broad curriculums and miscellaneous fields, Psychology, Engineering, and English and Journalism.

At the doctoral level, the overall increase in the biennium was small, only four-tenths of 1 percent. Table 9 shows more decreases than increases among the various areas, and some of the totals were too small to justify computation of percent changes. In contrast, the percentage increase of 33.6 percent in Religion and that of 24.4 percent in Philosophy are outstanding.

Earned degrees conferred in 1957-58 are presented in detail in table 36, as classified into 160 separate groups by field of study. For each of the 160 classifications, table 36 shows the number of institutions conferring degrees at each level together with the number of conferrals by sex.

The count of institutions conferring degrees in a given field is valuable as a good indication, though not an infallible index, of the number of institutions offering programs in that field; it may well happen that an institution offers a program in a given field, but conferred no degrees in this field during the year under review. Also, the number of institutions or degree conferrals in a given field may differ from similar data published by a professional organization interested in the same field. The present tabulation includes all institutions carried in the *Education Directory, Part 3, Higher Education* which in 1957-58 conferred baccalaureate or higher degrees. On the other hand, a report issued by a professional asso-

ciation may include only member institutions or institutions selected on some other basis. Another factor is that separate studies of degrees in particular fields often yield higher numbers than those reported in the Office of Education survey. This is attributable to the fact that the studies of individual fields frequently also encompass closely related fields or components which are separately classified in Office of Education reports.

Among degrees at the bachelor's level, it may be seen that Elementary Education is the largest single field, with 42,303 degrees constituting 11.6 percent of all first-level degrees; women received 37,004 of these degrees, or 30.1 percent of all first-level degrees conferred on women.

Particular interest has centered around bachelor's degrees in the sciences and mathematics. When data for mathematical subjects and the various sciences are combined, it is found that 19.9 percent of all bachelor's degrees were earned in the biological and physical sciences, mathematical subjects, engineering, and "Sciences, general program," as compared with 18.1 percent in 1955-56. The biennial percentage increase for this combination of fields was 29.2 as compared with 17.5 percent for the increase in total number of first-level degrees.

At the second level, the six largest items, together comprising 45.8 percent of all degrees at this level, were: (1) Counseling and Guidance, Educational Administration and Supervision, Educational Finance, Curriculum, Comparative Education, etc., 11.2 percent; (2) Education, general (without specific concentration), 10.3 percent; (3) Engineering, 8.8 percent; (4) Elementary Education, 8.7 percent; (5) English and Literature, 3.5 percent; and (6) Secondary Education, 3.3 percent.

On the doctoral level, degrees were awarded in 132 different classifications. The four highest fields were scientific in nature, together accounting for 29.3 percent of all doctorates: Chemistry, 10.5 percent; Engineering, 7.2 percent; Psychology, 6.4 percent; and Physics, 5.2 percent. More doctor's degrees were earned by men in Chemistry (890) than in any other field; Engineering (643) was in second place. Women, on the other hand, earned more doctorates in Psychology (84) than in any other field; "Education, general" (77) was in second place.

Table 36.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: Aggregate United States,¹ 1957-58

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ²				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ³				Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)			
	Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
All fields	1,361	365,743	242,948	122,800	569	65,614	44,252	21,362	175	8,942	7,978	964
AGRICULTURE	117	5,525	5,434	91	56	949	937	12	27	309	303	6
Agronomy, Field Crops.....	59	624	621	3	45	219	217	2	19	77	77	0
Animal Husbandry.....	69	1,306	1,273	33	44	207	205	2	17	64	64	0
Dairy Husbandry.....	34	253	243	10	23	70	68	2	8	25	25	0
Dairy Manufacturing, Dairy Technology.....	30	207	204	3	14	44	44	0	6	10	10	0
Farm Management (excluding Agricultural Economics).....	7	80	80	0	1	6	6	0	1	1	1	0
Food Technology.....	11	92	90	2	9	22	22	0	5	18	17	1
Horticulture (fruit and vegetable production).....	49	312	304	8	33	109	105	4	14	36	34	2
Ornamental Horticulture (Floriculture, Nursery Management, Landscape Gardening).....	25	181	171	10	4	11	10	1	0	0	0	0
Poultry Husbandry.....	32	131	129	2	25	48	48	0	8	21	20	1
Soils (Soil Science, Soil Management, Soil Conservation).....	22	140	140	0	15	69	69	0	9	36	34	2
Agriculture, other specific major fields.....	33	519	516	3	9	66	65	1	6	11	11	0
Agriculture, general (general agric. curriculum, without major specialization).....	83	1,527	1,512	15	10	64	64	0	1	10	10	0
Agriculture—not further classified.....	10	153	151	2	3	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
ARCHITECTURE (excluding Architectural Engineering)	65	1,612	1,536	76	28	231	216	15	5	5	5	0
BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES⁴	875	14,408	11,226	3,182	190	1,852	1,448	404	99	1,125	987	138
Pre-medical, pre-dental, and pre-veterinary sciences.....	292	3,962	3,728	234	7	25	18	7	1	2	2	0
Biology, general.....	740	6,812	4,759	2,053	100	470	321	149	30	130	103	27
Botany, general.....	102	308	210	98	58	160	128	32	36	114	103	11
Zoology, general.....	140	1,980	1,521	459	72	310	241	69	42	160	137	23
Anatomy and Histology.....	4	59	55	4	21	40	33	7	20	35	24	11
Bacteriology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology.....	75	515	262	253	74	249	184	65	47	160	137	23
Biochemistry.....	18	150	127	23	53	156	115	41	46	149	132	17
Biophysics.....	5	9	9	0	7	10	10	0	9	15	14	1
Entomology.....	31	88	84	4	32	108	107	1	17	83	81	2
Genetics (including experimental plant and animal breeding).....	5	13	12	1	10	38	37	1	14	53	49	4
Optometry (pre-professional bachelor's degree).....	9	261	259	2								
Pathology (except Plant Pathology).....	0	0	0	0	10	18	17	1	7	16	14	2
Pharmacology (excluding Pharmacy).....	0	0	0	0	13	25	20	5	23	38	36	2
Physiology (except Plant Physiology).....	13	78	44	34	40	85	70	15	32	73	63	10
Plant Pathology.....	9	17	15	2	26	67	64	3	14	45	42	3
Plant Physiology.....	1	9	9	0	5	9	7	2	7	14	14	0
Biological Sciences, all other.....	19	147	132	15	21	82	76	6	12	38	36	2
BUSINESS AND COMMERCE	634	51,254	47,286	3,968	135	4,041	3,896	145	23	109	104	5
Accounting.....	321	10,848	10,411	437	56	474	452	22	5	17	16	1
Hotel and Restaurant Administration.....	13	375	355	20	3	10	10	0	0	0	0	0
Secretarial Studies.....	226	1,283	47	1,236	1	3	2	1	1	2	2	0
Business and Commerce, other specific major fields.....	249	19,734	18,669	1,065	75	1,928	1,863	65	10	46	44	2
Business and Commerce, general (general curriculum without major specialization).....	526	18,271	17,139	1,132	64	1,342	1,296	46	10	36	35	1
Business and Commerce—not further classified.....	14	743	665	78	12	284	273	11	2	8	7	1
EDUCATION	948	82,892	25,631	57,261	404	31,112	16,479	14,633	94	1,638	1,297	341
Specialized Teaching Fields.....	794	34,154	18,947	15,207	231	6,476	3,926	2,550	38	390	297	93
Physical Education (separate curriculum; or combined curriculum with Health Education or Recreation).....	556	10,607	7,707	2,900	127	1,567	1,196	371	17	88	59	29
Health Education (separate curriculum).....	34	116	49	67	14	95	49	46	2	14	12	2
Recreation (separate curriculum).....	57	411	259	152	14	88	57	31	1	13	11	2
Education of Exceptional Children (all areas except Education of Mentally Retarded and Speech Correction).....	28	203	46	157	31	300	85	215	2	5	2	3
Education of Mentally Retarded.....	25	184	48	136	9	84	31	53	3	7	6	1
Speech Correction.....	77	570	113	457	30	165	72	93	8	22	19	3
Agricultural Education.....	75	1,543	1,542	1	48	376	373	3	6	13	13	0
Art Education.....	245	1,645	571	1,074	46	286	142	144	3	5	4	1
Business Education, Commercial Education.....	385	5,154	1,945	3,209	87	618	306	312	6	13	11	2
Distributive Education (retail selling).....	16	85	60	25	8	58	48	10	1	1	1	0
Home Economics Education.....	274	3,571	2	3,569	63	358	6	352	7	14	1	13
Industrial Arts Education (Nonvocational).....	172	3,338	3,299	39	59	484	480	4	5	20	19	1
Music Education.....	541	4,753	2,200	2,553	120	1,028	675	353	10	41	34	7
Trade and Industrial Education (Vocational).....	62	807	786	21	28	206	182	24	5	16	16	0
Specialized Teaching Fields, all other.....	82	1,167	320	847	33	763	224	539	9	118	89	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: Aggregate United States,¹ 1957-58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ²				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ³				Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)				
	Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
EDUCATION—Continued													
General Teaching Fields.....	800	47,605	6,320	41,285	241	9,164	3,106	6,058	30	177	118	59	
Nursery and/or Kindergarten Education.....	31	529	1	528	3	16	0	16	2	3	0	3	
Early Childhood Education (through Primary Grades).....	101	2,985	7	2,978	18	274	1	273	1	7	0	7	
Elementary Education.....	785	42,303	5,299	37,004	207	5,706	1,231	4,475	21	65	42	23	
Secondary Education (including Junior High School) ^b	103	1,441	883	558	126	2,148	1,361	787	19	55	41	14	
Combined Elementary and Secondary Education.....	35	336	126	210	17	366	191	175	1	10	8	2	
Adult Education.....	0	0	0	0	8	33	21	12	4	5	5	0	
Other.....	5	11	4	7	15	621	301	320	7	32	22	10	
Non-Teaching Fields.....	17	138	89	49	254	14,276	8,734	5,542	77	950	786	164	
Counseling and Guidance, Educational Administration and Supervision, Educational Finance, Curriculum, Comparative Education, etc.	17	123	76	47	171	7,332	5,014	2,318	46	458	389	69	
Education, general (without specific concentration)—2d-level or higher degrees only.....					131	6,766	3,629	3,137	45	436	359	77	
Other.....	3	15	13	2	11	178	91	87	8	56	38	18	
Education—Pre-professional bachelor's degree only.....	19	120	38	82									
Education—not further classified.....	26	875	237	638	24	1,196	713	483	11	121	96	25	
ENGINEERING^c.....	220	35,332	35,223	109	127	5,788	5,768	20	60	647	643	4	
ENGLISH AND JOURNALISM.....	949	19,235	8,439	10,796	231	2,532	1,382	1,150	61	335	282	53	
English and Literature (including Comparative Literature).....	944	16,669	6,755	9,914	228	2,319	1,207	1,112	61	333	280	53	
Journalism.....	166	2,566	1,684	882	34	213	175	38	2	2	2	0	
FINE AND APPLIED ARTS.....	723	12,252	5,850	6,402	182	2,448	1,525	923	34	219	191	28	
Art, general (general curriculum without major specialization).....	356	2,487	899	1,588	48	346	192	154	5	10	9	1	
Music, including Sacred Music (excluding Music Education).....	461	2,872	1,280	1,592	128	1,010	669	341	17	74	68	6	
Speech and Dramatic Arts (excluding Speech Correction).....	452	3,824	1,938	1,886	101	761	434	327	23	102	88	14	
Fine and Applied Arts, other specific major fields.....	138	2,995	1,710	1,285	45	304	211	93	8	31	24	7	
Fine and Applied Arts—not further classified.....	13	74	23	51	6	27	19	8	1	2	2	0	
FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE.....	619	4,503	1,814	2,689	128	1,044	591	453	43	224	159	65	
Linguistics (including Phonetics and Semantics).....	10	20	8	12	13	73	45	28	11	30	22	8	
Latin and/or Greek.....	181	576	399	177	43	164	113	51	13	22	17	5	
Modern Foreign Languages.....	579	3,790	1,353	2,437	112	695	356	339	38	149	102	47	
Chinese.....	5	5	4	1	1	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	
French.....	423	1,549	435	1,114	64	252	102	150	19	37	23	14	
German.....	199	488	273	215	40	83	57	26	18	34	27	7	
Italian.....	25	60	16	44	4	8	7	1	5	5	4	1	
Japanese.....	3	5	3	2	3	3	2	1	1	2	2	0	
Philology and Literature of Germanic Languages.....	1	5	4	1	3	10	6	4	4	8	4	4	
Philology and Literature of Romance Languages.....	11	37	9	28	7	21	12	9	7	20	12	8	
Russian or other Slavic Languages.....	31	80	58	22	8	23	17	6	3	3	3	1	
Spanish.....	404	1,458	497	971	74	258	119	139	19	34	22	12	
Modern Foreign Languages, all other.....	22	93	54	39	5	36	33	3	2	4	4	0	
Foreign Languages and Literature, not classifiable above.....	40	117	54	63	16	112	77	35	9	23	18	5	
FORESTRY.....	37	1,244	1,243	1	21	155	152	3	8	31	31	0	
GEOGRAPHY.....	145	849	730	119	48	184	156	28	21	56	47	9	
HEALTH PROFESSIONS.....	402	23,923	15,154	8,769	75	1,680	969	711	31	147	140	7	
Chiroprody or Podiatry.....	6	120	120	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dental Hygiene.....	18	187	0	187	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dentistry, D.D.S. and D.M.D. only.....	43	3,065	3,031	34									
Hospital Administration.....	11	177	145	32	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	
Medical Technology.....	189	961	76	885	1	7	1	6	0	0	0	0	
Medicine, M.D. only.....	76	6,861	6,510	351									
Nursing (including Public Health Nursing; excluding Nursing Education).....	259	6,052	49	6,003	33	479	5	474	0	0	0	0	
Occupational Therapy.....	26	407	12	395	2	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	
Optometry (excluding pre-professional degree).....	10	334	327	7	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	
Osteopathy.....	7	437	429	8	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	
Pharmacy (excluding Pharmacology).....	74	3,782	3,391	391	29	122	109	13	12	59	59	0	
Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy.....	32	441	89	352	4	32	17	15	0	0	0	0	
Public Health.....	12	211	126	85	17	602	436	166	8	29	25	4	
Radiologic Technology (mainly X-Ray technic).....	4	7	5	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Veterinary Medicine, D.V.M. only.....	17	845	820	25									
Clinical dental sciences (advanced degrees only).....					25	169	153	16	2	5	4	1	
Clinical medical sciences (advanced degrees only).....					25	224	213	11	12	40	38	2	
Clinical veterinary medical sciences (advanced degrees only).....					11	23	23	0	5	8	8	0	
Health Professions, all other.....	7	36	24	12	3	4	3	1	3	4	4	0	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: Aggregate United States,¹ 1957-58—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ²				Second-level degrees (master's except first-professional) ³			Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)				
	Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
HOME ECONOMICS	367	4,312	36	4,276	67	447	7	440	8	23	9	14
Home Economics, general curriculum.....	316	2,353	2	2,351	37	147	1	146	3	4	0	4
Child Development, Family Relations.....	34	333	2	331	19	57	3	54	4	11	8	3
Clothing and Textiles.....	59	433	3	430	20	73	0	73	1	1	0	1
Foods and Nutrition.....	113	558	11	547	27	82	3	79	3	3	0	3
Institution Management, Institution Administration.....	30	170	6	164	5	12	0	12	0	0	0	0
Home Economics, other specific major fields.....	36	394	12	382	10	42	0	42	2	4	1	3
Home Economics—not further classified.....	5	71	0	71	5	34	0	34	0	0	0	0
LAW (LL.B., J.D., or higher degrees)	132	9,433	3,153	280	28	458	439	19	11	32	32	0
LIBRARY SCIENCE	93	1,690	403	1,287	17	157	31	126	5	19	13	6
MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS	323	6,924	4,953	1,971	171	1,234	994	240	60	247	232	15
Mathematics.....	826	6,835	4,880	1,955	168	1,097	869	228	57	210	196	14
Statistics (including Actuarial Science).....	22	89	73	1,955	25	137	125	12	12	37	36	1
MERCHANT MARINE—DECK-OFFICER CURRICULUM ONLY	5	156	156	0								
MILITARY, NAVAL, OR AIR FORCE SCIENCE	14	1,952	1,948	4	1	6	6	0	0	0	0	0
PHILOSOPHY	393	2,981	2,637	344	68	312	278	34	34	102	97	5
Philosophy (except Scholastic Philosophy).....	303	1,531	1,252	279	53	160	138	22	28	80	77	3
Scholastic Philosophy.....	91	1,450	1,385	65	16	152	140	12	6	22	20	2
PHYSICAL SCIENCES⁷	861	14,352	12,683	1,669	221	3,034	2,763	271	100	1,655	1,589	66
Physical Sciences, general (without specific major).....	183	1,005	905	100	21	179	125	54	4	25	25	0
Astronomy.....	12	25	17	8	8	20	19	1	10	22	18	4
Chemistry (excluding Biochemistry).....	807	7,010	5,705	1,305	187	1,125	958	167	96	939	890	49
Metallurgy (excluding Metallurgical Engineering).....	6	40	40	0	9	33	33	0	5	10	10	0
Meteorology.....	14	153	149	4	13	71	70	1	8	14	14	0
Physics.....	490	3,186	3,042	144	133	795	770	25	68	464	455	9
Earth Sciences.....	204	2,891	2,786	105	95	753	732	21	38	167	164	3
Geology.....	199	2,788	2,684	104	89	700	679	21	34	136	133	3
Geophysics (including Seismology).....	11	39	39	0	10	18	18	0	7	15	15	0
Oceanography.....	1	3	3	0	3	7	7	0	3	13	13	0
Earth Sciences, all other.....	12	61	60	1	8	28	28	0	3	3	3	0
Physical Sciences, not classifiable above.....	7	42	39	3	12	58	56	2	5	14	13	1
PSYCHOLOGY	492	6,930	4,063	2,867	162	1,235	836	399	73	572	488	84
RELIGION	459	8,830	7,460	1,370	105	1,077	915	162	39	290	276	14
Religious Education and Bible.....	258	3,180	2,141	1,039	34	361	256	105	11	38	33	5
Theology (curriculum leading specifically to first-professional ministerial degree).....	166	4,795	4,732	63								
Theology—master's and doctor's degrees only.....					67	597	566	31	27	170	165	5
Religion—liberal arts curriculum, nonsectarian.....	140	710	456	254	9	43	36	7	8	62	58	4
Religion, all other.....	13	145	131	14	7	76	57	19	3	20	20	0
SOCIAL SCIENCES⁸	972	48,156	34,374	13,782	254	5,159	4,091	1,068	82	1,106	1,010	96
Basic ⁸	969	43,370	30,979	12,391	248	4,292	3,325	967	79	994	904	90
Social Sciences, general (without specific major).....	537	8,700	6,016	2,684	81	687	500	187	4	12	10	2
American Civilization, American Culture.....	50	492	300	192	9	36	19	17	9	16	13	3
Anthropology.....	60	359	204	155	23	118	78	40	16	51	42	9
Area Studies, Regional Studies.....	33	209	147	62	21	99	78	21	10	27	27	0
Economics (excluding Agricultural Economics).....	484	7,514	6,909	605	103	669	599	70	44	239	234	5
History.....	805	12,883	9,031	3,852	187	1,397	1,037	360	59	297	265	32
International Relations.....	41	334	258	76	20	198	157	41	6	23	20	3
Political Science or Government.....	417	6,167	5,031	1,136	112	665	585	80	44	170	164	6
Sociology.....	621	6,583	2,977	3,606	115	397	258	139	44	150	122	28
Basic Social Sciences, all other.....	12	129	106	23	2	26	14	12	1	9	7	2
Applied.....	158	4,786	3,395	1,391	73	867	766	101	27	112	106	6
Agricultural Economics.....	50	628	626	2	44	264	258	6	17	71	71	0
Foreign Service Programs (consular and diplomatic service).....	8	232	196	36	2	14	14	0	0	0	0	0
Industrial Relations.....	43	1,176	1,136	40	17	182	176	6	1	1	1	0
Public Administration.....	41	554	522	32	20	254	240	14	5	22	22	0
Social Work, Social Administration.....	79	1,994	724	1,270	7	124	61	63	7	18	12	6
Applied Social Sciences, all other.....	14	202	191	11	8	29	17	12	0	0	0	0
TRADE AND INDUSTRIAL TRAINING (only at first level)	74	1,463	1,451	12								

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 36.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, and field of study: Aggregate United States,¹ 1957-59—Continued

Field of study	Bachelor's and first-professional degrees ²				Second-level degrees (master's except first professional) ³				Doctorates (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)			
	Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals			Institutions conferring degree	Conferrals		
		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women		Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
MISCELLANEOUS												
Arts, general program (without major field).....	74	1,410	1,120	290	8	61	41	20	3	27	23	4
Sciences, general program (without major field).....	239	1,892	1,496	396	25	223	184	39	0	0	0	0
Arts and Sciences, general program.....	70	1,589	907	673	8	67	41	26	0	0	0	0
Major fields of study not classifiable above.....	39	368	286	82	16	107	95	12	8	24	20	4
Major field not identified.....	7	290	256	34	1	21	12	9	0	0	0	0

¹ "Aggregate United States" includes continental United States (48 States and District of Columbia) and the outlying parts of the United States. (Alaska and Hawaii, which became States in 1959, are classified as "outlying parts" in this report.)

² Includes bachelor of arts, bachelor of science, and such first-professional degrees as M.D., LL. B., D.D.S., and B.D. Also includes certain master's degree when they constitute the first-professional degree in their respective fields (see footnote 3 below).

³ Includes degrees beyond the bachelor's or first-professional level, but below the doctorate. This category does not include such degrees as Master of Library Science, Master of Social Work, Master of Business Administration, etc., when these constitute first-professional degrees. (See footnote 2 above.)

⁴ Does not include Psychology, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

⁵ Includes degrees based on secondary education as the major field of study. Regis-

trars were directed to classify degrees based on a teaching major in a particular subject field—such as English, biology, physical sciences, business education, etc.—as degrees in English, biology, etc., and not as degrees in "Secondary Education."

⁶ For data on degrees in the various branches of engineering, see Engineering Enrollments and Degrees, 1958 (Circular No. 555), by Justin C. Lewis and Henry H. Armsby. U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 50 p.

⁷ Does not include Geography, which, because of its multicategory nature, has been listed independently.

⁸ Does not include Geography, Philosophy, or Psychology, which, because of their multicategory or comprehensive nature, have been listed independently—in alphabetic order.

Tabular Analyses of Faculty, Students, and Degrees, by
Region and State ¹

¹The tabular data presented here were prepared under the direction of Mabel C. Rice, Head, Statistical Services Unit, Educational Statistics Branch.

Oklahoma.....	4,880	51,205	51,547	49,664	46,123	3,541	1,883	3,643	2,785	73	40	59,372	306
Oregon.....	4,170	36,121	36,751	29,940	28,361	1,579	6,811	2,317	2,176	350	1,600	27	110
Texas.....	15,092	166,610	170,400	166,740	156,026	10,714	3,660	5,962	5,985	2,471	1,566	12,120	1,297
Utah.....	2,430	27,900	30,549	27,490	25,904	1,586	3,059	4,021	782	2,265	1,926	2,510	8
Washington.....	5,161	51,032	53,887	48,419	45,139	3,280	5,468	2,909	4,675	1,905	2,651	3,516	427
Wyoming.....	5,628	5,527	6,142	5,546	5,174	372	596	2,773	184	112	711	100	13
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	1,614	9,909	9,840	9,840	9,618	222	4,448	190	410	329	1,012	5	
Outlying Parts.....	3,884	31,479	32,797	28,349	27,392	957	248	190	243	329	579	5	
Alaska.....	276	2,770	1,908	1,660	1,590	70	136		167		433		
Canal Zone.....	25	280	303	167	167								
Guam.....	17	321	359	359	359	37	2,646						
Puerto Rico.....	2,815	20,243	20,338	18,252	18,255	80	1,418	190					
Territory of Hawaii.....	851	7,665	9,289	7,871	7,021	890							

See footnotes at end of table .

Table I.—Summary of faculty and students, by region and State: 1957-58—Continued
B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Enrollment, first term 1957-58															
	Degree-credit					Nondegree-credit					Other					
	Total	Resident	Extension	Courses by mail	Courses by TV or radio	Terminal-occupational	Adult education	Courses by mail	Short courses	Individual lessons						
	Under-graduate ^a	Graduate ^a			Resident	Resident	Extension									
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Aggregate United States.....	189,834	1,730,280	1,856,736	1,645,468	1,505,211	140,237	211,268	90,304	4,214	105,827	27,692	104,866	89,902	17,233	172,634	3,215
Contiguous States.....	186,164	1,752,669	1,829,649	1,621,400	1,482,065	139,315	207,249	90,114	4,214	105,417	27,692	104,537	89,323	17,228	172,634	3,215
North Atlantic.....	23,765	251,017	263,210	238,875	210,027	28,848	22,335	2,500	2,086	25,402	12,584	15,041	9,063	5,143	9,838	11
Connecticut.....	1,849	15,864	16,194	15,059	12,367	2,692	1,135	.....	.....	292	417	614	15	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	574	5,431	5,374	5,229	4,429	2,951	1,994	.....	2,067	17	63	.....	287	.....	11	.....
District of Columbia.....	433	4,242	5,373	5,373	3,208	2,165	1,857	1,500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	678	6,760	7,301	5,644	5,905	2,139	1,657	3,396	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	38	.....
Maryland.....	3,797	24,504	26,299	25,416	22,856	2,960	2,351	.....	.....	352	.....	350	.....	3,569	50	1
Massachusetts.....	1,509	15,321	16,513	14,162	13,400	762	2,135	.....	.....	506	.....	1,461	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	583	5,883	4,443	4,232	2,111	6,039	4,136	.....	.....	321	325	245	64	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	3,231	31,209	34,325	30,189	24,150	11,264	8,855	.....	.....	1,911	5,111	12,371	5,434	.....	1,093	.....
New York.....	10,777	99,650	99,035	83,916	71,869	11,264	8,855	604	.....	21,969	6,040	.....	3,263	5,143	5,034	10
Pennsylvania.....	3,928	32,927	34,773	32,937	31,169	1,768	1,836	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rhode Island.....	593	5,647	6,354	3,469	3,272	197	2,865	.....	.....	34	211	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	813	3,603	3,786	3,623	3,523	100	163	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Lakes and Plains.....	61,831	531,036	538,406	479,324	428,103	51,221	59,082	35,782	1,789	13,129	2,834	38,159	18,195	5,650	21,773	1,337
Illinois.....	10,169	72,296	68,926	64,809	57,793	7,016	4,017	2,228	1,514	7,649	2,461	1,999	3,769	.....	638	263
Indiana.....	6,133	45,601	46,468	35,951	29,633	5,819	11,116	5,040	.....	82	.....	3,450	4,975	115	.....	350
Iowa.....	3,861	26,656	26,936	25,291	23,341	2,950	1,545	3,300	.....	.....	.....	2,218	123	.....	.....	.....
Kansas.....	4,758	36,630	35,782	32,637	29,845	3,798	2,945	3,729	57	364	.....	10,691	149	78	.....	278
Michigan.....	9,218	107,723	109,860	96,697	82,179	14,518	11,863	7,758	64	7,827	187	4,065	5,278	584	.....	.....
Minnesota.....	5,105	47,738	47,712	36,040	32,331	3,709	11,672	3,030	.....	457	.....	4,149	2,254	545	.....	.....
Missouri.....	3,236	37,722	33,215	30,678	29,084	1,584	2,537	4,590	.....	.....	39	4,149	2,054	.....	1,149	282
Nebraska.....	2,466	19,075	21,600	17,865	16,631	1,235	3,935	3,351	50	115	.....	450	613	.....	6,032	86
North Dakota.....	1,167	10,644	11,569	10,507	10,161	1,346	1,062	3,351	.....	667	146	613	1,015	.....	2,913	31
Ohio.....	8,000	81,097	81,282	76,758	69,638	7,120	4,524	2,400	.....	320	.....	2,135	1,015	.....	2,913	86
South Dakota.....	1,206	10,393	10,960	9,770	9,371	359	1,190	2,841	.....	.....	.....	2,135	.....	3,372	.....	20
Wisconsin.....	6,562	40,810	42,543	38,775	35,205	3,570	3,768	3,853	.....	1,111	.....	12,169	.....	3,957	.....	.....
Southeast.....	37,466	322,336	335,027	297,234	279,073	18,161	38,793	23,208	99	5,169	2,188	2,081	2,490	1,852	52,004	572
Alabama.....	3,096	30,449	30,604	24,902	23,744	1,158	5,702	1,589	.....	29	288	7	763	.....	2,065	.....
Arkansas.....	1,816	16,684	18,425	17,009	15,884	1,125	1,416	9,692	.....	54	.....	800	450	.....	5,052	17
Florida.....	3,252	30,424	31,308	27,813	25,558	2,255	3,495	1,977	.....	197	.....	.....	144	29	28,004	.....
Georgia.....	3,831	31,736	31,918	30,243	29,133	1,110	1,675	1,661	.....	.....	265	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	2,536	24,908	25,906	24,434	22,279	1,472	2,915	2,411	.....	.....	.....	615	.....	.....	65	.....
Louisiana.....	3,766	33,476	34,017	33,176	31,261	1,915	841	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	116	135	8,745	32
Mississippi.....	2,999	22,339	22,943	22,118	21,430	688	825	1,497	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	4,653	31,066	31,720	29,303	26,731	2,572	2,417	1,105	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	135	8,745	32
South Carolina.....	1,922	15,467	19,207	14,054	13,154	900	1,513	1,050	.....	.....	.....	.....	470	136	1,077	271
Tennessee.....	3,736	32,287	33,531	28,642	26,590	2,052	4,889	2,317	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	85	1,546	152
Virginia.....	4,049	33,526	36,100	32,620	25,324	1,296	9,489	2,177	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	1,730	19,974	20,348	18,920	17,985	1,935	1,428	.....	.....	203	.....	290	398	54	300	238

	56,438	638,321	683,166	596,127	555,264	40,863	87,039	28,624	230	55,717	10,068	49,256	59,575	4,573	89,021	1,245
West end Southwest																
Arizona	1,694	24,239	24,739	22,979	20,700	2,279	1,760	1,410		249	21	47,645	36,690	26		
California	23,903	303,997	334,735	280,626	262,409	18,217	54,109	5,032	166	40,976	9,663	42,645	13,525	1,888	13,525	
Colorado	3,251	31,164	35,641	25,702	23,783	1,919	9,939	3,078		962	45	1,971	4,149	904	1,042	238
Idaho	863	7,999	8,491	7,644	7,318	326	8,847	1,387		333	217	354	17	170	94	22
Montana	1,175	8,900	9,370	8,829	8,413	416	541	1,215		137		134	100	100		1
Nevada	1,363	2,352	2,779	2,779	2,681	98		423					12,106	8		
New Mexico	1,422	13,368	14,068	12,944	11,258	1,686	1,124	138		20		51				46
Oklahoma	3,040	38,727	39,435	37,568	34,638	2,930	1,867	3,643		1,433			1,600		59,372	
Oregon	3,212	27,810	27,821	21,101	19,766	1,335	6,720	2,300		21			1,566	1,001	11,472	790
Texas	10,269	116,311	124,368	116,085	110,656	7,367	3,863	4,549	50	5,885	140	1,819	1,186			3
Utah	4,163	37,582	40,230	34,313	32,065	2,149	5,426	2,909	14	4,674		1,905	2,550	376	3,516	132
Washington	628	5,327	6,142	5,540	5,174	372	556	2,773		164		112	711	100		13
Wyoming																
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,614	9,909	9,840	9,840	9,618	222										
Outlying Parts	3,670	27,611	23,987	24,052	23,126	942	4,019	130		410		323	579	5		
Alaska	276	2,770	1,908	1,660	1,590	70	248			243						
Canal Zone	25	280	303	1,167	1,167		136					329				
Guam	17	521	359	359	359					167						
Puerto Rico	2,545	16,753	16,753	14,536	14,499	37	2,217									
Territory of Hawaii	807	7,287	8,764	7,346	6,511	835	1,418	190					579	5		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table I.—Summary of faculty and students, by region and State: 1957-58—Continued
C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total faculty and other professional staff (first term 1957-58) ¹	Opening (fall) enrollments of degree students (resident and extension) ²	Enrollment, first term 1957-58										Other			
			Degree-credit					Nondegree-credit					Short courses	Individual lessons		
			Resident and extension (Cols. 5 and 8)	Total	Under-graduate ³	Graduate ⁴	Extension	Courses by mail	Courses by TV or radio	Terminal-occupational	Adult education	Courses by mail				
1	2	5	4	3	6	7	9	10	11	12	15	14	13	16	17	
Aggregate United States.....	159,575	1,289,137	1,312,388	1,282,446	1,144,100	138,346	7,933	1,022	40,888	2,019	38,658	17,622	76,410	15,424	22,562	
Contiguous States.....	158,361	1,284,269	1,307,678	1,278,165	1,139,834	138,331	7,933	1,022	40,888	2,019	38,658	17,622	76,410	15,424	22,562	
North Atlantic.....	79,396	592,347	600,001	583,418	490,259	93,159	27	330	21,514	854	16,580	12,896	26,672	4,599	7,195	
Connecticut.....	3,804	24,730	24,957	24,957	20,850	4,107			491		598				1,137	
Delaware.....	59	670	649	649	649				712							
District of Columbia.....	5,040	34,085	37,243	34,380	28,164	6,426			1,554		1,917		15,000	215	332	
Maine.....	4,935	4,160	4,075	3,953	3,953		3	153	26		16		56	241		
Maryland.....	3,656	19,696	20,269	19,857	17,711	2,126			1,292		538				2,544	
Massachusetts.....	15,896	104,227	104,616	100,398	88,094	12,395	24		3,054	165	1,745	33		863	1,121	
New Hampshire.....	654	4,885	4,984	4,882	4,020	882			217		217					
New York.....	3,551	36,643	37,000	36,573	35,009	3,024			607		408	35			8	
New Jersey.....	28,816	214,161	213,348	211,778	192,907	48,611		177	7,754	9	8,768	9,724	11,259	2,629	1,451	
Pennsylvania.....	15,917	134,812	136,608	131,778	119,732	15,732			5,085	80	2,444	268	413	585	1,577	
Rhode Island.....	1,231	9,357	10,079	9,946	8,524	1,424			177		146	2,578				
Vermont.....	477	4,241	3,870	3,870	3,847	23			310						25	
Great Lakes and Plains.....	39,413	350,746	356,115	350,026	327,789	22,237	5,066	156	12,169	65	14,076	2,061	43,889	6,664	11,036	
Illinois.....	11,676	93,944	94,897	93,559	82,525	11,034	4,898	10	2,608	14	3,298	233	39,188	2,596	3,484	
Indiana.....	3,083	34,112	34,908	34,291	32,853	1,438	38		2,723		1,115	108	27	41	12	
Iowa.....	1,890	23,198	23,571	22,162	21,592	580	13		187			149	325	149	325	
Kansas.....	1,013	8,666	8,893	8,819	8,789	30	6		6		212	176	6	109	248	
Michigan.....	2,557	29,780	30,191	29,610	28,653	957	6		1,325		2,585	14		155	1,261	
Minnesota.....	1,964	19,958	19,975	19,637	19,307	330	63	78	201		396	145		155	1,143	
Missouri.....	5,602	40,961	41,454	41,114	38,160	2,954	340	28	1,252		2,807	1,145	4,668	1,772	2,509	
Nebraska.....	949	8,027	8,089	8,060	7,894	186	9		29					38		
North Dakota.....	45	512	520	520	520									1,884	1,564	
Ohio.....	7,700	66,809	68,653	67,653	63,626	4,027	6	24	4,709	51	2,201	38		1,884	1,564	
South Dakota.....	7,295	3,395	3,466	3,330	3,330				121		13	13		107	143	
Wisconsin.....	2,639	21,383	21,498	21,251	20,550	701	247	17	1,008		1,459			107	309	
Southeast.....	19,446	170,809	175,604	172,272	166,850	5,422	447	179	2,984		5,787	1,293	45	355	2,238	
Alabama.....	1,106	11,085	11,419	10,875	10,719	156	544		22		20	1,293			39	
Arkansas.....	435	4,573	4,660	4,594	4,534	60	66								20	
Florida.....	2,390	23,016	24,983	24,191	23,206	985	792		206		1,587			195	260	
Georgia.....	2,128	13,909	14,077	13,630	12,970	660	447		296		75				207	
Kentucky.....	1,315	14,564	14,724	14,599	14,370	229	125	10	73		272			79	154	
Louisiana.....	2,219	14,986	15,113	15,113	13,865	1,248			146		926			47		
Mississippi.....	689	5,632	5,844	5,640	5,557	83	204		5		45				60	
North Carolina.....	3,019	27,603	27,840	27,805	27,445	360	35		1,065		743				510	
South Carolina.....	1,076	12,448	12,791	12,544	12,435	109	247		252		25				249	
Tennessee.....	2,950	21,743	21,933	21,859	20,554	1,305	74	7	381		2,072		45		431	
Virginia.....	1,783	15,890	15,890	15,513	15,286	227	377		912		22			34	155	
West Virginia.....	436	5,911	6,330	5,909	5,909		421		172						157	

	20, 106	170, 367	175, 958	172, 443	154, 336	17, 513	3, 509	2, 393	357	4, 221	1, 108	2, 215	939	5, 804	3, 806	2, 093
West and Southwest																
Arizona	78	605	789	714	714	11, 335	75	175	315	2, 545	982	183	58	5, 773	609	480
California	10, 002	64, 329	65, 721	65, 349	54, 014	11, 975	372	8	315	2, 549	982	1, 008	58	5, 773	609	410
Colorado	1, 019	8, 621	8, 672	8, 664	7, 689	53	8				50					8
Idaho	181	2, 198	2, 507	2, 211	2, 158		296	14							12	2
Montana	154	1, 454	1, 462	1, 462	1, 462					20						
Nevada																
Nevada	78	867	874	874	874		16					22	40			16
New Mexico	840	12, 478	12, 112	12, 096	11, 485	611	16			1, 352		22				260
Oklahoma							91			155		350				110
Oregon	1, 058	8, 311	8, 930	8, 839	8, 595	244	397	17	22	100	68	652		31	27	110
Texas	4, 837	48, 089	49, 052	48, 655	45, 330	3, 325	2, 211	1, 713	22	100			740	648	648	507
Utah	861	9, 969	12, 188	9, 977	9, 538	439	43	474	20				101	2, 510	2, 510	5
Washington	998	13, 446	13, 651	13, 608	13, 077	531										295
Wyoming																
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS																
Outlying Parts	314	3, 868	4, 710	4, 281	4, 266	15	429						433			
Alaska																
Canal Zone																
Guam	270	3, 490	4, 185	3, 756	3, 756		429						433			
Puerto Rico	44	378	525	523	510	15										
Territory of Hawaii																

1. Number of different persons—not positions; each staff member counted only once, even though he may occupy more than one position.
 2. Registrars were requested to report enrollment as of the earliest date on which enrollment became stabilized; normally this is within 2 weeks after the opening of the term.
 3. Includes undergraduate students in liberal arts and sciences and students studying for the first professional degree in their field.
 4. Includes graduate students in liberal arts and sciences and students beyond the first professional degree.

Table II.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, region, and State: First term 1957-58
A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total faculty and other professional staff members ¹		Staff for general administration		Faculty for resident instruction in—						Extension staff		Other instructional staff for—		Professional staff for organized research	Professional library staff
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Total	Staff for general personnel services (included in col. 5)	Degree-credit courses			Non-degree-credit courses	Giving degree-credit and non-degree-credit	Other professional-staff extension	Courses by mail, radio or TV; short courses; and individual lessons	Elementary or secondary grades			
						Faculty with rank of instructor or above		Junior instructional staff ²								
						Full-time	Part-time							Number			Full-time equivalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Aggregate United States.....	343,509	270,013	78,496	28,898	12,863	154,602	71,934	22,952	33,950	12,096	15,547	15,831	9,264	9,232	32,531	9,099
Contiguous States.....	344,525	267,482	77,043	28,690	12,778	152,868	71,642	22,840	33,854	12,058	15,075	15,314	9,254	9,118	31,851	8,983
North Atlantic.....	108,151	85,503	22,653	9,496	3,983	43,544	27,538	8,798	11,044	4,286	4,617	1,987	1,451	2,631	11,534	2,680
Connecticut.....	5,633	4,318	1,335	629	279	2,501	1,619	581	536	140	116	105	126	237	388	172
Delaware.....	633	497	136	62	41	226	57	22	37	15	166	47	2	1	223	14
District of Columbia.....	5,473	4,321	1,152	348	161	1,734	2,276	506	542	95	135	90	72	87	466	105
Maine.....	1,173	867	306	195	76	651	132	61	55	28	67	67	23	68	83	34
Maryland.....	7,453	5,953	1,500	450	191	2,911	1,297	446	620	114	395	224	274	274	1,353	177
Massachusetts.....	17,205	13,999	3,206	1,568	762	3,685	3,685	951	2,171	393	425	135	275	225	2,666	379
New Hampshire.....	1,237	947	290	171	52	707	175	69	77	34	139	70	8	70	109	34
New Jersey.....	6,782	5,514	1,268	601	212	2,927	1,469	544	337	206	582	140	69	83	763	204
New York.....	39,593	31,133	8,460	1,251	14,744	11,907	4,341	3,749	4,941	2,640	1,541	660	419	839	4,163	955
Pennsylvania.....	19,845	15,700	4,145	1,785	8,468	4,486	1,125	2,635	2,635	577	714	390	217	616	4,137	506
Rhode Island.....	1,824	1,366	458	240	104	887	204	81	173	17	308	38	6	10	306	50
Vermont.....	1,290	893	397	173	69	573	231	61	82	27	29	77	6	157	109	33
Great Lakes and Plains.....	101,294	76,106	25,188	8,451	3,597	42,886	19,825	6,548	13,651	3,251	3,316	4,339	3,372	3,291	10,384	2,479
Illinois.....	21,835	17,158	4,677	1,632	681	7,479	5,188	1,816	3,020	876	503	477	859	1,106	3,472	529
Indiana.....	9,226	7,356	1,870	930	444	4,091	1,741	385	1,664	64	300	411	362	185	1,072	221
Iowa.....	5,751	4,286	1,465	471	214	3,057	1,753	297	1,694	166	159	302	53	173	417	151
Kansas.....	5,771	4,200	1,571	444	242	2,473	1,331	387	1,092	90	182	403	202	117	616	147
Michigan.....	2,069	1,775	294	966	417	6,267	1,948	669	633	771	633	463	309	512	539	384
Minnesota.....	3,838	3,749	89	542	242	3,124	1,673	370	1,026	210	488	320	511	256	598	205
Missouri.....	3,838	3,731	107	542	242	3,124	1,673	370	1,026	210	488	320	511	256	598	205
Nebraska.....	1,413	1,213	200	601	100	3,469	1,026	323	310	169	301	472	205	217	560	211
North Dakota.....	1,700	1,238	462	238	100	1,924	1,026	323	310	169	142	250	150	105	170	76
Ohio.....	15,700	12,336	3,364	1,286	507	6,761	3,436	1,076	3,101	323	45	143	92	42	97	30
South Dakota.....	1,501	1,126	375	159	59	6,704	2,023	689	3,101	62	312	357	400	245	705	327
Wisconsin.....	9,201	6,899	2,302	581	285	3,547	1,274	372	3,101	125	117	202	62	42	1,000	30
Southeast.....	56,912	41,451	15,461	5,625	2,927	28,539	8,611	2,660	3,538	875	2,204	5,800	1,565	1,882	4,156	1,727
Alabama.....	4,202	2,994	1,208	387	145	2,047	586	197	267	31	216	404	55	205	267	132
Arkansas.....	2,251	1,677	574	256	102	1,255	161	82	188	9	99	509	186	67	186	72
Florida.....	5,642	4,637	1,005	436	217	2,971	949	199	407	187	138	324	74	109	536	166
Georgia.....	5,959	4,483	1,476	566	241	2,507	1,126	307	403	85	349	604	174	120	574	173
Kentucky.....	3,851	2,605	1,246	390	175	2,000	580	209	165	90	77	437	174	173	240	159
Louisiana.....	5,985	4,497	1,488	566	241	2,507	1,126	307	403	85	349	604	174	120	574	173
Mississippi.....	2,401	1,887	514	341	148	3,051	1,163	359	535	42	127	584	104	213	584	155
Missouri.....	3,838	3,731	107	542	242	3,124	1,673	370	1,026	210	488	320	511	256	598	205
North Carolina.....	7,682	5,539	2,143	836	404	4,150	1,071	348	414	186	158	568	104	174	459	238
South Carolina.....	3,068	2,155	913	388	212	1,593	311	108	150	10	80	495	85	72	187	106
Tennessee.....	6,686	4,932	1,754	736	311	3,003	1,197	433	597	34	294	449	208	244	424	161
Virginia.....	5,832	4,225	1,607	597	287	2,987	1,898	207	156	120	367	488	175	168	315	178
West Virginia.....	2,166	1,508	658	231	92	1,358	214	76	114	15	96	196	74	96	130	90

	76,544	60,843	15,701	5,487	2,542	36,432	15,665	4,833	5,627	3,628	4,938	3,188	2,865	1,254	5,401	2,053
West and Southwest	1,772	1,414	358	124	62	1,008	184	63	136	7	175	67	108	23	281	33
Arizona	33,905	27,964	5,941	2,060	1,034	15,578	7,546	2,228	1,733	2,479	2,493	627	878	488	2,112	921
California	4,270	3,534	736	375	167	1,967	1,076	280	313	184	393	177	131	48	316	94
Colorado	1,044	809	335	109	47	619	177	30	36	33	73	127	34	4	100	34
Idaho	1,329	986	371	116	48	178	210	84	89	21	32	147	19	78	123	28
Montana	1,503	1,171	272	136	50	673	126	48	44	116	186	40	24	45	28	7
Nevada	4,880	3,631	1,245	397	177	2,115	1,205	389	383	191	463	140	65	148	146	40
New Mexico	4,170	3,241	1,829	377	180	1,849	1,536	194	370	30	471	397	175	57	414	113
Oklahoma	15,092	11,304	3,788	206	517	7,503	3,463	1,059	1,341	300	275	239	62	53	499	130
Texas	2,430	2,000	430	144	67	1,355	289	122	1,392	108	366	193	700	155	616	415
Utah	5,161	3,900	1,261	392	179	2,522	739	328	662	336	409	197	272	52	300	66
Washington	628	488	140	30	13	335	98	22	34	13	82	88	55	28	388	153
Wyoming															78	18
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,614	1,574	40	231	129	1,317	3	1	24	18					6	44
Outlying parts	3,984	2,531	1,453	208	85	1,914	292	112	96	38	472	517	10	174	650	116
Alaska	276	228	48	9	5	70	59	24	4	25	37	21			61	4
Canal Zone	25	19	6	1		5	10	4			10					
Guam	17	15	2	2		10	5	3		4	2					2
Puerto Rico	2,815	1,732	1,083	151	56	1,437	139	53	32	9	327	403	5	66	389	80
Territory of Hawaii	851	537	314	45	24	392	79	28	60		96	93	5	108	200	29

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued

Region and State	Total faculty and other professional staff members 1			Staff for general administration		Faculty for resident instruction in—					Extension staff		Other instructional staff for—		Professional staff for organized research	Professional library staff	
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Total	Staff for student personnel services (included in col. 5)	Degree-credit courses					Giving courses (degree-credit and non-degree-credit)	Other professional staff in extension	Courses by mail, radio or TV; short courses; and individual lessons	Elementary or secondary grades			
						Faculty with rank of instructor or above		Non-degree-credit courses	Junior instructional staff 2	Other professional staff in extension							Courses by mail, radio or TV; short courses; and individual lessons
						Full-time	Part-time											Number	Full-time equivalent
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Aggregate United States.....	189,834	146,853	42,981	11,382	5,509	85,865	28,900	9,538	18,577	8,095	12,415	15,781	6,006	6,172	19,669	4,524	
Contiguous States.....	186,164	144,474	41,690	11,237	5,431	84,170	28,691	9,460	18,469	7,996	11,979	15,266	6,003	6,010	19,028	4,421	
North Atlantic.....	28,795	21,499	7,296	1,817	881	12,229	5,037	1,669	2,125	2,199	2,899	1,959	510	1,772	2,797	632	
Connecticut.....	1,849	1,201	648	267	133	889	315	164	291	64	108	105	96	205	199	48	
Delaware.....	1,574	1,463	111	47	32	197	45	58	37	3	166	47	20	1	223	11	
District of Columbia.....	433	240	193	12	4	65	289	16	3	5	59	90	8	52	79	6	
Maine.....	678	487	191	59	30	334	74	35	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Maryland.....	3,797	2,987	810	169	78	1,734	267	110	404	37	362	226	80	234	551	14	
Massachusetts.....	1,509	1,066	443	139	77	991	158	70	103	—	104	135	9	146	127	94	
New Hampshire.....	1,583	439	1,144	71	26	298	68	28	47	17	104	76	—	34	76	16	
New Jersey.....	3,231	2,624	607	209	80	1,272	665	191	159	143	1,003	139	63	41	298	72	
New York.....	10,777	8,015	2,762	523	254	4,153	2,570	854	484	1,821	1,003	643	125	407	611	234	
Pennsylvania.....	3,928	3,030	898	202	115	1,709	338	85	478	—	285	382	109	415	437	76	
Rhode Island.....	3,593	3,398	195	54	22	307	76	25	29	—	121	36	—	33	90	13	
Vermont.....	813	549	264	65	30	280	172	33	57	6	79	77	—	154	106	15	
Great Lakes and Plains.....	61,881	48,328	13,553	3,253	1,603	24,812	9,711	3,205	9,804	1,984	2,697	4,330	2,055	2,410	8,403	1,358	
Illinois.....	10,159	7,734	2,425	483	245	3,061	2,046	718	1,708	361	389	469	283	759	2,239	243	
Indiana.....	6,143	4,970	1,173	442	241	2,193	686	211	1,422	1	289	410	290	169	1,057	106	
Iowa.....	3,861	3,030	831	111	48	1,776	470	190	839	136	9	402	14	137	409	73	
Kansas.....	4,758	3,683	1,075	247	155	1,903	926	303	554	98	168	393	163	68	612	98	
Michigan.....	9,218	7,224	1,994	621	267	4,876	1,172	394	962	602	614	461	237	436	510	311	
Minnesota.....	5,105	3,992	1,113	179	90	2,019	2,051	335	1,88	188	463	320	391	226	591	130	
Missouri.....	3,236	2,428	808	209	114	1,299	430	189	385	23	105	472	65	152	391	51	
Nebraska.....	2,466	1,930	536	138	51	816	723	262	273	7	138	250	141	93	167	29	
North Dakota.....	1,167	924	243	87	36	584	180	52	65	53	45	143	92	42	97	79	
Ohio.....	8,000	6,493	1,507	402	179	3,469	1,292	359	2,175	62	223	357	139	101	315	139	
South Carolina.....	1,206	940	266	26	26	150	150	60	124	—	99	202	53	34	138	84	
Wisconsin.....	6,562	4,980	1,582	260	151	2,291	431	132	803	464	155	451	187	193	1,877	19	
Southeast.....	37,466	27,922	9,544	2,669	1,247	17,869	4,249	1,376	2,541	469	1,898	5,798	1,237	1,425	3,677	979	
Alabama.....	3,096	2,225	871	181	69	1,405	465	148	229	24	102	408	45	129	260	80	
Arkansas.....	1,816	1,394	422	160	60	894	106	56	169	4	89	309	190	38	486	53	
Florida.....	3,252	2,505	747	196	103	1,846	121	71	305	90	524	436	49	58	430	100	
Georgia.....	3,851	3,012	839	276	126	1,480	413	167	322	63	337	604	134	75	568	102	
Kentucky.....	2,536	1,898	638	124	58	1,230	336	123	167	61	66	452	105	91	229	92	
Louisiana.....	3,766	2,710	1,056	183	74	2,064	294	104	145	111	114	583	105	216	499	118	
Mississippi.....	2,078	1,596	482	149	74	1,242	286	178	228	62	261	491	90	117	254	96	
North Carolina.....	4,993	3,563	1,430	320	136	2,669	178	58	358	77	261	491	90	103	457	96	
South Carolina.....	3,776	2,776	999	344	136	1,603	536	231	364	—	67	449	21	31	186	58	
Tennessee.....	3,726	2,776	991	344	136	1,603	536	231	364	—	67	449	21	31	186	58	
Texas.....	5,128	3,726	1,402	411	118	1,907	670	125	106	54	366	487	149	86	299	92	
Virginia.....	1,049	712	337	241	118	1,094	127	45	95	15	71	195	58	59	129	67	
West Virginia.....	1,730	1,212	518	139	50	1,094	127	45	95	15	71	195	58	59	129	67	

	56,438	45,151	11,287	3,267	1,591	27,943	9,691	3,209	3,995	3,326	4,485	3,179	2,199	703	4,145	1,408
West and Southwest																
Arizona	1,694	1,368	326	99	50	961	177	61	136	7	168	67	108	23	281	30
California	23,903	19,692	4,211	1,204	686	12,225	4,130	1,356	996	2,350	2,301	627	673	124	1,100	611
Colorado	3,251	2,756	495	205	78	1,534	845	1,779	265	170	383	177	121	41	208	64
Idaho	863	678	185	72	32	498	48	18	34	33	42	127	19	2	98	28
Montana	1,175	904	271	89	29	693	159	63	86	19	32	147	12	78	123	23
Nevada	1,363	1,291	72	21	8	170	16	6	44			140	24	45	28	7
New Mexico	1,422	1,115	307	125	45	580	100	39	94	53	186	140	64	143	146	36
Ohio	4,040	3,061	579	260	123	1,937	1,272	305	368		61	397	139	57	414	80
Oklahoma	3,712	2,682	570	176	73	1,937	1,078	111	302	240	320	239	570	53	495	89
Oregon	3,712	2,682	570	176	73	1,937	1,078	111	302	240	320	239	570	53	495	89
Texas	10,569	7,992	2,477	676	301	5,255	1,878	698	832	108	216	832	172	30	262	200
Utah	1,569	1,392	247	80	37	607	219	98	159	108	216	86	172	30	262	200
Washington	4,133	3,188	974	247	118	1,870	540	253	640	330	401	187	234	28	586	118
Wyoming	628	488	140	30	13	1,335	98	22	34	13	82	88	55	28	78	18
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,634	1,574	40	231	129	1,317	3	1	24	18					6	44
Outlying Parts	3,670	2,379	1,291	145	58	1,715	209	78	88	29	436	515	5	162	641	103
Alaska	276	228	48	9	5	70	59	24	4	25	37	21			61	4
Canal Zone	25	19	6	1		5	10	4			10					2
Guam	17	15	2	2		10	5	3		4	2					1
Puerto Rico	2,545	1,611	934	101	35	1,260	76	31	24		291	401		54	380	71
Territory of Hawaii	807	506	301	32	18	370	59	16	60		96	93	5	108	200	25

See footnotes at end of table.

Table II.—Faculty and other professional staff, by type of position, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued
C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total faculty and other professional staff members 1			Staff for general administration		Faculty for resident instruction in—						Extension staff		Other instructional staff for—		Professional staff for organized research	Professional library staff		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Total	Staff for student personnel services (included in col. 5)	Degree-credit courses						Non-degree-credit courses	Giving courses (degree-credit, non-degree-credit)	Other professional staff in extension 4	Courses by mail, radio or TV; short secondary and individual lessons			Elementary or grades	
						Faculty with rank of instructor or above			Junior instructional staff 2										Other professional staff in extension 4
						Full-time	Part-time		Number	Full-time equivalent	Part-time									Full-time equivalent
7	5	9	10	11	12		13	14				15							
Aggregate United States.....	158,875	123,460	35,515	17,516	7,354	68,717	43,034	13,414	15,373	4,071	3,432	50	3,258	3,120	12,862	4,575			
Contiguous United States.....	158,351	123,008	35,353	17,453	7,327	68,545	42,951	13,380	15,355	4,052	3,656	48	3,253	3,108	12,853	4,562			
North Atlantic.....	79,396	64,003	15,387	7,379	3,102	31,315	22,501	7,123	8,883	2,087	1,718	28	941	919	3,137	2,048			
Connecticut.....	3,804	3,117	687	362	146	1,612	1,304	417	245	76	8	.....	30	32	169	124		
Delaware.....	59	34	25	15	9	79	12	6	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
District of Columbia.....	5,040	4,081	959	336	157	1,669	1,987	448	542	90	135	.....	52	35	466	99		
Maine.....	4,495	3,380	1,115	336	46	317	1,58	26	28	28	.....	.....	15	18	4	20	
Maryland.....	3,655	2,966	690	281	113	1,177	1,030	336	216	77	33	.....	144	40	802	83		
Massachusetts.....	15,695	12,933	2,763	1,429	685	6,224	3,527	891	2,078	290	334	.....	266	79	2,539	346		
New Hampshire.....	6,654	5,008	1,646	1,100	26	409	107	41	30	17	35	.....	8	36	40	18		
New Jersey.....	3,551	2,890	661	392	132	1,655	804	353	178	63	11	.....	6	8	445	134		
New York.....	28,816	23,118	5,698	2,451	997	10,591	9,337	3,487	3,578	819	538	17	294	432	3,553	718			
Pennsylvania.....	15,911	12,670	3,247	1,583	670	6,759	4,148	1,040	2,157	577	429	8	108	201	3,870	432			
Rhode Island.....	1,231	968	263	186	82	580	128	56	17	144	187	2	144	3	256	48			
Vermont.....	1,477	344	1,133	108	39	293	59	28	25	21	.....	.....	6	3	3	23	
Great Lakes and Plains.....	39,413	29,778	9,635	4,838	1,934	18,074	10,114	3,343	3,847	1,267	619	9	1,317	881	1,981	1,121			
Illinois.....	11,676	9,424	2,252	1,149	436	4,418	3,142	1,098	1,312	515	114	.....	576	347	1,233	286		
Indiana.....	8,083	6,997	1,086	488	203	1,898	1,455	174	242	60	51	.....	12	12	15	78		
Iowa.....	1,890	1,256	634	360	166	1,261	283	107	76	10	283	.....	39	36	8	49		
Kansas.....	1,013	517	496	197	87	570	225	84	19	6	30	.....	39	49	4	4		
Michigan.....	2,557	1,934	623	345	150	1,391	676	266	70	169	23	.....	72	76	29	73		
Minnesota.....	1,964	1,257	707	363	152	1,105	518	182	32	22	26	.....	120	50	7	136		
Missouri.....	5,602	4,303	1,299	561	253	2,190	1,486	383	925	139	196	.....	140	65	169	25		
Nebraska.....	949	725	224	133	49	478	299	61	83	3	4	.....	9	12	3	.....		
North Dakota.....	45	30	15	10	3	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	7,700	5,843	1,857	894	328	3,292	2,134	719	926	263	89	.....	261	144	390	188		
South Dakota.....	295	184	111	77	33	179	53	29	1	10	18	.....	40	8	.....	.....	
Wisconsin.....	2,639	1,919	720	321	134	1,256	843	240	161	70	18	.....	40	98	123	84		
Southeast.....	19,446	13,529	5,917	2,956	1,280	10,640	4,352	1,234	997	405	306	2	328	757	479	748			
Alabama.....	1,106	769	337	206	76	642	121	49	38	7	114	.....	.....	76	.....	52
Arkansas.....	435	283	152	96	42	271	35	26	9	5	10	.....	.....	29	.....	19
Florida.....	2,390	1,925	465	240	114	1,125	146	102	102	97	67	.....	.....	10	.....	66
Georgia.....	2,128	1,476	652	280	115	1,072	113	100	61	26	12	.....	.....	10	.....	66
Kentucky.....	1,315	787	528	256	117	907	216	97	26	26	19	.....	.....	45	.....	71
Louisiana.....	2,533	1,787	746	456	174	1,313	286	285	37	37	16	.....	.....	80	.....	67
Mississippi.....	2,533	1,787	746	456	174	1,313	286	285	37	37	16	.....	.....	85	.....	33
North Carolina.....	3,019	2,076	943	516	220	1,974	689	330	311	34	13	.....	.....	96	.....	33
South Carolina.....	1,072	636	442	217	66	594	170	60	109	10	42	.....	.....	2	.....	142
Tennessee.....	2,950	2,056	894	502	177	1,974	156	153	62	10	13	.....	.....	71	.....	48
Virginia.....	2,950	2,056	894	502	177	1,974	156	153	62	10	13	.....	.....	41	.....	48
West Virginia.....	1,283	1,097	186	356	169	1,082	228	82	245	20	21	.....	.....	188	.....	104
.....	1,436	92	140	92	36	264	87	31	19	66	25	.....	.....	37	.....	86

West and Southwest	20,106	15,692	4,414	2,220	951	8,489	5,974	1,624	1,632	302	453	9	667	551	1,256	645
Arizona	78	46	32	25	12	47	7	2	737	129	7		205			3
California	10,002	8,272	1,730	856	348	3,353	3,416	872	48	14	192		10	364	1,012	310
Colorado	1,019	778	241	170	89	453	231	81	2				15	7	108	30
Idaho	181	131	50	37	15	121	29	12	2	2	31		7	2	2	6
Montana	154	84	70	27	12	75	51	21	3				7			5
Nevada	78	61	17	11	5	43	26	9								4
New Mexico	84	67	267	137	64	498	205	84	15	63	2		1	5		4
Oklahoma	1,658	750	319	231	109	518	253	83	16	28	21		36			33
Oregon	1,837	3,619	1,218	527	236	2,248	1,486	363	42	60	42		163	105	4	41
Texas	4,837	678	1,183	567	30	2,551	1,470	21	233	150	7		170	1	84	136
Utah	861	678	183	64	30	551	70	75	22	6	8		38	27	2	32
Washington	998	711	287	145	61	682	199									35
Wyoming																
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS																
Outlying parts.	314	152	162	63	27	199	83	34	8	9	36	2	5	12	9	13
Alaska																
Canal Zone																
Guam	270	121	149	50	21	177	63	22	8	9	36	2	5	12	9	9
Puerto Rico	44	31	13	13	6	22	20	12								4
Territory of Hawaii																

¹ Number of different persons—not positions; each staff member counted only once even though he may occupy more than one position.

² Includes assistant instructors, teaching fellows, teaching assistants, and laboratory assistants. Excludes nonteaching assistants to the instructional staff, such as clerks or student help.

³ Includes, for the land-grant institutions, the agricultural and home economics extension staff operating at or from the land-grant institutions, and district and county extension agents for agriculture, home demonstration, and 4-H clubs. Includes, for all institutions, other faculty members in extension service not included in col. 12.

Table III.—Opening enrollment of degree-credit students (resident and extension), by region and State: Fall 1957

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total enrollment			First-time students (first time in any college)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate United States	3,068,417	2,003,424	1,064,993	729,725	445,324	284,401
Contiguous States	3,036,938	1,985,088	1,051,850	721,547	440,613	280,934
North Atlantic	843,364	562,697	280,667	169,648	106,472	63,176
Connecticut.....	40,594	28,181	12,413	8,646	5,703	2,943
Delaware.....	6,101	4,153	1,948	1,144	694	450
District of Columbia.....	38,327	25,610	12,717	5,806	3,498	2,308
Maine.....	10,920	6,808	4,112	3,044	2,011	1,033
Maryland.....	44,200	30,443	13,757	9,029	5,605	3,424
Massachusetts.....	119,548	80,324	39,224	30,906	20,091	10,815
New Hampshire.....	10,704	7,225	3,479	2,454	1,546	908
New Jersey.....	67,852	46,789	21,063	14,138	8,924	5,214
New York.....	313,851	201,512	112,339	50,556	30,234	20,322
Pennsylvania.....	167,839	116,979	50,860	37,615	24,292	13,323
Rhode Island.....	15,584	9,990	5,594	3,786	2,500	1,286
Vermont.....	7,844	4,583	3,161	2,524	1,374	1,150
Great Lakes and Plains	881,832	567,880	313,952	206,848	123,641	83,207
Illinois.....	166,240	107,644	58,596	36,119	22,032	14,087
Indiana.....	79,613	53,966	25,647	19,750	12,458	7,292
Iowa.....	49,854	31,045	18,809	13,018	7,401	5,617
Kansas.....	45,093	29,566	15,527	12,976	7,995	4,981
Michigan.....	137,504	88,185	49,319	29,284	17,889	11,395
Minnesota.....	67,696	41,878	25,818	14,674	8,219	6,455
Missouri.....	73,683	48,367	25,316	17,380	10,007	7,373
Nebraska.....	27,106	17,078	10,028	7,443	4,378	3,065
North Dakota.....	11,156	7,647	3,509	3,504	2,066	1,438
Ohio.....	147,906	95,725	52,181	33,749	20,514	13,235
South Dakota.....	13,788	8,862	4,926	4,078	2,435	1,643
Wisconsin.....	62,193	37,917	24,276	14,873	8,247	6,626
Southeast	493,145	309,542	183,603	126,683	74,316	52,367
Alabama.....	41,534	26,761	14,773	10,290	6,384	3,906
Arkansas.....	21,257	13,665	7,592	6,176	3,916	2,260
Florida.....	53,440	34,321	19,119	13,403	8,041	5,362
Georgia.....	45,645	30,297	15,348	10,835	6,213	4,622
Kentucky.....	39,472	23,730	15,742	9,522	5,491	4,031
Louisiana.....	48,462	30,197	18,265	11,467	6,782	4,685
Mississippi.....	27,971	17,308	10,663	8,663	4,991	3,672
North Carolina.....	58,669	36,827	21,842	16,650	9,656	6,994
South Carolina.....	27,915	17,485	10,430	7,113	4,288	2,825
Tennessee.....	54,030	34,472	19,558	14,293	8,714	5,579
Virginia.....	48,865	28,269	20,596	11,276	5,466	5,810
West Virginia.....	25,885	16,210	9,675	6,995	4,374	2,621
West and Southwest	808,688	535,069	273,619	216,378	134,194	82,184
Arizona.....	24,844	16,449	8,395	7,583	4,977	2,606
California.....	368,326	238,190	130,136	102,255	62,887	39,368
Colorado.....	39,785	25,671	14,114	8,885	5,151	3,734
Idaho.....	10,197	6,748	3,449	3,230	2,073	1,157
Montana.....	10,354	6,895	3,459	2,935	1,793	1,142
Nevada.....	2,352	1,545	807	749	468	281
New Mexico.....	14,435	10,624	3,811	3,230	2,220	1,010
Oklahoma.....	51,205	36,253	14,952	13,907	9,590	4,317
Oregon.....	36,121	22,489	13,632	9,605	6,115	3,490
Texas.....	166,610	113,292	53,318	41,813	25,715	16,098
Utah.....	27,900	19,343	8,557	7,374	4,297	3,077
Washington.....	51,032	33,863	17,169	13,066	7,853	5,213
Wyoming.....	5,527	3,707	1,820	1,746	1,055	691
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,909	9,900	9	1,990	1,990	-----
Outlying parts	31,479	18,336	13,143	8,178	4,711	3,467
Alaska.....	2,770	1,700	1,070	653	333	320
Canal Zone.....	280	144	136	146	72	74
Guam.....	521	282	239	286	155	131
Puerto Rico.....	20,243	11,587	8,656	5,414	3,128	2,286
Territory of Hawaii.....	7,665	4,623	3,042	1,679	1,023	656

Table III.—Opening enrollment of degree-credit students (resident and extension), by region and State: Fall 1957—Continued

B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Total enrollment			First-time students (first time in any college)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate United States	1,780,280	1,149,563	630,717	438,816	272,991	165,825
Contiguous States	1,752,669	1,133,485	619,184	431,858	269,010	162,848
North Atlantic	251,017	144,270	106,747	49,711	27,755	21,956
Connecticut.....	15,864	9,190	6,674	2,970	1,658	1,312
Delaware.....	5,431	3,738	1,693	802	484	318
District of Columbia.....	4,242	1,946	2,296	496	231	265
Maine.....	6,760	4,189	2,571	1,711	1,216	495
Maryland.....	24,504	16,386	8,118	4,825	2,834	1,991
Massachusetts.....	15,321	8,426	6,895	4,790	2,655	2,135
New Hampshire.....	5,819	3,473	2,346	1,095	616	479
New Jersey.....	31,209	18,433	12,776	5,685	3,293	2,392
New York.....	99,690	52,647	47,043	16,493	8,347	8,146
Pennsylvania.....	32,927	20,332	12,595	9,046	5,358	3,688
Rhode Island.....	5,647	3,270	2,377	799	484	315
Vermont.....	3,603	2,240	1,363	999	579	420
Great Lakes and Plains	531,086	346,547	184,539	125,293	77,857	47,436
Illinois.....	72,296	46,982	25,314	19,050	11,960	7,090
Indiana.....	45,501	30,206	15,295	10,935	6,782	4,153
Iowa.....	26,656	18,489	8,167	6,388	4,006	2,382
Kansas.....	36,427	25,428	10,999	9,928	6,532	3,396
Michigan.....	107,723	67,583	40,140	21,780	13,231	8,549
Minnesota.....	47,738	31,131	16,607	8,473	5,354	3,119
Missouri.....	32,722	21,746	10,976	9,375	6,172	3,203
Nebraska.....	19,079	12,499	6,580	5,120	3,298	1,822
North Dakota.....	10,644	7,379	3,265	3,322	1,980	1,342
Ohio.....	81,097	52,610	28,487	17,920	10,753	7,167
South Dakota.....	10,393	7,339	3,054	2,850	1,937	913
Wisconsin.....	40,810	25,155	15,655	10,152	5,852	4,300
Southeast	322,336	209,590	112,746	76,408	48,255	28,153
Alabama.....	30,449	20,316	10,133	7,106	4,614	2,492
Arkansas.....	16,684	10,972	5,712	4,472	2,965	1,507
Florida.....	30,424	18,848	11,576	6,754	4,122	2,632
Georgia.....	31,736	23,094	8,642	6,902	4,582	2,320
Kentucky.....	24,908	15,897	9,011	5,305	3,409	1,896
Louisiana.....	33,476	20,529	12,947	8,111	4,873	3,238
Mississippi.....	22,339	14,874	7,465	7,028	4,305	2,723
North Carolina.....	31,066	20,065	11,001	7,726	4,744	2,982
South Carolina.....	15,467	10,921	4,546	3,434	2,563	871
Tennessee.....	32,287	21,482	10,805	8,120	5,342	2,778
Virginia.....	33,526	19,854	13,672	6,449	3,473	2,976
West Virginia.....	19,974	12,738	7,236	5,001	3,263	1,738
West and Southwest	638,321	423,178	215,143	178,456	113,153	65,303
Arizona.....	24,239	15,999	8,240	7,502	4,938	2,564
California.....	303,997	194,005	109,992	91,713	57,106	34,607
Colorado.....	31,164	20,255	10,909	7,241	4,434	2,807
Idaho.....	7,999	5,490	2,509	2,320	1,567	753
Montana.....	8,900	5,997	2,903	2,464	1,490	974
Nevada.....	2,352	1,545	807	749	468	281
New Mexico.....	13,568	9,914	3,654	2,927	1,972	955
Oklahoma.....	38,727	27,292	11,435	10,219	7,068	3,151
Oregon.....	27,810	17,527	10,283	6,858	4,579	2,279
Texas.....	118,521	81,745	36,776	30,762	19,526	11,236
Utah.....	17,931	13,636	4,295	4,446	2,882	1,564
Washington.....	37,586	26,066	11,520	9,509	6,068	3,441
Wyoming.....	5,527	3,707	1,820	1,746	1,055	691
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,909	9,900	9	1,990	1,990	-----
Outlying parts	27,611	16,078	11,533	6,958	3,981	2,977
Alaska.....	2,770	1,700	1,070	653	333	320
Canal Zone.....	280	144	136	146	72	74
Guam.....	521	282	239	286	155	131
Puerto Rico.....	16,753	9,575	7,178	4,318	2,477	1,841
Territory of Hawaii.....	7,287	4,377	2,910	1,555	944	611

Table III.—Opening enrollment of degree-credit students (resident and extension), by region and State: Fall 1957—Continued

C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total enrollment			First-time students (first time in any college)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Aggregate United States	1,288,137	853,861	434,276	290,909	172,333	118,576
Contiguous States	1,284,269	851,603	432,666	289,689	171,603	118,086
North Atlantic	592,347	418,427	173,920	119,937	78,717	41,220
Connecticut.....	24,730	18,991	5,739	5,676	4,045	1,631
Delaware.....	670	415	255	342	210	132
District of Columbia.....	34,085	23,664	10,421	5,310	3,267	2,043
Maine.....	4,160	2,619	1,541	1,333	795	538
Maryland.....	19,696	14,057	5,639	4,204	2,771	1,433
Massachusetts.....	104,227	71,898	32,329	26,116	17,436	8,680
New Hampshire.....	4,885	3,752	1,133	1,359	930	429
New Jersey.....	36,643	28,356	8,287	8,453	5,631	2,822
New York.....	214,161	148,865	65,296	34,063	21,887	12,176
Pennsylvania.....	134,912	96,647	38,265	28,569	18,934	9,635
Rhode Island.....	9,937	6,720	3,217	2,987	2,016	971
Vermont.....	4,241	2,443	1,798	1,525	795	730
Great Lakes and Plains	350,746	221,333	129,413	81,555	45,784	35,771
Illinois.....	93,944	60,662	33,282	17,069	10,072	6,997
Indiana.....	34,112	23,760	10,352	8,815	5,676	3,139
Iowa.....	23,198	12,556	10,642	6,630	3,395	3,235
Kansas.....	8,666	4,138	4,528	3,048	1,463	1,585
Michigan.....	29,781	20,602	9,179	7,504	4,658	2,846
Minnesota.....	19,958	10,747	9,211	6,201	2,865	3,336
Missouri.....	40,961	26,621	14,340	8,005	3,835	4,170
Nebraska.....	8,027	4,579	3,448	2,323	1,080	1,243
North Dakota.....	512	268	244	182	86	96
Ohio.....	66,809	43,115	23,694	15,829	9,761	6,068
South Dakota.....	3,395	1,523	1,872	1,228	498	730
Wisconsin.....	21,383	12,762	8,621	4,721	2,395	2,326
Southeast	170,809	99,952	70,857	50,275	26,061	24,214
Alabama.....	11,085	6,445	4,640	3,184	1,770	1,414
Arkansas.....	4,573	2,693	1,880	1,704	951	753
Florida.....	23,016	15,473	7,543	6,649	3,919	2,730
Georgia.....	13,909	7,203	6,706	3,933	1,631	2,302
Kentucky.....	14,564	7,833	6,731	4,217	2,082	2,135
Louisiana.....	14,986	9,668	5,318	3,356	1,909	1,447
Mississippi.....	5,632	2,434	3,198	1,635	686	949
North Carolina.....	27,603	16,762	10,841	8,924	4,912	4,012
South Carolina.....	12,448	6,564	5,884	3,679	1,725	1,954
Tennessee.....	21,743	12,990	8,753	6,173	3,372	2,801
Virginia.....	15,339	8,415	6,924	4,827	1,993	2,834
West Virginia.....	5,911	3,472	2,439	1,994	1,111	883

Table III.—Opening Enrollment of degree-credit students (resident and extension), by region and State: Fall 1957—Continued

C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total enrollment			First-time students (first time in any college)		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
West and Southwest	170,367	111,891	58,476	37,922	21,041	16,881
Arizona.....	605	450	155	81	39	42
California.....	64,329	44,185	20,144	10,542	5,781	4,761
Colorado.....	8,621	5,416	3,205	1,644	717	927
Idaho.....	2,198	1,258	940	910	506	404
Montana.....	1,454	898	556	471	303	168
Nevada.....	867	710	157	303	248	55
New Mexico.....	12,478	8,961	3,517	3,688	2,522	1,166
Oklahoma.....	8,311	4,962	3,349	2,747	1,536	1,211
Oregon.....	48,089	31,547	16,542	11,051	6,189	4,862
Texas.....	9,969	5,707	4,262	2,928	1,415	1,513
Washington.....	13,446	7,797	5,649	3,557	1,785	1,772
Wyoming.....						
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS						
Outlying parts	3,868	2,258	1,610	1,220	730	490
Alaska.....						
Canal Zone.....						
Guam.....						
Puerto Rico.....	3,490	2,012	1,478	1,096	651	445
Territory of Hawaii.....	378	246	132	124	79	45

Table IV.—Degree-credit enrollment, by type of enrollment, sex of student, region, and State: First term 1957-58
A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total degree-credit enrollment										First-time degree-credit enrollment of resident students ¹				
	Resident and extension		Resident		Extension		Courses by mail		Courses by TV or radio		Both sexes (full-time and part-time)	Full-time		Part-time	
	Men cols. 4 & 6	Women cols. 5 & 7	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aggregate United States.....	2,050,099	1,119,025	1,935,345	982,569	114,754	126,456	45,825	52,412	2,636	2,600	742,875	364,111	236,559	90,388	51,817
Contiguous States.....	2,030,884	1,105,443	1,918,313	981,252	112,571	124,151	43,795	52,342	2,636	2,600	734,696	360,062	237,728	89,448	51,428
North Atlantic.....	570,933	290,278	554,726	267,567	16,207	22,711	2,011	516	1,779	647	176,090	82,955	54,521	28,695	12,919
Connecticut.....	28,328	12,823	28,017	11,999	311	824	.....	.....	1,717	350	9,622	4,111	2,191	2,165	1,155
Delaware.....	4,063	1,960	2,608	1,421	1,455	559	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,069	4,641	4,228	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	9,002	3,614	27,040	12,923	1,962	691	1,395	105	.....	.....	5,718	1,968	1,685	1,307	758
Maine.....	37,118	4,258	6,657	2,940	461	1,318	100	299	27	.....	3,099	2,112	1,967	.....	.....
Maryland.....	37,776	14,792	14,242	765	1,550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,057	3,970	3,038	1,548	501
Massachusetts.....	80,632	40,497	78,574	36,186	2,058	4,311	9	15	.....	.....	29,390	13,575	8,812	5,237	1,766
New Hampshire.....	7,431	3,446	6,613	2,682	818	764	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,517	1,520	835	58	104
New Jersey.....	47,709	23,616	46,824	20,288	885	3,328	.....	.....	.....	.....	13,649	6,549	3,566	2,453	1,081
New York.....	200,985	113,391	198,120	108,578	2,865	4,813	.....	.....	34	155	56,924	24,097	17,366	10,295	5,166
Pennsylvania.....	118,332	53,249	115,637	49,023	2,695	4,226	507	97	1	.....	38,773	20,695	10,586	5,458	1,984
Rhode Island.....	10,789	5,744	8,931	4,486	1,858	1,258	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,983	2,340	1,106	154	383
Vermont.....	4,768	2,888	4,694	2,799	74	189	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,339	1,377	.....	13	8
Great Lakes and Plains.....	571,008	323,513	545,248	284,102	25,760	39,411	17,400	23,448	619	1,326	211,582	106,752	71,801	19,506	13,523
Illinois.....	105,065	58,658	103,469	54,899	1,596	3,759	3,363	3,763	519	1,005	38,345	16,880	10,899	6,075	4,501
Indiana.....	54,649	26,727	47,600	22,043	7,049	4,684	2,027	2,029	.....	.....	17,181	10,611	5,892	3,342	336
Iowa.....	31,451	18,956	30,835	17,618	616	1,338	1,284	2,029	7	65	13,310	7,333	5,185	303	489
Kansas.....	31,215	16,313	29,501	15,103	1,714	1,213	1,551	2,184	1	50	11,992	6,628	4,327	606	431
Michigan.....	88,158	50,593	84,502	41,805	3,656	8,788	702	1,096	18	46	28,820	14,043	9,396	3,380	2,001
Minnesota.....	41,830	20,233	35,444	18,523	6,386	5,624	1,710	3,880	19	59	14,788	8,196	6,298	1,133	231
Missouri.....	48,479	26,190	47,519	24,273	9,600	1,917	1,175	1,418	27	46	18,392	8,940	6,598	1,765	1,089
Nebraska.....	17,786	12,103	16,894	9,051	892	3,328	1,351	2,042	4	.....	7,942	4,395	2,724	461	362
North Dakota.....	8,093	3,996	7,620	3,407	473	589	514	1,108	.....	.....	3,867	2,289	1,368	.....	.....
Ohio.....	96,595	53,340	95,343	49,068	1,252	4,272	966	1,440	16	46	38,139	17,262	11,612	5,895	3,159
South Dakota.....	9,164	5,262	8,685	4,415	4,479	847	252	589	.....	.....	4,074	2,314	1,523	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	38,523	25,518	37,836	22,190	687	3,328	2,505	1,348	8	9	14,712	7,861	6,059	376	396
Southeast.....	316,679	194,952	296,063	173,443	20,646	21,509	10,380	13,275	111	167	129,714	69,292	46,940	7,064	4,428
Alabama.....	26,964	15,059	22,998	12,879	4,066	2,180	3,737	852	.....	.....	9,058	5,178	3,438	252	200
Arkansas.....	4,246	8,839	33,046	16,066	670	1,012	3,911	5,393	.....	.....	6,992	4,064	2,743	323	292
Florida.....	35,632	20,639	23,598	12,296	1,574	2,603	633	638	.....	.....	10,906	6,997	4,985	2,100	824
Georgia.....	20,585	13,000	23,887	15,151	1,646	951	1,058	1,073	.....	.....	10,843	5,743	4,335	2,453	312
Kentucky.....	24,358	16,972	29,802	15,151	396	951	1,058	1,073	.....	.....	9,906	4,935	3,577	815	579
Louisiana.....	19,372	11,415	16,681	11,407	691	338	538	206	.....	.....	12,028	6,262	4,285	727	754
Mississippi.....	17,446	22,114	35,894	21,214	691	900	631	474	.....	.....	9,134	5,062	3,672	234	166
North Carolina.....	38,473	13,525	17,185	9,112	1,238	4,112	2,885	591	2	57	16,548	9,254	6,456	556	272
South Carolina.....	35,360	18,473	18,107	10,966	1,987	2,966	1,600	1,098	.....	.....	7,307	4,316	2,802	123	66
Tennessee.....	29,807	22,183	32,394	18,107	2,966	4,999	1,600	1,098	8	11	14,032	7,774	5,151	608	497
Virginia.....	29,807	22,183	32,394	18,107	2,966	4,999	1,600	1,098	.....	.....	12,070	5,709	5,668	612	283
West Virginia.....	16,528	10,150	16,065	8,764	463	1,386	102	131	101	99	6,750	3,988	2,328	251	183

	562,433	296,691	512,445	256,131	49,388	40,560	15,914	15,103	127	460	215,465	99,248	61,466	34,193	20,558
West and Southwest															
Arizona	16,900	8,678	15,992	7,701	908	927	672	738	7	172	7,172	3,439	1,922	1,126	685
California	258,862	143,801	225,691	120,783	30,863	23,518	3,225	1,992	88	393	96,550	37,719	23,817	22,884	13,333
Colorado	26,862	13,441	24,631	11,732	6,235	3,712	1,574	1,504	---	---	9,082	4,953	3,607	2,944	2,236
Idaho	6,989	3,009	6,863	3,192	6,326	3,817	1,806	1,595	---	---	3,516	1,973	1,107	1,800	1,266
Montana	7,031	3,801	6,971	3,320	60	481	96	119	---	---	2,886	1,708	1,966	88	264
Nebraska	1,743	1,035	1,743	1,036	---	481	182	241	---	---	701	1,325	207	97	174
New Mexico	10,848	4,094	10,166	3,652	682	442	182	241	---	---	3,176	1,902	799	314	161
Oklahoma	36,218	15,329	35,009	14,655	1,209	674	2,112	1,531	---	---	13,637	8,041	3,974	1,316	506
Oregon	23,152	13,599	20,047	9,893	3,105	3,706	1,125	1,192	---	---	9,446	5,323	3,046	1,699	378
Texas	114,936	55,464	113,450	53,290	1,486	2,174	2,636	3,326	20	52	43,352	21,257	12,806	5,663	3,626
Utah	19,850	10,699	18,269	9,221	1,581	1,478	1,910	2,111	---	---	7,309	3,837	2,750	445	277
Washington	35,300	18,587	32,088	16,331	3,212	2,256	1,397	1,512	19	15	14,773	7,848	5,017	1,198	710
Wyoming	3,945	2,197	3,724	1,822	221	375	95	178	---	---	1,665	792	5,448	1,137	154
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,831	9	9,831	9	---	---	---	---	---	---	1,815	1,815	---	---	---
Outlying Parts	19,215	13,532	17,032	11,317	2,183	2,265	120	70	---	---	8,209	4,049	2,831	940	369
Alaska	1,048	860	985	675	63	185	---	---	---	---	701	22	57	412	210
Canal Zone	131	132	81	86	70	66	---	---	---	---	102	40	45	7	10
Guam	1,794	165	181	165	---	---	---	---	---	---	176	---	---	28	63
Puerto Rico	11,769	9,469	10,568	7,804	781	1,865	---	---	---	---	5,302	3,106	2,056	710	283
Territory of Hawaii	6,053	3,236	4,784	3,067	1,269	1,149	120	70	---	---	1,966	850	652	423	61

See footnote at end of table.

Table IV.—Degree-credit enrollment, by type of enrollment, sex of student, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued
 B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Total degree-credit enrollment														
	Resident and extension			Resident		Extension		Courses by mail		Courses by TV or radio		First-time degree-credit enrollment of resident students ¹			
	Men cols. 4 & 6	Women cols. 5 & 7	3	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aggregate United States.....	1,186,535	670,201	1,034,187	561,281	102,348	108,920	42,358	47,946	2,357	1,857	442,486	222,269	135,879	52,688	31,650
Contiguous States.....	1,169,838	653,751	1,009,521	551,879	100,377	106,872	42,238	47,876	2,357	1,857	435,563	218,886	133,625	51,770	31,282
North Atlantic.....	149,374	111,836	140,189	93,666	9,185	13,150	1,999	501	1,728	368	55,235	24,398	20,339	7,016	3,572
Connecticut.....	9,327	6,867	9,016	6,043	311	824	-----	-----	1,717	350	2,959	1,565	1,255	91	48
Delaware.....	3,649	1,725	2,194	1,186	1,455	539	-----	-----	-----	-----	747	430	317	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	2,908	2,465	2,908	2,465	-----	-----	1,395	105	-----	-----	512	15	66	245	186
Maine.....	4,470	4,470	4,024	1,620	446	1,211	97	299	-----	-----	1,796	1,290	506	-----	-----
Maryland.....	17,541	8,758	16,328	8,488	613	1,770	1,193	-----	-----	-----	4,864	2,579	1,915	219	151
Massachusetts.....	8,328	7,385	7,770	6,392	1,158	1,133	1,158	-----	-----	-----	4,758	2,397	2,105	93	151
New Hampshire.....	3,643	2,550	2,825	1,618	818	622	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,124	2,482	1,485	8	9
New Jersey.....	19,743	14,682	16,995	11,394	3,238	3,238	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,677	2,482	2,060	829	306
New York.....	52,043	46,882	51,121	41,394	806	3,238	-----	-----	-----	-----	21,524	6,308	7,130	5,493	2,669
Pennsylvania.....	21,060	13,313	20,321	12,616	7,707	3,097	507	97	1	16	9,514	5,303	3,747	13	18
Rhode Island.....	4,000	2,553	2,913	1,787	1,098	74	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,614	3,477	2,347	11	15
Vermont.....	2,320	1,458	2,554	1,359	74	89	-----	-----	-----	-----	1,026	576	433	10	7
Great Lakes and Plains.....	347,375	191,031	323,723	155,601	23,650	35,430	15,258	20,524	560	1,229	124,891	65,651	40,197	10,888	7,275
Illinois.....	43,862	24,964	42,462	22,347	1,400	2,617	1,275	953	519	995	19,124	8,861	5,103	2,913	2,247
Indiana.....	30,725	15,743	24,016	11,336	6,709	4,407	2,017	3,023	-----	-----	6,932	4,741	3,009	77	85
Iowa.....	18,466	8,370	18,400	7,891	66	4,799	1,277	2,023	1	65	7,635	4,066	2,228	127	214
Kansas.....	27,019	11,616	25,310	11,709	1,549	1,144	1,549	2,180	7	50	8,744	5,287	2,796	401	260
Michigan.....	67,367	41,193	64,182	32,515	3,185	8,678	1,702	1,036	18	46	21,114	10,171	7,026	2,482	1,435
Minnesota.....	31,006	16,706	24,740	11,300	6,266	5,406	1,710	1,380	-----	-----	8,789	5,378	3,095	99	1,217
Missouri.....	21,773	11,442	20,635	9,843	3,938	1,599	1,157	1,373	-----	-----	9,674	5,708	2,829	670	467
Nebraska.....	13,166	8,634	12,275	5,590	891	3,044	1,340	2,011	4	46	5,535	3,295	1,638	409	193
North Dakota.....	7,817	3,752	7,344	3,163	473	589	514	1,108	-----	-----	3,702	2,183	1,292	89	138
Ohio.....	52,827	28,455	51,841	24,917	986	3,538	960	589	11	27	20,909	9,600	6,468	3,153	1,688
South Dakota.....	7,609	3,351	7,153	2,617	734	252	252	589	-----	-----	2,843	1,839	866	60	78
Wisconsin.....	25,738	16,805	25,165	13,610	573	3,195	2,505	1,348	-----	-----	9,910	5,482	3,847	328	253
Southeast.....	214,858	121,169	195,584	101,650	19,274	19,519	10,230	12,978	14	85	78,128	44,775	26,604	4,204	2,545
Alabama.....	20,302	10,302	16,495	8,407	3,807	1,895	737	852	-----	-----	5,803	3,552	2,112	90	49
Arkansas.....	11,548	6,877	11,134	5,875	1,041	1,002	3,911	5,781	-----	-----	5,152	3,213	1,515	195	199
Florida.....	19,379	11,929	18,336	9,477	2,452	2,452	635	3,303	-----	-----	7,706	4,499	2,519	1,207	747
Georgia.....	23,117	8,603	21,570	8,673	1,547	1,228	588	1,073	-----	-----	6,878	4,101	2,174	356	247
Kentucky.....	16,605	9,301	15,990	8,444	615	857	1,050	1,865	-----	-----	5,575	3,081	1,667	505	322
Louisiana.....	20,395	13,622	20,039	13,137	356	485	598	206	-----	-----	8,681	4,829	3,259	258	339
Mississippi.....	14,875	8,068	14,233	7,885	642	183	598	899	-----	-----	7,322	4,315	2,685	194	128
North Carolina.....	20,527	11,193	18,975	10,328	1,952	1,863	631	474	2	57	7,318	4,367	2,711	163	75
South Carolina.....	11,943	7,664	10,364	3,900	285	591	581	591	-----	-----	4,489	2,854	1,654	379	267
Tennessee.....	21,686	11,666	19,315	10,364	2,931	3,900	285	823	8	4	7,565	4,472	2,883	366	327
Virginia.....	21,994	15,069	21,639	10,269	4,743	4,743	66	111	-----	-----	4,541	2,859	1,683	589	344
West Virginia.....	15,921	7,921	16,339	6,472	3,379	1,049	-----	-----	-----	-----	7,557	4,333	2,533	178	132
West Virginia.....	12,827	7,827	12,446	6,472	3,379	1,049	-----	-----	-----	-----	5,084	3,076	1,679	197	132

	448,460	234,706	400,194	195,933	48,266	38,773	14,751	13,873	55	175	175,494	81,377	46,485	29,742	17,890
West and Southwest															
Arizona	16,347	8,392	15,489	7,490	858	902	672	738			7,070	3,397	1,888	1,110	675
California	212,104	122,631	181,330	99,296	30,774	23,335	3,087	1,945	34	132	87,763	32,657	20,571	21,832	12,703
Colorado	23,418	12,223	17,183	8,519	6,235	3,704	1,574	1,504			7,394	4,317	2,745	1,778	154
Idaho	5,641	2,850	5,383	2,251	2,248	599	802	585			2,590	1,452	711	175	252
Montana	6,123	3,247	6,063	2,766	60	481	96	119			2,467	1,429	866	68	104
Nevada	1,743	1,036	1,743	1,036			182	241			325	207	97		72
New Mexico	10,141	3,927	9,499	3,485	682	442	184	74			2,869	1,716	771	228	154
Oklahoma	27,641	11,794	26,448	11,120	1,193	674	2,112	1,531			10,204	6,381	3,014	475	334
Oregon	7,852	3,969	4,747	6,354	3,105	3,615	1,118	1,182			6,436	3,980	1,943	298	215
Texas	87,623	38,133	81,706	36,079	1,309	1,394	1,505	2,344	15	35	31,074	16,228	8,673	3,819	2,364
Utah	17,593	8,133	17,593	8,133	3,293	2,173	1,370	1,370			4,393	2,353	1,357	336	162
Washington	27,362	12,874	27,159	10,694	3,293	2,173	1,367	1,372	6	8	10,665	6,056	3,239	969	597
Wyoming	3,945	2,197	3,724	1,822	221	375	95	178			1,665	6,526	448	137	194
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,831	9	9,831	9							1,815	1,815			
Outlying Parts	16,637	11,450	14,666	9,402	1,971	2,048	120	70			6,923	3,383	2,254	918	368
Alaska	1,048	860	985	675	63	185					701	22	57	412	210
Canal zone	151	152	81	86	70	66					102	40	45	7	10
Guam	194	165	194	165							108	31	26	28	23
Puerto Rico	9,574	7,179	9,005	5,531	569	1,648					4,138	2,494	1,521	55	68
Territory of Hawaii	5,670	3,094	4,401	2,945	1,269	149	120	70			1,874	2,796	1,605	416	57

See footnote at end of table.

Table IV.—Degree-credit enrollment, by type of enrollment, sex of student, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued
C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Total degree-credit enrollment										First-time degree-credit enrollment of resident students ¹					
	Resident and extension		Resident		Extension		Courses by mail		Courses by TV or radio		Both sexes (full-time and part-time)	Full-time		Part-time		
	Men cols. 4 & 6	Women cols. 5 & 7	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		Men	Women	Men	Women	
I	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
Aggregate United States—	863,564	448,824	851,158	431,233	12,406	17,536	3,487	4,468	279	743	303,339	141,812	100,680	37,700	20,167	
Contiguous States.....	860,985	446,692	848,792	429,373	12,394	17,319	3,467	4,468	743	743	299,103	141,176	100,103	37,678	20,146	
North Atlantic.....	421,559	178,442	414,537	163,831	7,022	9,561	12	15	51	279	120,855	58,647	31,182	21,679	9,347	
Connecticut.....	19,001	5,956	19,001	5,956	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6,663	2,546	936	2,074	1,107
Delaware.....	414	235	414	235	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	322	111	111	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	26,094	11,149	24,132	10,458	1,967	691	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,206	2,111	1,619	1,062	572
Maine.....	7,638	1,427	7,638	1,320	107	107	3	.....	27	126	1,303	822	461	.....	.....
Massachusetts.....	14,235	6,034	14,083	5,764	152	280	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,193	1,391	1,123	1,329	350
New Hampshire.....	71,704	32,912	70,804	29,794	900	3,118	9	15	.....	.....	24,632	11,178	6,707	5,144	1,603
New Jersey.....	3,788	1,206	3,788	1,064	142	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,393	898	350	50	95
New York.....	28,236	8,764	28,229	8,694	70	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,972	4,067	1,506	1,624	775
North Carolina.....	148,938	66,403	146,979	64,539	1,959	1,864	24	163	.....	.....	35,300	17,789	10,216	4,798	2,497
Pennsylvania.....	97,272	39,536	95,316	36,407	1,956	3,129	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,192	6,886	5,445	1,968	1,467
Rhode Island.....	6,789	3,390	6,718	3,230	71	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,069	1,799	1,143	.....	.....
Vermont.....	2,440	1,430	2,440	1,430	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,313	801	508	3	368
Great Lakes and Plains.....	223,633	132,482	221,525	128,501	2,108	3,381	2,142	2,924	59	97	85,691	40,141	31,604	8,698	6,248	
Illinois.....	61,203	33,694	61,007	32,552	196	1,142	2,088	2,810	.....	.....	19,221	8,019	5,786	3,162	2,254
Indiana.....	23,924	10,984	23,584	10,707	277	277	10	28	.....	.....	9,269	5,870	2,883	1,626	251
Iowa.....	12,985	10,586	12,435	9,727	550	859	7	6	.....	.....	6,675	3,267	2,957	1,766	275
Kansas.....	4,196	4,697	4,191	4,628	69	69	2	4	.....	.....	1,341	1,341	1,531	205	171
Michigan.....	20,791	9,400	20,320	9,290	471	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,706	3,872	2,370	898	566
Minnesota.....	10,824	9,151	10,704	8,933	120	218	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,999	2,818	3,113	34	34
Missouri.....	26,706	14,778	26,684	14,430	22	318	18	45	.....	.....	8,718	3,232	3,769	1,095	622
Nebraska.....	4,620	3,469	4,619	3,461	1	8	11	31	.....	.....	2,407	1,000	1,086	52	169
North Dakota.....	276	244	276	244	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86	96	.....	3	.....
Ohio.....	43,768	24,895	43,502	24,151	266	734	6	.....	.....	.....	17,230	7,662	5,144	2,742	1,682
South Dakota.....	1,555	1,911	1,532	1,798	23	113	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,231	657	.....	18	81
Wisconsin.....	12,785	8,713	12,671	8,580	114	133	8	.....	.....	.....	4,802	2,399	2,212	48	143
Southeast.....	101,821	73,783	100,479	71,793	1,342	1,990	150	297	97	82	51,586	24,517	22,356	2,850	1,883	
Alabama.....	6,662	4,757	6,403	4,472	285	285	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,265	1,626	1,326	162	151
Arkansas.....	2,638	1,962	2,642	1,952	36	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,270	631	2,658	863	93
Florida.....	16,253	5,730	15,612	6,879	641	151	.....	.....	.....	.....	7,438	3,438	2,656	863	343
Georgia.....	7,048	6,979	7,048	6,979	29	418	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,658	2,161	2,161	91	267
Kentucky.....	9,763	5,360	9,763	5,360	31	94	8	.....	.....	.....	1,957	1,957	1,910	310	257
Louisiana.....	2,497	3,337	2,448	3,192	49	155	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,391	1,433	1,030	469	415
Mississippi.....	16,919	10,921	16,919	10,882	35	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	11,812	7,747	1,987	460	38
North Carolina.....	6,530	6,261	6,495	6,049	35	212	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,230	4,897	3,745	391	197
South Carolina.....	13,114	8,819	13,079	8,780	39	39	106	275	.....	.....	1,757	1,578	1,578	44	39
Tennessee.....	8,713	7,177	8,590	6,923	123	254	36	20	.....	.....	6,467	3,332	2,701	239	195
Virginia.....	3,701	2,629	3,617	2,292	84	337	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,968	1,968	2,685	273	39
West Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,666	912	649	54	51

	113,973	61,985	112,251	60,198	1,722	1,787	1,163	1,230	72	285	33,974	17,871	14,381	4,451	2,668
West and Southwest:															
Arizona.....	563	236	503	211	50	25					102	42	34	16	10
California.....	44,551	21,170	44,362	20,987	189	183	138	37	54	261	10,787	5,059	4,246	852	630
Colorado.....	5,448	3,224	5,448	3,216		8					1,688	636	862	68	122
Idaho.....	1,348	1,159	1,270	941	78	218	4	10			926	521	396	5	4
Montana.....	908	554	908	554							419	279	100	20	20
Nevada.....	707	167	707	167							307	186	28	86	7
New Mexico.....	8,577	3,535	8,361	3,535	16						3,633	1,960	960	841	172
Oklahoma.....	3,500	3,530	3,300	3,539		91		10			3,910	1,343	1,103	401	163
Oregon.....	31,171	17,381	31,344	17,361	177	220	731	982	5	17	24,078	9,029	4,333	1,644	1,272
Texas.....	5,922	5,740	5,922	4,267	1,212	993	283	191			24,671	11,374	4,333	1,099	1,153
Utah.....	7,938	3,713	7,938	5,670		43			13	7	3,900	1,812	1,726	209	133
Washington.....															
Wyoming.....															
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS															
Outlying Parts.....	2,578	2,132	2,366	1,915	212	217					1,286	666	577	22	21
Alaska.....															
Canal Zone.....															
Guam.....															
Puerto Rico.....	2,195	1,990	1,983	1,773	212	217					1,174	612	530	15	17
Territory of Hawaii.....	383	142	383	142							112	54	47	7	4

1 Data are included in cols. 2-5

Table V.—Resident degree-credit undergraduate and graduate enrollments by level, sex, region, and State: First term 1957-58

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Undergraduate and first-professional									Graduate (enrolled beyond the bachelor's or first professional degree)		
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time			Part-time			Both sexes	Men	Women
				Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aggregate United States	2,649,311	1,736,996	912,315	2,029,661	1,344,387	685,274	619,650	392,609	227,041	278,603	198,349	80,254
Contiguous States	2,621,919	1,720,399	901,520	2,010,358	1,332,520	677,838	611,561	387,879	223,682	277,646	197,914	79,732
North Atlantic	700,286	467,724	232,562	503,424	334,490	168,934	196,862	133,234	63,628	122,007	87,002	35,005
Connecticut	33,217	23,803	9,414	24,159	16,934	7,175	9,058	6,819	2,239	6,799	4,214	2,585
Delaware	3,078	1,892	1,186	3,032	1,871	1,161	46	21	25	951	716	235
District of Columbia	31,372	21,066	10,305	16,099	10,549	5,550	15,273	10,517	4,756	8,591	5,974	2,617
Maine	9,458	6,536	2,922	9,343	6,461	2,882	115	75	40	139	121	18
Maryland	40,567	27,469	13,098	25,404	16,413	8,991	15,163	11,056	4,107	4,686	3,542	1,144
Massachusetts	101,434	68,258	33,176	60,424	52,601	27,823	21,010	15,657	5,353	13,326	10,316	3,010
New Hampshire	8,952	6,346	2,606	8,516	6,199	2,317	436	147	289	343	267	76
New Jersey	58,059	40,180	17,879	34,171	23,714	10,457	23,888	16,466	7,422	9,053	6,644	2,409
New York	246,923	157,175	89,648	165,470	104,757	61,713	80,353	52,418	27,935	59,875	40,945	18,930
Pennsylvania	147,160	101,936	45,224	117,176	82,298	34,878	29,984	19,638	10,346	17,500	13,701	3,799
Rhode Island	12,796	8,460	4,336	11,358	8,059	3,299	1,438	401	1,027	621	471	150
Vermont	7,370	4,603	2,767	7,272	4,584	2,688	98	19	79	123	91	32
Great Lakes and Plains	755,892	491,192	264,700	693,048	398,795	204,253	152,844	92,397	60,447	73,453	54,056	19,402
Illinois	140,318	91,108	49,210	96,995	64,321	32,675	43,322	26,787	16,535	12,050	12,361	5,689
Indiana	62,386	42,021	20,365	57,274	39,645	17,629	5,112	2,376	2,736	7,257	5,579	1,678
Iowa	44,923	28,182	16,741	40,528	26,384	14,144	4,335	1,798	2,597	3,530	2,653	877
Kansas	41,626	27,154	14,472	35,445	23,590	11,955	6,181	3,564	2,617	2,975	2,347	628
Michigan	110,832	73,712	37,120	86,635	58,324	28,311	24,197	15,388	8,809	15,475	10,790	4,685
Minnesota	51,638	32,037	19,601	47,940	30,420	17,520	3,698	1,637	8,081	4,039	3,407	632
Missouri	67,244	44,150	23,094	51,052	33,468	17,584	16,192	10,582	5,510	4,543	3,369	1,179
Nebraska	24,524	15,896	8,628	20,403	13,698	6,705	4,121	2,198	1,923	1,421	998	423
North Dakota	10,681	7,314	3,367	10,242	7,171	3,071	439	143	296	346	306	40
Ohio	133,264	86,775	46,489	96,423	63,087	33,335	36,841	23,682	13,153	11,147	8,568	2,579
South Dakota	12,701	8,366	4,335	11,834	8,129	3,706	867	238	629	399	319	80
Wisconsin	55,755	34,477	21,278	48,276	30,559	17,717	7,479	3,918	3,561	4,271	3,359	912
Southeast	445,923	281,403	164,520	382,823	244,083	138,740	63,100	37,320	25,760	23,583	14,660	8,923
Alabama	34,463	22,185	12,278	31,585	20,325	11,260	2,878	1,860	1,018	1,314	713	601
Arkansas	20,418	13,120	7,298	18,179	12,062	6,117	2,239	1,053	1,181	1,185	656	529
Florida	48,764	32,000	16,764	38,168	24,702	13,466	10,596	7,298	3,293	3,240	1,943	1,292
Georgia	42,103	27,515	14,588	33,223	21,214	12,009	8,880	6,301	2,579	1,770	1,074	696
Kentucky	36,649	22,431	14,218	28,560	18,552	10,008	8,089	3,879	4,210	2,384	1,451	933
Louisiana	45,126	28,101	17,025	38,100	24,103	13,997	7,025	3,998	3,028	3,163	1,701	1,462
Mississippi	26,987	16,168	10,819	24,458	15,295	9,163	2,529	873	1,656	771	513	258
North Carolina	54,176	33,953	20,223	50,824	31,837	18,987	3,352	2,116	1,236	2,932	1,941	991
South Carolina	25,589	16,573	9,016	24,307	15,900	8,407	1,282	673	609	1,029	612	397
Tennessee	47,144	30,100	17,044	41,125	26,696	14,429	6,019	3,404	2,615	3,357	2,294	1,063
Virginia	40,610	23,757	16,853	34,713	20,148	14,565	5,897	3,609	2,288	1,523	1,192	331
West Virginia	23,894	15,500	8,394	19,581	13,243	6,332	4,313	2,251	2,062	935	565	370
West and Southwest	710,200	470,471	239,729	511,445	345,549	165,902	198,755	124,928	73,827	58,376	41,974	16,402
Arizona	21,414	14,518	6,896	16,161	11,215	4,946	5,253	3,303	1,950	2,279	1,474	805
California	316,423	204,265	112,158	190,434	126,376	64,058	125,989	77,889	48,100	29,552	21,427	8,125
Colorado	31,472	20,441	11,031	28,262	18,612	9,650	3,210	1,829	1,381	2,894	2,190	704
Idaho	9,476	6,410	3,066	8,652	6,056	2,596	824	354	470	379	253	126
Montana	9,875	6,648	3,227	9,024	6,301	2,723	853	347	504	416	323	93
Nevada	2,681	1,668	1,013	1,838	1,254	584	843	414	429	98	75	23
New Mexico	12,132	8,886	4,346	8,934	6,638	2,296	3,198	2,248	950	1,686	1,280	406
Oklahoma	46,123	32,625	13,498	39,234	28,005	11,228	6,889	4,619	2,270	3,541	2,384	1,157
Oregon	28,361	18,785	9,576	26,201	17,580	8,621	2,160	1,205	955	1,579	1,262	317
Texas	156,026	106,165	49,861	117,823	80,265	37,558	38,203	25,900	12,303	10,714	7,285	3,429
Utah	25,904	16,948	8,956	22,587	14,893	7,694	3,317	2,055	1,262	1,586	1,321	265
Washington	45,139	29,694	15,445	38,425	25,499	12,926	6,714	4,195	2,519	3,280	2,394	886
Wyoming	5,174	3,418	1,756	3,870	2,848	1,022	1,304	570	734	372	305	66
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,618	9,609	9	9,618	9,609	9				222	222	
Outlying Parts	27,392	16,597	10,795	19,303	11,867	7,436	8,089	4,730	3,359	957	435	522
Alaska	1,590	963	627	193	57	136	1,397	906	491	70	22	48
Canal Zone	167	81	86	140	72	68	27	9	18			
Guam	359	194	165	91	49	42	268	145	123			
Puerto Rico	18,255	10,973	7,277	13,757	8,853	4,904	4,498	2,125	2,373	37	10	27
Territory of Hawaii	7,021	4,381	2,640	5,122	2,836	2,286	1,899	1,545	354	850	403	447

Table V.—Resident degree-credit undergraduate and graduate enrollments by level, sex, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued

B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Undergraduate and first-professional									Graduate (enrolled beyond the bachelor's or first professional degree)		
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time			Part-time			Both sexes	Men	Women
				Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aggregate United States	1,505,211	988,414	516,797	1,180,563	788,675	391,888	324,648	199,739	124,909	140,257	95,773	44,484
Contiguous States	1,482,085	974,168	507,917	1,164,218	778,620	385,598	317,867	195,548	122,319	139,315	95,353	43,962
North Atlantic	210,027	122,599	87,428	155,714	89,668	66,046	54,313	32,931	21,382	28,848	17,590	11,258
Connecticut	12,367	7,447	4,920	10,626	6,410	4,216	1,741	1,037	704	2,692	1,569	1,123
Delaware	2,429	1,478	951	2,388	1,458	930	41	20	21	951	716	235
District of Columbia	3,208	1,688	1,520	698	205	492	2,510	1,482	1,028	2,165	1,220	945
Maine	5,505	3,903	1,602	5,471	3,881	1,590	34	22	12	139	121	18
Maryland	22,856	15,011	7,845	16,243	10,609	5,634	6,613	4,402	2,211	2,560	1,917	643
Massachusetts	15,400	7,266	6,134	12,962	7,050	5,872	438	176	262	762	504	258
New Hampshire	4,232	2,661	1,571	4,148	2,612	1,536	84	49	35	211	164	47
New Jersey	24,150	14,599	9,551	14,945	8,635	6,310	9,205	5,964	3,241	6,039	3,996	2,043
New York	83,916	45,338	38,578	51,806	26,039	25,767	32,110	19,299	12,811	11,264	5,803	5,461
Pennsylvania	31,169	18,951	12,218	29,750	18,549	11,201	1,419	402	1,017	1,768	1,370	398
Rhode Island	3,272	2,076	1,196	3,173	2,009	1,164	99	67	32	197	137	60
Vermont	3,523	2,181	1,342	3,504	2,170	1,334	19	11	8	100	73	27
Great Lakes and Plains	428,103	285,888	142,215	363,289	246,109	117,180	64,814	39,779	25,035	51,221	37,835	13,386
Illinois	57,793	38,090	19,703	44,751	30,383	14,368	13,042	7,707	5,335	7,016	4,372	2,644
Indiana	29,533	19,571	9,952	28,811	19,213	9,598	722	358	361	5,819	4,445	1,374
Iowa	23,841	16,023	7,318	22,371	15,703	6,668	970	320	650	2,950	2,377	573
Kansas	32,337	22,992	9,845	28,057	19,941	8,116	4,780	3,051	1,729	2,945	2,318	627
Michigan	82,179	54,099	28,090	64,957	43,164	21,793	17,222	10,925	6,297	14,518	10,093	4,425
Minnesota	32,331	21,656	10,675	30,350	20,756	9,594	1,981	900	1,081	3,709	3,084	625
Missouri	29,084	19,636	9,448	25,615	17,511	8,104	3,469	2,125	1,344	1,594	1,199	395
Nebraska	16,630	11,402	5,228	13,676	9,580	4,096	2,954	1,822	1,132	1,235	873	362
North Dakota	10,161	7,038	3,123	9,755	6,911	2,844	406	127	279	346	306	40
Ohio	69,638	46,309	23,329	53,838	35,725	18,113	15,800	10,584	5,216	7,120	5,532	1,588
South Dakota	9,371	6,834	2,537	9,068	6,716	2,352	303	118	185	399	319	80
Wisconsin	35,205	22,248	12,957	32,400	20,506	11,534	3,165	1,742	1,423	3,570	2,917	653
Southeast	279,073	184,210	94,863	241,678	161,927	79,751	37,395	22,283	15,112	18,161	11,374	6,787
Alabama	23,744	15,865	7,879	22,697	15,227	7,470	1,047	638	409	1,158	630	528
Arkansas	15,884	10,521	5,363	14,205	9,776	4,429	1,679	745	934	1,125	613	512
Florida	25,558	16,890	8,668	20,844	13,603	7,241	3,287	1,427	2,255	1,446	809	627
Georgia	29,133	20,837	8,296	21,345	15,087	6,258	7,788	5,750	2,038	1,110	733	377
Kentucky	22,279	14,697	7,582	17,449	11,821	5,423	5,030	2,876	2,154	2,155	1,293	862
Louisiana	31,261	19,156	12,105	28,451	17,830	10,621	2,810	1,326	1,484	1,915	893	1,032
Mississippi	21,430	13,752	7,678	19,576	12,992	6,584	1,854	760	1,094	698	481	207
North Carolina	26,731	17,323	9,408	25,561	16,685	8,875	1,170	637	533	2,572	1,652	920
South Carolina	13,154	10,145	3,009	12,551	9,818	2,733	603	327	276	900	545	355
Tennessee	26,590	17,818	8,772	22,834	15,595	7,239	3,756	2,223	1,533	2,052	1,497	555
Virginia	25,324	15,323	10,001	21,058	13,000	8,058	4,266	2,323	1,943	1,296	1,036	260
West Virginia	17,995	11,893	6,102	15,307	10,492	4,815	2,678	1,391	1,287	935	565	370
West and Southwest	555,264	371,862	183,402	393,919	271,307	122,612	161,345	100,555	60,790	40,863	28,332	12,531
Arizona	20,700	14,015	6,685	15,548	10,768	4,780	5,152	3,247	1,905	2,279	1,474	805
California	262,409	168,895	93,514	149,272	99,273	49,999	112,137	69,622	43,515	18,217	12,435	5,782
Colorado	23,783	15,715	8,058	22,317	14,926	7,391	1,466	789	677	1,919	1,468	451
Idaho	7,318	5,165	2,153	6,758	4,924	1,834	560	241	319	326	228	98
Montana	8,413	5,740	2,673	7,854	5,534	2,320	559	206	353	416	323	93
Nevada	2,681	1,668	1,013	1,838	1,254	584	843	414	429	98	75	23
New Mexico	11,258	8,179	3,079	8,483	6,256	2,227	2,775	1,923	852	1,686	1,280	406
Oklahoma	34,638	24,566	10,072	31,326	22,465	8,861	3,312	2,101	1,211	2,930	1,822	1,048
Oregon	19,766	13,648	6,118	18,982	13,199	5,783	784	449	335	1,335	1,099	236
Texas	110,696	77,229	33,467	85,748	60,471	25,277	24,948	16,758	8,190	7,389	4,677	2,712
Utah	16,366	11,585	4,781	14,100	10,056	4,044	2,266	1,529	737	1,147	974	173
Washington	32,062	22,309	10,023	27,823	19,333	8,490	4,239	2,706	1,533	2,749	2,111	638
Wyoming	5,174	3,418	1,756	3,870	2,848	1,022	1,304	570	734	372	306	66
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	9,618	9,609	9	9,618	9,609	9				222	222	
Outlying parts	23,126	14,246	8,880	16,345	10,055	6,290	6,781	4,191	2,590	942	420	522
Alaska	1,590	963	627	193	57	136	1,397	906	491	70	22	48
Canal Zone	167	81	86	140	72	68	27	9	18			
Guam	359	154	165	91	49	42	268	145	123			
Puerto Rico	14,499	8,995	5,504	11,118	7,291	3,277	3,381	1,704	1,677	37	10	27
Territory of Hawaii	6,511	4,013	2,498	4,803	2,586	2,217	1,703	1,427	281	835	383	447

Table V.—Resident degree-credit undergraduate and graduate enrollments by level, sex, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued

C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Undergraduate and first-professional									Graduate (enrolled beyond the bachelor's or first professional degree)		
	Total	Men	Women	Full-time			Part-time			Both sexes	Men	Women
				Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aggregate United States—	1,144,100	748,582	395,518	849,098	555,712	293,386	295,002	192,870	102,132	138,346	102,576	35,770
Contiguous States—	1,139,834	746,231	393,603	846,140	553,900	292,240	293,694	192,331	101,363	138,331	102,561	35,770
North Atlantic—	490,259	345,125	145,134	347,710	244,822	102,888	142,549	100,303	42,246	93,159	69,412	23,747
Connecticut.....	20,850	16,356	4,494	13,533	10,574	2,959	7,317	5,782	1,535	4,107	2,645	1,462
Delaware.....	649	414	235	644	413	231	5	1	4			
District of Columbia.....	28,164	19,378	8,786	15,401	10,343	5,058	12,763	9,035	3,728	6,426	4,754	1,672
Maine.....	3,953	2,633	1,320	3,872	2,580	1,292	81	53	28			
Maryland.....	17,711	12,458	5,253	9,161	5,804	3,357	8,550	6,654	1,896	2,126	1,625	501
Massachusetts.....	88,034	60,992	27,042	67,462	45,511	21,951	20,572	15,481	5,091	12,564	9,812	2,752
New Hampshire.....	4,720	3,685	1,035	4,368	3,587	781	352	98	254	132	103	29
New Jersey.....	33,909	25,581	8,328	19,226	15,079	4,147	14,683	10,502	4,181	3,014	2,648	366
New York.....	162,907	111,837	51,070	114,664	78,718	35,946	48,243	33,119	15,124	48,611	35,142	13,469
Pennsylvania.....	115,991	82,985	33,006	87,426	63,749	23,677	28,565	19,236	9,329	15,732	12,331	3,401
Rhode Island.....	9,524	6,384	3,140	8,185	6,050	2,135	1,339	334	1,005	424	334	90
Vermont.....	3,847	2,422	1,425	3,768	2,414	1,354	79	8	71	23	18	5
Great Lakes and Plains—	327,789	205,304	122,485	239,759	152,686	87,073	88,030	52,618	35,412	22,237	16,221	6,016
Illinois.....	82,525	53,018	29,507	52,245	33,938	18,307	30,280	19,080	11,200	11,034	7,989	3,045
Indiana.....	32,853	22,450	10,403	28,463	20,432	8,031	4,390	2,018	2,372	1,438	1,134	304
Iowa.....	21,582	12,159	9,423	18,157	10,681	7,476	3,425	1,478	1,947	580	276	304
Kansas.....	8,789	4,162	4,627	7,388	3,649	3,739	1,401	513	888	30	29	1
Michigan.....	28,653	19,623	9,030	21,678	15,160	6,518	6,975	4,463	2,512	957	697	260
Minnesota.....	19,307	10,381	8,926	17,590	9,664	7,926	1,717	717	1,000	330	323	7
Missouri.....	38,160	24,514	13,646	25,437	15,957	9,480	12,723	8,557	4,166	2,954	2,170	784
Nebraska.....	7,894	4,494	3,400	6,727	4,118	2,609	1,167	376	791	186	125	61
North Dakota.....	520	276	244	487	260	227	33	16	17			
Ohio.....	63,626	40,466	23,160	42,585	27,362	15,223	21,041	13,104	7,937	4,027	3,036	991
South Dakota.....	3,330	1,532	1,798	2,766	1,412	1,354	564	120	444			
Wisconsin.....	20,550	12,229	8,321	16,236	10,053	6,183	4,314	2,176	2,138	701	442	259
Southeast—	166,850	97,193	69,657	141,145	82,156	58,989	25,705	15,037	10,668	5,422	3,286	2,136
Alabama.....	10,719	6,320	4,399	8,888	5,098	3,790	1,831	1,222	609	156	83	73
Arkansas.....	4,534	2,599	1,935	3,974	2,286	1,688	560	313	247	60	43	17
Florida.....	23,206	15,110	8,096	17,324	11,099	6,225	5,882	4,011	1,871	985	502	483
Georgia.....	12,970	6,678	6,292	11,878	6,127	5,751	1,092	551	541	660	341	319
Kentucky.....	14,370	7,734	6,636	11,311	6,731	4,580	3,059	1,003	2,056	229	158	71
Louisiana.....	13,865	8,945	4,920	9,649	6,273	3,376	4,216	2,672	1,544	1,248	818	430
Mississippi.....	5,557	2,416	3,141	4,882	2,303	2,579	675	113	562	83	32	51
North Carolina.....	27,445	16,630	10,815	25,263	15,151	10,112	2,182	1,479	703	360	289	71
South Carolina.....	12,435	6,428	6,007	11,756	6,082	5,674	679	346	333	109	67	42
Tennessee.....	20,554	12,282	8,272	18,291	11,101	7,190	2,263	1,181	1,082	1,305	797	508
Virginia.....	15,286	8,434	6,852	13,655	7,148	6,507	1,631	1,286	345	227	156	71
West Virginia.....	5,909	3,617	2,292	4,274	2,757	1,517	1,635	860	775			
West and Southwest—	154,936	98,603	56,327	117,526	74,236	43,290	37,410	24,373	13,037	17,513	13,642	3,871
Arizona.....	714	503	211	613	447	166	101	56	45			
California.....	54,014	35,370	18,644	41,162	27,103	14,059	12,852	8,267	4,585	11,335	8,992	2,343
Colorado.....	7,689	4,726	2,963	5,945	3,686	2,259	1,744	1,040	704	975	722	253
Idaho.....	2,158	1,245	913	1,894	1,132	762	264	113	151	53	25	28
Montana.....	1,462	908	554	1,170	767	403	292	141	151			
Nevada.....												
New Mexico.....	874	707	167	451	382	69	423	325	98			
Oklahoma.....	11,485	8,059	3,426	7,908	5,541	2,367	3,577	2,518	1,059	611	502	109
Oregon.....	8,595	5,137	3,458	7,219	4,381	2,838	1,376	756	620	244	163	81
Texas.....	45,330	28,936	16,394	32,075	19,794	12,281	13,255	9,142	4,113	3,325	2,608	717
Utah.....	9,538	5,363	4,175	8,487	4,837	3,650	1,051	526	525	439	347	92
Washington.....	13,077	7,655	5,422	10,602	6,166	4,436	2,475	1,489	986	531	283	248
Wyoming.....												
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS												
Outlying Parts—	4,266	2,351	1,915	2,958	1,812	1,146	1,308	539	769	15	15	
Alaska.....												
Canal Zone.....												
Guam.....												
Puerto Rico.....	3,756	1,983	1,773	2,639	1,562	1,077	1,117	421	696			
Territory of Hawaii.....	510	368	142	319	250	69	191	118	73	15	15	

Table VI.—Nondegree-credit enrollment and enrollments in short courses and individual lessons only, by sex of student, region, and State: First term 1957-58

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Nondegree-credit enrollment										Enrollments in—			
	Terminal-occupational education				Adult education				Courses by mail		Short courses		Individual lessons only	
	Resident		Extension		Resident		Extension							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States.....	106,722	39,993	26,130	3,581	72,737	70,787	61,377	46,147	73,545	20,098	97,179	90,879	9,146	16,631
Contiguous States.....	106,517	39,788	26,130	3,581	72,599	70,596	60,792	45,720	73,542	20,096	97,179	90,879	9,146	16,631
North Atlantic.....	35,607	11,309	12,627	811	13,689	17,932	15,735	6,224	29,719	2,096	10,624	3,811	2,607	4,599
Connecticut.....	558	225	362	55	987	225	7	8			1	10	502	635
Delaware.....	297	432	62				195	92						
District of Columbia.....	1,184	370			440	1,477	161	41	15,000		214	1	103	229
Maine.....	43	218			2	14	9	47			165	114		
Maryland.....	977	667			426	462					2,962	607	840	1,705
Massachusetts.....	2,265	1,295	144	21	2,462	744	10	23			810	93	415	706
New Hampshire.....	319	219	314	11			62	2						
New Jersey.....	2,215	303			354	299	5,162	307			980	113	3	5
New York.....	23,825	5,898	4,789	331	7,151	13,988	5,668	4,056	11,253	6	1,038	1,632	542	909
Pennsylvania.....	3,754	1,331	5,982	138	1,724	720	3,073	458	3,466	2,090	4,248	862	195	392
Rhode Island.....	170	7	813	204	143	3	1,388	1,190			206	379		
Vermont.....		344	161	50									7	18
Great Lakes and Plains.....	23,946	7,352	2,502	397	29,546	22,689	10,903	9,353	36,846	12,703	16,239	12,198	4,389	8,034
Illinois.....	7,467	2,790		14	2,531	2,756	2,320	1,682	30,375	8,813	2,054	1,180	1,280	2,204
Indiana.....	798	7	2,368	93	735	395	1,798	3,285	93	49	15	26	72	203
Iowa.....	50	146			1,398	2,052	111	161					161	514
Kansas.....	226	134			1,245	1,185	127	198	47	37	30	79	118	408
Michigan.....	7,572	1,580	39	148	8,918	4,558	3,099	2,179	308	276	773	24	508	753
Minnesota.....	254	504			1,569	2,892	125	114	302	243	980	324	710	720
Missouri.....	1,079	611	34	5	2,041	920	2,361	838	2,746	1,922	4,468	3,336	821	1,760
Nebraska.....	29	115			175	275	372	235			2,456	457	16	53
North Dakota.....	571	96	60	86	303	310	524	491	10	8	182	194	22	64
Ohio.....	4,245	784		51	3,420	916	1	37			1,796	3,460	568	996
South Dakota.....	10	111				13	65	133			196	167	254	111
Wisconsin.....	1,645	474	1		7,211	6,417			2,769	1,188	3,221	2,864	61	248
Southeast.....	5,230	2,923	1,377	811	3,912	3,956	2,371	1,412	994	903	29,345	23,014	915	1,895
Alabama.....	29	22	262	26	7		1,268	788			494	1,571	19	20
Arkansas.....	52	2			17	3	200	250			3,214	1,838	8	29
Florida.....	138	265			1,175	1,212			24	5	14,199	14,000	81	175
Georgia.....	961	187	234	31	39	36	134	10			180		35	172
Kentucky.....	117	66			348	539					79	65	22	132
Louisiana.....	133	124			490	436			53	82	4,415	4,377	19	13
Mississippi.....	1,222	318			204	52	6	19	40	45	762	315	145	186
North Carolina.....	972	978			587	314	317	153	69	67	1,053	493	218	292
South Carolina.....	5	2	75	3	4	21	2	54	404	430			114	287
Tennessee.....	81	424		98	854	1,218			398	225	225	75	124	322
Virginia.....	1,399	453	806	653	187	125	283	115	6	48	90	182	37	166
West Virginia.....	121	82					45	23			4,634	98	93	101
West and Southwest.....	41,734	18,204	9,624	1,562	25,452	26,019	31,783	28,731	5,983	4,394	40,971	51,856	1,235	2,103
Arizona.....	171	78	14	7					8	18				
California.....	30,437	13,084	9,135	1,510	21,253	21,575	17,740	19,008	4,611	3,050	8,662	5,472	202	278
Colorado.....	511	500	32	13	1,508	1,471	1,787	2,362	607	297	623	419	193	455
Idaho.....	337	56	254	13	139	215	2	15	88	82	77	17	9	21
Montana.....	121	36			12	122			30	70	12			3
Nevada.....									4	4				
New Mexico.....	10	10					8,187	3,919					2	14
Oklahoma.....	2,250	535			35	38	22	18			22,580	36,792	196	110
Oregon.....	155	21			220	130	1,100	500				27	26	84
Texas.....	4,203	1,782	134	6	1,174	1,297	230	336	413	619	6,036	6,034	461	836
Utah.....	503	279	55	13	94	171	886	1,040			753	1,757	3	5
Washington.....	2,934	1,741			909	996	1,579	1,072	182	194	2,178	1,338	138	289
Wyoming.....	102	82			108	4	250	461	40	60			5	8
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....														
Outlying Parts.....	205	205			138	191	585	427	3	2				
Alaska.....	115	128			138	191								
Canal Zone.....														
Guam.....	90	77												
Puerto Rico.....							246	187						
Territory of Hawaii.....							339	240	3	2				

Table VI.—Nondegree-credit enrollment and enrollments in short courses and individual lessons only, by sex of student, region, and State: First term 1957-58—Continued

B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Nondegree-credit enrollment										Enrollments in—			
	Terminal-occupational education				Adult education				Courses by mail		Short courses		Individual lessons only	
	Resident		Extension		Resident		Extension							
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States.....	75,841	29,986	24,681	3,011	51,829	53,037	51,892	38,010	10,501	6,732	89,168	83,466	1,219	2,005
Contiguous States.....	75,636	29,781	24,681	3,011	51,691	52,846	51,553	37,770	10,498	6,730	89,168	83,466	1,210	2,005
North Atlantic.....	19,981	5,421	11,947	637	5,991	9,050	8,343	720	3,222	1,921	8,217	1,619	4	7
Connecticut.....	254	38	362	55	529	85	7	8			1	10		
Delaware.....	12	5	62	1			195	92						
District of Columbia.....														
Maine.....														
Maryland.....	200	152			186	164					38	607		1
Massachusetts.....	462	44			1,213	248					2,962	18		
New Hampshire.....	319	2	314	11			62	2			32			
New Jersey.....	1,795	116			245		5,162	272			980	113		
New York.....	16,939	5,030	4,780	331	3,818	8,553					28	13		
Pennsylvania.....			5,902	138			2,917	346	3,222	1,921	4,176	858	4	6
Rhode Island.....			366	51										
Vermont.....		34	161	50										
Great Lakes and Plains.....	13,575	5,554	2,502	332	20,226	17,933	10,250	7,945	3,700	1,960	12,629	9,144	424	963
Illinois.....	4,986	2,663			812	1,187	2,199	1,570			439	199		
Indiana.....	82		2,368	93	13	2	1,766	3,209	72	43			71	192
Iowa.....		9			1,398	2,052	70	53					119	231
Kansas.....	224	130			1,160	1,058	44	105	43	35			67	211
Michigan.....	6,541	1,286	39	148	6,715	4,176	3,099	2,179	308	276	773	24		
Minnesota.....	249	308			1,467	2,598	122	103	302	243	905	244	97	190
Missouri.....	97	341	34	5	94	60	2,054				3,317	2,715	27	45
Nebraska.....	29	86			175	275	372	235			2,456	457	7	24
North Dakota.....	571	96	60	86	303	310	524	491	10	8	182	194	22	64
Ohio.....	159	161			1,631	504					1,118	2,254		
South Dakota.....									196	167	264	254	14	6
Wisconsin.....	637	474	1		6,458	5,711			2,769	1,188	3,175	2,803		
Southeast.....	3,793	1,376	1,377	811	1,098	983	1,585	905	969	883	29,102	22,902	247	325
Alabama.....	29		262	26	7		482	281			494	1,571		
Arkansas.....	52	2					200	250			3,214	1,838	5	12
Florida.....	53	144			356	444			24	5	14,015	13,989		
Georgia.....	813	39	234	31			134	10			180			
Kentucky.....	110				256	359					65			
Louisiana.....	31	80					116		53	82	4,370	4,375	19	13
Mississippi.....	1,217	318			174	37	6	19	40	45	762	315	138	133
North Carolina.....	551	334			118	40	317	153	69	67	1,053	493		
South Carolina.....			75	3			2	54	404	430			52	100
Tennessee.....	6	247			98				373	206	225	75	10	5
Virginia.....	810	130	806	653	187	103	283	115	6	48	90	148	14	34
West Virginia.....	121	82					45	23			4,634	98	9	28
West and Southwest.....	38,287	17,430	8,855	1,231	24,376	24,880	31,375	28,200	2,607	1,966	39,220	49,801	535	710
Arizona.....	171	78	14	7					8	18				
California.....	28,270	12,706	8,471	1,192	21,218	21,427	17,732	18,958	1,245	643	8,138	5,387		
Colorado.....	491	471	32	13	872	1,099	1,787	2,362	607	297	623	419	87	151
Idaho.....	337	56	204	13	139	215	2	15	88	82	77	17	7	15
Montana.....	101	36			12	122			30	70				1
Nevada.....									4	4				
New Mexico.....	10	10					8,187	3,919						
Oklahoma.....	1,204	229			31	20					22,580	36,792	18	28
Oregon.....		21					1,100	500						
Texas.....	4,164	1,721	134	6	993	826	230	335	403	598	5,624	5,848	358	432
Utah.....	503	279			94	171	590	595						3
Washington.....	2,934	1,741			909	996	1,497	1,053	182	194	2,178	1,338	60	72
Wyoming.....	102	82			108	4	250	461	40	60			5	8
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....														
Outlying Parts.....	205	205			138	191	339	240	3	2				
Alaska.....	115	128			138	191								
Canal Zone.....														
Guam.....	90	77												
Puerto Rico.....														
Territory of Hawaii.....							339	240	3	2				

Table VII.—Instructional staff and enrollments in degree-credit courses, by region and State: Summer session(s) and fourth quarter 1957

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Instructional staff for degree-credit courses		Enrollment in degree-credit courses											
	In main (or only) summer session	In all summer sessions ¹	Fourth quarter			Summer session No. 1			Summer session No. 2			Summer session No. 3		
			Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	64,075	81,409	72,657	47,243	25,414	808,305	433,083	375,222	265,882	155,226	110,656	43,734	24,682	19,052
Contiguous States	62,897	80,155	72,657	47,243	25,414	790,033	424,427	365,606	264,595	154,400	110,195	43,202	24,481	18,721
North Atlantic	13,350	16,090	7,069	4,918	2,151	179,608	101,165	78,443	44,891	28,659	16,232	15,821	10,139	5,682
Connecticut	706	776				7,908	3,814	4,094	560	378	182	136	13	123
Delaware	71	83				1,304	651	653	99	15	84	88	25	63
District of Columbia	676	769	166	98	68	12,592	6,910	5,682	1,910	1,211	699	828	548	280
Maine	174	174	262	234	28	2,384	761	1,623						
Maryland	530	1,560	161	147	14	8,982	5,400	3,582						
Massachusetts	1,409	1,787	198	198		19,750	12,806	6,944	6,819	4,827	1,992	6,268	4,467	1,801
New Hampshire	157	164				1,658	503	1,155						
New Jersey	1,021	1,138	3,371	1,671	1,700	11,004	6,312	4,692	1,601	1,330	271			
New York	5,669	6,518	476	338	88	81,010	45,933	35,077	12,907	8,540	4,367	1,312	791	521
Pennsylvania	2,571	3,729	2,435	2,182	253	29,738	16,787	12,951	19,146	11,412	7,734	7,007	4,245	2,762
Rhode Island	169	169				1,890	600	1,290						
Vermont	197	223				1,388	688	700	726	436	290	122	46	76
Great Lakes and Plains	20,508	24,691	15,353	10,895	4,458	231,703	115,806	115,897	71,554	38,855	32,699	12,595	6,739	5,856
Illinois	4,316	4,967	5,033	3,681	1,352	38,614	20,974	17,640	7,405	3,965	3,440	4,738	2,930	1,808
Indiana	1,927	2,127	2,950	2,718	232	17,404	9,904	7,500	14,911	8,414	6,497	1,113	578	535
Iowa	1,257	1,576	300	101	199	14,709	7,804	6,905	4,666	2,640	2,026	368	100	268
Kansas	1,257	1,693	1,687	1,057	630	13,405	6,201	7,204	4,351	1,484	2,867	523	119	404
Michigan	2,634	2,984	774	666	88	39,241	19,767	19,474	4,875	3,560	1,315	1,403	487	916
Minnesota	1,228	1,802				17,556	8,314	9,242	9,417	5,380	4,037			
Missouri	1,922	2,264	2,095	764	1,331	18,770	9,356	9,414	6,848	3,411	3,437	1,869	1,293	576
Nebraska	794	943				9,184	3,867	5,317	2,302	740	1,562	1,239	706	533
North Dakota	251	251	469	112	357	3,374	1,595	1,779						
Ohio	2,947	3,864	1,337	1,068	269	34,153	17,985	16,168	12,476	7,304	5,172	988	390	598
South Dakota	477	533				5,324	2,256	3,068	1,852	758	1,094	170	5	165
Wisconsin	1,498	1,687	708	708		19,969	7,783	12,186	2,451	1,199	1,252	184	131	53
Southeast	13,932	18,848	28,742	18,113	10,629	152,449	81,060	71,389	64,289	36,420	27,869	2,827	1,576	1,251
Alabama	1,366	2,129	5,306	3,994	1,312	11,846	6,649	5,193	6,776	3,869	2,907			
Arkansas	629	1,111	267	57	210	9,147	4,541	4,606	6,450	3,436	3,014			
Florida	1,472	1,750	23	13	10	16,453	10,111	6,342	3,815	2,788	1,527	572	249	323
Georgia	1,228	1,759	10,387	7,109	3,278	8,281	3,721	4,560	3,699	1,946	1,753			
Kentucky	1,170	1,377	351	351		15,795	7,004	8,791	2,445	1,188	1,257	1,017	748	269
Louisiana	1,530	1,560				21,216	11,323	9,893	1,387	904	483			
Mississippi	821	1,217	3,257	1,591	1,666	9,103	4,288	4,815	5,959	3,109	2,850	40	22	18
North Carolina	1,177	1,748	1,378	849	529	19,476	10,796	8,630	11,329	7,203	4,126	50	39	11
South Carolina	679	901	655	266	389	9,313	5,101	4,212	3,748	1,874	1,874	104	41	63
Tennessee	2,212	2,833	6,958	3,729	3,229	12,566	6,965	5,601	9,629	5,495	4,134	407	229	178
Virginia	952	1,282	160	154	6	9,249	5,529	3,720	3,387	1,933	1,454	575	223	352
West Virginia	696	1,181				10,054	5,033	5,021	5,665	3,175	2,490	28	23	5
West and Southwest	14,836	20,255	20,344	12,168	8,176	225,513	125,636	99,871	83,861	50,466	33,395	11,959	6,027	5,932
Arizona	330	571				6,954	4,133	2,821	5,078	2,987	2,091	127	84	43
California	4,985	6,439	4,216	3,102	1,114	97,660	52,626	45,034	19,036	11,352	7,684	4,692	2,305	2,387
Colorado	1,030	1,254	3,318	1,834	1,484	8,808	5,051	3,757	6,707	3,430	3,277	2,346	993	1,353
Idaho	228	265				2,405	1,086	1,319	293	86	207	93	27	66
Montana	320	457	1,338	276	1,062	2,216	1,018	1,198	903	285	617	319	140	179
Nevada	57	74	65	51	14	1,016	408	608	146	18	128	736	455	281
New Mexico	367	405	958	542	416	4,371	2,611	1,760	382	312	70			
Oklahoma	1,308	1,340				16,569	9,945	6,624	953	815	138			
Oregon	757	821	207	36	171	9,104	4,145	4,959	320	110	210	5	3	2
Texas	3,666	6,402	426	362	64	63,923	38,533	25,390	46,203	29,443	16,760	2,857	1,732	1,125
Utah	473	610	4,758	2,881	1,877	1,604	917	687	674	297	377	345	199	146
Washington	1,159	1,352	5,058	3,084	1,974	9,054	4,217	4,837	1,971	667	1,304	439	89	350
Wyoming	156	265				1,829	946	883	1,195	663	532			
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	271	271	1,149	1,149		760	760							
Outlying Parts	1,178	1,254				18,272	8,656	9,616	1,287	826	461	532	201	331
Alaska	16	35				131	23	108	212	193	19	97	50	47
Canal Zone	6	6				161	89	72						
Guam	11	11				280	52	228						
Puerto Rico	1,005	1,049				11,932	5,817	6,115	725	362	363			
Territory of Hawaii	140	153				5,768	2,675	3,093	350	271	79	435	151	284

See footnote at end of table.

Table VII.—Instructional staff and enrollments in degree-credit courses, by region and State: Summer session(s) and fourth quarter 1957—Continued

B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Instructional staff for degree-credit courses		Enrollment in degree-credit courses											
	In main (or only) summer session	In all summer sessions ¹	Fourth quarter			Summer session No. 1			Summer session No. 2			Summer session No. 3		
			Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States—Contiguous States.....	37,982	48,776	42,478	26,728	15,750	513,627	283,295	230,332	170,253	100,010	70,243	22,549	11,575	10,974
	36,988	47,755	42,478	26,728	15,750	498,492	276,171	222,321	169,821	99,674	70,147	22,017	11,374	10,643
North Atlantic.....	3,899	4,653	177	177		58,458	30,965	27,493	12,703	6,858	5,845	5,070	3,005	2,065
Connecticut.....	326	354				4,313	2,004	2,309	56	23	33	136	13	123
Delaware.....	59	71				910	471	439	99	15	84	88	25	63
District of Columbia.....	20	20				385	118	267						
Maine.....	123	123				1,858	637	1,221						
Maryland.....	244	244				6,093	3,811	2,282						
Massachusetts.....	148	188	177	177		1,777	877	900	620	407	213	106	106	
New Hampshire.....	107	111				1,052	483	569	42	20	22	43		43
New Jersey.....	511	511				7,123	3,929	3,194						
New York.....	1,499	1,518				26,224	13,618	12,606	1,868	706	1,162	462	166	296
Pennsylvania.....	695	1,331				7,343	4,356	2,987	9,399	5,357	4,042	4,113	2,649	1,464
Rhode Island.....	110	110				1,237	551	686						
Vermont.....	57	72				143	110	33	619	330	289	122	46	76
Great Lakes and Plains.....	12,069	14,813	4,992	2,590	2,402	152,027	83,626	68,401	48,046	28,066	19,980	4,942	2,239	2,703
Illinois.....	1,784	1,928	280	210	70	19,425	11,075	8,350	1,328	664	664	81	34	47
Indiana.....	1,121	1,361				9,951	6,921	3,030	13,464	7,990	5,474	1,018	578	440
Iowa.....	762	961				8,890	5,808	3,082	2,086	1,619	467	264	69	195
Kansas.....	1,017	1,340	1,687	1,057	630	11,089	5,788	5,301	2,381	1,289	1,092	56	27	29
Michigan.....	2,000	2,305	461	447	14	31,445	16,951	14,494	4,311	3,373	938	1,357	474	883
Minnesota.....	846	1,388				14,015	7,280	6,735	9,313	5,338	3,975			
Missouri.....	890	958	2,095	764	1,331	11,783	6,421	5,362	1,002	421	581			439
Nebraska.....	589	639				6,709	2,999	3,710	1,848	672	1,176	1,111	672	
North Dakota.....	243	243	469	112	357	3,301	1,558	1,733						
Ohio.....	1,617	2,211				18,190	10,732	7,458	8,222	4,843	3,379	818	316	502
South Dakota.....	372	444				4,169	1,994	2,175	1,775	717	1,058	170	5	165
Wisconsin.....	828	975				13,060	6,089	6,971	2,316	1,140	1,176	67	6	3
Southeast.....	9,833	13,322	23,863	15,822	8,041	104,456	57,509	46,947	43,532	25,244	18,288	2,096	1,252	844
Alabama.....	970	1,501	4,575	3,564	1,011	8,175	4,688	3,487	4,732	2,844	1,888			
Arkansas.....	487	895				8,329	4,097	4,232	5,964	3,151	2,813			
Florida.....	995	1,178				8,867	5,696	3,171	1,315	553	762	438	246	192
Georgia.....	890	1,267	8,287	6,068	2,219	5,643	2,746	2,897	3,309	1,874	1,435			
Kentucky.....	696	844	351	351		10,292	5,076	5,216	1,254	508	746	907	686	221
Louisiana.....	1,157	1,157				16,829	9,105	7,724						
Mississippi.....	647	932	3,257	1,591	1,666	6,572	3,309	3,263	4,289	2,342	1,947	40	22	18
North Carolina.....	675	1,061	1,124	744	380	13,036	7,070	5,966	8,115	5,140	2,975	50	39	11
South Carolina.....	441	515	29	28	1	5,130	3,357	1,773	1,180	754	426	104	41	63
Tennessee.....	1,590	2,068	6,080	3,322	2,758	6,610	4,005	2,605	5,408	3,490	1,918			
Virginia.....	723	954	160	154	6	6,813	3,995	2,818	3,224	1,841	1,383	557	218	339
West Virginia.....	562	950				8,160	4,365	3,795	4,742	2,747	1,995			
West and Southwest.....	10,916	14,696	12,297	6,990	5,307	182,791	103,311	79,480	65,540	39,506	26,034	9,909	4,878	5,031
Arizona.....	319	560				6,822	4,052	2,770	5,078	2,987	2,091	127	84	43
California.....	3,451	4,287				83,078	45,612	37,466	11,743	6,997	4,746	3,630	1,623	2,007
Colorado.....	683	888	35	11	24	7,937	4,712	3,225	6,466	3,243	3,223	2,346	993	1,353
Idaho.....	163	178				1,658	866	792	167	50	117	93	27	66
Montana.....	293	430	1,011	229	782	2,115	968	1,147	903	286	617	319	140	179
Nevada.....	57	74	65	51	14	1,016	408	1,608	146	18	128	736	455	281
New Mexico.....	316	354	958	542	416	4,055	2,437	1,618	382	312	70			
Oklahoma.....	1,078	1,078				13,006	7,504	5,502						
Oregon.....	576	625	207	36	171	7,638	3,592	4,046	194	29	165			
Texas.....	2,736	4,732	205	156	49	48,194	29,556	18,638	37,987	24,477	13,510	2,497	1,522	975
Utah.....	326	370	4,758	2,881	1,877	83	17	66	30	3	27			
Washington.....	762	855	5,058	3,084	1,974	5,360	2,641	2,719	1,249	441	808	161	34	127
Wyoming.....	156	265				1,829	946	883	1,195	663	532			
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	271	271	1,149	1,149		760	760							
Outlying Parts.....	994	1,021				15,135	7,124	8,011	432	336	96	532	201	331
Alaska.....	16	35				131	23	108	212	193	19	97	50	47
Canal Zone.....	6	6				161	89	72						
Guam.....	11	11				280	52	228						
Puerto Rico.....	843	843				9,088	4,480	4,608						
Territory of Hawaii.....	118	126				5,475	2,480	2,995	220	143	77	435	151	284

See footnote at end of table.

Table VII.—Instructional staff and enrollments in degree-credit courses, by region and State:
Summer session(s) and fourth quarter 1957—Continued

C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Instructional staff for degree-credit courses		Enrollment in degree-credit courses											
	In main (or only) summer session	In all summer sessions ¹	Fourth quarter			Summer session No. 1			Summer session No. 2			Summer session No. 3		
			Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States—	26,093	32,633	30,179	20,515	9,664	294,678	149,788	144,890	95,629	55,216	40,413	21,185	13,107	8,078
Contiguous States.....	25,909	32,400	30,179	20,515	9,664	291,541	148,256	143,285	94,774	54,726	40,048	21,185	13,107	8,078
North Atlantic.....	9,451	11,437	6,892	4,741	2,151	121,150	70,200	50,950	32,188	21,801	10,387	10,751	7,134	3,617
Connecticut.....	380	422	.....	.....	.....	3,595	1,810	1,785	504	355	149	.....	.....	.....
Delaware.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	394	180	214	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
District of Columbia.....	656	749	166	98	68	12,207	6,792	5,415	1,910	1,211	699	828	548	280
Maine.....	51	51	262	234	28	526	124	402	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maryland.....	286	316	161	147	14	2,889	1,589	1,300	958	489	469	17	4	13
Massachusetts.....	1,261	1,599	21	21	.....	17,973	11,929	6,044	6,199	4,420	1,779	6,162	4,361	1,801
New Hampshire.....	50	53	.....	.....	.....	606	20	586	123	1	122	.....	.....	.....
New Jersey.....	510	627	3,371	1,671	1,700	3,881	2,383	1,498	1,601	1,330	271	.....	.....	.....
New York.....	4,170	5,000	476	388	88	54,786	32,315	22,471	11,039	7,834	3,205	850	625	225
Pennsylvania.....	1,876	2,398	2,435	2,182	253	22,395	12,431	9,964	9,747	6,055	3,692	2,894	1,596	1,298
Rhode Island.....	59	59	.....	.....	.....	653	49	604	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	140	151	.....	.....	.....	1,245	578	667	107	106	1	.....	.....	.....
Great Lakes and Plains.....	8,439	9,878	10,361	8,305	2,056	79,676	32,180	47,496	23,508	10,789	12,719	7,653	4,500	3,153
Illinois.....	2,532	3,039	4,753	3,471	1,282	19,189	9,899	9,290	6,077	3,301	2,776	4,657	2,896	1,761
Indiana.....	806	766	2,950	2,718	232	7,453	2,983	4,470	1,447	424	1,023	95	3	95
Iowa.....	495	615	300	101	199	5,819	1,996	3,823	2,580	1,021	1,559	104	31	73
Kansas.....	240	353	.....	.....	.....	2,316	413	1,903	1,970	195	1,775	467	92	375
Michigan.....	634	679	313	239	74	7,796	2,816	4,980	564	187	372	46	13	33
Minnesota.....	382	414	.....	.....	.....	3,541	1,034	2,507	104	42	62	.....	.....	.....
Missouri.....	1,032	1,306	.....	.....	.....	6,987	2,935	4,052	5,846	2,990	2,856	1,869	1,293	576
Nebraska.....	205	244	.....	.....	.....	2,475	868	1,607	454	68	386	1,828	34	94
North Dakota.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	73	27	46	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ohio.....	1,330	1,653	1,337	1,068	269	15,963	7,253	8,710	4,254	2,461	1,793	170	74	96
South Dakota.....	105	89	.....	.....	.....	1,155	262	893	77	41	36	.....	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	670	712	708	708	.....	6,909	1,694	5,215	135	59	76	117	67	50
Southeast.....	4,099	5,526	4,879	2,291	2,588	47,993	23,551	24,442	20,757	11,176	9,581	731	324	407
Alabama.....	396	628	731	430	301	3,671	1,960	1,711	2,044	1,025	1,019	.....	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	142	216	267	57	210	818	444	374	486	285	201	.....	.....	.....
Florida.....	477	572	23	13	10	7,586	4,415	3,171	2,500	1,735	765	134	3	131
Georgia.....	338	492	2,100	1,041	1,059	2,638	975	1,663	390	72	318	.....	.....	.....
Kentucky.....	474	533	.....	.....	.....	5,503	1,928	3,575	1,191	680	511	110	62	48
Louisiana.....	373	403	.....	.....	.....	4,387	2,218	2,169	1,387	904	483	34	2	32
Mississippi.....	174	285	.....	.....	.....	2,531	979	1,552	1,670	767	903	.....	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	502	687	254	105	149	6,390	3,726	2,664	3,214	2,063	1,151	.....	.....	.....
South Carolina.....	238	386	626	238	388	4,183	1,744	2,439	2,568	1,120	1,448	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	622	765	878	407	471	5,956	2,960	2,996	4,221	2,005	2,216	407	229	178
Virginia.....	229	328	.....	.....	.....	2,436	1,534	902	163	92	71	18	5	13
West Virginia.....	134	231	.....	.....	.....	1,894	668	1,226	923	428	495	28	23	5
West and Southwest.....	3,920	5,559	8,047	5,178	2,869	42,722	22,325	20,397	18,321	10,960	7,361	2,050	1,149	901
Arizona.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....	132	81	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
California.....	1,534	2,152	4,216	3,102	1,114	14,582	7,014	7,568	7,293	4,355	2,938	1,062	682	380
Colorado.....	347	366	3,283	1,823	1,460	871	339	532	241	187	54	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	65	87	.....	.....	.....	747	220	527	126	36	90	.....	.....	.....
Montana.....	27	27	327	47	280	101	50	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nevada.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Mexico.....	51	51	.....	.....	.....	316	174	142	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oklahoma.....	230	262	.....	.....	.....	3,563	2,441	1,122	953	815	138	.....	.....	.....
Oregon.....	181	196	.....	.....	.....	1,466	553	913	126	81	45	5	3	2
Texas.....	930	1,670	221	206	15	15,729	8,977	6,752	8,216	4,966	3,250	360	210	150
Utah.....	147	240	.....	.....	.....	1,521	900	621	644	294	350	345	199	146
Washington.....	397	497	.....	.....	.....	3,694	1,576	2,118	722	226	496	278	55	223
Wyoming.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Outlying Parts.....	184	233	.....	.....	.....	3,137	1,532	1,605	855	490	365	.....	.....	.....
Alaska.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canal Zone.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Guam.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Puerto Rico.....	162	206	.....	.....	.....	2,844	1,337	1,507	725	362	363	.....	.....	.....
Territory of Hawaii.....	22	27	.....	.....	.....	293	195	93	130	128	2	.....	.....	.....

¹ Represents the sum of the instructional staffs in separate sessions. A person teaching in two sessions is thus counted twice.

Table VIII.—Korean veterans enrolled in degree-credit courses (resident and extension), by region and State: First term 1957-58

Region and State	All institutions			Publicly controlled institutions			Privately controlled institutions		
	Public Law 550		Public Law 894 (Dis-abled)	Public Law 550		Public Law 894 (Dis-abled)	Public Law 550		Public Law 894 (Dis-abled)
	Total	First-time students ¹		Total	First-time students ¹		Total	First-time students ¹	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aggregate United States	429,863	73,635	8,064	260,944	45,994	3,706	168,919	27,641	4,358
Contiguous States	425,517	72,552	7,956	257,584	45,189	3,642	167,933	27,363	4,314
North Atlantic	115,470	18,137	2,855	30,478	4,268	393	84,992	13,869	2,462
Connecticut.....	5,987	1,482	57	1,631	217	23	4,356	1,265	34
Delaware.....	709	119	8	621	83	4	88	36	4
District of Columbia.....	5,595	575	53	32	6	5,503	569	53	
Maine.....	1,458	317	31	1,125	252	25	333	6	
Maryland.....	6,668	825	54	3,527	486	38	3,141	339	16
Massachusetts.....	15,876	3,808	611	2,154	576	61	13,722	3,232	550
New Hampshire.....	1,120	194	49	876	151	37	244	43	12
New Jersey.....	12,036	1,492	146	4,259	456	44	7,777	1,036	102
New York.....	38,999	4,832	1,302	10,292	1,127	48	28,707	3,705	1,254
Pennsylvania.....	24,353	3,806	465	4,737	685	84	19,616	3,121	381
Rhode Island.....	1,968	573	58	633	140	20	1,335	433	38
Vermont.....	701	114	21	531	89	9	170	25	12
Great Lakes and Plains	118,865	19,536	1,967	78,292	13,168	1,190	40,573	6,358	777
Illinois.....	19,650	2,766	313	9,501	1,529	54	10,149	1,237	259
Indiana.....	10,486	2,003	132	6,211	1,337	55	4,275	666	77
Iowa.....	6,747	1,030	90	4,718	536	64	2,029	494	26
Kansas.....	6,528	1,148	89	6,057	1,043	85	471	105	4
Michigan.....	18,524	3,243	259	14,377	2,557	214	4,147	686	45
Minnesota.....	8,037	1,254	150	6,797	1,055	122	1,240	199	28
Missouri.....	11,168	1,858	110	5,354	1,061	67	5,804	797	43
Nebraska.....	4,032	524	108	3,175	437	91	857	87	17
North Dakota.....	2,333	344	29	2,291	339	29	42	5	
Ohio.....	19,526	3,359	273	10,927	1,724	123	8,599	1,635	150
South Dakota.....	2,570	533	53	2,241	440	50	329	93	3
Wisconsin.....	9,264	1,474	361	6,633	1,110	236	2,631	364	125
Southeast	69,487	11,929	1,214	49,673	7,905	737	19,808	4,024	477
Alabama.....	7,282	952	132	5,723	631	82	1,559	321	50
Arkansas.....	3,063	637	58	2,648	515	43	415	122	15
Florida.....	9,030	1,393	247	4,751	619	72	4,279	774	175
Georgia.....	5,867	1,026	69	4,801	841	52	1,066	185	17
Kentucky.....	5,786	949	78	4,407	688	57	1,379	261	21
Louisiana.....	6,053	872	106	4,497	498	55	1,556	374	51
Mississippi.....	4,251	783	63	3,775	659	52	476	124	11
North Carolina.....	8,582	1,725	153	5,369	1,045	108	3,213	679	45
South Carolina.....	3,734	653	53	2,295	393	40	1,439	260	13
Tennessee.....	7,005	1,175	96	4,722	722	58	2,283	453	38
Virginia.....	4,545	896	55	3,194	614	38	1,351	282	17
West Virginia.....	4,289	868	104	3,497	679	80	792	189	24
West and Southwest	121,695	22,950	1,920	99,135	19,848	1,322	22,560	3,102	598
Arizona.....	3,224	477	169	3,039	471	165	185	6	4
California.....	53,046	11,068	534	44,923	10,564	312	8,123	504	222
Colorado.....	5,392	813	160	4,015	610	92	1,377	203	68
Idaho.....	1,692	351	43	1,512	317	37	180	34	6
Montana.....	1,998	283	40	1,813	232	35	185	51	5
Nevada.....	443	62	5	443	62	5	0	0	0
New Mexico.....	2,520	388	45	2,237	295	39	283	92	6
Oklahoma.....	8,247	1,538	125	5,758	981	90	2,489	557	35
Oregon.....	5,299	1,811	69	4,088	1,448	55	1,211	363	14
Texas.....	25,630	3,590	510	20,461	2,868	342	5,169	722	168
Utah.....	5,267	855	36	3,654	623	16	1,613	232	20
Washington.....	8,033	1,578	155	6,288	1,240	105	1,745	338	50
Wyoming.....	904	136	29	904	136	29	0	0	0
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS									
Outlying Parts	4,346	1,083	108	3,360	805	64	986	278	44
Alaska.....	35	15	1	35	15	1	0	0	0
Canal Zone.....	18	12	0	18	12	0	0	0	0
Guam.....	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico.....	3,346	946	92	2,369	670	48	977	276	44
Territory of Hawaii.....	947	110	15	938	108	15	9	2	0

¹ "First-time" students are students not previously enrolled as degree-credit students in any college.

Table IX.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, region, and State: 1957-58 and 1956-57

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	1957-58						1956-57											
	Bachelor's and 1st-professional degrees			2d-level degrees (master's, except 1st-professional)			Doctorate (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)			Bachelor's and 1st-professional degrees			2d-level degrees (master's, except 1st-professional)			Doctorate (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Aggregate United States	365,748	242,948	122,800	65,614	44,252	21,362	8,942	7,878	964	340,247	222,733	117,609	61,955	41,332	20,623	8,756	7,817	939
Contiguous States	362,554	240,930	121,564	65,437	44,151	21,336	8,938	7,974	964	337,663	221,231	116,432	61,969	41,305	20,601	8,752	7,813	939
North Atlantic	104,403	70,508	33,901	22,634	14,874	7,760	3,480	3,044	436	99,490	66,385	33,105	21,352	13,990	7,362	3,342	2,917	425
Connecticut.....	4,974	3,567	1,407	1,314	845	469	228	211	17	4,784	3,264	1,420	1,209	783	426	249	225	24
Delaware.....	4,457	2,601	1,197	1,132	102	30	21	21	21	4,445	2,556	1,189	1,144	104	40	70	70	25
District of Columbia.....	3,794	2,736	1,058	1,128	767	361	214	186	28	3,405	2,419	989	1,187	821	366	174	149	25
Maine.....	1,780	1,194	586	1,157	106	51	186	186	28	1,662	1,032	530	1,117	80	37	174	149	25
Maryland.....	4,989	3,291	1,698	651	485	166	186	167	19	4,540	2,972	1,562	605	455	150	169	155	14
Massachusetts.....	16,979	11,323	5,656	3,788	2,620	1,168	674	592	82	15,936	10,552	5,384	3,727	2,715	1,012	628	559	69
New Hampshire.....	1,732	1,331	401	1,800	1,300	50	5	4	1	1,755	1,339	5,384	3,727	2,715	1,012	628	559	69
New Jersey.....	6,911	4,931	1,980	1,506	1,164	342	197	191	6	6,400	4,544	1,856	1,279	958	321	182	176	6
New York.....	35,941	23,050	12,891	9,917	5,893	4,024	1,397	1,180	217	35,579	22,641	12,938	9,426	5,430	3,996	1,400	1,167	233
Pennsylvania.....	23,506	16,608	6,898	3,512	2,541	971	514	454	60	21,824	15,221	6,603	3,280	2,398	882	4,473	3,280	48
Rhode Island.....	2,100	1,413	687	1,116	45	45	42	36	6	1,901	1,254	6,647	125	94	31	43	38	5
Vermont.....	1,246	804	442	1,188	105	83	2	2	2	1,256	785	471	158	96	62	2	1	1
Great Lakes	109,140	72,656	36,484	18,865	13,349	5,516	3,099	2,807	292	99,905	65,722	34,183	17,418	12,494	4,924	3,041	2,741	300
Illinois.....	18,505	12,303	6,202	3,911	2,714	1,197	747	688	59	17,182	11,350	5,832	3,819	2,634	1,185	682	610	72
Indiana.....	11,579	8,193	3,386	2,525	1,689	836	458	411	47	10,700	7,608	3,092	2,248	1,515	733	397	358	39
Iowa.....	6,918	4,765	2,153	856	660	196	291	273	18	5,603	4,108	1,895	859	670	189	236	223	13
Kansas.....	6,223	4,105	2,118	869	639	230	91	84	7	5,606	3,646	1,960	796	604	192	110	103	7
Michigan.....	15,671	10,184	5,487	4,234	2,953	1,281	439	389	50	14,433	9,195	5,238	3,564	2,550	1,014	470	415	55
Minnesota.....	8,378	5,392	2,986	973	726	247	221	208	13	7,647	4,800	2,847	940	716	224	239	217	22
Missouri.....	9,055	6,150	2,905	1,131	774	357	134	109	25	8,296	5,629	2,667	1,043	756	287	148	126	22
Nebraska.....	3,813	2,604	1,209	399	290	109	48	45	3	3,376	2,230	1,146	398	289	109	54	51	3
North Dakota.....	1,529	1,171	358	177	163	14	9	9	1	1,285	987	2,938	165	142	23	6	6	2
Ohio.....	17,287	11,130	6,157	2,239	1,579	660	350	309	41	16,081	10,243	5,838	2,226	1,578	648	328	300	28
South Dakota.....	1,916	1,389	527	263	216	47	47	47	1	1,650	1,197	453	202	170	32	37	33	3
Wisconsin.....	8,266	5,270	2,996	1,288	946	342	311	282	29	7,646	4,729	2,917	1,158	870	288	371	332	39
Southeast	67,634	42,370	25,264	8,776	5,315	3,461	685	616	69	63,755	38,828	24,927	8,592	5,197	3,395	691	646	45
Alabama.....	6,104	3,830	2,274	731	393	333	27	23	4	6,039	3,712	2,327	759	396	363	22	20	2
Arkansas.....	2,275	1,313	1,136	466	292	174	14	12	2	2,839	1,771	1,068	540	288	242	15	13	2
Florida.....	3,153	2,053	1,116	581	355	426	107	100	6	6,181	4,021	2,160	974	598	376	109	104	5
Georgia.....	6,153	3,953	2,022	732	358	366	32	26	6	5,873	3,668	2,205	542	347	195	34	29	5
Kentucky.....	6,565	4,111	2,144	821	480	281	37	33	6	5,927	3,116	1,911	733	468	265	40	40	5
Louisiana.....	6,261	3,823	2,048	672	379	233	87	76	11	5,139	2,654	2,485	761	522	289	68	61	7
Mississippi.....	4,103	2,367	1,396	467	275	173	37	33	6	3,878	2,216	1,062	512	303	209	63	2	1
North Carolina.....	8,744	5,391	3,367	1,280	752	432	163	146	17	8,148	4,729	3,419	1,111	667	444	193	181	12
South Carolina.....	4,199	2,632	1,589	532	313	184	111	111	4	4,162	2,528	1,634	283	215	78	9	8	1
Tennessee.....	7,465	4,687	2,788	1,463	826	635	130	119	11	6,915	4,500	2,645	1,405	777	628	127	120	7
Virginia.....	6,099	3,692	2,407	852	385	240	61	58	3	5,394	3,294	2,193	474	319	195	59	56	3
West Virginia.....	3,337	2,059	1,278	444	274	170	7	7	1	3,065	1,849	1,216	468	287	181	12	12	1

West and Southwest.....	79,535	53,620	25,915	15,005	10,406	4,599	1,674	1,507	167	72,762	48,545	24,217	14,403	9,483	4,920	1,678	1,509	169
Arizona.....	2,449	1,696	753	507	361	146	9	9	87	2,179	1,491	676	487	372	165	5	4	1
California.....	26,501	17,466	9,035	5,435	4,124	1,311	882	795	24,179	15,817	8,362	4,672	4,672	3,537	1,335	848	763	85
Colorado.....	5,235	3,472	1,763	1,306	4,966	1,340	134	111	4,775	3,197	1,578	1,578	1,161	3,869	1,364	146	126	20
Idaho.....	1,162	828	334	149	120	29	5	5	1,034	3,721	3,721	313	161	118	43	---	---	---
Montana.....	1,552	1,104	448	195	160	35	5	5	1,293	913	380	380	144	122	22	---	---	---
Nevada.....	1,245	181	64	27	21	6	16	14	222	156	66	66	40	28	12	---	---	---
New Mexico.....	1,372	989	383	388	276	112	16	14	1,236	888	348	348	389	262	127	15	13	2
Oklahoma.....	6,524	4,667	1,857	1,269	793	476	72	59	6,164	4,363	1,801	1,801	1,336	759	577	83	73	10
Oregon.....	4,451	2,857	1,584	736	573	163	85	77	4,041	2,452	1,589	1,589	639	484	155	64	56	8
Texas.....	19,321	13,179	6,142	3,721	1,999	1,722	263	241	17,889	12,058	5,831	4,117	4,117	2,014	2,103	292	259	33
Utah.....	3,821	2,548	1,273	385	336	49	55	52	3,180	2,147	1,033	1,033	355	318	37	98	57	1
Washington.....	6,303	4,222	2,081	720	545	175	141	132	6,047	3,953	2,094	2,094	693	546	147	155	146	9
Wyoming.....	6,599	4,411	1,888	167	132	35	12	12	535	3,389	1,446	1,446	137	104	33	12	12	---
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	1,836	1,836	---	207	207	---	---	---	---	1,751	1,751	---	144	144	---	---	---	---
Outlying Parts.....	3,194	1,958	1,236	127	101	26	4	4	---	2,684	1,507	1,177	46	24	22	4	4	---
Alaska.....	73	51	22	7	6	1	1	1	---	46	29	17	3	1	2	2	2	---
Canal Zone.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Guam.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico.....	2,246	1,388	858	28	23	5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Territory of Hawaii.....	875	519	356	92	72	20	3	3	---	1,911	1,088	823	15	3	12	2	2	---
										727	390	337	28	20	8	---	---	---

Table IX.—Earned degrees conferred, by level, sex of recipient, region, and State: 1957-58 and 1956-57—Continued

Region and State	1957-58						1956-57											
	Bachelor's and 1st-professional degrees			2d-level degrees (master's, except 1st-professional)			Doctorate (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)			Bachelor's and 1st-professional degrees			2d-level degrees (master's, except 1st-professional)			Doctorate (Ph. D., Ed. D., etc.)		
	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Aggregate United States.....	198,731	129,585	69,146	37,954	25,695	12,259	4,614	4,173	441	181,030	115,398	65,722	35,161	23,449	11,712	4,484	4,888	398
Contiguous States.....	196,087	128,035	68,052	37,880	25,647	12,233	4,610	4,169	441	178,676	113,970	64,706	35,115	23,425	11,690	4,480	4,884	396
North Atlantic.....	31,031	17,592	13,439	5,135	3,003	2,132	420	420	52	27,960	15,079	12,881	4,386	2,502	1,884	395	361	34
Connecticut.....	2,131	1,206	925	393	227	166	47	32	5	1,981	1,077	904	336	210	126	34	32	2
Delaware.....	457	260	197	132	102	30	21	21	---	1,445	256	189	144	104	40	20	20	---
District of Columbia.....	126	42	84	---	---	---	---	---	---	122	21	101	---	---	---	---	---	---
Maine.....	1,094	720	374	157	106	51	102	90	12	1,057	637	420	117	80	37	82	73	9
Maryland.....	2,899	1,904	995	279	175	104	8	8	1	2,660	1,752	908	287	200	908	222	11	10
Massachusetts.....	2,404	1,222	1,182	540	332	208	5	4	1	2,246	1,107	1,139	530	308	222	11	10	1
New Hampshire.....	845	537	308	85	57	28	5	5	---	788	464	324	47	26	2	2	2	---
New Jersey.....	3,145	1,853	1,292	732	539	193	68	62	6	1,370	592	778	335	238	97	116	108	8
New York.....	10,720	5,335	5,385	2,099	975	1,124	105	92	13	10,814	5,266	5,548	1,922	866	1,056	116	108	8
Pennsylvania.....	5,933	3,735	2,198	586	386	200	126	111	15	5,279	3,213	2,066	540	371	169	130	116	14
Rhode Island.....	664	407	257	18	66	18	---	---	---	579	350	229	70	52	18	---	---	---
Vermont.....	613	371	242	48	38	10	---	---	---	619	344	275	32	26	6	---	---	---
Great Lakes and Plains.....	63,934	42,836	21,038	14,337	10,553	3,784	2,515	2,292	223	58,034	38,364	19,670	13,042	9,701	3,341	2,430	2,214	218
Illinois.....	7,294	4,866	2,438	1,786	1,339	447	331	330	21	4,424	4,424	1,631	1,631	1,214	417	281	253	28
Indiana.....	5,776	3,959	1,817	1,224	1,476	648	415	376	39	5,406	3,695	1,711	1,883	1,307	576	357	328	29
Iowa.....	3,871	2,784	1,087	746	889	157	291	273	18	3,313	2,359	1,400	737	578	159	236	223	13
Kansas.....	4,969	3,498	1,491	849	635	214	86	79	7	4,489	3,089	1,400	777	590	187	98	92	6
Michigan.....	12,090	7,635	4,455	3,945	2,793	1,152	439	389	50	11,162	6,878	4,284	3,399	2,452	947	470	415	55
Minnesota.....	3,301	2,061	1,240	917	687	230	221	209	13	4,751	3,142	1,609	885	681	204	239	217	22
Missouri.....	7,640	4,844	2,844	2,139	1,380	493	70	62	8	4,751	3,142	1,609	885	681	204	239	217	22
Nebraska.....	1,441	1,120	844	375	255	164	48	43	3	1,968	782	333	263	142	70	65	60	5
North Dakota.....	9,426	5,223	3,203	1,556	1,015	391	282	247	35	1,225	5,698	2,961	1,586	1,135	401	259	243	16
Ohio.....	1,481	1,136	745	345	216	97	303	274	29	4,830	3,043	1,787	280	202	32	365	326	39
South Dakota.....	5,276	3,416	1,860	1,120	844	276	303	274	29	4,830	3,043	1,787	280	202	32	365	326	39
Wisconsin.....	4,415	27,946	15,469	6,874	4,155	2,719	458	414	44	40,406	25,031	15,375	6,772	4,158	2,614	485	456	29
Southeast.....	64,415	42,836	21,038	14,337	10,553	3,784	2,515	2,292	223	58,034	38,364	19,670	13,042	9,701	3,341	2,430	2,214	218
Alabama.....	4,648	2,996	1,652	583	318	265	27	23	4	4,624	2,885	1,739	651	349	302	22	20	2
Arkansas.....	2,667	1,742	429	260	169	114	12	12	2	2,309	1,422	1,000	274	193	274	15	13	---
Florida.....	3,549	2,399	1,149	820	449	371	107	100	10	3,398	2,138	1,260	826	507	319	109	104	5
Georgia.....	3,869	2,706	1,163	310	230	80	81	73	2	3,760	2,521	1,239	289	216	117	15	15	---
Kentucky.....	4,308	2,223	1,240	727	455	272	24	20	4	3,085	1,941	1,144	432	260	26	26	26	---
Louisiana.....	3,103	1,936	1,167	418	251	167	55	50	5	4,141	2,345	1,796	578	385	193	44	42	2
Mississippi.....	3,884	2,081	1,158	482	276	167	6	6	---	2,925	1,787	1,138	432	276	156	3	2	---
North Carolina.....	2,081	1,338	543	1,158	676	482	97	89	8	4,458	2,645	1,913	1,024	621	403	129	120	9
South Carolina.....	2,081	1,338	543	1,158	676	482	97	89	8	4,458	2,645	1,913	1,024	621	403	129	120	9
Tennessee.....	2,725	1,520	708	403	305	170	46	40	3	2,125	1,561	1,004	64	64	64	6	5	2
Virginia.....	3,967	2,438	1,529	465	335	130	55	52	3	3,737	2,385	1,352	673	368	305	47	45	5
West Virginia.....	2,585	1,635	950	444	274	170	7	7	---	3,475	1,407	1,062	400	276	124	55	52	3

West and Southwest.....	55, 871	37, 825	18, 046	11, 327	7, 729	3, 598	1, 365	1, 043	122	50, 525	33, 745	16, 780	10, 771	6, 920	3, 853	1, 170	1, 053	117
Arizona.....	2, 187	1, 453	734	506	360	146	9	9	55	1, 870	1, 264	5, 656	485	320	165	5	4	1
California.....	17, 489	11, 403	6, 196	3, 734	2, 399	896	479	421	12	15, 571	10, 074	5, 136	2, 836	1, 655	748	455	411	44
Colorado.....	3, 743	2, 435	1, 308	935	2, 753	242	83	71	12	3, 314	2, 178	1, 136	1, 056	1, 056	241	95	82	13
Idaho.....	3, 974	2, 772	1, 252	133	110	23	5	5	---	3, 867	2, 636	1, 231	145	109	36	---	---	---
Montana.....	1, 361	972	389	195	160	35	---	---	---	1, 147	817	330	144	122	22	---	---	---
Nevada.....	245	181	64	27	21	6	---	---	---	1, 222	156	66	40	28	12	---	---	---
New Mexico.....	1, 289	931	358	388	276	112	16	14	2	1, 161	828	333	389	262	127	15	13	2
Oklahoma.....	5, 195	3, 690	1, 505	1, 162	723	439	71	58	13	4, 944	3, 482	1, 462	1, 240	692	548	82	72	10
Oregon.....	3, 262	2, 083	1, 179	675	532	143	85	77	8	2, 891	1, 721	1, 170	575	438	137	64	56	8
Texas.....	12, 708	8, 856	3, 852	2, 951	1, 548	1, 403	212	192	20	11, 605	7, 938	3, 667	3, 224	1, 547	1, 677	229	200	29
Utah.....	2, 221	1, 613	608	282	244	38	55	52	3	1, 890	1, 397	3, 483	241	219	22	58	57	1
Washington.....	4, 588	3, 175	1, 413	612	471	141	141	132	9	4, 458	3, 015	1, 443	603	490	113	155	146	9
Wyoming.....	4, 599	3, 411	1, 188	167	132	35	12	12	---	4, 535	3, 389	1, 146	137	104	33	12	12	---
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	1, 836	1, 836	---	207	207	---	---	---	---	1, 751	1, 751	---	144	144	---	---	---	---
Outlying Parts.....	2, 644	1, 550	1, 034	74	48	26	4	4	---	2, 354	1, 338	1, 016	46	24	22	4	4	---
Alaska.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone.....	73	51	22	7	6	1	1	1	---	46	29	17	3	1	2	2	2	---
Guam.....	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Puerto Rico.....	1, 821	1, 104	717	38	23	5	---	---	---	1, 581	919	662	15	3	12	2	2	---
Territory of Hawaii.....	750	395	355	39	19	20	3	3	---	1, 727	390	397	28	20	8	2	2	---

Table X.—Resident and extension degree-credit students, by region and State: Academic year and first term, 1957-58

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Resident and extension combined						Resident						Extension					
	Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Aggregate United States:	3,651,520	2,351,836	1,299,684	3,159,124	2,050,039	1,119,025	3,313,617	2,190,517	1,123,100	2,927,914	1,935,345	992,569	337,903	161,319	176,584	241,210	114,754	126,456
Contiguous States:	3,617,331	2,334,933	1,285,398	3,136,327	2,030,884	1,105,443	3,283,917	2,172,752	1,111,165	2,899,955	1,916,313	961,253	353,414	189,161	174,233	236,762	112,571	124,191
North Atlantic:	963,416	634,525	328,891	861,211	570,323	290,278	908,986	612,784	296,202	822,293	554,726	267,567	54,430	21,741	32,689	38,918	16,207	22,711
Connecticut.....	46,229	31,631	14,598	41,151	28,938	13,823	46,983	30,975	13,288	40,016	28,017	11,999	1,966	1,310	1,315	1,135	311	824
Delaware.....	7,506	4,567	2,939	4,023	2,492	1,531	4,361	2,837	1,524	4,029	2,608	1,421	3,145	1,730	1,415	1,999	1,455	559
District of Columbia.....	52,225	34,854	17,371	42,616	29,002	13,614	47,142	31,567	15,574	39,963	27,040	12,923	5,033	3,237	1,796	2,653	1,962	691
Maine.....	12,611	7,688	4,923	11,376	6,828	3,548	9,776	6,838	3,932	9,597	6,657	2,940	2,835	1,850	1,779	1,461	1,318	510
Maryland.....	52,538	36,212	16,326	46,568	31,718	14,792	50,807	35,175	15,632	45,253	31,011	14,242	7,311	3,037	684	1,315	765	1,310
Massachusetts.....	131,299	86,634	44,665	121,129	80,632	40,497	122,189	83,624	38,565	114,760	78,574	36,186	9,110	3,010	6,100	6,369	2,058	4,311
New Hampshire.....	11,792	7,953	3,839	10,877	7,431	3,446	9,975	7,089	2,886	9,295	6,613	2,682	1,817	864	953	1,582	818	764
New Jersey.....	78,061	52,341	25,720	71,325	47,709	23,616	73,582	51,198	22,384	67,112	46,824	20,288	4,479	1,143	3,336	4,213	885	3,728
New York.....	354,032	225,647	128,385	314,376	200,985	113,391	342,828	222,408	120,779	306,598	198,120	108,578	11,204	3,598	7,606	6,278	2,865	4,813
Pennsylvania.....	191,275	130,855	60,420	171,531	118,332	53,249	182,681	127,571	55,110	164,660	115,637	49,023	8,594	3,284	5,310	6,921	2,695	4,226
Rhode Island.....	17,821	11,204	6,617	16,583	10,789	5,744	16,791	9,117	4,616	13,411	8,931	4,486	4,088	2,087	2,001	3,116	1,558	1,258
Vermont.....	8,027	4,939	3,088	7,656	4,768	2,888	7,649	4,744	2,905	7,493	4,594	2,799	3,378	1,195	1,183	1,016	74	189
Great Lakes and Plains:	1,049,251	649,643	369,638	894,521	571,008	323,513	930,769	613,262	317,507	829,350	545,248	284,102	88,452	36,351	52,131	65,171	25,760	39,411
Illinois.....	191,434	122,665	68,769	163,723	105,065	58,658	183,074	119,994	63,080	158,368	103,469	54,899	8,360	2,671	5,689	5,355	1,596	3,759
Indiana.....	96,416	64,299	32,117	81,376	54,649	26,727	75,466	52,207	24,259	69,643	47,600	22,043	19,950	12,092	7,858	11,733	7,049	4,684
Iowa.....	55,802	34,043	21,759	50,407	31,451	18,956	53,102	33,711	19,391	48,453	30,835	17,618	2,700	332	2,368	1,954	616	1,338
Kansas.....	54,815	35,584	19,231	47,528	31,215	16,313	49,683	32,907	16,776	44,601	29,501	15,100	5,132	2,677	2,455	2,927	1,714	1,213
Michigan.....	161,212	101,531	59,681	138,751	88,158	50,993	144,141	95,735	48,406	126,307	84,502	41,805	17,071	5,796	11,275	12,444	3,656	5,624
Minnesota.....	74,329	45,417	28,912	67,687	41,830	25,657	65,679	39,038	21,682	55,777	35,444	20,233	13,609	6,379	7,230	12,010	6,386	8,788
Missouri.....	84,523	54,625	29,898	74,669	48,479	26,190	79,695	53,009	26,886	71,792	47,519	24,273	4,828	1,616	3,212	2,877	960	1,917
Nebraska.....	31,052	19,181	11,881	29,889	17,786	12,103	28,655	18,688	9,965	16,894	9,051	4,409	2,409	493	1,916	3,944	892	3,052
North Dakota.....	13,418	8,941	4,477	12,089	8,093	3,996	11,931	8,329	3,602	11,027	7,620	3,407	1,467	612	875	1,062	473	589
Ohio.....	169,352	110,065	59,317	149,935	96,595	53,340	162,840	107,924	54,916	144,411	95,343	49,068	6,542	2,141	4,401	5,524	1,252	4,272
South Dakota.....	70,308	42,879	22,423	64,041	38,523	25,518	64,971	37,955	19,748	60,026	37,586	22,190	4,635	594	1,171	1,759	479	847
Wisconsin.....	150,305	98,423	51,882	134,426	88,523	46,943	124,791	81,792	41,925	113,411	73,685	40,415	1,759	588	1,171	1,426	679	847
Southeast:	576,266	356,144	220,122	511,651	316,679	194,952	518,510	327,712	190,798	469,906	296,063	173,443	57,786	26,452	29,324	42,125	20,616	21,509
Alabama.....	49,126	32,066	17,126	42,023	26,964	15,059	40,605	26,125	14,480	35,772	22,938	12,879	8,597	5,941	6,246	6,745	4,066	2,180
Arkansas.....	15,687	9,887	5,010	14,246	8,741	4,589	23,673	14,901	8,724	21,602	13,778	7,827	6,861	3,796	4,095	4,387	1,982	1,012
Florida.....	66,119	41,442	24,679	59,632	35,632	20,659	69,636	39,179	20,457	52,000	33,040	18,056	6,433	2,603	4,220	4,582	1,690	2,603
Georgia.....	53,282	35,853	17,425	44,695	30,165	15,830	48,813	26,512	16,561	43,673	28,598	15,284	4,459	3,601	4,868	2,122	1,576	1,546
Kentucky.....	46,407	27,046	13,526	40,630	24,526	12,102	48,814	26,432	17,382	48,283	28,582	15,151	4,459	614	1,974	1,491	841	951
Louisiana.....	53,377	32,694	20,683	49,130	30,158	18,972	52,055	30,121	19,934	48,289	29,802	18,487	5,733	1,749	573	1,841	356	485
Mississippi.....	33,053	20,376	12,677	28,787	17,442	11,415	30,689	18,683	12,006	27,508	18,681	11,077	4,369	1,693	671	1,029	691	338
North Carolina.....	65,705	41,211	24,494	59,560	37,446	22,114	61,316	38,570	22,746	57,108	35,894	21,214	4,389	2,641	1,748	2,452	1,552	902
South Carolina.....	33,260	19,409	11,851	31,958	18,473	13,525	35,360	18,118	9,733	26,598	17,185	10,113	5,409	4,118	4,118	5,400	2,966	1,917
Tennessee.....	64,393	39,883	24,510	55,464	35,360	20,104	57,556	36,565	20,991	50,501	32,394	18,107	6,837	3,318	3,519	4,963	1,997	4,110
Virginia.....	56,168	32,268	23,900	51,990	29,807	22,183	45,276	27,304	17,972	42,133	26,065	17,184	10,892	4,964	5,978	9,857	4,999	4,999
West Virginia.....	29,779	18,209	11,570	26,678	16,528	10,150	27,224	17,462	9,762	24,829	16,049	8,764	2,555	747	1,808	1,849	4,463	3,388

	1,047,953	681,221	366,732	859,124	562,433	296,691	915,207	608,564	306,643	768,576	512,445	256,131	132,746	72,657	60,069	90,548	49,988	40,560
West and Southwest	33,045	21,450	11,595	25,528	16,900	8,628	29,407	19,758	9,649	23,693	15,992	7,701	3,633	1,692	1,946	1,835	908	927
Arizona.....	492,902	314,689	178,213	400,456	256,655	143,801	420,577	272,837	147,740	345,975	225,692	120,283	72,325	41,852	30,473	54,481	30,963	23,518
California.....	50,272	32,495	17,777	44,313	28,866	15,447	38,827	25,423	13,404	34,366	22,631	11,735	11,445	7,072	4,373	9,947	6,235	3,712
Colorado.....	12,624	7,890	4,734	10,998	6,989	4,009	11,027	7,454	3,573	9,855	6,663	3,192	1,597	436	1,161	1,143	326	817
Idaho.....	3,223	2,043	1,180	2,779	1,743	1,036	3,223	2,043	1,180	2,779	1,743	1,036	1,107	340	767	541	60	481
Montana.....	18,716	13,355	5,381	14,942	10,848	4,934	16,747	12,195	6,332	13,218	10,166	3,652	1,969	1,140	829	1,124	662	442
Nevada.....	38,770	24,065	16,205	34,371	23,155	13,599	35,702	25,015	16,332	43,218	30,009	14,893	12,767	1,955	7,012	6,883	1,709	974
New Mexico.....	199,226	134,627	68,579	170,600	113,932	55,364	194,114	132,447	61,667	162,740	113,950	53,290	15,112	2,700	2,912	3,660	1,486	3,174
Oklahoma.....	48,190	30,520	17,670	30,549	19,850	10,699	35,637	24,033	11,604	27,490	18,769	9,221	12,553	6,487	6,066	3,059	1,581	1,478
Texas.....	64,214	41,675	22,569	52,837	35,300	18,587	57,355	37,957	19,398	48,419	32,088	16,331	6,889	3,718	3,171	5,468	3,212	2,556
Washington.....	7,613	4,615	2,998	6,142	3,945	2,197	6,773	4,290	2,483	5,546	3,724	1,822	6,840	3,325	515	596	221	375
Wyoming.....	10,445	10,430	15	9,840	9,831	9	10,445	10,430	15	9,840	9,831	9	8,840	515	596	221	375	375
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	34,189	19,903	14,286	32,797	19,215	13,582	29,700	17,765	11,935	28,349	17,032	11,317	4,459	2,133	2,351	4,448	2,183	2,265
Outlying Parts	2,901	1,644	1,257	1,908	1,048	860	2,653	1,581	1,072	1,660	985	675	248	63	185	248	63	185
Alaska.....	342	178	164	303	151	152	206	108	98	167	81	86	86	70	66	136	70	66
Canal Zone.....	359	194	165	359	194	165	359	194	165	359	194	165	136	66	66	136	70	66
Guam.....	20,988	11,792	9,196	20,938	11,769	9,169	18,301	11,056	7,245	18,292	10,988	7,304	2,687	736	1,951	2,646	781	1,865
Puerto Rico.....	9,599	6,095	3,504	9,289	6,053	3,236	8,181	4,826	3,355	7,871	4,784	3,037	1,418	1,269	1,499	1,418	1,269	1,499
Territory of Hawaii.....																		

* Corrected first-term extension enrollment figures for State of Nebraska (received too late for inclusion in tabulations) were 1,596 for all institutions and 1,587 for publicly controlled institutions.

Table X.—Resident and extension degree-credit students, by region and State: Academic year and first term, 1957-58—Continued

Region and State	Resident and extension combined										Resident						Extension								
	Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	
1																									
Aggregate United States.....	2,194,862	1,397,236	797,426	1,855,736	1,186,535	670,201	1,902,239	1,254,710	647,589	1,645,468	1,084,187	561,281	292,363	142,526	149,837	211,268	102,348	108,320	282,363	142,526	149,837	211,268	102,348	108,320	
Contiguous States.....	2,155,242	1,379,943	785,239	1,828,649	1,169,898	638,751	1,876,898	1,239,388	637,510	1,621,400	1,063,521	551,879	288,344	140,555	147,789	207,249	100,377	106,872	288,344	140,555	147,789	207,249	100,377	106,872	
North Atlantic.....	299,444	171,353	123,091	281,210	149,374	111,836	267,511	159,003	108,508	238,875	140,189	98,686	31,933	12,350	19,583	22,335	9,185	13,150	31,933	12,350	19,583	22,335	9,185	13,150	
Connecticut.....	18,617	10,570	8,047	16,194	9,327	6,867	16,717	9,976	6,741	15,059	9,016	6,043	1,900	594	1,306	1,135	311	824	9,976	594	1,306	1,135	311	824	
Delaware.....	6,958	3,374	2,651	6,349	3,077	2,272	6,112	2,977	2,246	3,380	2,194	1,386	3,145	1,730	1,415	1,394	1,455	539	3,380	1,730	1,415	1,394	1,455	539	
District of Columbia.....	3,656	3,011	2,655	3,373	2,908	2,465	3,668	3,011	2,655	5,644	2,908	2,465	2,713	835	1,878	1,657	446	1,211	5,644	2,908	2,465	1,657	446	1,211	
Maine.....	3,080	1,992	1,496	2,831	1,751	1,080	3,011	1,992	1,496	2,618	1,618	1,118	1,517	885	885	885	613	270	2,618	1,618	1,118	885	613	270	
Maryland.....	37,890	20,826	10,151	36,299	17,541	8,928	39,844	19,844	9,737	25,416	16,928	8,488	3,234	1,748	1,748	1,440	1,818	1,193	39,844	19,844	9,737	1,440	1,818	1,193	
Massachusetts.....	16,637	9,569	8,068	16,513	8,928	8,585	19,844	10,844	9,824	14,162	7,770	6,618	1,665	1,136	1,136	1,440	878	3,258	16,513	8,928	8,585	1,440	878	3,258	
New Hampshire.....	1,546	904	602	1,483	823	523	1,546	823	523	4,443	2,825	1,618	4,350	1,360	1,360	1,440	878	1,546	1,546	823	602	1,440	878	1,546	
New Jersey.....	37,751	21,890	15,861	34,325	19,473	12,647	33,401	20,754	12,647	30,189	18,595	11,594	4,350	1,360	1,360	1,440	878	3,258	37,751	21,890	15,861	1,440	878	3,258	
New York.....	115,522	60,807	54,715	99,035	52,047	46,988	108,862	59,467	49,395	95,180	51,141	44,039	6,660	1,340	1,340	1,440	878	3,258	115,522	60,807	54,715	1,440	878	3,258	
Pennsylvania.....	40,060	24,799	15,261	37,145	21,060	13,713	37,145	21,060	13,713	32,469	19,321	12,616	2,915	1,050	1,050	1,440	878	1,097	40,060	24,799	15,261	1,440	878	1,097	
Rhode Island.....	7,311	4,284	3,027	6,354	4,000	2,354	6,327	3,311	2,016	3,469	2,214	1,256	3,684	1,973	1,711	1,885	1,787	1,097	7,311	4,284	3,027	1,711	1,885	1,787	
Vermont.....	4,098	2,451	1,647	3,786	2,328	1,458	3,720	2,256	1,464	3,623	2,254	1,369	3,078	1,195	1,195	1,163	74	1,098	4,098	2,451	1,647	1,163	74	1,098	
Great Lakes and Plains.....	629,310	405,954	223,356	538,406	347,375	191,031	549,301	372,040	177,261	479,324	323,723	155,601	80,009	33,914	46,095	59,082	23,652	35,430	479,324	323,723	155,601	80,009	33,914	46,095	59,082
Illinois.....	85,753	55,094	30,659	68,826	43,862	24,964	79,182	52,672	26,510	64,809	42,462	22,347	6,571	2,422	4,149	4,017	1,400	2,617	85,753	55,094	30,659	4,017	1,400	2,617	
Indiana.....	59,069	38,741	20,328	46,468	30,725	15,743	39,977	27,078	12,899	35,352	24,016	11,336	19,092	11,663	7,429	11,116	6,709	4,479	59,069	38,741	20,328	11,116	6,709	4,479	
Iowa.....	29,666	20,249	9,417	26,836	18,466	8,370	28,498	20,041	8,457	26,291	18,400	7,891	1,168	208	960	545	66	1,479	29,666	20,249	9,417	545	66	1,479	
Kansas.....	45,014	30,871	14,143	38,635	27,019	11,616	40,264	28,357	11,907	35,782	25,310	10,472	4,750	2,514	2,236	2,853	1,709	1,844	45,014	30,871	14,143	2,853	1,709	1,844	
Michigan.....	128,367	79,109	49,258	108,560	67,367	41,193	112,159	73,901	38,258	96,697	64,182	32,515	16,208	5,208	11,000	11,863	3,185	8,678	128,367	79,109	49,258	11,863	3,185	8,678	
Minnesota.....	52,954	33,893	19,061	47,712	31,006	16,706	40,165	27,821	12,344	36,040	24,740	11,300	12,789	6,072	6,717	11,672	2,986	5,406	52,954	33,893	19,061	11,672	2,986	5,406	
Missouri.....	38,901	25,296	13,605	33,215	21,773	11,442	34,525	23,745	10,780	30,678	20,835	9,590	4,376	1,551	2,825	2,537	1,336	1,599	38,901	25,296	13,605	2,537	1,336	1,599	
Nebraska.....	22,359	14,246	8,113	21,800	13,166	6,634	19,959	13,754	6,205	17,865	12,275	5,590	2,400	409	492	1,908	891	3,044	22,359	14,246	8,113	1,908	891	3,044	
North Dakota.....	12,862	8,643	4,219	11,562	7,817	3,752	11,375	8,031	3,344	10,507	7,344	3,163	1,487	612	612	1,062	473	3,869	12,862	8,643	4,219	1,062	473	3,869	
Ohio.....	94,036	61,752	32,284	81,262	52,827	28,455	88,814	59,983	28,831	76,578	51,841	24,917	5,222	1,769	3,453	4,524	986	3,589	94,036	61,752	32,284	4,524	986	3,589	
South Dakota.....	12,559	8,681	3,872	10,960	7,609	3,351	10,998	8,123	3,875	9,770	7,153	2,617	1,561	564	997	1,190	456	3,734	12,559	8,681	3,872	1,190	456	3,734	
Wisconsin.....	47,770	29,373	18,397	42,543	25,738	16,805	43,385	28,534	14,851	38,775	25,165	13,610	4,385	839	3,546	3,768	573	3,195	47,770	29,373	18,397	3,768	573	3,195	
Southeast.....	385,223	245,209	140,014	336,027	214,858	121,169	331,395	218,300	113,095	297,234	195,584	101,650	53,828	26,909	38,793	38,793	19,274	19,519	331,395	218,300	113,095	38,793	38,793	19,274	19,519
Alabama.....	36,240	24,565	11,675	30,604	20,302	10,302	28,208	18,931	9,358	24,902	16,495	8,407	7,951	5,634	3,317	5,702	3,907	1,895	36,240	24,565	11,675	5,702	3,907	1,895	
Arkansas.....	20,301	12,594	7,707	18,425	11,548	6,877	18,908	11,866	6,642	17,009	11,334	5,875	3,600	1,738	1,065	1,416	1,043	1,002	20,301	12,594	7,707	1,416	1,043	1,002	
Florida.....	38,614	23,759	14,885	31,308	19,379	8,801	33,014	22,132	10,882	27,813	18,336	9,477	5,600	3,577	4,003	3,495	1,547	2,452	38,614	23,759	14,885	3,495	1,547	2,452	
Georgia.....	38,182	23,420	14,742	35,906	22,117	11,929	38,182	24,878	12,332	30,243	21,570	8,673	4,272	3,572	1,870	1,472	1,615	857	38,182	23,420	14,742	1,472	1,615	857	
Kentucky.....	29,854	18,112	10,151	27,481	16,605	9,301	27,481	17,559	9,922	24,434	15,909	8,444	2,763	573	573	1,471	825	1,278	29,854	18,112	10,151	1,471	825	1,278	
Louisiana.....	37,232	22,278	14,954	34,017	20,395	13,622	33,948	21,705	13,176	33,176	20,039	12,783	2,768	1,214	1,214	1,841	356	485	37,232	22,278	14,954	1,841	356	485	
Mississippi.....	26,746	17,612	9,134	22,943	14,875	8,068	25,968	15,968	8,642	23,303	16,253	10,368	3,163	1,621	1,621	1,702	642	183	26,746	17,612	9,134	1,702	642	183	
North Carolina.....	36,384	23,198	13,186	32,041	20,527	11,943	32,041	20,527	11,943	29,108	18,695	9,364	5,163	2,641	3,900	5,153	2,523	865	36,384	23,198	13,186	5,153	2,523	865	
South Carolina.....	19,536	13,313	7,313	19,207	11,943	6,384	20,970	13,313	7,313	18,695	12,315	6,367	3,163	1,753	3,900	5,153	2,523	865	19,536	13,313	7,313	5,153	2,523	865	
Tennessee.....	39,862	25,301	14,561	33,169	22,246	11,283	33,169	22,246	11,283	28,942	18,316	9,297	6,683	3,254	3,439	4,889	2,931	1,958	39,862	25,301	1				

	840,820	546,997	293,823	683,168	448,460	234,706	718,246	479,615	238,631	596,127	400,194	195,933	122,574	67,382	55,192	87,039	48,266	38,773	
West and Southwest.....																			
Arizona.....	32,039	20,747	11,292	24,739	16,347	8,392	28,524	19,119	9,405	28,679	15,489	7,490	3,515	1,628	1,887	1,760	858	902	
California.....	418,075	263,953	154,122	334,735	212,104	122,631	346,127	222,294	123,833	280,626	181,330	99,296	71,948	41,659	30,289	54,109	30,774	23,335	
Colorado.....	40,077	26,099	13,978	35,641	23,418	12,223	28,641	19,027	9,614	25,702	17,183	8,519	11,436	7,072	4,939	9,939	6,235	3,704	
Idaho.....	9,671	6,310	3,361	8,491	5,641	2,650	8,426	5,967	2,439	7,644	5,393	2,751	1,245	343	847	2,248	599	481	
Montana.....	11,155	7,320	3,685	9,770	6,123	3,637	10,928	6,369	3,068	8,929	6,063	2,766	1,107	340	767	541	60		
Nevada.....	17,666	12,515	5,180	14,068	10,141	5,926	15,974	11,375	4,107	17,974	9,448	3,088	1,969	1,140	829	1,124	682	442	
New Mexico.....	45,051	31,758	13,293	39,435	27,641	13,794	42,893	30,381	12,512	37,568	26,448	11,120	2,158	1,370	761	1,260	1,158	674	
Oklahoma.....	37,209	22,821	14,388	27,821	17,852	9,969	24,299	16,881	7,418	21,101	14,747	6,350	12,810	1,940	6,971	1,770	3,153	3,153	
Oregon.....	143,165	97,796	45,369	121,348	83,215	38,133	138,570	95,751	42,819	118,085	81,906	36,179	2,045	2,045	2,550	3,263	1,309	1,954	
Texas.....	26,850	18,169	8,681	18,361	12,928	5,433	22,831	16,373	6,458	17,513	12,559	4,954	4,019	1,796	2,223	3,848	1,369	1,479	
Utah.....	49,036	32,851	16,185	40,236	27,362	12,874	42,204	29,134	13,070	34,811	24,150	10,661	6,832	3,717	3,115	5,425	3,212	2,213	
Washington.....	7,613	4,615	2,938	6,142	3,945	2,197	6,773	4,290	2,483	5,546	3,724	1,822	6,840	3,325	5,515	5,586	2,221	3,375	
Wyoming.....																			
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	10,445	10,430	15	9,840	9,831	9	10,445	10,430	15	9,840	9,831	9	10,445	10,430	15	9,840	9,831	9	
Outlying Parts.....	29,420	17,293	12,127	23,087	16,637	11,450	25,401	15,322	10,079	24,068	14,666	9,402	4,019	1,971	2,048	4,019	1,971	2,048	
Alaska.....	2,901	1,644	1,257	1,908	1,048	860	2,653	1,581	1,072	1,660	985	675	248	63	185	248	63	185	
Canal Zone.....	342	178	164	303	151	152	206	108	98	167	81	86	136	70	136	136	70	66	
Guam.....	359	194	165	359	194	165	359	194	165	359	194	165	165	66	66	66	66	66	
Puerto Rico.....	16,753	9,574	7,179	16,753	9,574	7,179	14,536	9,005	5,531	14,536	9,005	5,531	2,217	569	1,648	2,217	569	1,648	
Territory of Hawaii.....	9,065	5,703	3,362	8,764	5,670	3,094	7,647	4,434	3,213	7,346	4,401	2,945	1,418	1,269	1,418	1,269	1,269	1,418	

Table X.—Resident and extension degree-credit students, by region and State: Academic year and first term, 1957-58—Continued

C. Privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Resident and extension combined						Resident						Extension					
	Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Aggregate United States.....	1,456,858	854,600	502,258	1,312,388	863,564	448,824	1,411,318	935,807	475,511	1,223,446	851,158	431,288	45,540	18,793	26,747	29,942	12,406	17,536
Contiguous States.....	1,452,089	851,990	500,099	1,307,678	860,956	446,692	1,407,019	935,364	473,655	1,278,163	846,792	429,373	45,070	18,628	26,444	29,513	12,194	17,319
North Atlantic.....	653,972	463,172	200,800	600,001	421,559	178,442	641,475	453,781	187,694	593,418	414,537	168,881	22,497	9,391	13,106	16,583	7,022	9,561
Connecticut.....	27,612	21,061	6,551	24,957	19,001	5,956	27,546	20,999	6,547	24,957	19,001	5,956	66	62	4	-----	-----	-----
Delaware.....	738	460	278	738	460	278	738	460	278	738	460	278	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
District of Columbia.....	46,559	31,833	14,716	37,243	26,094	11,149	41,476	28,586	12,920	34,590	24,132	10,458	5,083	3,287	1,796	2,653	1,962	691
Maine.....	4,123	2,686	1,437	4,075	2,648	1,427	4,001	2,631	1,370	3,953	2,633	1,320	5,122	15	107	122	15	107
Maryland.....	15,383	6,175	2,335	20,269	14,235	6,034	21,126	15,231	5,895	19,837	14,083	5,754	432	152	280	432	152	280
Massachusetts.....	113,662	77,085	36,577	104,616	71,704	32,912	107,786	75,803	31,983	100,598	70,804	29,794	5,876	1,262	4,614	4,018	900	3,118
New Hampshire.....	1,337	894	443	1,337	894	443	1,337	894	443	1,337	894	443	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
New Jersey.....	40,316	30,451	9,865	37,000	28,236	8,764	40,181	30,444	9,737	36,923	28,229	8,694	129	7	122	77	7	70
New York.....	238,510	164,840	73,670	215,341	148,938	66,403	233,966	162,582	71,384	211,518	146,979	64,539	4,544	2,258	2,286	3,823	1,959	1,864
Pennsylvania.....	151,215	106,056	45,159	136,808	97,272	39,536	153,536	103,822	41,714	131,723	95,316	36,407	5,679	2,234	3,445	5,085	1,956	3,129
Rhode Island.....	10,510	6,920	3,590	10,179	6,789	3,390	10,106	6,806	3,300	9,948	6,718	3,230	5,679	114	230	231	71	160
Vermont.....	3,929	2,488	1,441	3,870	2,440	1,430	3,929	2,488	1,441	3,870	2,440	1,430	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Great Lakes and Plains.....	389,941	243,659	146,282	356,115	223,633	132,483	381,468	241,222	140,246	350,026	221,525	128,501	8,473	2,437	6,036	6,089	2,108	3,981
Illinois.....	105,681	67,571	38,110	94,897	61,203	33,694	103,892	67,322	36,570	93,559	61,007	32,552	1,789	249	1,540	1,338	196	1,277
Indiana.....	37,347	25,588	11,789	34,908	23,924	10,984	36,489	25,129	11,360	34,291	23,584	10,707	1,858	429	1,429	617	340	240
Iowa.....	26,136	13,794	12,342	23,571	12,985	10,586	24,604	13,670	10,934	22,162	12,435	9,727	1,532	124	1,408	1,409	550	859
Kansas.....	9,801	4,713	5,088	8,893	4,196	4,697	9,419	4,550	4,869	8,819	4,191	4,628	1,382	163	219	174	5	69
Michigan.....	32,845	22,422	10,423	30,191	20,791	9,400	31,982	21,834	10,148	29,610	20,320	9,290	863	588	275	581	471	110
Minnesota.....	21,375	11,524	9,851	19,975	10,824	9,151	20,555	11,217	9,338	19,637	10,704	8,933	820	307	513	338	120	218
Missouri.....	45,622	29,329	16,293	41,454	26,706	14,748	45,170	29,264	15,906	41,114	26,684	14,430	452	65	337	340	22	318
Nebraska.....	8,703	4,935	3,768	8,089	4,620	3,469	8,694	4,934	3,760	8,080	4,619	3,461	9	1	8	9	1	8
North Dakota.....	556	298	258	556	276	280	556	298	258	556	276	280	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Ohio.....	75,346	48,313	27,033	68,653	43,768	24,885	74,026	47,941	26,085	67,653	43,502	24,151	1,320	372	948	1,000	266	734
South Dakota.....	3,991	1,696	2,295	3,466	1,555	1,911	3,793	1,672	2,121	3,330	1,532	1,798	198	24	174	136	23	113
Wisconsin.....	22,538	13,506	9,032	21,498	12,785	8,713	22,288	13,391	8,897	21,251	12,671	8,580	250	115	135	247	114	133
Southeast.....	191,043	110,935	80,108	175,604	101,821	73,783	187,115	109,412	77,703	172,272	100,479	71,793	3,928	1,523	2,405	3,332	1,342	1,990
Alabama.....	12,952	7,501	5,451	11,419	6,662	4,757	12,316	7,194	5,122	10,875	6,403	4,472	636	307	329	544	259	285
Arkansas.....	5,235	3,093	2,142	4,660	2,698	1,962	5,167	3,035	2,132	4,594	2,642	1,952	68	58	10	66	56	10
Florida.....	27,505	17,713	9,792	24,983	16,253	8,730	26,622	17,047	9,279	23,630	15,612	8,611	883	666	217	792	641	151
Georgia.....	15,100	7,403	7,697	14,077	7,048	7,029	14,653	7,374	7,279	14,919	7,619	7,479	447	29	418	447	29	418
Kentucky.....	16,148	10,416	5,729	15,113	9,763	5,350	16,333	8,873	7,460	14,999	9,763	5,350	215	61	184	125	31	94
Louisiana.....	6,307	2,764	3,543	5,844	2,497	3,347	6,059	2,695	3,364	5,640	2,448	3,364	38	38	38	38	31	31
Mississippi.....	29,321	18,013	11,008	27,840	16,919	10,921	29,275	18,013	11,262	27,805	16,919	10,886	46	46	46	46	49	49
North Carolina.....	13,274	7,866	6,538	12,791	6,550	6,261	13,468	7,148	6,320	12,844	6,495	6,049	236	38	218	247	35	272
South Carolina.....	24,531	14,582	9,949	21,933	13,114	8,819	24,387	14,518	9,869	21,859	13,079	8,780	144	44	80	346	37	36
Tennessee.....	16,001	9,110	6,890	15,890	8,713	7,177	16,425	9,218	7,144	15,313	8,650	6,292	476	101	306	377	123	284
Virginia.....	6,774	3,919	2,855	6,350	3,701	2,629	6,303	3,818	2,485	6,309	3,619	2,523	46	10	370	421	84	337
West Virginia.....	6,774	3,919	2,855	6,350	3,701	2,629	6,303	3,818	2,485	6,309	3,619	2,523	46	10	370	421	84	337

	207, 133	134, 224	72, 909	175, 958	113, 973	61, 985	196, 961	128, 949	68, 012	172, 449	112, 251	60, 198	10, 172	5, 275	4, 897	3, 509	1, 722	1, 787
West and Southwest.....																		
Arizona.....	1, 006	703	303	789	553	236	833	639	244	714	503	211	123	64	59	75	50	25
California.....	74, 827	50, 736	24, 091	65, 721	44, 551	21, 170	74, 450	50, 543	23, 907	65, 349	44, 362	20, 987	377	193	184	372	189	183
Colorado.....	10, 195	6, 396	3, 799	8, 672	3, 448	3, 224	10, 186	6, 396	3, 790	8, 664	5, 448	3, 216	9		9	8		8
Idaho.....	2, 953	1, 580	1, 373	2, 507	1, 348	1, 159	2, 601	1, 487	1, 114	2, 211	1, 270	481	352	93	259	296	78	218
Montana.....	1, 767	1, 082	685	1, 462	908	554	1, 767	1, 082	685	1, 462	1, 908	554						
Nevada.....	1, 060	820	240	874	707	167	1, 060	820	240	874	707	167						
New Mexico.....	13, 219	9, 307	3, 912	12, 112	8, 577	3, 535	13, 110	9, 229	3, 881	12, 096	8, 561	3, 535	109	78	31	16	16	
Oklahoma.....	3, 437	3, 374	3, 973	8, 930	3, 700	3, 530	9, 403	5, 274	3, 829	8, 839	5, 300	3, 539	94	94	94	91		91
Oregon.....	56, 961	36, 351	18, 689	49, 032	31, 922	17, 531	55, 344	36, 696	18, 848	48, 655	31, 544	17, 111	517	155	362	397	177	220
Texas.....	21, 961	12, 321	6, 689	14, 186	9, 922	4, 266	12, 806	7, 660	3, 146	9, 977	5, 710	4, 267	8, 534	4, 691	3, 843	2, 211	1, 212	999
Utah.....	15, 208	6, 824	6, 384	13, 691	7, 938	3, 713	13, 131	8, 823	6, 328	13, 608	7, 938	5, 670	57	1	56	43		43
Washington.....																		
Wyoming.....																		
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.																		
Outlying Parts.	4, 769	2, 610	2, 159	4, 710	2, 578	2, 132	4, 293	2, 443	1, 856	4, 281	2, 366	1, 915	470	167	303	429	212	21
Alaska.....																		
Canal Zone.....																		
Guam.....																		
Puerto Rico.....	4, 235	2, 218	2, 017	4, 185	2, 195	1, 990	3, 765	2, 051	1, 714	3, 756	1, 983	1, 773	470	167	303	429	212	217
Territory of Hawaii.....	534	392	142	525	383	142	534	392	142	525	383	142						

Table XI.—Undergraduate, graduate, and first-time resident degree-credit enrollments: Academic year and first term, 1957-58

A. Publicly and privately controlled institutions

Region and State	Undergraduate and first-professional						Graduate						First-time students 1					
	Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Aggregate United States.....	2,967,993	1,947,701	1,020,292	2,649,311	1,736,996	912,315	345,624	242,816	102,808	278,603	198,349	80,254	852,308	528,997	323,311	742,875	454,499	288,376
Contiguous States.....	2,939,270	1,930,377	1,008,893	2,621,919	1,720,399	901,520	344,647	242,375	102,272	277,646	197,914	79,732	843,142	523,523	319,619	734,666	449,510	285,156
North Atlantic.....	763,144	509,966	253,178	700,286	467,724	232,562	145,842	102,818	43,024	122,007	87,002	35,005	199,984	128,371	71,613	176,090	111,650	64,440
Connecticut.....	35,224	25,435	9,799	33,217	23,803	9,414	9,039	5,540	3,499	6,799	4,214	2,595	10,907	7,179	3,728	9,622	6,276	3,346
Delaware.....	3,224	2,054	1,170	3,078	2,082	1,096	1,034	708	328	6,951	4,716	2,235	1,134	7,690	4,444	1,066	641	3,428
District of Columbia.....	3,805	2,244	1,561	3,172	2,106	1,066	1,037	732	314	8,591	5,974	2,617	1,757	3,991	2,776	3,275	2,443	3,275
Maine.....	8,623	5,706	2,917	6,917	4,458	2,459	1,922	1,132	3,321	1,939	1,211	3,154	1,776	2,978	3,099	3,718	2,119	2,980
Maryland.....	45,264	31,027	14,237	40,567	27,468	13,098	5,543	4,148	1,686	3,542	3,040	1,444	10,080	6,298	3,782	9,057	5,518	3,539
Massachusetts.....	107,124	72,242	34,882	101,434	66,253	33,176	15,065	11,382	3,353	13,326	10,316	3,003	31,003	19,983	11,010	29,390	18,812	10,578
Michigan.....	9,582	6,777	2,805	7,606	5,312	2,294	1,312	81	381	3,343	2,267	76	2,646	1,659	1,007	2,517	1,578	999
New Hampshire.....	63,261	43,534	19,727	58,059	40,180	17,879	10,321	7,664	2,657	9,053	6,644	2,409	16,828	10,980	5,848	13,649	9,002	4,647
New Jersey.....	270,628	173,110	97,518	246,823	157,175	89,648	72,200	48,939	23,251	59,875	40,945	18,930	68,411	42,204	26,207	56,924	34,392	22,532
New York.....	162,021	111,562	50,459	147,160	101,936	49,224	20,660	16,009	4,651	17,500	13,701	3,799	42,608	29,234	13,374	38,723	26,153	12,570
Pennsylvania.....	13,060	8,626	4,434	12,796	8,460	4,336	2,673	1,491	1,182	1,621	1,471	150	4,088	2,561	1,527	3,983	2,494	1,489
Rhode Island.....	7,525	4,652	2,873	7,370	4,603	2,767	124	92	32	123	91	32	2,358	1,406	1,952	2,339	1,949	1,491
Vermont.....	839,738	547,230	292,508	755,892	494,192	264,700	91,031	66,032	24,999	73,459	54,056	19,402	237,847	143,949	93,838	211,582	126,258	85,324
Great Lakes and Plains.....	162,032	105,701	56,331	140,318	91,108	49,210	21,042	14,293	6,749	18,050	12,361	5,689	45,205	27,681	17,524	38,345	22,955	15,390
Illinois.....	67,379	45,425	21,954	62,386	42,021	20,365	9,087	6,782	2,305	7,257	5,579	1,678	19,162	12,370	6,792	17,181	10,953	6,228
Iowa.....	48,797	30,476	18,321	44,923	28,182	16,741	4,305	3,235	1,070	3,530	2,653	877	14,082	8,221	5,861	13,310	7,636	5,674
Kansas.....	45,865	29,958	15,907	41,626	27,154	14,472	3,818	2,949	869	2,975	2,347	628	12,824	7,799	5,025	11,992	7,234	4,758
Michigan.....	124,000	81,659	42,341	110,832	73,712	37,120	20,141	14,076	6,065	15,475	10,790	4,685	33,024	20,384	12,640	28,820	17,423	11,397
Minnesota.....	55,200	34,475	20,725	51,638	32,037	19,601	5,520	4,563	957	4,039	3,407	632	16,029	9,185	6,844	14,788	8,329	6,459
Missouri.....	74,297	49,269	25,028	67,244	44,150	23,094	5,398	3,740	1,658	4,548	3,369	1,179	12,383	7,359	4,156	18,392	10,705	7,687
Nebraska.....	11,439	7,903	3,536	10,681	7,314	3,357	1,585	1,138	447	1,421	998	423	8,160	4,899	3,261	7,942	4,856	3,086
North Dakota.....	148,664	97,372	51,292	133,264	86,775	46,489	14,176	10,552	6,624	11,147	8,568	2,579	42,482	26,256	16,226	38,139	23,157	14,962
Ohio.....	14,114	9,276	4,838	12,701	8,366	4,335	4,790	3,759	1,558	3,999	3,319	80	4,645	2,747	1,898	4,074	2,392	1,682
South Dakota.....	60,883	38,166	22,717	55,755	34,477	21,278	4,790	3,759	1,031	4,271	3,359	912	16,443	9,504	6,939	14,712	8,257	6,495
Southeast.....	488,137	308,765	179,372	445,923	281,403	164,520	30,373	18,947	11,426	23,583	14,660	8,923	144,156	86,365	57,791	129,714	76,346	53,368
Alabama.....	37,995	24,460	13,535	34,463	22,185	12,278	2,610	1,665	945	1,314	713	601	10,260	6,215	4,045	9,068	5,490	3,638
Arkansas.....	22,418	14,209	8,209	20,418	13,120	7,298	1,257	892	565	1,185	656	329	7,328	4,727	2,801	6,322	4,367	3,057
Florida.....	46,552	30,862	18,886	43,764	32,000	16,588	3,888	2,317	1,571	1,948	1,074	1,292	17,323	11,195	6,108	14,906	9,186	6,497
Georgia.....	40,853	26,662	16,163	42,103	27,431	14,718	2,281	1,447	954	1,770	1,043	696	12,672	7,482	4,562	10,645	7,156	5,156
Kentucky.....	38,375	25,440	13,586	36,649	24,431	12,834	2,989	1,770	1,219	1,431	778	383	5,963	3,549	2,393	6,989	4,039	3,039
Louisiana.....	57,542	37,984	21,398	54,267	36,573	20,023	3,329	2,029	1,548	3,193	1,513	1,262	13,955	9,904	5,047	12,036	8,286	5,838
Mississippi.....	26,576	17,124	9,204	24,398	16,573	8,658	1,774	1,174	363	2,023	1,911	491	7,694	4,617	2,547	9,347	5,307	3,728
North Carolina.....	53,264	33,696	19,588	47,144	30,700	17,044	4,271	2,863	2,062	2,294	1,063	1,053	13,229	9,536	6,293	14,030	8,320	6,648
Tennessee.....	43,355	27,881	17,504	40,610	27,757	16,853	4,972	3,171	3,357	3,572	1,921	1,821	13,239	8,813	6,426	12,972	8,392	5,951
Virginia.....	25,837	16,628	9,209	23,894	15,500	8,394	1,367	834	553	1,395	565	370	7,595	4,838	2,757	6,750	4,239	3,111

West and Southwest.....	838,426	554,606	283,820	710,200	470,471	239,729	76,781	53,958	22,823	58,376	41,974	16,402	259,340	163,023	96,317	215,465	133,441	82,024
Arizona.....	26,151	17,666	8,485	21,414	14,518	6,896	3,256	2,092	1,164	2,279	1,474	805	8,354	5,248	3,106	7,172	4,565	2,607
California.....	383,225	246,124	137,101	316,423	204,265	112,158	37,352	26,713	10,639	29,552	21,427	8,125	124,352	76,999	47,353	98,550	60,400	38,150
Colorado.....	34,807	22,474	12,333	31,472	20,441	11,031	4,020	2,949	1,071	2,894	2,190	7,004	9,840	5,742	4,098	9,082	5,199	3,883
Idaho.....	10,610	7,166	3,444	9,476	6,410	3,066	4,417	2,288	1,129	379	2,253	126	4,147	2,674	1,473	3,516	2,153	1,090
Montana.....	11,176	7,554	3,622	9,875	6,648	3,227	639	508	131	416	323	93	3,283	2,088	1,195	2,886	1,796	1,090
Nevada.....	3,054	1,925	1,129	2,681	1,668	1,013	169	118	51	416	275	23	882	541	351	701	422	279
New Mexico.....	14,418	10,431	3,987	12,132	8,886	3,246	2,329	1,764	965	1,686	1,280	1,139	3,800	2,661	1,139	3,176	2,216	960
Oklahoma.....	51,895	36,810	15,095	46,123	32,625	13,498	4,108	2,800	1,308	3,541	2,384	1,157	15,878	10,945	4,933	13,837	9,357	4,480
Oregon.....	31,668	20,893	10,775	28,361	18,785	9,576	2,034	1,562	472	1,579	1,262	317	10,524	6,817	3,707	9,446	6,022	3,424
Texas.....	179,691	122,826	56,865	196,026	106,165	49,861	14,423	9,621	4,802	10,114	7,285	3,429	50,223	31,650	18,575	43,352	26,920	16,432
Utah.....	32,434	21,936	10,498	25,904	16,948	8,956	3,203	2,052	1,106	3,586	1,361	265	3,390	6,065	3,325	7,509	4,282	3,077
Washington.....	52,930	34,828	13,102	45,139	23,694	13,443	4,423	3,179	1,286	3,372	2,306	886	16,506	10,422	6,454	14,773	9,046	5,077
Wyoming.....	6,367	3,973	2,384	5,174	3,418	1,756	406	317	89	372	306	66	1,799	1,171	628	1,665	1,063	602
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	9,825	9,810	15	9,618	9,609	9	620	620	620	222	222	66	1,815	1,815	628	1,815	1,815	602
Outlying Parts.....	28,723	17,324	11,399	27,392	16,597	10,795	977	441	536	957	435	522	9,166	5,474	3,692	8,209	4,989	3,220
Alaska.....	2,563	1,553	1,010	1,590	963	627	90	28	62	70	22	48	1,130	699	431	701	434	267
Canal Zone.....	2,206	1,108	98	1,167	81	86	86	86	86	86	86	86	126	62	64	102	47	55
Guam.....	359	194	165	359	194	165	165	165	165	165	165	165	108	59	49	108	59	49
Puerto Rico.....	18,264	11,046	7,218	18,255	10,978	7,277	37	10	27	37	10	27	5,515	3,181	2,334	5,312	3,176	2,136
Territory of Hawaii.....	7,331	4,423	2,908	7,021	4,381	2,640	850	403	447	850	403	447	2,287	1,473	814	1,936	1,273	713

See footnote at end of table.

Table XI.—Undergraduate, graduate, and first-time resident degree-credit enrollment: Academic year and first term, 1957-58—
Continued

B. Publicly controlled institutions

Region and State	Undergraduate and first-professional						Graduate						First-time students ¹					
	Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58			Academic year 1957-58			First term 1957-58		
	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women	Both sexes	Men	Women
Aggregate United States—	1,720,072	1,131,964	588,108	1,505,211	988,434	516,797	122,227	122,746	59,481	140,257	85,773	44,484	520,935	328,050	192,785	442,486	274,957	167,529
Contiguous States.....	1,695,633	1,117,068	578,565	1,482,085	974,168	507,917	131,265	122,320	58,945	139,315	95,353	43,962	512,960	323,340	189,620	435,563	270,656	164,907
North Atlantic.....	230,740	137,077	93,663	210,027	122,599	87,428	36,771	21,926	14,845	28,848	17,590	11,258	67,225	39,681	27,544	55,235	31,324	23,911
Connecticut.....	13,075	7,859	5,216	12,367	7,447	4,920	3,642	2,117	1,525	2,692	1,569	1,123	3,450	1,962	1,488	2,959	1,656	1,303
Delaware.....	2,589	1,591	998	2,429	1,478	951	786	495	248	716	474	307	1,474	747	506	252	140	106
District of Columbia.....	3,415	1,773	1,642	3,208	1,688	1,520	2,251	1,238	1,013	2,165	1,220	945	537	260	253	512	280	252
Maine.....	5,622	4,025	1,597	5,505	3,903	1,602	1,153	732	321	1,917	1,211	18	1,837	1,331	1,796	1,290	506	506
Maryland.....	26,442	17,636	8,806	22,856	15,011	7,845	3,239	2,308	1,302	2,560	1,917	643	5,527	3,344	4,864	2,738	2,066	2,066
Massachusetts.....	13,641	7,317	6,324	13,400	7,266	6,134	3,762	2,504	258	2,762	2,504	258	4,903	2,509	4,758	2,490	2,268	2,268
New Hampshire.....	4,642	2,983	1,659	4,232	2,661	1,571	249	197	52	211	164	47	1,139	646	1,124	630	494	494
New Jersey.....	26,935	16,070	10,365	24,150	14,599	9,551	6,966	4,684	2,282	6,039	3,996	2,043	6,365	3,780	5,677	3,311	2,366	2,366
New York.....	92,913	51,418	41,495	83,916	45,338	38,578	15,949	8,049	7,900	11,264	5,803	5,461	29,703	17,102	12,601	21,524	11,805	9,819
Pennsylvania.....	34,968	22,068	12,900	31,169	18,951	12,218	2,779	1,681	1,496	1,768	1,370	998	11,036	7,116	9,234	5,516	3,718	3,718
Rhode Island.....	3,378	2,154	1,224	3,272	2,076	1,196	496	277	157	398	277	60	1,032	552	3,363	5,552	3,652	3,652
Vermont.....	3,620	2,183	1,437	3,523	2,181	1,342	100	73	27	100	73	27	1,032	591	1,026	586	440	440
Great Lakes and Plains.....	452,973	323,859	159,114	428,103	235,888	142,215	66,328	48,181	18,147	51,221	37,835	13,386	142,646	89,422	53,224	124,891	77,419	47,472
Illinois.....	69,828	46,969	22,859	57,793	38,090	19,703	9,354	5,703	3,651	7,016	4,372	2,644	23,975	15,018	8,957	19,124	11,774	7,350
Indiana.....	32,542	21,557	10,985	29,533	19,571	9,962	7,435	5,521	1,914	5,819	4,445	1,374	3,368	2,563	2,563	7,912	4,818	4,818
Iowa.....	24,912	17,179	7,733	23,341	16,023	7,318	3,586	2,862	1,724	2,950	2,377	573	7,082	4,519	6,635	4,193	2,442	2,442
Kansas.....	36,480	25,441	11,039	32,837	22,992	9,845	3,784	2,916	868	2,945	2,318	627	9,425	6,162	8,744	5,688	3,056	3,056
Michigan.....	93,155	60,650	32,505	82,179	54,089	28,090	19,004	13,251	5,753	14,518	10,093	4,425	24,412	14,878	9,534	21,114	12,653	8,461
Minnesota.....	34,995	23,580	11,415	32,331	21,656	10,675	5,170	4,241	929	3,709	3,084	625	9,824	6,255	8,569	5,477	3,312	3,312
Missouri.....	32,659	22,388	10,271	29,084	19,636	9,448	1,866	1,357	509	1,594	1,199	362	5,228	3,678	5,678	3,704	3,296	3,296
Nebraska.....	18,607	12,772	7,605	16,630	10,161	5,228	1,352	492	66	346	306	40	1,206	1,113	1,941	5,535	3,704	3,704
North Dakota.....	10,883	7,605	3,278	10,161	7,038	3,123	492	426	66	346	306	40	1,206	1,113	1,941	5,535	3,704	3,704
Ohio.....	79,290	52,893	26,397	69,638	46,309	23,329	9,524	7,090	2,434	7,120	5,532	1,588	23,495	14,626	8,869	20,909	12,753	8,156
South Dakota.....	10,321	7,604	2,717	9,371	6,834	2,557	677	519	158	399	319	80	3,180	2,178	2,843	1,899	9,944	9,944
Wisconsin.....	39,301	25,221	14,080	35,205	22,248	12,957	4,084	3,313	771	3,570	2,917	653	11,105	6,672	10,032	5,810	4,100	4,100
Southeast.....	307,352	203,274	104,078	279,073	184,210	94,863	24,043	15,026	9,017	18,161	11,374	6,787	87,927	56,010	31,917	78,128	48,979	29,149
Alabama.....	25,847	17,355	8,482	23,744	15,865	7,879	2,442	1,576	866	1,158	630	328	6,998	4,224	2,374	5,803	3,642	2,161
Arkansas.....	17,304	11,217	6,094	15,864	10,321	5,363	1,817	1,049	548	1,225	613	309	5,442	3,580	1,912	7,152	4,408	4,408
Florida.....	30,736	23,966	12,556	29,538	20,890	10,668	3,563	2,255	1,026	2,355	1,446	819	9,131	5,994	6,076	3,137	2,000	2,000
Georgia.....	27,736	18,969	9,716	24,353	16,837	8,296	2,724	1,818	506	1,100	583	377	6,303	3,967	2,726	6,578	4,491	4,491
Kentucky.....	33,739	20,676	10,663	27,243	19,055	10,562	2,751	1,029	1,177	1,155	2,233	862	6,364	3,810	4,734	3,526	2,986	2,986
Louisiana.....	23,571	15,291	7,820	21,430	13,752	7,038	1,853	1,067	467	1,853	883	1,907	7,930	5,040	6,881	5,097	3,594	3,594
Mississippi.....	28,877	18,590	10,237	26,731	17,323	9,408	3,116	1,967	827	2,872	1,524	920	7,820	4,905	2,923	7,312	4,509	3,813
North Carolina.....	33,265	20,231	10,237	30,036	19,145	10,115	3,116	1,739	377	2,907	1,626	555	7,820	4,905	2,923	7,312	4,509	3,813
South Carolina.....	10,465	7,096	3,036	13,154	9,145	4,772	1,116	739	813	2,907	1,497	365	3,500	2,639	3,218	4,688	2,752	2,752
Tennessee.....	30,267	20,096	10,237	26,590	17,818	9,511	2,952	1,951	813	2,907	1,497	365	3,500	2,639	3,218	4,688	2,752	2,752
Virginia.....	27,189	16,753	10,436	25,324	15,323	10,001	2,662	1,270	392	2,952	1,036	260	8,275	4,688	3,587	4,330	3,227	3,227
West Virginia.....	19,534	12,810	6,724	17,965	11,863	6,102	1,387	834	553	1,335	585	370	5,172	3,794	1,978	5,084	3,273	3,273

	664,743	443,048	221,695	555,264	371,862	183,402	53,503	36,567	16,936	40,863	28,332	12,531	213,347	136,412	76,935	175,494	111,113	64,376
Arizona.....	25,268	17,027	8,241	20,700	14,015	6,685	3,256	2,092	1,164	2,279	1,474	805	8,234	5,180	3,054	7,070	4,507	2,563
California.....	323,600	206,619	116,081	262,499	168,915	98,368	24,451	13,895	7,632	18,919	12,465	5,781	111,871	69,393	41,956	87,763	54,489	33,274
Colorado.....	28,176	17,176	8,362	27,318	18,915	9,063	2,431	1,861	1,032	1,376	1,228	481	1,051	2,013	1,053	7,594	4,597	2,899
Montana.....	9,403	6,472	2,937	8,413	5,740	2,673	639	503	337	416	323	98	2,787	1,541	1,056	2,467	1,437	860
Nevada.....	3,054	1,925	1,129	2,681	1,668	1,013	169	118	131	118	75	23	2,892	1,541	331	2,701	1,422	979
New Mexico.....	13,358	9,611	3,747	11,258	8,179	3,079	2,329	1,764	565	1,686	1,280	406	3,397	2,336	1,061	2,869	1,944	725
Oklahoma.....	39,396	28,083	11,313	34,638	24,566	10,072	3,497	2,298	1,199	2,930	1,882	1,048	11,732	8,089	3,643	10,204	6,856	3,348
Oregon.....	22,576	15,533	7,043	19,766	13,648	6,118	1,723	1,348	3,719	1,335	1,099	236	7,381	4,991	2,390	6,436	4,278	1,558
Texas.....	128,584	89,484	39,100	110,696	77,229	33,467	9,986	6,267	3,719	7,389	4,677	2,712	36,340	23,723	12,617	31,074	20,047	11,027
Utah.....	20,337	14,815	5,522	16,366	11,585	4,781	2,494	1,558	936	1,147	974	173	5,432	3,708	1,724	4,388	2,869	1,519
Washington.....	38,572	26,428	12,144	32,062	22,039	10,023	3,632	2,706	926	2,749	2,111	638	12,507	8,124	4,383	10,873	7,025	3,848
Wyoming.....	6,367	3,973	2,394	5,174	3,418	1,756	406	317	89	2,372	306	66	1,799	1,171	628	1,665	1,063	602
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.....	9,825	9,810	15	9,618	9,609	9	620	620	222	222	222	222	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815	1,815
Outlying Parts.....	24,439	14,896	9,543	23,126	14,246	8,880	962	426	536	942	420	522	7,875	4,710	3,165	6,923	4,301	2,622
Alaska.....	2,563	1,553	1,010	1,590	963	627	90	28	62	70	22	48	1,130	699	431	701	434	267
Canal Zone.....	206	108	98	167	81	86	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	126	62	64	102	47	55
Guam.....	359	194	165	194	165	158	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	108	59	49	108	59	49
Puerto Rico.....	14,499	8,995	5,504	14,499	8,995	5,504	37	10	27	37	10	27	4,356	2,478	1,858	4,138	2,549	1,589
Territory of Hawaii.....	6,812	4,046	2,766	6,511	4,013	2,498	835	388	447	835	388	447	2,175	1,412	763	1,874	1,212	662

See footnote at end of table.

	173,683	111,558	62,125	154,936	98,609	56,327	23,278	17,391	5,887	17,513	13,642	3,871	45,993	26,611	19,382	39,971	22,322	17,649
West and Southwest																		
Arizona	883	639	244	714	503	211	14,825	11,238	3,987	11,355	8,992	2,343	12,551	7,098	5,433	10,787	5,911	44
California	59,625	39,305	20,320	54,014	35,370	18,644	1,572	1,088	3,987	11,355	8,992	2,343	12,551	7,098	5,433	10,787	5,911	4,876
Colorado	8,659	5,508	3,351	7,669	4,746	2,963	1,572	1,088	439	975	722	253	1,866	843	1,023	1,688	704	984
Idaho	2,556	1,484	1,082	2,136	1,251	515	65	33	32	55	25	28	1,096	556	440	346	226	400
Montana	1,767	1,082	685	1,462	1,508	554							496	357	189	419	259	120
Northwest																		
Nevada	1,060	820	240	874	707	167							403	325	78	307	277	35
Oklahoma	12,499	8,727	3,772	11,485	8,059	3,426	611	502	109	611	502	109	4,146	2,856	1,280	3,633	2,501	1,132
Oregon	9,092	5,360	3,732	8,595	5,137	3,458	311	214	97	244	163	81	3,143	1,826	1,317	3,010	1,744	1,266
Texas	51,107	33,342	17,765	45,330	28,936	16,394	4,437	3,354	1,083	3,325	2,608	717	13,885	7,927	5,958	12,278	6,873	5,405
Utah	12,097	7,121	4,976	9,538	5,363	4,175	709	539	1,170	439	347	92	3,958	2,357	1,601	2,921	1,413	1,508
Washington	14,358	8,400	5,958	13,077	7,655	5,422	793	473	370	531	283	248	4,349	2,298	2,051	3,900	2,021	1,879
Wyoming																		
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS																		
Outlying Parts	4,284	2,428	1,856	4,266	2,351	1,915	15	15		15	15		1,291	764	527	1,286	688	598
Alaska																		
Canal Zone																		
Guam																		
Puerto Rico	3,765	2,051	1,714	3,756	1,983	1,773							1,179	703	476	1,174	627	547
Territory of Hawaii	519	377	142	510	1,368	142	15	15		15	15		112	61	51	112	61	51

† Resident degree-credit students who have not previously been enrolled as degree-credit students in ANY institution of higher education. (Data are included as appropriate in cols. 2-7.)

	14,398	8,305	6,093	1,044	538	506	943	486	457	5,701	2,866	2,838	6,710	4,415	2,235	1,985	1,291	674
West and Southwest																		
Arizona	473	226	247	24	12	12	69	37	32	380	177	203	1,480	887	553	766	519	247
California	3,189	1,752	1,437	385	198	187	231	113	118	1,093	554	539	1,649	577	72	139	118	21
Colorado	960	744	216	62	35	27	41	23	18	208	109	99	1,033	577	72	139	118	21
Idaho	203	86	117	60	30	30	47	28	19	47	15	32	109	43	66	17	5	12
Montana	60	30	30	60	30	30	47	28	19	47	15	32	109	43	66	17	5	12
Nevada																		
New Mexico	1,429	1,010	419	125	61	64	94	46	48	113	57	56	1,097	846	251	241	201	40
Oklahoma	1,281	859	422	16	7	9	97	49	48	656	341	315	609	511	98	121	104	17
Oregon	916	538	378	50	28	22	97	49	48	598	290	308	1,171	667	505	264	121	143
Texas	2,408	1,284	1,144	170	83	87	167	83	84	899	431	468	1,172	667	505	264	121	143
Utah	1,990	1,055	955	80	45	35	103	50	53	767	402	365	1,040	538	502	332	170	162
Washington	1,083	553	528	22	14	8	94	57	37	784	414	370	183	70	113	22	4	18
Wyoming	406	206	200	50	23	23	57	57	37	156	76	80	200	105	95	27	13	14
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS																		
Outlying Parts	1,794	906	888	77	39	38	87	44	43	890	467	423	740	356	384	182	90	92
Alaska																		
Canal Zone																		
Guam																		
Puerto Rico	971	497	474	17	9	8	37	19	18	412	231	181	505	238	267	129	63	66
Territory of Hawaii	823	409	414	60	30	30	50	25	25	478	236	242	235	118	117	53	27	26

Previous Publication of Data

Data on faculty, students, and degrees are regularly made public by means of several ongoing series of publications. These publications are issued as soon as possible after the statistics become available. Thus, much of the data presented and discussed in this chapter has appeared in previous publications, which also contain data not included here. The reader is referred to the following publications pertaining to 1957-58, each of which contains textual analysis, summary tables, and listings for individual institutions:

Faculty and Other Professional Staff in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term 1957-58 (OE-53000, Circular No. 596), by Wayne E. Tolliver and Hazel C. Poole. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 68 p.

Opening Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions, Fall 1957 (Circular No. 518), by M. Clemens Johnson and Anne J. Fenton. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958. 48 p.

Resident, Extension, and Other Enrollments in Institutions of Higher Education, First Term 1957-58 (OE-54000, Circular No. 593), by Hazel C.

Poole. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 73 p.

Earned Degrees Conferred by Higher Educational Institutions, 1957-58 (Circular No. 570), by Diane B. Gertler. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 210 p.

Engineering Enrollments and Degrees 1957 (Circular No. 516), by Sidney J. Armore and Henry H. Armsby. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958. 52 p.

Engineering Enrollments and Degrees, 1958 (Circular No. 555), by Justin C. Lewis and Henry H. Armsby. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1959. 50 p.

Statistics of Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Year Ended June 30, 1958 (OE-50002, Circular No. 612), by George Lind and Mabel C. Rice. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1960. 141 p.

Information on more recent editions of the foregoing Office of Education publications is available in current publication lists.

The Survey Questionnaires

The data on which this *Biennial Survey* chapter is based were collected by means of the five questionnaires which are reproduced on the following pages. National totals (aggregate United States) are shown in the spaces designed for respondents' use. The five questionnaires were:

1. Faculty and Other Professional Staff: 1st Semester or 1st Quarter, 1957-58
2. Survey of Opening (Fall) Enrollment: 1957
3. Comprehensive Report on Enrollment (Summer Session and Fall): 1957
4. Enrollment in Academic Year 1957-58
5. Survey of Earned Degrees Granted During Year 1957-58

S	N	R	C	T	X	A	LG
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Form RSH-51(57)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R224.2
Approval expires 12/31/58**FACULTY AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QUARTER, 1957-58**

The President

Aggregate United States

1,940 Institutions

This report INCLUDES branches as follows:

This report EXCLUDES branches as follows:

TO THE PRESIDENT:

This is the regular, biennial request for information on the staff of institutions of higher education. Information from the survey will be reported briefly in advance releases, and more fully in special publications and the Biennial Survey of Education. You will, of course, receive a copy of each publication.

Because data on staff are most conveniently supplied in some institutions by the Office of the President, and in other institutions by the Comptroller or the Registrar, may we ask you kindly to refer this request to the proper source? Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated. Please return the completed form to the Office of Education as promptly as possible.



Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical Services Branch

GENERAL DIRECTIONS

SCHEDULE I on the next two pages provides for a count of staff members as of the first semester or first quarter of the 1957-58 academic year, classified according to type of duty. If a staff member is occupied in more than one official capacity, he should be classified in EACH type of duty in items 1 through 24. Thus, a person who serves both as Dean of the Faculty and as Professor of Zoology should be counted once as STAFF FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION and again as FACULTY FOR RESIDENT INSTRUCTION (items 1 and 3 in Schedule I). Similarly, a faculty member who is engaged both in resident instruction and extension instruction should be recorded both under FACULTY FOR RESIDENT INSTRUCTION and also under EXTENSION STAFF (items 3 and 10). Place staff who are on sabbatical leave in the same class (or classes) they would occupy if in regular service.

INCLUDE: (1) Full time and part time salaried staff members; (2) staff members rendering established service without cash remuneration ("contributed services," occurring most commonly in church-related institutions); and (3) staff members on sabbatical leave. Do NOT include staff on leave without pay, nor staff in emeritus or retired status.

If a particular section of Schedule I is not applicable to your institution, please write NONE in the section.

SCHEDULE II (on last page of this form) provides for a count of the instructional staff in the summer session(s) of 1957.

SCHEDULE I.--FACULTY AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL STAFF: 1st SEMESTER OR QUARTER, 1957-58

PLEASE READ THE "GENERAL DIRECTIONS" at the bottom of the preceding page. If a staff member serves in more than one official capacity, be sure to count him once in EACH item which applies.

Item	Men	Women	Total
1. STAFF FOR GENERAL ADMINISTRATION AND STUDENT PERSONNEL SERVICES 1/.....	19,369	9,529	28,898
2. Staff for student personnel services (included in item 1 above) 2/....	7,157	5,706	12,863
3. FACULTY FOR RESIDENT INSTRUCTION IN DEGREE-CREDIT COURSES, 3/ Include faculty for evening and Saturday degree-credit courses, unless such courses are classified by your institution as extension. Do NOT include persons whose functions are restricted solely to extension courses, short courses, or individual lessons (as in music, art, speech, etc.). Report such persons in items 9 and 10 on the succeeding page.			
4. Faculty members with the rank of instructor or above 4/, including department heads and deans of instructional divisions (such as Dean of School of Education, Dean of Engineering, etc.):			
5. Serving on a <u>full-time</u> basis	121,262	33,340	154,602
6. Serving on a <u>part-time</u> basis	59,329	12,605	71,934
6a. <u>Full-time equivalent</u> 5/ of faculty in item 6	18,343	4,668	22,952
7. Junior instructional staff (such as assistant instructors, teaching fellows, teaching assistants, and laboratory assistants) 6/.....	28,136	5,814	33,950
8. FACULTY FOR RESIDENT INSTRUCTION IN OTHER THAN DEGREE-CREDIT COURSES, 3/ Include resident instructional staff for adult education and terminal-occupational education. (If classified by your institution as "extension," report under item 10, not here)	9,406	2,690	12,096

SCHEDULE I CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

1/ Include Chancellor, President, Assistant to the President, Vice-President, Provost, Dean of Administration, Dean of Summer Session, Dean of Students, Director of Public Relations, Comptroller, Registrar, Business Manager, Chief Accountant, etc.--i.e., all whose administrative functions extend across departmental or divisional lines. Include also professional staff for student personnel services (as defined in footnote 2 below). Do NOT include the head of an instructional unit, such as the head of the English Department, the Dean of the School of Education, the Dean of the Law School, etc.; such persons, not engaged primarily in general administration, should be counted in 3, "Faculty for Resident Instruction..." Do NOT include clerical or non-professional staff in the office of the President, the office of the Business Manager, the placement office, the infirmary, or elsewhere.

2/ Include Dean of Students, Director of Student Affairs, etc.; university physicians and registered nurses; professional staff for student counseling; and professional staffs in placement services, student loan services, student housing services, etc. Funds for these staff are often separately budgeted. Do NOT include professors, department heads, or others engaged primarily in instruction, research, or departmental administration, with only incidental or unbudgeted participation in student personnel work.

3/ A "degree-credit course" is one that normally carries credit toward a bachelor's or higher degree or equivalent recognition (either in your own institution or by transfer to another institution).

4/ Include lecturers if their equivalent rank is that of instructor or above. Include professional library staff members who also teach in the institution, if they held the rank of instructor or above. (Such persons are also counted in item 15.) In institutions providing training for elementary or secondary school teaching, include supervisory, demonstration, or "critic" teachers who are paid by your institution.

5/ Report "full-time equivalent" according to the practice of your own institution. Information on the "full-time equivalent" of faculty members can be obtained from various sources. Sometimes payroll records indicate whether the person's salary is at (say) one-fourth or one-half the regular full-time scale for the function performed. (Payroll records require supplementation if any faculty members serve without financial remuneration, i.e., provide "contributed services.") Budget records often indicate whether the individual is supposed to devote (say) one-fourth, one-half, or full time to his duties. In any event, department heads can generally supply this information regarding members of their staff. In some cases (e.g., instructional staff in medical schools), it may be necessary to adopt an arbitrary or rather approximate method of arriving at "full-time equivalent." In any case where it is not feasible to compile exact information on "full-time equivalent," please make a reasonable estimate rather than leaving item 6a blank.

6/ Include laboratory assistants and graduate assistants only if their function includes instruction of students. Exclude nonteaching assistants to the instructional staff, such as clerks or student help.

SCHEDULE I (Continued)

PLEASE BE SURE to supply the information requested in ITEM NO. 25

If a section below is not applicable to your institution, please write NONE in the section

Item	Men	Women	Total
9. INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF FOR COURSES BY MAIL, COURSES BY RADIO OR TV, SHORT COURSES, AND INDIVIDUAL LESSONS (as in music, art, speech, etc.)	6,892	2,372	9,264
10. EXTENSION STAFF:			
11. Giving courses (holding classes). (Include both degree-credit and nondegree-credit courses in extension.)	12,617	2,930	15,547
12. (<u>Land-grant institutions only</u>) Agric. and home-economics extension staff operating at, or from, land-grant college	3,187	766	3,953
13. (<u>Land-grant institutions only</u>) District and county extension agents for agriculture, home demonstration, and 4-H clubs	6,955	4,325	11,280
14. Other professional staff in extension service (<u>please indicate nature of duties</u>)	486	112	598
15. PROFESSIONAL LIBRARY STAFF (including head librarian, assistant librarian, and all other <u>professional</u> library staff)	2,741	6,358	9,099
16. PROFESSIONAL STAFF FOR ORGANIZED RESEARCH (usually budgeted separately): <u>7/</u>			
17. Total professional staff for organized research. (Include professional research staff of agricultural experiment stations.)	29,027	3,504	32,531
18. (<u>Land-grant institutions only</u>) Professional research staff of agricultural experiment stations (included in item 17 above)	8,479	635	9,114
19. INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF FOR ELEMENTARY OR SECONDARY INSTRUCTION:			
20. In high-school grades of a unified combination of high school and junior college. (See footnote 8.)	421	210	631
21. In laboratory, demonstration, or training schools <u>9/</u> and others <u>10/</u> :			
22. Nursery, kindergarten, and elementary schools	901	3,522	4,423
23. Secondary schools	2,280	1,958	4,238
24. OTHER FACULTY (please specify duties)	274	64	338
25. NUMBER OF DIFFERENT PERSONS in items 1-24 (EACH PERSON COUNTED ONCE, AND ONLY ONCE <u>11/</u>)	270,013	78,496	348,509

7/ Include faculty and other professional staff engaged specifically for research work (part time or full time) and those who have been relieved from some or all other duties in order to carry out systematic, organized research (usually separately budgeted). Do NOT include persons who serve as research consultants on an occasional basis.

8/ Public high school-junior college combinations should report instructional staff for the high-school grades (i.e., grade 12 and below) on this line, ONLY if this staff is not already reported through regular public school channels to the State Department of Education.

9/ Refers to schools or educational projects maintained or utilized by the institution in order to facilitate practice-teaching and/or directed observation by students of education, psychology, social work, home economics, etc. Report staff only if paid wholly or partly from funds administered by the institution (as distinguished from public school or other outside funds).

10/ Includes secondary or preparatory department of a college, devoted primarily to completing the preparation of students for admission to the college, and schools that are staffed and operated by the institution as a convenience to the community.

11/ In many institutions, the information called for in item 25 is most readily obtained from payroll or income tax records. To this group, however, must be added those who are rendering service as faculty members without cash remuneration ("contributed services").

PLEASE TURN THE PAGE

SURVEY OF OPENING (FALL) ENROLLMENT: 1957

1. Please report data as of the earliest date on which the enrollment becomes stabilized; normally this is within 2 weeks after the opening of the term.

2. Report all "degree-credit" students, i. e., all students whose current program in your institution consists wholly or principally of work which is normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—either in your own institution, or by transfer (as from a junior college to a 4-year institution).* Include "special and unclassified" students who are taking such work—because the classification of students in this survey rests on the nature of the work taken, not on formal eligibility for a degree or on students' intentions regarding a degree. "Degree-credit" students may be undergraduate, graduate, special, unclassified, extension, etc. They may be studying full time or part time, during day or evening, on the campus, at a branch campus, at an extension center, etc. See paragraph 3 below.

3. DO NOT INCLUDE IN THE PRESENT REPORT any students belonging in the following categories, even though some students in certain of these categories may in your institution be "degree-credit students" (as defined above): (1) Correspondence students (taking courses at home by mail, radio, or TV); (2) students enrolled for individual lessons only (as in art, music, speech, etc.); (3) students enrolled only for "short courses"; (4) auditors; and (5) pupils in nursery, elementary, and secondary grades of a training, laboratory, or preparatory school of your institution. ALSO EXCLUDE FROM THE PRESENT REPORT students in "technical institutes" and in "terminal-occupational programs" or "organized occupational curriculums." (NOTE.—A subsequent comprehensive survey will collect data on each of the groups mentioned in this paragraph.)

4. A first-time degree-credit student is one who has not previously been a degree-credit student in ANY institution of higher education.

5. Please complete the form below promptly, detach, and mail. No postage is required. The reverse side of this card is for your files.

*Include students pursuing a professional curriculum at theological institutions of higher education, even if such students receive ecclesiastical recognition (such as ordination) rather than a degree.

SURVEY OF OPENING (FALL) ENROLLMENT: 1957

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING WORK NORMALLY CREDITABLE TOWARD A BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREE
 INCLUDE all appropriate groups of students (see paragraph 2 above). For groups NOT to be included in the present report, see paragraph 3. If, for any reason, exact data are lacking for a group of students that should be included (for example, extension students taking degree-credit courses), please include your best estimate for the group. If you are not able to make an estimate at this time, check here , and name the group(s) omitted:

TYPE OF STUDENT	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Total "degree-credit" students (taking work normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—see paragraphs 2 and 3 above.....)	2,003,424	1,064,993	3,068,417
Number of students reported above who are first-time students (not previously enrolled in ANY college—see paragraph 4 above.....)	445,324	284,401	729,725

Aggregate United States
1,890 institutions

If your institution has NO branches, please check here

This report includes branches located at:

This report excludes branches located at:

Information supplied by (Name) (Title) (Date)

••• 437955-h

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Form RSH-4 (57) Office of Education

Approval expires 12-15-57. Bureau of the Budget No. 51-R162.9.

SURVEY OF OPENING (FALL) ENROLLMENT: 1957

NUMBER OF STUDENTS TAKING WORK NORMALLY CREDITABLE TOWARD A BACHELOR'S OR HIGHER DEGREE

INCLUDE all appropriate groups of students (*see paragraph 2 on the other side*). For groups NOT to be included in the present report, *see paragraph 3*. If, for any reason, exact data are lacking for a group of students that *should be included* (for example, extension students taking degree-credit courses), please *include your best estimate* for the group. If you are not able to make an estimate at this time, check here , and name the group(s) omitted:

TYPE OF STUDENT	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Total "degree-credit" students (taking work normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree—see paragraphs 2 and 3 on the other side) ...			
Number of students reported above who are <i>first-time</i> students (not previously enrolled in ANY college—see paragraph 4 on the other side)...			

**THIS IS YOUR FILE COPY
MAIL LOWER HALF OF THIS FORM**

If your institution has NO branches, please check here
This report *includes* branches located at:

.....
This report *excludes* branches located at:

.....

Information supplied by (Name) (Title) (Date)

GPO 437950-h

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Form RSH-4 (57)
Office of Education

Approval expires 12-15-57.
Bureau of the Budget No. 51-R162.9.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.
OFFICIAL BUSINESS

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DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

Research and Statistical Services
Room 4263

S	N	R	C	T	X	A	L
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Form RSH 50-57

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Budget Bureau
No. 51-R149.7
Expires 12-31-58

COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ENROLLMENT (SUMMER SESSION AND FALL): 1957

If your institution has NO branches, check here
This report INCLUDES branches as follows:

The Registrar

Aggregate United States

1940 Institutions

This report EXCLUDES branches as follows:

TO THE REGISTRAR:

This COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ENROLLMENT is the basic national report on enrollment in institutions of higher education in the United States. Data from this report will be issued in at least two publications: one giving the principal figures for each individual college or university; and another providing a statistical analysis of the data.

As in previous surveys by the Office of Education, the fundamental distinction between degree-credit and non-degree-credit enrollment is maintained in the present questionnaire. Somewhat more information is requested regarding enrollment in terminal-occupational education; much less information is requested regarding veteran students (only 3 figures, instead of the former 13).

In completing the form, please refer to the accompanying sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS." Observance of these definitions will facilitate correct completion of the report, and add greatly to the value of the data by improving comparability of returns from different institutions.

Information on college enrollment is essential for sound public understanding and enlightened educational statesmanship. Your prompt cooperation in completing this report will be deeply appreciated.

HERBERT S. CONRAD, Director
Research and Statistical Services

SCHEDULE I.—ENROLLMENT IN SUMMER SESSION(S) AND/OR FOURTH QUARTER: 1957

- a. If NO summer session or fourth quarter, CHECK HERE , and proceed to Schedule II on next page.
- b. Do not include any session of less than 2 weeks. Please indicate, in the blanks below, the number of weeks in each summer session and/or the fourth quarter.
- c. Include only "DEGREE-CREDIT" students (see definition No. 1 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS").

SESSION OR QUARTER	NUMBER ENROLLED		
	Men	Women	Total
1. Fourth quarter, weeks.....	47,243	25,414	72,657
2. Summer session No. 1,* weeks.....	433,083	375,222	808,305
3. Summer session No. 2,* weeks.....	155,226	110,656	265,882
4. Summer session No. 3,* weeks.....	24,682	19,052	43,734

* In schools with more than one summer session, the first may be considered "No. 1"; the second, "No. 2"; etc. In the case of (say) an 8-week session which may be attended either as a whole, or during the first 4 weeks as a unit, or during the second 4 weeks as a unit, the full 8-week session may be considered "No. 1"; the first 4-week session, "No. 2"; and the second 4-week session, "No. 3." Students enrolled for both Session 2 and Session 3 as separate units should be reported in each of these sessions (not in the full 8-week session).

SCHEDULE II.--SPECIAL AND UNCLASSIFIED STUDENTS: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QUARTER, 1957-58

(Resident students taking degree-credit work, but NOT enrolled for a certificate, diploma, or degree-- see definition No. 3 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS")

Group	Men	Women	Total
5. Enrollment of special and unclassified students..... (These students, reported here as a whole, are also to be included in items 6-9 below.)	115,297	77,102	192,399

SCHEDULE III.--RESIDENT DEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QUARTER, 1957-58

NOTE.--DO NOT INCLUDE adult-education students, nor students in terminal-occupational programs requiring less than 4 years of full-time attendance for completion. (Report such students in Schedule IV or V.) Also DO NOT INCLUDE any enrollments in extension, in courses by mail, radio, or TV, in short courses, or in individual lessons only. (Report such enrollments in Schedule V.)

Group	Men	Women	Total
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RESIDENT 1/ DEGREE-CREDIT 2/ STUDENTS

6. First-time 3/ students (not previously enrolled as degree-credit students in any college. Include both freshman first-time and "special or unclassified" 3/ first-time students):

a. Full-time 3/ (if exact count not available, make estimate).....	364,111	236,559	600,670
b. Part-time 3/ (if exact count not available, make estimate).....	90,388	51,817	142,205
c. Total (item a + item b).....	454,499	288,376	742,875

7. Total undergraduate and first professional students. Include all students listed under item 6, plus all other resident degree-credit students (whether day or evening, regular or "special and unclassified," 3/ etc.) who are taking work principally or wholly at the undergraduate or first professional level. Include all undergraduates in liberal arts and sciences, and also all students studying for the first professional degree 4/ in their field.

a. Full-time 3/ (if exact count not available, make estimate).....	1,344,387	685,274	2,029,661
b. Part-time 3/ (if exact count not available, make estimate).....	392,609	227,041	619,650
c. Total (item a + item b).....	1,736,996	912,315	2,649,311

8. Graduate students in liberal arts and sciences, and students beyond the first professional degree 4/.....

Do not include students studying for the M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., LL.B., B.D., or other first professional degrees; report these in item 7. Include "special and unclassified students" 3/ taking work principally or wholly at graduate or advanced professional level.

9. <u>TOTAL [Item 7 (c) + item 8]</u>	1,935,345	992,569	2,927,914
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1/ A "resident student" (in present context) is usually defined as one who takes his college work on the main campus or a branch campus, either in the day or evening. "Resident students" are usually contrasted with "extension students."

2/ A "degree-credit" student is one whose current academic program consists wholly or principally of work which is normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, either in your own institution or upon transfer to another institution. (See definition No. 1 of "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.")

3/ For definition of this phrase or term, see sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

4/ The first professional degree is the first degree signifying completion of the academic requirements for practice of a profession. Thus, the LL.B., B.S. in Eng'g, B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity), M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc. are all first professional degrees. In most institutions, the M.L.S. (Master of Library Science) and the M.S.W. (Master of Social Work) are also first professional degrees; and in some institutions, the M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) is likewise the first professional degree in the field of business. Include all students studying for their "first professional degree" in the count for item 7, and exclude them from item 8.

SCHEDULE IV.--RESIDENT NONDEGREE-CREDIT STUDENTS 1/: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QTR., 1957-58

(Students on campus or on branch campus in (1) terminal-occupational education, or in (2) adult education)

GROUP	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
Do not include here any enrollment classified in your institution as "extension." Report such enrollment in Schedule V only, not here. Report also in Schedule V the enrollment in courses by mail or TV, in short courses, and in individual lessons only.			
10. Resident enrollment in TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL education <u>2/</u> :			
a. Technician and/or semiprofessional level	98,387	32,693	131,080
b. Other terminal-occupational educ. (craftsman-clerical level)	8,335	7,300	15,635
11. Resident enrollment in ADULT EDUC. <u>3/</u> (Do not include here enrollment reportable in item 12c (extension) or in items 13-16.)	72,737	70,787	143,524

1/ Resident students taking courses which are NOT normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree.2/ Report in item 10a or 10b only, not in item 6 or 7 of Schedule III. (See def. No. 6 of "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.")3/ See definition No. 8 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

SCHEDULE V.--ENROLLMENT IN EXTENSION, IN COURSES BY MAIL OR TV, IN SHORT COURSES, AND IN INDIVIDUAL LESSONS: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QUARTER, 1957-58

- Do not include enrollment at any center outside the United States, its territories, or possessions.
- In each data-line below, report enrollment rather than registration. Thus, in line 12c, a single individual registered for 2 or more courses in Adult Education is to be counted as one enrollee. If necessary, please estimate the unduplicated enrollment.
- Do not include students enrolled in a secondary or preparatory department of a college or university (i.e., a department devoted primarily to completing the preparation of students for admission).

GROUP	MEN	WOMEN	TOTAL
12. EXTENSION COURSES <u>4/</u> :			
a. Enrollment in DEGREE-CREDIT courses	114,754	126,456	241,210
b. Enrollment in TERMINAL-OCCUPATIONAL education <u>5/</u> :			
(1) Technician and/or semiprofessional level	22,253	2,768	25,021
(2) Other terminal-occupational educ. (craftsman-clerical level)	3,877	813	4,690
c. Enrollment in ADULT EDUCATION <u>6/</u>	61,377	46,147	107,524
d. TOTAL of items above	202,261	176,184	378,445
13. Courses by MAIL <u>7/</u> :			
a. DEGREE-CREDIT enrollment	45,825	52,412	98,237
b. NONDEGREE-CREDIT enrollment	73,545	20,098	93,643
14. Courses by TV or RADIO--DEGREE-CREDIT only-- taken at home, office, etc. (away from college or university) ..			
	2,636	2,600	5,236
15. Enrollment in SHORT COURSES (conventional or face-to-face instruction--not TV or radio) <u>8/</u>			
	97,179	90,879	188,058
16. Students enrolled for INDIVIDUAL LESSONS ONLY (as in music, art, speech, etc.)--both adults and children			
	9,146	16,631	25,777

4/ See definition No. 7 and paragraph numbered 13 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."5/ See definition No. 6 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."6/ See definition No. 8 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."7/ See paragraph numbered 14 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."8/ See definition No. 9 on sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

→ PLEASE TURN TO THE NEXT PAGE ←

EXHIBIT A.--DEGREE-CREDIT VETERAN STUDENTS: 1st SEMESTER OR 1st QUARTER, 1957-58

This exhibit identifies and enumerates certain groups already included in previous schedules.

PLEASE INCLUDE only veteran students drawing benefits under Public Laws 894 and 550 who are degree-credit students (resident or extension). DO NOT INCLUDE veterans who are enrolled in (a) terminal-occupational programs requiring less than 4 academic years of full-time attendance for completion, (b) adult education, (c) nondegree-credit courses by mail, radio, or TV, (d) "short courses," or (e) individual lessons only.

GROUP	ENROLLMENT
17. <u>Veterans under Public Law 894</u> (disabled "Korean veterans").....	8,064
18. <u>Veterans under Public Law 550</u> ("Korean veterans," other than those under Public Law 894):	
(a) <u>First-time students</u> under P.L. 550 (not previously enrolled as degree-credit students in <u>any</u> college).....	73,635
(b) <u>Total enrollment</u> under P.L. 550 (including those in (a) above, other undergraduates, and graduate students).....	429,863

TUITION AND REQUIRED FEES

19. What is the APPROXIMATE typical charge in tuition and required fees for the current academic year? Answer this question on the basis of charges to the typical *undergraduate, nonveteran, in-State, full-time* student. Do NOT include charges for board and room, nor *voluntary* fees for student activities, intercollegiate activities, etc.

APPROXIMATE TYPICAL CHARGE (academic year)..... \$

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY (Name) (Title) (Date)

PLEASE CHECK to make sure you have supplied information requested on first page regarding BRANCH INSTITUTIONS.

S	N	R	C	T	X	A	L
FORM RSH-53(58)		DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE Office of Education Washington 25, D. C.				BUDGET BUREAU NO. 51-R234.1 EXPIRES 12/31/58	

ENROLLMENT IN ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

If your institution has NO branches, check here
 This report INCLUDES branches as follows:

The Registrar

Aggregate United States

1,890 Institutions

This report EXCLUDES branches as follows: (Submit separate reports for these)

August 30, 1958

TO THE REGISTRAR:

Once in four years the Office of Education collects data on enrollment for the academic year. There is considerable demand for this information, because no other data on enrollment portray the full enrollment-load carried by the colleges and universities.

Normally this request is made a few weeks after the close of the school year, and we apologize for the lateness of the request this year, but let us assure you that the data are urgently needed.

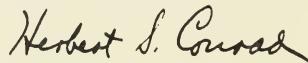
Schedule A of the form on the reverse side requests academic-year enrollment data for resident degree-credit students. Schedule B requests data on academic-year enrollment in extension. The figures to be entered in these two schedules should not be smaller than the corresponding enrollment recorded by your institution on the form, "COMPREHENSIVE REPORT ON ENROLLMENT (SUMMER SESSION AND FALL): 1957," since these two schedules include students who entered subsequently to the first semester or quarter.

Many schools will have only six basic figures to report (first-time students, total undergraduate, and graduate students, by sex). Only a few institutions will have anything to report in Schedule C, which pertains to certain types of sub-collegiate enrollment.

In completing the form, please refer to the accompanying sheet entitled, "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

We earnestly solicit your prompt attention to this request. Please be assured of our appreciation of your continued cooperation.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert S. Conrad, Director
 Research and Statistical
 Services Branch

OVER

SCHEDULE A.—RESIDENT¹ DEGREE-CREDIT² STUDENTS: ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

NOTE: Include enrollment in first semester or quarter plus students not enrolled in first semester or quarter who entered in second semester (or in second or third quarter, if on "quarter" system). Include late registrations. Do NOT include summer sessions or summer quarter. DO NOT INCLUDE adult-education students, nor students in terminal-occupational programs. Also DO NOT INCLUDE enrollments in extension, in courses by mail or TV, in short courses, or in individual lessons only.

Group	Men	Women	Total
1. First-time ³ students. (Not previously enrolled as degree-credit students in any college)	528,997	323,311	852,308
Include both freshman first-time and "special or unclassified" ³ first-time students. If any first-time students entered during the second semester (or during the second or third quarter), the number to be reported here should exceed that given in your previous report on Form RSH-50-57, "Comprehensive Report on Enrollment (Summer Session and Fall): 1957."			
2. Total undergraduate and first professional students	1,947,701	1,020,292	2,967,993
Include all students listed under item 1, plus all other resident degree-credit students (whether full-time or part-time, day or evening, regular or "special and unclassified," ³ etc.) who are taking work principally or wholly at the undergraduate or first professional level. Include all undergraduates in liberal arts and sciences and also all students studying for the first professional degree ⁴ in their field.			
3. Graduate students in liberal arts and sciences, and students beyond the first professional degree ⁴	242,816	102,808	345,624
Include "special and unclassified students" ³ taking work principally or wholly beyond the bachelor's or first professional degree. Do NOT include students studying for the M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., LL.B., B.D., or other first professional degrees; report these in item 2.			
4. TOTAL (item 2 + item 3)	2,190,517	1,123,100	3,313,617

¹ A "resident student" (in present context) is usually defined as one who takes his college work on the main campus or a branch campus, either in the day or evening. "Resident students" are usually contrasted with "extension students."

² A "degree-credit" student is one whose current academic program consists wholly or principally of work which is normally creditable toward a bachelor's or higher degree, either in your own institution or upon transfer to another institution. (See definition No. 1 of "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.")

³ For definition of this phrase or term, see sheet entitled "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

⁴ The first professional degree is the first degree signifying completion of the academic requirements for practice of a profession. Thus, the LL.B., B.S. in Eng'g., B.D. (Bachelor of Divinity), M.D., D.D.S., D.V.M., etc., are all first professional degrees. In most institutions, the M.L.S. (Master of Library Science) and the M.S.W. (Master of Social Work) are also first professional degrees; and in some institutions, the M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) is likewise the first professional degree in the field of business. Include all students studying for their "first professional degree" in the count for item 2, and exclude them from item 3.

SCHEDULE B.—ENROLLMENT IN EXTENSION:⁵ ACADEMIC YEAR 1957-58

NOTE: Do NOT include summer sessions or summer quarter. Do NOT include students taking courses by mail, radio, or TV or students in short courses, or in individual lessons only (as in music, art, speech, etc.)

Group	Men	Women	Total
5. Enrollment in extension courses:			
a. Enrollment ⁶ in degree-credit courses in extension	161,319	176,584	337,903
b. Enrollment ⁶ in nondegree-credit courses in extension (terminal-occupational and adult education)	118,114	74,338	192,452
c. Total (sum of a and b)	279,433	250,922	530,355

⁵ See definition No. 7 of "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS."

⁶ A person registered for two or more degree-credit courses in extension during the academic year should be counted as only one student on line 5a. Similarly, a person registered for two or more nondegree-credit courses should be counted as only one student on line 5b. If necessary, please estimate the unduplicated enrollment for each line. A person who was registered for both degree and nondegree work in extension should be counted once on each line. (See item No. 13 of "SOME BASIC DEFINITIONS.")

SCHEDULE C.—ENROLLMENT IN NURSERY, ELEMENTARY, AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS OPERATED AND CONTROLLED BY YOUR INSTITUTION: 1957-58

NOTE: Include enrollment in (a) schools or educational projects maintained by the institutions in order to facilitate practice-teaching and/or directed observation by students of education, psychology, social work, home economics, etc.; (b) a secondary or preparatory department maintained by the institution, and devoted primarily to completing the preparation of students for admission to the college; and (c) schools maintained by the institution as a part of a religious community. Do not include pupils in schools which are part of the public school system. If this schedule is not applicable to your institution, please enter "NONE."

Group	Boys	Girls	Total
6. Enrollment in nursery school	2,932	2,907	5,839
7. Enrollment in kindergarten	2,985	2,903	5,888
8. Enrollment in grades 1-8, inclusive	25,837	25,478	51,315
9. Enrollment in grades 9-12, inclusive	26,050	17,664	43,714
10. Number of students completing 12th grade (or equivalent) during the academic year 1957-58	5,971	4,619	10,590

| S | N | R | C | T | X | A

Form RSH-2(58)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D.C.

Budget Bureau No. 51-159.11
Approval expires 10/15/58

SURVEY OF EARNED DEGREES GRANTED DURING YEAR 1957-58

If your institution has NO branches, check here
This report INCLUDES degree awarded to students
at branches as follows:

The Registrar
Aggregate United States
1,365 Institutions

This report EXCLUDES degrees awarded to students
at branches as follows:

PLEASE REFER TO DIRECTIONS ON SEPARATE SHEET

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
xxx AGRICULTURE:						
DO NOT INCLUDE <u>Home Economics</u> (report in items 107-113) or <u>Forestry</u> (report in item 086).						
Also DO NOT INCLUDE--						
<u>Agricultural Economics</u> (item 149)						
<u>Agricultural Education</u> (item 044)						
<u>Agricultural Engineering</u> (item 065)						
<u>Botany</u> (item 017)						
<u>Entomology</u> (item 023)						
<u>Genetics, incl. exp'tal breeding</u> (item 024)						
<u>Home Economics Education</u> (item 048)						
<u>Landscape Architecture</u> (item 014) 1/						
<u>Plant Pathology</u> (item 029)						
<u>Plant Physiology</u> (item 030)						
001 Agronomy, Field Crops.....	621	3	217	2	77	0
002 Animal Husbandry.....	1,273	33	205	2	64	0
003 Dairy Husbandry.....	243	10	68	2	25	0
004 Dairy Manufacturing, Dairy Technology.....	204	3	44	0	10	0
005 Farm Mgt. (distinguish from <u>Agric. Econ.</u> , item 149)....	80	0	6	0	1	0
006 Food Technology.....	90	2	22	0	17	1
007 Horticulture (fruit and vegetable production).....	304	8	105	4	34	2
008 Ornamental Horticulture (Floriculture, Nursery Management, Landscape Gardening 1/.....	171	10	10	1	0	0
009 Poultry Husbandry.....	129	2	48	0	20	1
010 Soils (Soil Sci., Soil Mgt., Soil Conservation).....	140	0	69	0	34	2
011 AGRICULTURE, other specific major fields 2/.....	516	3	65	1	11	0
012 AGRICULTURE, general. (General agric. curriculum, without major specialization).....	1,512	15	64	0	10	0
013 AGRICULTURE--NOT FURTHER CLASSIFIED 3/.....	151	2	14	0	0	0

1/ Distinguish Landscape Gardening from Landscape Architecture; the latter is to be included in item 014, as part of "Architecture."

2/ Include degrees in specialized fields not listed above, such as irrigation, viticulture, etc.

3/ Use this category only when there is no information on the nature of the curriculum pursued within Agriculture.

014 Architecture. (Distinguish from <u>Architectural Engineering</u> , which should be included as part of "Engineering," in item 065.).....	1,536	76	216	15	5	0
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2.

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
xxx BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES:						
015 Pre-medical, pre-dental, and pre-veterinary sciences 4/	3,728	234	18	7	2	0
016 Biology, general 4/.....	4,759	2,053	321	149	103	27
017 Botany, general.....	210	98	128	32	103	11
018 Zoology, general.....	1,521	459	241	69	137	23
019 Anatomy and Histology.....	55	4	33	7	24	11
020 Bacteriology, Virology, Mycology, Parasitology.....	262	253	184	65	137	23
021 Biochemistry.....	127	23	115	41	132	17
022 Biophysics.....	9	0	10	0	14	1
023 Entomology.....	84	4	107	1	81	2
024 Genetics (incl. exp'tal plant & animal breeding).....	12	1	37	1	49	4
... Microbiology: report in item 020.....						
025 Optometry (pre-professional bachelor's degree) 5/.....	259	2				
026 Pathology (except Plant Pathology, item 029).....	0	0	17	1	14	2
027 Pharmacology (for Pharmacy, see item 038).....	0	0	20	5	36	2
028 Physiology (except Plant Physiol., item 030).....	44	34	70	15	63	10
029 Plant Pathology.....	15	2	64	3	42	3
030 Plant Physiology.....	9	0	7	2	14	0
031 BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, all other 6/.....	132	15	76	6	36	2

4/ Distinguish "Pre-medical, pre-dental, and pre-veterinary sciences" from "Biology, general" (item 016). The former, in general, includes curriculum in which the pre-medical sciences predominate, without specialization in any one specific subject. The last year or two of such a curriculum is frequently taken in a medical, dental, or veterinary school. "Biology, general" typically includes curriculums oriented toward preparation for the teaching of biology in high school or college, or toward further specialized study in such fields as microbiology, entomology, genetics, etc. Where the distinction between items 015 and 016 is difficult to make, classify in the broader category, item 016.

NOTE: Students intending after graduation to enter schools of medicine, dentistry, or veterinary medicine are not necessarily enrolled in pre-medical, pre-dental, or pre-veterinary programs (item 015); some of them choose to take more specialized programs, in which case their degrees should be reported in 019 "Anatomy and Histology," 021 "Biochemistry," etc.

5/ The usual professional degree in Optometry, awarded upon completion of a curriculum qualifying the student to practice optometry, is to be reported in item 096, under the "HEALTH PROFESSIONS."

6/ Include degrees in specialized or advanced fields not listed above, such as cytology, embryology, morphology, marine biology, ecology, etc. DO NOT INCLUDE degrees for work beyond the M.D., D.D.S., or D.V.M. in such clinical sciences as cardiology, ophthalmology, radiology, orthodontics, etc. (see items 103-105).

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
xxx BUSINESS AND COMMERCE:						
032 Accounting.....	10,411	437	452	22	16	1
033 Hotel & Restaurant Administration.....	355	20	10	0	0	0
034 Secretarial Studies.....	47	1,236	2	1	2	0
... Bus. Edn., Commercial Edn.: report in item 046.....						
... Economics: report in item 143.....						
... Foreign Service Programs (consular and diplomatic): report in item 150.....						
... Industrial Relations: report in item 151.....						
035 BUSINESS & COMMERCE, other specific major fields 7/...	18,669	1,065	1,863	65	44	2
036 BUSINESS & COMMERCE, general. (General curriculum in Bus. & Com., without major specialization) 8/.....	17,139	1,132	1,296	46	35	1
037 BUSINESS & COMMERCE--NOT FURTHER CLASSIFIED 9/.....	665	78	273	11	7	1

7/ Include degree in specialized fields not listed above, such as Insurance, Marketing, Real Estate, etc.

8/ Include here students who majored in "Business and Economics." Include also "pre-law" students awarded a bachelor's degree after 3 years of an unspecialized curriculum in Business & Commerce plus 1 year of Law.

9/ Use this category only when there is no information on the nature of the curriculum pursued within Business & Commerce.

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incol. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
EDUCATION: (Do not classify any Education degree in more than one Education category) 10/						
... Specialized Teaching Fields:						
038 Physical Edu. (separate curriculum; or combined curriculum with Health Edu. or Recreation).....	7,707	2,900	1,196	371	59	29
039 Health Edu. (separate curriculum, not part of item 038).....	49	67	49	46	12	2
040 Recreation (separate curriculum).....	259	152	57	31	11	2
041 Education of Exceptional Children (all areas except 042 and 043 below).....	46	157	85	215	2	3
042 Education of Mentally Retarded.....	48	136	31	53	6	1
043 Speech Correction.....	113	457	72	93	19	3
044 Agricultural Education.....	1,542	1	373	3	13	0
045 Art Education.....	571	1,074	142	144	4	1
046 Business Education, Commercial Education.....	1,945	3,209	306	312	11	2
047 Distributive Education (retail selling).....	60	25	48	10	1	0
048 Home Economics Education.....	2	3,569	6	352	1	13
049 Industrial Arts Education (Non-vocational)..... For Trade & Ind. Edu. (Vocational), see 051	3,299	39	480	4	19	1
050 Music Education.....	2,200	2,553	675	353	34	7
... Religious Education: report in item 134.....						
051 Trade & Industrial Edu. (Vocational)..... For Trade & Industrial Training, see item 155	786	21	182	24	16	0
052 Specialized Teaching Fields, all other 11/.....	320	847	224	539	89	29
... General Teaching Fields:						
053 Nursery and/or Kindergarten Education.....	1	528	0	16	0	3
054 Early Childhood Edu. (thru Primary Grades).....	7	2,978	1	273	0	7
055 Elementary Education.....	5,299	37,004	1,231	4,475	42	23
056 Secondary Ed. (incol. Jr. High School)--see footnote 12	883	558	1,361	787	41	14
057 Combined Elem. and Second. Ed. (unified curriculum)...	126	210	191	175	8	2
058 Adult Education.....	0	0	21	12	5	0
059 Other (specify).....	4	7	301	320	22	10
... Non-Teaching Fields:						
... School Librarianship, School Library Sci.: report in 115						
060 Counseling & Guid. 13/, Edu. Adm. & Superv., Edu. Financ, Curriculum, Compar. Edu., etc.....	76	47	5,014	2,318	389	69
061 Education, general (without specific concentration)--2nd-level or higher degrees only 14/.....			3,629	3,137	359	77
062 Other (specify).....	13	2	91	87	38	18
063 EDUCATION--Pre-professional bachelor's degree only 14a/....	38	82				
064 EDUCATION--NOT FURTHER CLASSIFIED 15/.....	237	638	713	483	96	25

10/ If a student's major falls about equally within 2 educational fields--e.g., Elementary Edu. and Music Edu.--the degree should be classified in the more specialized or restricted of the 2 fields (in this case, Music Edu.).

11/ Include degrees in specialized teaching fields not listed above, such as Arts & Crafts Education, Nursing Education, Science Education, Conservation Education, etc.

12/ See paragraph 2,c of the "DIRECTIONS." (Very important!)

13/ Include degrees in curricula for vocational rehabilitation counseling and for college student personnel work.

14/ Item 061 is intended for degrees based on unspecialized work in Education, usually accompanied by some work in another field such as Biology, English, History, etc. For inclusion in item 061, the work in Education must predominate (i.e., comprise more than half the student's work for the degree).

14a/ Bachelor's degree in Education, not fulfilling requirements for a teaching credential, but part of a regular 5-year credential program.

15/ Use this category only when there is no information on the nature of the curriculum pursued.

4e

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
065 Engineering 16/.....	35,223	109	5,768	20	643	4

Include Architectural Eng'g, but NOT Architecture (item 014).
 Include Metallurgical Eng'g, but NOT Metallurgy (item 125).
 Include Agricultural Eng'g HERE, not under "Agriculture."

16/ The figures given for item 065 should be consistent with the totals at the bottom of Form RSH-7-58-A, "Survey of Engineering Degrees: 1957-58." In that form, columns 4-7 correspond to columns 4-5 of the present form. (Form RSH-7-58-A is sent only to institutions conferring degrees in Engineering.)

xxx ENGLISH AND JOURNALISM:

066 English & Literature (incl. Comparative Lit.).....	6,755	9,914	1,207	1,112	280	53
067 Journalism.....	1,684	882	175	38	2	0
... Linguistics: report in item 073.....						
... Speech Correction: report in item 043.....						
... Speech & Dramatic Arts: report in item 070.....						

xxx FINE AND APPLIED ARTS:

068 Art, general. (General curriculum in art, without major specialization).....	899	1,588	192	154	9	1
... Art Education: report in item 045.....						
069 Music, incl. Sacred Music. (Distinguish from Music Education, item 050).....	1,280	1,592	669	341	68	6
070 Speech & Dramatic Arts (excl. Speech Correction, item 043).....	1,938	1,886	434	327	88	14
071 FINE & APPL. ARTS, other specific major fields 17/...	1,710	1,285	211	93	24	7
072 FINE & APPL. ARTS--NOT FURTHER CLASSIFIED 18/.....	23	51	19	8	2	0

17/ Include degrees in specialized fields not listed above, such as History of Art, Painting, Drawing, Photography, Illustration (incl. Fashion Illustration), Sculpture, Ceramic Arts, Dance and Choreography, Motion Pictures, Radio and/or TV, Textile Design, Fashion Design, Interior Decoration and Design, Advertising Design, Industrial Design, etc.

18/ Use this category only when there is no information on the nature of the curriculum pursued.

xxx FOREIGN LANGUAGES AND LITERATURE:

... Area Studies, Regional Studies: report in item 142....						
073 Linguistics (incl. phonetics and semantics).....	8	12	45	28	22	8
074 Latin and/or Greek.....	399	177	113	51	17	5
... Modern Foreign Languages 19/:						
075 Chinese.....	4	1	1	0	1	0
076 French.....	435	1,114	102	150	23	14
077 German.....	273	215	57	26	27	7
078 Italian.....	16	44	7	1	4	1
079 Japanese.....	3	2	2	1	2	0
080 Philology & Lit. of Germanic Languages 20/.....	4	1	6	4	4	4
081 Philology & Lit. of Romance Languages 20/.....	9	28	12	9	12	8
082 Russian or other Slavic languages.....	58	22	17	6	3	1
083 Spanish.....	497	971	119	139	22	12
084 All other MODERN FOREIGN LANGUAGES 19/.....	54	39	33	3	4	0
085 FOREIGN LANG. & LIT., not classifiable in 073-084 above	54	63	77	35	18	5

19/ For "split" and "double" majors, see paragraph 9₂ of the "DIRECTIONS."

20/ Include only degrees based on broad study of the field. Do NOT include degree based on study of only a SINGLE language of the group. Do NOT include "double majors" (see paragraph 9₂ of the "DIRECTIONS").

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
086 Forestry.....	1,243	1	152	3	31	0
087 Geography.....	730	119	156	28	47	9
xxx HEALTH PROFESSIONS: 21/						
088 Chiropody or Podiatry.....	120	0	0	0	0	0
089 Dental Hygiene 22/.....	0	187	0	0	0	0
090 Dentistry, D.D.S. and D.M.D. only.....	3,031	34				
091 Hospital Administration.....	145	32	0	0	2	0
092 Medical Technology 22/.....	76	885	1	6	0	0
093 Medicine, M.D. only.....	6,510	351				
094 Nursing 22/. (Include Public Health Nursing. Exclude Nursing Education 23/.....)	49	6,003	5	474	0	0
095 Occupational Therapy 22/.....	12	395	0	9	0	0
096 Optometry (exclude pre-profes. degree, item 025)...	327	7	3	0	0	0
097 Osteopathy.....	429	8	6	0	0	0
098 Pharmacy (for Pharmacology, see item 027).....	3,391	391	109	13	59	0
099 Physical Therapy, Physiotherapy 22/.....	89	352	17	15	0	0
100 Public Health.....	126	85	436	166	25	4
101 Radiologic Technology (mainly X-Ray technic) 22/...	5	2	0	0	0	0
102 Veterinary Medicine, D.V.M. only.....	820	25				
103 Clinical dental sciences, advanced degrees only 24/.....			153	16	4	1
104 Clinical medical sciences, advanced degrees only 25/.....			213	11	38	2
105 Clin. vet. medical sciences, advanced degrees only..			23	0	8	0
106 HEALTH PROFESSIONS, all other.....	24	12	3	1	4	0
<p>21/ Bachelor's degrees granted upon completion of a "pre-medical," "pre-dental," or "pre-veterinary" curriculum (without a specific major subject) should be reported in item 015.</p> <p>22/ Include only those graduating with a degree, certificate, or diploma based on at least 4 years of college work.</p> <p>23/ "Nursing Education" here refers to the training of teachers of nursing. Report degrees in "Nursing Education" in item 052.</p> <p>24/ Include degrees beyond the D.D.S. or D.M.D. for work in such clinical sciences as Orthodontics, Pedodontology, Periodontology, and Prosthodontia.</p> <p>25/ Include degrees beyond the M.D. for work in such clinical sciences as Cardiology, Ophthalmology, Radiology, Neurology, Surgery, etc. (For degrees in the "Biological Sciences"-- including such fields as Physiology, Anatomy and Histology, Pharmacology, Bacteriology, and Pathology -- see items 015-031.)</p>						
xxx HOME ECONOMICS: 26/						
107 Home Economics, general curriculum.....	2	2,351	1	146	0	4
108 Child Development, Family Relations.....	2	331	3	54	8	3
109 Clothing and Textiles.....	3	430	0	73	0	1
110 Foods and Nutrition.....	11	547	3	79	0	3
111 Institution Management, Institution Administration.....	6	164	0	12	0	0
112 HOME ECONOMICS, other specific major fields 27/....	12	382	0	42	1	3
113 HOME ECONOMICS--NOT FURTHER CLASSIFIED 28/.....	0	71	0	34	0	0
<p>26/ DO NOT INCLUDE: Home Economics Education (report in item 048); Hotel and Restaurant Administration (report in item 033); or Food Technology (report in item 006).</p> <p>27/ Include degrees in specialized fields not listed above, such as Family Economics and Management, Home Furnishings, Housing and Equipment, etc.</p> <p>28/ Use this category only when there is no information on the nature of the curriculum pursued in Home Economics.</p>						

6.

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
114 <u>Law 29/</u> (LL.B., J.D. <u>30/</u> , or higher degree).....	9,153	280	439	19	32	0

29/ Pre-Law degrees (including the uncommon "B.S. in Law" degree) are to be classified according to the student's undergraduate program. Attention is called to the possible applicability of the following items: Business (items 032, 036); the Social Sciences (139-154); Arts, general program (156); and Arts & Sciences, general program (158).

30/ In most institutions the J.D. is a first professional degree; in such cases record the number of J.D. degrees in columns 2-3, together with the LL.B.'s.

115 <u>Library Science 31/</u> (see paragraph 8 _a of "DIRECTIONS")...	403	1,287	31	126	13	6
--	-----	-------	----	-----	----	---

31/ Include degrees awarded for completion of a general library curriculum, or of a specialized curriculum in public library service, school library service, college librarianship, etc. (Report degrees in Medical Records Librarianship and in Records Management in item 159.)

xxx MATHEMATICAL SUBJECTS:

116 Mathematics.....	4,880	1,955	869	228	196	14
117 Statistics (incl. Actuarial Science).....	73	16	125	12	36	1
118 <u>Merchant Marine -- Deck Officer Curriculum only</u>	156	0				
119 <u>Military, Naval, or Air Force Science</u>	1,948	4	6	0	0	0

xxx PHILOSOPHY:

120 Philosophy (except item 121 below).....	1,252	279	138	22	77	3
121 Scholastic Philosophy <u>32/</u>	1,385	65	140	12	20	2

32/ Include degrees in philosophy granted by Roman Catholic institutions of higher education. A concentration in Scholastic Philosophy, in combination with other liberal arts subjects (including Latin), fulfills the "Pre-Theology" requirement in Catholic seminaries.

xxx PHYSICAL SCIENCES:

122 Physical Sciences, general (without specific major) <u>33/</u>	905	100	125	54	25	0
123 Astronomy.....	17	8	19	1	18	4
... Biophysics: report in item 022.....						
124 Chemistry (excl. Biochemistry, item 021).....	5,705	1,305	958	167	890	49
125 Metallurgy (distinguish from Metallurgical Eng'g, which should be included with Eng'g in item 065)...	40	0	33	0	10	0
126 Meteorology.....	149	4	70	1	14	0
127 Physics.....	3,042	144	770	25	455	9
... Earth Sciences:						
128 Geology.....	2,684	104	679	21	133	3
... Geography: report in item 087.....						
129 Geophysics (incl. Seismology).....	39	0	18	0	15	0
130 Oceanography.....	3	0	7	0	13	0
131 Earth Sciences, <u>all other</u> (specify: _____)	60	1	28	0	3	0
132 PHYSICAL SCIENCES, <u>not classifiable above</u> (please specify: _____)	39	3	56	2	13	1

33/ Observe the distinction between the "physical sciences" of item 122 and the "natural sciences" of item 157 (the latter includes the biological sciences as well as the physical). -- Each of these broad science-programs often represents the "teaching major" for students who prepare to become high school teachers of the physical sciences (item 122) or of the natural sciences (item 157).

133 <u>Psychology</u>	4,063	2,867	836	399	488	84
-----------------------------	-------	-------	-----	-----	-----	----

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. let prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degree)	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
xxx RELIGION 24/:						
... Sacred Music: report in item 069.....						
134 Religious Education and Bible 25/.....	2,141	1,039	256	105	33	5
135 Theology (curriculum leading specifically to first professional ministerial degree 36/.....)	4,732	63				
136 Theology -- master's & doctor's degrees only.....			566	31	165	5
137 Religion--liberal arts curric., nonsoterian 37/...	456	254	36	7	58	4
138 Religion, all other 38/ (specify: _____)	131	14	57	19	20	0
<p>24/ Pre-Theology degrees--earned preparatory to work for the degree in Theology, item 135--should be classified according to the major field of undergraduate study, such as Philosophy (item 120), Scholastic Philosophy (121), English (066), History (144), Arts, general program (156), Religious Eduo. and Bible (134), etc.</p> <p>25/ Include degree such as Bachelor of Religious Eduo. (B.R.E.), B.A. in Biblical Eduo., Master of Religious Eduo. (M.R.E.), etc. The curriculum for such degrees generally includes some basic liberal arts subjects, intensive study of the Bible, and/or preparation for service in such fields as religious social work, leadership in Biblical education, mission work, etc. Distinguish from professional ministerial degrees in THEOLOGY (item 135). (NOTE.--For instances where the M.R.E. is to be reported as a first professional degree, see the "DIRECTIONS," paragraph 8a.)</p> <p>26/ The most common degrees are Bachelor of Divinity (B.D.), Bachelor of Sacred Theology (S.T.B.), and Rabbi.</p> <p>27/ Include degree based on a major comprising such courses as comparative religion, history of religions, philosophy of religion, psychology of religions, religion and the State, etc.</p> <p>28/ Include degrees in canon law or similar specialties.</p>						

xxx SOCIAL SCIENCES:

... Basic Social Sciences:

139 Social Sciences, general (without specific major).....	6,016	2,684	500	187	10	2
140 American Civilization, American Culture 39/....	300	192	19	17	13	3
141 Anthropology.....	204	155	78	40	42	9
142 Area Studies, Regional Studies 40/.....	147	62	78	21	27	0
143 Economics (for Agric. Econ., see item 149).....	6,909	605	599	70	234	5
... Geography: report in item 087.....						
144 History.....	9,031	3,852	1,037	360	265	32
145 International Relations.....	258	76	157	41	20	3
146 Political Science or Government.....	5,031	1,136	585	80	164	6
... Social Psychology: report in item 133.....						
147 Sociology.....	2,977	3,606	258	139	122	28
148 Basic Social Sciences, all other (please specify: _____)	106	23	14	12	7	2

... Applied Social Sciences:

149 Agricultural Economics.....	626	2	258	6	71	0
150 Foreign Service Programs (consular and diplomatic service) 41/.....	196	36	14	0	0	0
... Hospital Administration: report in item 091...						
151 Industrial Relations.....	1,136	40	176	6	1	0
152 Public Administration.....	522	32	240	14	22	0
153 Social Work, Social Administration 42/.....	724	1,270	61	63	12	6
154 Applied Social Sciences, all other (please specify: _____)	191	11	17	12	0	0

39/ Similar to "Area Studies" (item 142), but with focus on the United States. Not to be confused with American History, which should be reported as "History," item 144.

40/ An organized curriculum bearing particularly on a foreign country or region. The curriculum may include basic courses in the language(s) and literature of the country or region, as well as courses on geographic characteristics, the system of government, historical development, international relations, economic aspects, the educational program, religious beliefs, mores, folklore, etc.

41/ Leading to qualification for appointment as a Foreign Service Officer of the U. S. Department of State.

42/ See paragraph 8a of the "DIRECTIONS," defining the first professional degrees in a field of study.

8.

MAJOR FIELD OF STUDY (1)	NUMBER OF DEGREES CONFERRED					
	1st-level degree in given field of study (incl. 1st prof. degree)		2d-level degree in given field of study		Doctorate (do not include 1st professional degrees)	
	Men (2)	Women (3)	Men (4)	Women (5)	Men (6)	Women (7)
155 Trade and Industrial Training ^{43/}	1,451	12				

^{43/} Include degrees, based on at least 4 years of college work, in such fields as light building construction, heating and ventilating, airplane mechanics, automotive maintenance, printing, tanning, technology below the level of engineering, industrial supervision, etc. (Distinguish from Trade and Industrial Education, item 051, which is designed for the training of teachers.)

BROAD GENERAL CURRICULUMS AND MISCELLANEOUS FIELDS

156 Arts, General Program (without major field) ^{44/}	1,120	290	41	20	23	4
^{44/} Include degrees based on a variety of courses drawn mainly from the fields of literature, foreign languages, social sciences, philosophy, psychology, fine arts, etc.						
157 Sciences, General Program (without major field) ^{45/}	1,496	396	184	39	0	0
^{45/} Include degrees based on a variety of courses drawn mainly from the fields of the physical sciences, the biological sciences, and mathematics.						
158 Arts & Sciences, General Program ^{46/}	907	673	41	26	0	0
^{46/} Include degrees based on a broad variety of courses drawn mainly from the fields of the humanities (including literature, philosophy, etc.), science, and social science.						

159 MAJOR FIELDS OF STUDY NOT CLASSIFIABLE ABOVE--
specify below: ^{47/}

	286	82	95	12	20	4

^{47/} Include such fields as: Archaeology; Paleontology; Demography (Population Statistics); History of Science; Medical Art; Medical Records Librarianship; Records Management (when a major field, covering more than applications to Business and Commerce alone); Conservation (if a varied curriculum, not classifiable under, say, "Agriculture, other specific major fields," "Biological Sciences, all other," or "Forestry"); Child Development (if a curriculum different from that under Home Economics, item 108, and if not classifiable in Psychology, item 133); Mass Communications (encompassing segments of Social Psychology, Education, Advertising, Journalism, and Radio-TV); etc.

THE FOLLOWING CATEGORY (item 160) should not be used except in unusual cases where information is missing:

160 Major field not identified.....	256	34	12	9	0	0
000 GRAND TOTAL, ALL DEGREES, July 1, 1957 - June 30, 1958...	242,948	122,800	44,252	21,362	7,978	964

The U. S. Office of Education deeply appreciates your cooperation in completing this report.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY _____ (Name) _____ (Title) _____ (Date)

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L AL SURVEY OF EDUCATION IN THE UNITED STATES, 1956-58

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1956/58

chap. 4

sec. 2

STATISTICS OF

Higher Education 1957-58

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND PROPERTY

Chapter 4

SECTION II

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE . . . Office of Education

Highlights

Receipts

- ✦ The total current income of all higher education institutions in 1957-58 amounted to more than \$4.6 billion, nearly twice the amount reported 8 years earlier in 1949-50.
- ✦ Universities, colleges, and professional schools received more than \$775 million from the Federal Government; this was the equivalent of almost \$4.50 for every person in the Nation. More than two-thirds of this amount was for the support of research projects.
- ✦ Gifts from philanthropic organizations and individuals totaled nearly \$748 million, or \$4.31 per capita of total population. More than a quarter of this amount went into permanent endowment funds.

Expenditures

- ✦ Current expenditures of all higher education institutions in the Nation totaled more than \$4.5 billion. This amount was 1.27 percent of the total of all personal income reported for 1957, the highest to date.
- ✦ More than \$131 million was awarded in the form of fellowships, scholarships, and other types of student aid.
- ✦ The total payroll of higher education institutions (not including student aid) was well over \$2.6 billion. In addition to this, staff benefits (often called fringe benefits) amounted to \$111 million.

Property

- ✦ The total assets of higher education (buildings, grounds, endowment, etc.) amounted to nearly \$17 billion. Ten percent of this amount was held by five large institutions.
- ✦ Buildings, grounds, and equipment were valued at \$11.2 billion. Nearly 10 percent were less than a year old.
- ✦ The total of all endowment funds was slightly over \$4.6 billion. Nearly one-fourth was held by 6 large institutions, and the remaining three-fourths was divided among 1,200 institutions. Of the more than 725 institutions without any endowment funds, 74 were private liberal arts colleges.

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1957/58
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Vol. 2

BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
IN THE UNITED STATES . . 1956-58 ,

CHAPTER 4,

Section II

(4)

STATISTICS OF

Higher Education,

1957-58

RECEIPTS, EXPENDITURES, AND PROPERTY

By Henry G. Badger, *Program Specialist*



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF

HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE . . ABRAHAM RIBICOFF, *Secretary*

Office of Education STERLING M. McMURRIN, *Commissioner*

Biennial Survey of Education in the United States
1956-58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils,
and Finances, 1957-58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [[No statistics collected for
the biennium.]]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as completed.

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Foreword

IN COMPLIANCE with an act of the Congress approved March 2, 1867, the U.S. Office of Education has collected and published data on the finances of higher education since 1869-70. The reports were annual until 1915-16; since 1917-18 they have been biennial. The present report is the 21st in the biennial series and the 68th in the entire series. A 3-page summary of much of the present compilation was made available as advance data in September 1960; before its publication photocopies of certain basic tables were made available as special needs for data arose.

Among items included in 1957-58 for the first time in the biennial series are (1) payroll and staff benefits, (2) gifts and grants of plant assets, and (3) a more detailed analysis than previously of private gifts and grants for non-current purposes.

The analytical work which forms a large part of this report has been enlarged in three ways: (1) The classification of institutions has been extended and made more realistic by the separation of technical institutes and semi-professional schools from the general junior college group. (2) So far as possible, the historical data have been adjusted from a continental United States basis (which had not included Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, and Hawaii) to include all under the designation "aggregate United States." (3) Historical data on income and property have been extended back to 1909-10.

The revised questionnaire was prepared under the direction of Herbert S. Conrad, former Director of the Educational Statistics Branch, and J. Harvey Cain, who served as chief consultant during this phase of the study. General direction of the study was under Justin C. Lewis, Head, Higher Education Statistics Unit, and Emery M. Foster, Chief, Research Studies and Surveys Section.

The thanks of the Office are extended to the many persons over the Nation whose cooperation made this study possible: the treasurers, comptrollers, business officers, and other officials of institutions who provided assistance in the development of the survey instrument and supplied the basic data.

RALPH C. M. FLYNT,
Assistant Commissioner for Research.

VIRGIL R. WALKER
Director, Educational Statistics Branch.

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Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Source and Limitations of the Data

DURING THE FISCAL YEAR ending in 1958 there were 1,940 institutions of higher education in the United States (including both the contiguous States and the outlying parts—see table 1).¹ Most of these institutions were small ones, offering liberal arts or professional training in a relatively simple organization; others were large, complex universities operating huge unified campuses or branches, some of them at sites far removed from that of the parent institution.

The count of institutions in this section II of chapter IV of the *Biennial Survey* is the same as that in section I. This count is the number of administrative organizations reported by registrars and recorders—it is not a measure of the actual number of campuses.

To illustrate: A university reported by its recording officer as a single institution is so carried in this compilation on finances even though it has branches scattered over several States.² On the other hand, if reports from an institution indicate a multiple organization, each part actually or virtually independent of the others, then the Office of Education carries this institution on the same basis in both sections of chapter 4 of the *Biennial Survey*.

This reporting procedure on the part of the Office facilitates direct comparison of data on

personnel with those on finance. It reflects the extremely flexible organization of higher education in the United States, something usually determined more by local needs, convenience, or purpose than by any broad State or national policy. The procedure unavoidably results in certain classifications and combinations, some arbitrary and some perhaps not obviously logical, but these classifications and combinations are necessary in order to make possible even the most rudimentary analysis.

The basic data for this compilation were collected by means of a questionnaire, copies of which were sent to each of the 1,940 institutions of higher education in the United States, including outlying parts. This questionnaire is reproduced in appendix II with aggregate United States totals entered on appropriate lines.

Usable replies were received from 1,815 institutions, which constituted 93.6 percent of the total number and which enrolled 97.7 percent of the degree-credit students in the fall of 1957.

Extensive review was made of each questionnaire. When data appeared inconsistent with data previously reported for an institution or were omitted altogether, queries were sent to the institution concerned. Where necessary, the Office of Education or the institution made estimates. In this way it was possible to effect comparability of data among institutions. For the nonresponding institutions, data were estimated on the basis of their previous financial reports or from related data on file in the Office of Education.

¹ Throughout this compilation tables having arabic numbers are nationwide summaries or derivative tables, and those having Roman numerals are State summaries. The former appear at various places in the text; the latter follow the text.

² Branch campuses and extension centers of U.S. higher education institutions in foreign countries are not included.

Table 1.—Number of institutions, by type, control, region, and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total all institutions	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Teachers colleges		Technological schools		Theological schools privately controlled	Other professional schools		Junior colleges ¹	
		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	1,940	82	59	79	653	170	29	24	21	148	14	118	302	241
Contiguous States	1,930	80	59	78	649	170	29	24	21	148	14	118	300	240
North Atlantic	544	11	29	7	187	62	13	6	10	47	6	52	30	84
Connecticut.....	29	1	1		12	4				3		2	1	5
Delaware.....	4			1										2
District of Columbia.....	23		4	1	4	1						6		6
Maine.....	19	1			8	4		1				2	1	2
Maryland.....	34	1			11	5				5		4	4	2
Massachusetts.....	83	1	5	1	27	10	3	2	2	4	2	10	2	15
New Hampshire.....	10	1	1		3	2							2	1
New Jersey.....	39	1	2		12	6	2	1		3		2	2	7
New York.....	157	1	9	4	47	12	5	2	6	14	4	11	17	25
Pennsylvania.....	121	1	6		53	14	1		1	16		13	1	15
Rhode Island.....	11	1			3	1	1			1				2
Vermont.....	14	1			7	3	1					2		2
Great Lakes and Plains	574	25	15	11	209	45	9	2	7	49	1	45	104	52
Illinois.....	101	1	5	2	31	4	3		1	15		16	11	12
Indiana.....	41	2			23	2	1		3	2		1	2	3
Iowa.....	50	2	1		20	1				2		1	16	7
Kansas.....	45	3		2	17	2				3			14	4
Michigan.....	58	3	1	1	18	4		1	1	6		6	14	3
Minnesota.....	43	1			16	5				7		4	9	1
Missouri.....	59	1	3	1	16	6				8		6	7	11
Nebraska.....	22	1	1		8	4	1			1			4	1
North Dakota.....	12	2			1	5							4	
Ohio.....	65	6	1	3	37		1		1	3		9		4
South Dakota.....	16	2			6	4		1						3
Wisconsin.....	62	1	1	1	16	8	3		1	2	1	2	23	3
Southeast	409	20	6	35	159	37	3	3	1	21	4	5	35	80
Alabama.....	26	2		2	12	5				1				4
Arkansas.....	19	1		6	8	2								2
Florida.....	24	3	1		7							1	5	7
Georgia.....	48	1	1	5	16	2		1		2	2	1	9	8
Kentucky.....	39	2		1	14	4	1			5			1	11
Louisiana.....	22	1	2		6	2	1			3			1	
Mississippi.....	39	2		2	8	4							15	8
North Carolina.....	58	2	1	4	22	6				2			4	17
South Carolina.....	30	2		2	17			1		2	1			5
Tennessee.....	44	1	1	2	26	4	1			2		2		5
Virginia.....	41	2		2	16	2		1	1	4	1	1		11
West Virginia.....	19	1		3	7	6								2
West and Southwest	395	24	9	25	94	26	4	6	3	31	2	16	131	24
Arizona.....	7	1			1	2							1	2
California.....	128	1	3	9	32			2	1		1	12	60	7
Colorado.....	33	2	1		3	3		1		15			7	1
Idaho.....	9	1		1	2					2			2	1
Montana.....	11	2		1	2	2	1	1					2	
Nevada.....	1	1												
New Mexico.....	9	2		1	1	2	1	1					1	
Oklahoma.....	32	2	1	4	5	5							10	5
Oregon.....	27	2		2	9	3	1			5	1	1	1	2
Texas.....	98	5	3	7	28	6		1	2	7		2	29	8
Utah.....	8	2	1		2								3	
Washington.....	27	2			9	3	1			2			10	
Wyoming.....	5	1											4	
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	8							7			1			
Outlying Parts	10	2		1	4								2	1
Alaska.....	1			1										
Canal Zone.....	1												1	
Guam.....	1												1	
Hawaii.....	3	1			1									1
Puerto Rico.....	4	1			3									

¹ Includes 50 institutions classified as technical institutes or semiprofessional schools which do not offer programs consisting wholly or principally of work creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

It should be emphasized that the data in this publication relate only to moneys passing through the hands of college and university business officers; funds utilized by students in defraying their personal expenses are not included except insofar as these funds were awarded to students through student-aid or scholarship programs or were paid by the students into college offices for tuition, board, room, etc. An example of this omission is found in the data on moneys paid by the Federal Government for veterans' tuition and fees: this item does not include allowances paid directly to them by the Government for living expenses while in school.

Again, salaries and expenses of military personnel conducting ROTC programs are ordinarily

omitted from the reports of all institutions except U.S. service academies. In the other institutions, these officers and training officials are paid directly from Federal appropriations, and the individual institutions as a rule have no data as to the amounts of money involved.

The questionnaire used in the present study likewise did not attempt to obtain data on scholarships, fellowships, and other student-aid awards made directly to students by religious sects, boards, or congregations; or by educational associations, fraternal or social groups, corporations, and philanthropically minded individuals. As compared with their number and value some years ago, these awards today undoubtedly have increased.

General Trends

Higher education finance participated in the general upward tendency in economic conditions which prevailed throughout the United States during the period under review. In almost every phase of activity measured by the data summarized in the present publication, the 1957-58 reports show increases over their 1955-56 counterparts (table 2).

The total current income of the institutions increased nearly 29 percent, and private gifts and grants for current use (included in this total of current income) a little more than 32 percent. Federal contributions to institutions for veterans' tuition and fees decreased nearly 68 percent: from nearly \$16 million in 1955-56 to just over \$5 million in 1957-58. This decrease resulted from the almost complete discontinuance of the World War II veterans' education program and a change in Government procedure whereby the tuition of veterans of other armed conflicts was paid directly to the veterans instead of to the institutions.

Another decrease, amounting to not quite 11 percent, was calculated in the "other sources" item. This decrease could conceivably be attributed to improvements in accounting practice and classification of data as much as to an actual diminution of income from the sources classified as "other" in 1955-56.

A decrease of approximately 12 percent in gifts to annuity and living trust-fund principal completes the list of decreases in income. All the other items of income, all items of expenditure, and all items relating to value of property and funds held at the end of the year increased from 1955-56 to 1957-58. The increase was up to 45 percent expenditures for research, more than 63 percent in those for plant expansion, and 64 percent in funds available but not yet spent for that purpose.

Private donations to the various forms of higher education activity totaled nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars. These donations included cash gifts amounting to more than \$681 million, contributed services estimated at upward of \$37 million, and plant assets (some of which may have come from nonprivate sources) amounting to \$29 million. Approximately \$358 million was intended for current use (including \$32 million for student aid), \$186 million for plant expansion, and \$204 million for increase of permanent or quasi-permanent funds.

The total of \$747,773,192 is the equivalent of \$4.31 for every individual in the civilian population, estimated as of July 1, 1957, for continental United States and such of its outlying parts as maintained higher education facilities during the year under review. Disregarding the item of \$29 million in plant assets donated, the net

of \$718 million is the equivalent of \$4.14 per person. Comparable averages for earlier years were \$3.63 for 1955-56 and \$2.59 for 1953-54.

Higher Education as a Whole

In 1958 the total permanent and quasi-permanent investment of the United States in buildings, grounds, equipment, and funds for higher education purposes amounted to a little more than \$16.9 billion, not including working balances of current funds nor agency funds held by the various institutions in a fiduciary capacity as an accommodation to students, faculty members, or general employees. This large figure was the equivalent of a little more than \$5,788 for each of the 2,921,914 resident degree-credit students, full-time and part-time, registered in the fall of 1957. Of the total, approximately \$11.2 billion (over \$3,818 per student) was in the form of plant assets: land, buildings, improvements other than buildings, furniture, scientific equipment, livestock, library books, etc. Funds set aside but not yet spent for plant expansion amounted to \$956 million (\$327 per student). Endowment funds totaled \$4.6 billion, or \$1,586 per student. Student loan funds amounted to \$71 million (\$24 per student) and funds held subject to annuity agreements (not pension funds) amounted to \$91 million (\$31 per student). Each of these figures represents an increase over its 1955-56 counterpart, both in total amount and in amount per student.

The per-student figures apply only to the grand total of higher education. Although in 1958 all institutions had some plant assets, not all had funds of the three types listed here. For example, as will be shown later in table 34, 727 institutions (37.5 percent of the total of 1,940) had no endowment funds of any type in 1958. These institutions enrolled approximately 23 percent of the total number of resident degree-credit students in the fall of 1957. The endowment of the remaining 1,213 endowed schools was \$2,058 per student enrolled.

The current expenditure budget of the 1,940 institutions in 1957-58 was just over \$4.5 billion, an increase of not quite 29 percent over the budget of \$3.5 billion reported by 1,858 institutions for 1955-56.

Historical background.—Until comparatively recent years, the profession of higher education

finance and business management developed so slowly that it may be spoken of as a new profession. Records kept by early "college treasurers" (as they were frequently called) were usually sketchy and simple, and comparisons of data from one institution to another were hampered by lack of uniformity in classification and definition of terms.

The literature of higher education finance was limited in amount, more or less exploratory in type, and fragmentary in scope. Finance reports were apparently published by only a few institutions; these reports, often containing only those details demanded by individual nonprofessional controlling bodies, exhibited the greatest variety in both form and content. For this and other reasons, although some data are available for many years back, the historical summary in this publication has been carried back only to 1910 (table 2).

In that year the total current income of all institutions of higher education supplying reports (approximately 1,025 out of approximately 1,100 in existence at the time) was \$82 million, of which \$73 million was available for what are now described as educational and general purposes. Of this latter amount, 26 percent came from tuition and fees paid by students and 36 percent from public sources (Federal, State, and local governments). Endowment earnings amounted to 17 percent of the total, and private gifts and grants (sometimes referred to as private benefactions), 5 percent. The remaining 16 percent came from miscellaneous sources (sales of byproducts of instructional departments, library fines, rent of institutional property for noninstitutional purposes, etc.).³ Charges for boarding and rooming facilities, gate receipts at athletic contests, admission charges at lectures and concerts, and other receipts of activities not directly educational in nature are excluded from this analysis, except where the data are so general as to make exclusion impossible. They are included, however, in the \$82 million total current income already referred to.

That same year (1910) the total permanent investment in physical assets of higher education, as reported to the Bureau (now Office) of Education, was a little more than \$784 million. Of this amount, something over \$460 million (approximately 60 percent) was invested in physical plant

³ Table 16 itemizes these data in more detail.

Table 2.—Historical summary¹ of higher education finance statistics: 1909-10 to 1957-58

[Amounts in thousands of dollars]

Item	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
INCOME										
Current income	\$82,007	\$200,136	\$556,845	\$720,095	\$2,037,770	\$2,390,079	\$2,579,364	\$2,966,264	\$3,628,773	\$4,675,513
Educational and general.....	73,041	173,143	485,348	575,796	1,546,814	1,846,825	2,035,401	2,356,506	2,881,759	3,762,532
Student fees ²	19,426	42,263	144,624	201,831	305,632	395,855	448,395	554,179	725,926	939,111
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²					365,136	308,432	147,513	44,368	15,637	5,056
Land-grant institutions ³	2,998	4,709	16,389	31,889	43,173	48,245	49,376	50,552	72,616	83,937
Research ³					95,270	(4)	221,105	282,379	355,576	534,389
Other purposes.....	1,815	8,074	4,269	7,648	24,468	170,356	35,418	42,244	50,056	89,049
State governments ⁵	⁶ 21,203	⁶ 61,864	⁶ 152,335	153,690	357,900	500,289	620,588	751,556	891,600	1,156,537
Local governments.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	24,392	47,521	61,378	72,013	88,198	106,899	129,389
Endowment earnings.....	12,681	26,485	68,620	71,364	86,708	96,370	112,927	127,533	145,040	181,638
Private gifts and grants.....	⁷ 3,551	7,585	26,203	40,576	91,568	118,705	149,925	191,258	245,539	324,970
Related activities.....				32,894	93,024	112,437	137,010	165,477	192,406	199,303
Sales and services of educational departments.....										47,448
Other educational and general.....	11,367	22,163	72,908	11,512	36,414	34,758	41,131	58,762	80,464	71,705
Auxiliary enterprises.....	8,966	26,993	60,470	144,299	466,667	513,096	511,248	576,840	693,975	841,539
Student-aid income ⁸	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	(4)	16,288	21,058	32,918	53,039	71,442
Other current income.....	(4)	(4)	11,027	(4)	24,289	13,870	11,657			
Receipts for plant expansion.....	⁷ 19,855	19,219	82,831	66,306	365,869	530,435	356,297	470,340	826,000	1,227,199
Federal Government.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	22,987	(10)	12,362	12,660	8,380	13,267	63,011
State governments.....	⁹ 11,476	⁹ 11,319	⁹ 31,374	18,486	(10)	285,234	144,362	132,897	222,751	376,331
Local governments.....	(6)	(6)	(6)	2,154	(10)	19,373	16,075	13,956	17,295	45,454
Private gifts and grants.....	⁷ 8,379	7,900	51,457	22,679	53,604	72,629	71,616	103,900	143,177	157,172
Miscellaneous receipts.....						140,837	111,584	211,207	429,510	585,231
Private gifts and grants for fund increases.....	⁷ 11,156	51,514	63,514	36,377	75,889	66,939	96,210	106,538	197,148	203,788
Endowment funds ¹¹	⁷ 11,156	51,514	63,514	33,629	71,888	62,916	92,007	100,114	186,239	192,714
Annuity funds.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	2,131	2,729	2,472	2,863	4,562	8,935	7,825
Student loan funds.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	617	1,272	1,551	1,340	1,862	1,974	3,249
EXPENDITURES¹²										
Current expenditures			508,471	678,560	1,894,464	2,259,941	2,486,229	2,902,466	3,524,744	4,543,562
Educational and general.....			379,055	525,539	1,400,574	1,717,913	1,933,645	2,288,351	2,788,799	3,634,142
General administration and general expenses.....			43,030	63,105	172,883	214,477	235,426	290,533	358,380	478,166
Instruction and departmental research.....			222,067	281,677	661,437	785,420	827,737	966,769	1,148,510	1,477,350
Extension and public services.....			24,982	35,913	72,458	88,389	99,287	114,680	141,074	178,928
Libraries.....			9,654	19,575	44,538	56,484	60,948	73,438	86,133	110,510
Plant operation and maintenance.....			61,205	69,851	202,908	226,246	241,564	280,047	326,260	408,938
Organized research.....			18,117	28,121	160,823	227,344	320,362	374,922	506,097	733,887
Related activities.....			(10)	27,297	85,527	119,553	148,321	187,962	222,345	238,924
Sales and services expenditures.....			(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	7,439
Auxiliary enterprises.....			(10)	124,466	440,531	477,983	479,333	539,326	639,721	778,034
Student-aid expenditures.....			(10)	(10)	(10)	(10)	39,795	74,789	96,224	131,386
Other current expenditures.....			129,416	28,555	53,359	64,045	33,456			
Gross additions to plant value.....			125,357	83,848	308,916	418,528	405,665	533,128	685,550	1,121,674
PROPERTY										
Property values at end of year	784,193	1,317,203	3,442,223	4,534,343	6,516,636	7,943,303	9,777,708	11,345,265	13,322,289	16,947,123
Physical plant and plant funds.....	460,532	748,121	2,069,764	2,768,279	4,016,228	5,296,030	6,784,854	8,032,700	9,485,060	12,136,585
Physical plant.....	460,532	748,121	2,069,764	2,768,279	3,709,427	4,820,981	6,400,935	7,559,556	8,901,825	11,180,156
Unexpended plant funds.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	(10)	306,801	475,049	383,919	473,144	583,235	956,429
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds.....	323,661	569,082	1,372,459	1,766,064	2,500,408	2,647,273	2,992,854	3,312,565	3,837,229	4,810,538
Endowment funds ¹¹	323,661	569,082	1,372,459	1,687,610	2,387,115	¹³ 2,604,098	2,871,345	3,196,120	3,703,473	4,647,828
Annuity funds.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	49,593	69,050	(13)	74,641	67,253	75,275	91,473
Student loan funds.....	(4)	(4)	(4)	28,861	44,243	43,175	46,868	49,192	58,481	71,237

¹ Includes entire United States; Contiguous and outlying parts.
² Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student Fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.
³ Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions was reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.
⁴ Data not collected.
⁵ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.
⁶ Income from State and local governments tabulated under State.
⁷ Does not include separately organized professional schools, for which data were not collected.
⁸ Specifically designated or earmarked funds.
⁹ Receipts from Federal, State, and local governments tabulated under State.
¹⁰ Not tabulated separately.
¹¹ Includes funds functioning as endowment.
¹² Data on expenditures not collected on nationwide basis prior to 1929-30.
¹³ Annuity funds included with endowment funds.

and equipment; and close to \$324 million (approximately 40 percent) was in the form of permanent endowment and other nonexpendable or quasi-permanent funds. These data should not be related to student enrollment in even as general a fashion as is done in the present publication for 1957-58. There are at least two reasons for this caution: (1) The percentage of response to finance inquiries in 1909-10 was much lower than to inquiries on faculty and students—and far lower than the percentage of either for 1957-58; and (2) the ratio of degree-credit students to total enrollment in 1909-19 was probably quite different from the ratio obtaining in 1957-58. It is also possible, although not demonstrable from objective data here in the Office of Education, that the ratio of part-time to full-time students has changed since 1910.

The National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education was organized in 1930. This committee, a voluntary group of higher education business and finance officers representing the various organizations in that field, carefully avoided even the appearance of official pronouncements. Its recommendations were accepted and adopted, however, by college and university business officers and associations throughout the country. The committee continued for about 5 years, during that time issuing several bulletins. These bulletins were combined and expanded into a single volume of recommendations in 1935, when the committee disbanded. Since then its work has been carried on, first by the Financial Advisory Service of the American Council on Education and later by similar organizations. In consequence, financial terminology and procedures have approached much nearer to a common acceptance and a common understanding than previously.

By coincidence, the first nationwide summary of current and plant expenditures of all higher education in the United States also covered the fiscal year 1929-30. At that time current expenditures totaled a little more than \$508 million, of which more than \$379 million was for educational and general purposes.⁴ Expenditures for the organized activities related to the instructional departments were not reported separately for that year; data at hand do not show whether they were included among the other items or ignored altogether.

In addition to the expenditures for educational and general purposes just mentioned, approximately \$129 million was expended for auxiliary enterprises (residence and dining hall, athletic programs, etc.) and another \$125 million for expansion of the physical plant.

The 1957-58 situation.—The total investment of nearly \$17 billion in the physical and financial property of higher educational institutions in 1958, already referred to, was well over 21 times the \$784 million reported for this combination of items for 1910. The 1958 figure is equivalent to nearly \$98 for each person in the 1957 civilian population of continental United States and such outlying parts as at that time maintained higher education facilities.

Approximately 54 percent of this 1958 investment and 59 percent of the current expenditure budget for 1957-58 was administered by the 141 universities⁵, of which 82 were publicly controlled and 59 were under private control (table 3). The entire group of 141 universities reported more than 44 percent of the total degree-credit enrollment in all higher education in the fall of 1957.

Growth of Large Institutions

Previous editions of this report have made reference to what might be thought of as a mass movement in higher education, illustrated not only by an increase in average size of institutions, but more specifically by an increase in the number of very large institutions. Thus the average enrollment per institution has gone from less than 250 in 1899-1900 to more than 600 in 1945-46 and more than 1,500 in 1957-58, with a concurrent increase in average value of noncurrent assets per institution from less than \$460,000 in 1900 to more than \$8.7 million in 1958.

Furthermore, in 1958 there were six institutions which had endowment funds amounting to \$100 million or more per institution. The total amount of endowment held by these six institutions was well over \$1.1 billion, nearly 24 percent of the national total. Thus, roughly one-third of 1 percent of the institutions had close to 24 percent of the total endowment.

Of the six institutions just referred to, five had total assets (plant, funds, etc.) amounting to 9.7 percent of the national total. In other words,

⁴ Table 25 itemizes these data in some detail.

⁵ For comments on classification of institutions by type, see appendix, Types of Institutions.

approximately one-third of 1 percent of the institutions had nearly 10 percent of the total value devoted to higher education in the Nation. Other illustrations could be given—these merely demonstrate the point, established in previous editions of this report, that the tendency of higher education students and finances to congregate in large administrative units is still noticeable.

It is impracticable, perhaps impossible, to list all the factors contributing to this concentration of students in large institutions. A few may be suggested, however: (1) an actual increase in registration of resident degree-credit students in all institutions, small as well as large, thus pushing the average up; (2) an increase in extension enrollments, leading to an organizational transition from extension class to extension center to branch campus, or even to coordinate campus; (3) the creation of entirely new branch campuses; (4) the absorption of one or more comparatively small institutions by a larger one; and (5) the merging of several existing institutions, not necessarily all small or all large, into one large chain, with perhaps no one parent institution, but with one centralized control system.

No matter which of the factors mentioned above are present, financial expansion naturally results from expansion in student registration. Financial expansion can also be caused by development of highly specialized courses or curricula involving either small enrollments per instructor or elaborate and expensive equipment, or both. Or, taking on some cultural or scientific activity (for example, research in archaeology, nuclear physics, oceanography, biochemistry, etc.) may increase the budget without necessarily increasing the enrollment.

The result of these movements has been a continuation of the clustering of higher education persons and finances in large centers or large units. This clustering during the period under review, however, differed more in degree than in fact from the clustering mentioned in previous editions of this report.

Institutions Attended Predominantly by Negro Students

Higher educational institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes have been on the national scene since shortly after the Civil War.

By 1899–1900, there were 99 institutions of this description, most of them in the South. Of this number, 58 had degree-credit students, and 41 limited their offering to subcollegiate or college-preparatory work. The total investment of these 99 institutions in physical property was \$7.9 million, or 3.1 percent of the total amount held by all institutions of higher education in the Nation. The endowment of the 99 institutions amounted to \$2.8 million, or 1.4 percent of the national total for 1899–1900.

Since the turn of the century the number of institutions attended predominantly by Negroes has fluctuated somewhat; it has been as high as 137 but has remained around 100 to 110 most of the time.

In 1957–58, as in 1955–56, there were 98 institutions of this description (table 4). They constituted 5.1 percent of the total 1,940 institutions in the aggregate United States. They enrolled 2.7 percent of the total number of resident degree-credit students in the fall of 1957. They held 2.5 percent of the total amount of physical property and permanent or quasi-permanent funds devoted to higher education. Their physical property, not including moneys designated but not yet spent for plant expansion, amounted to more than \$309 million and constituted 2.8 percent of the national total. Their endowment and other non-expendable funds, totaling more than \$90 million, was slightly less than 2 percent of the nationwide total of \$4.8 billion. Their operating budget was just under 2 percent of the total national budget for higher education.

The data appearing in table 4 are naturally susceptible of several different analyses, either among themselves as shown in column 4 of the table, or in conjunction with data from other sources. One type of analysis not presented in the table is that of comparing institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes (column 3 of table 4) with all other institutions (column 3 minus column 2) on the basis of resident degree-credit enrollment (full-time and part-time). These enrollments (not reduced to a full-time equivalency basis) are Negro, 78, 839; other, 2,849, 075.

When these enrollment figures are divided into the finance figures presented in or deducible from table 4, certain comparisons may be made. Thus, the total current income per resident degree-credit student was \$1,171 in institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes, and \$1,609

Table 3.—Income, expenditures, and property, by type and control of institution: 1957-58
 [Amounts in thousands of dollars. Because of rounding, detail may not add to total.]

Total	Universities		Liberal arts colleges		Independently organized professional schools						Junior colleges		Technical institutions and semi-professional schools			
	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Teachers colleges		Technological schools		Theological schools, all privately controlled	Other schools		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	
					Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled		Publicly controlled	Privately controlled					
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
1,940	82	59	79	653	170	29	24	21	148	14	118	285	208	17	33	
INCOME																
\$4,675,513	\$1,816,318	\$937,505	\$226,239	\$686,880	\$261,404	\$12,435	\$124,714	\$189,666	\$48,667	\$50,286	\$89,150	\$160,510	\$59,364	\$16,930	\$15,446	
Educational and general	1,507,114	789,074	178,628	449,269	193,487	9,731	94,187	173,219	34,541	46,216	82,342	139,764	35,422	14,678	14,861	
Student fees	1,176,696	276,943	28,658	277,194	36,562	4,232	6,693	32,792	9,015	3,782	29,188	16,256	22,064	3,533	13,363	
Federal Government:																
Veterans' tuition and fees	767	2,058	166	826	196	62	40	178	39	12	254	140	55	14	247	
Legislative institutions	80,734	1,625	811	6,537	342	406	1,669	104,076	2,208	2,640	6,279	1	458	30	29	
Research	534,389	183,927	1,384	1,069	431	176	61,825	915	13	20,495	3,348	606	37	6,210	36	
Other purposes	89,049	11,469	990	1,320	148,186	10	20,825	5	3	20,172	3,376	71,680	184	3,949	10	
State governments	1,156,537	760,934	124,141	1,021	3,774	10	171	13,947	5,207	1,216	8,618	516	1,344	14	398	
Local governments	129,389	22,737	16,975	49,365	3,774	1	143	13,947	18,595	2,597	10,991	478	9,939	472	519	
Endowment earnings	181,638	13,254	86,336	94,655	269	3,347	179	16,079	81	10,912	22,573	814	180	14	32	
Private gifts and grants	324,970	102,071	1,041	7,165	1,992	610	1,364	378	81	10,198	5	208	167	2	56	
Related activities	199,303	90,617	2,230	7,986	418	35	274	271	108	527	802	1,363	675	25	572	
Sales and services	47,448	29,155	609	9,191	1,174	307	1,060	4,561	1,480	6,428	2,372	20,454	23,570	2,232	572	
Other educational and general	71,705	23,462	1,106	203,594	66,602	2,547	18,999	13,410	12,691	3,226	6,428	20,454	23,570	2,232	572	
Auxiliary enterprises	841,539	129,738	46,008	14,017	1,315	1,157	11,528	3,037	1,435	844	380	292	372	20	13	
Student-aid income	71,442	17,736	1,603	4,017	1,315	1,157	11,528	3,037	1,435	844	380	292	372	20	13	
1,227,199	472,085	148,899	142,694	170,620	97,637	3,354	71,641	21,907	11,985	8,133	9,486	52,777	10,427	5,349	204	
Receipts for plant expansion	63,011	9,869	3,513	4,097	2,821		35,579	385		33	98	116				
Federal Government	376,331	6,502	100,788	56,414	56,414		22,984			4,507	132	9,218		2,095		
State governments	45,454	6,935	8,994	181	181		100			168	143	26,155		2,920		
Local governments	157,172	49,921	534	55,841	67	527	10	9,262	7,690	1,226	4,501	143	5,252	920	26	
Private gifts and grants	54,810	8,885	2,625	7,625	5,938	36	5,532	701	353	68	404	622	1	1	94	
Other sources, except loans and transfers	345,752	155,372	20,547	69,137	26,225	2,083	6,432	5,068	1,766	253	2,033	9,551	1,998	20	20	
Loans and bond sales	184,669	75,853	38,119	33,920	5,991	2,708	1,004	6,491	2,176	2,328	2,318	6,972	2,710	324	64	
Transfers from current funds																
Private gifts and grants for fund increases	203,788	110,872	1,001	54,683	95	203	152	10,807	6,066	1,269	1,293	172	1,461	10	9	
Endowment funds	192,714	107,265	922	50,058	42	202	141	10,576	5,367	1,056	1,251	122	1,387	10	9	
Student loan funds	3,249	992	73	761	53	1	11	96	123	14	42	50	39			
Annuity funds	7,825	2,615	6	3,864				135	576	199			35			

EXPENDITURES

	4,543,562	1,768,605	922,771	217,207	647,130	244,900	11,742	120,764	188,251	47,747	49,454	88,080	149,458	56,366	15,908	15,180
Current expenditures.....																
Educational and general.....	3,634,142	1,468,906	753,367	172,582	427,851	185,569	9,160	90,092	170,301	34,656	45,124	81,035	129,373	37,382	13,884	14,660
General administration and general expense.....	478,166	175,373	97,618	25,770	107,282	27,393	1,858	14,166	18,433	8,686	4,330	12,452	18,835	9,647	2,237	4,085
Instruction and departmental research.....	1,477,350	510,373	276,569	102,057	213,085	109,798	4,245	46,013	33,834	16,194	18,625	28,945	83,654	17,966	8,494	8,499
Extension and public service.....	1,178,928	156,175	78,866	3,082	2,234	3,111	1,24	1,333	3,539	858	701	1,041	1,973	1,156	501	8,237
Libraries.....	110,510	38,462	23,622	7,276	19,027	8,161	381	1,557	1,557	2,230	876	1,257	3,315	1,296	242	146
Plant operation and maintenance.....	408,938	127,747	67,821	26,174	70,139	32,816	1,287	21,684	10,858	6,451	4,642	7,789	20,142	7,731	2,010	1,647
Plant and research.....	733,887	381,432	219,160	3,583	8,575	3,691	522	2,908	104,664	103	4,783	7,086	63	366	400	46
Related activities.....	238,924	122,255	62,746	4,109	7,509	3,691	743	1,328	416	134	11,091	22,465	1,391	220	---	---
Sales and services expenditures.....	7,439	7,089	165	109	109	---	---	---	---	---	76	---	---	---	---	---
Auxiliary enterprises.....	778,034	270,704	127,276	42,259	185,740	57,035	2,291	19,151	13,086	11,342	3,210	5,972	19,670	17,834	1,997	467
Student-aid expenditures.....	131,386	28,995	41,928	2,366	33,539	2,296	291	11,521	4,864	1,749	1,120	1,073	415	1,150	27	53
Expenditures for plant expansion.....	1,121,674	419,192	147,947	89,750	188,337	83,979	4,324	57,212	28,456	12,814	13,818	14,163	40,342	13,208	6,322	1,810

PROPERTY

	16,947,123	5,154,603	3,945,248	765,518	3,321,619	999,110	53,180	488,547	600,115	390,185	115,827	312,727	474,074	236,830	54,856	37,852
Property values at end of year.....																
Plant and plant funds.....	12,136,585	4,311,637	1,925,672	749,552	2,140,878	989,761	42,284	482,307	248,229	249,383	81,935	161,003	464,315	204,197	54,807	30,624
Plant.....	11,180,156	3,905,619	1,801,248	641,413	2,035,212	900,466	41,361	464,350	234,478	236,413	73,949	142,740	430,627	195,906	45,708	30,665
Unexpended plant funds.....	986,429	406,018	124,824	108,139	105,666	89,295	923	17,957	13,751	12,970	7,986	18,263	33,688	8,291	9,099	41
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds.....	4,810,538	842,966	2,019,676	15,966	1,180,741	9,349	10,896	6,240	351,886	140,802	33,892	151,724	9,759	32,633	49	7,228
Endowment funds.....	4,647,828	811,631	1,965,872	14,466	1,124,846	4,119	10,684	5,810	345,261	135,706	32,529	150,034	9,241	30,495	7,131	7,131
Student loan funds.....	11,227	23,503	13,554	1,371	14,742	1,905	189	430	4,851	1,373	469	925	508	1,200	49	97
Annuity funds.....	91,473	7,832	34,250	129	41,153	3,325	23	---	1,774	3,723	874	765	10	938	---	---

¹ Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.

² Income from the Federal Government for research agricultural experiment stations administered by Land-

grant institutions is reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

⁴ Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

Table 4.—Finances of institutions attended predominantly by Negroes: 1957-58

Item	All higher education	Institutions attended predominantly by Negroes	
		Number or amount	Percent of all higher education
1	2	3	4
Number of institutions	1,940	98	5.05
Resident degree-credit enrollment, fall 1957	2,927,914	78,839	2.69
INCOME			
Current income	\$4,675,512,866	\$92,324,095	1.97
Educational and general.....	3,762,531,962	68,422,431	1.82
Student fees ¹	939,110,754	15,445,767	1.64
Federal Government:			
Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	5,056,154	81,222	1.61
Land-grant institutions ²	83,936,887	480,518	.57
Research ²	534,388,710	708,313	1.13
Other purposes.....	89,049,053	4,299,108	4.83
State governments ³	1,156,537,356	32,727,193	2.83
Local governments.....	129,388,742	687,546	.53
Endowment earnings.....	181,638,294	4,078,275	2.24
Private gifts and grants.....	324,970,567	7,229,751	2.22
Related activities.....	199,302,751	1,995,736	1.00
Sales and services of educational departments.....	47,447,584	139,710	.29
Other educational and general.....	71,705,110	549,292	.77
Auxiliary enterprises.....	841,539,124	23,034,290	2.74
Student aid income ⁴	71,441,780	867,374	1.21
Receipts for plant expansion	1,227,199,009	12,886,086	1.05
Federal Government.....	63,011,519	2,053,515	3.25
State governments.....	376,331,002	5,499,643	1.46
Local governments.....	45,453,635	32,893	.07
Private gifts and grants.....	157,171,885	705,085	.45
Miscellaneous receipts.....	585,230,968	4,594,950	.78
Private gifts and grants for fund increases	203,787,904	1,994,975	.98
Endowment funds ⁵	192,714,243	1,976,965	1.02
Annuity funds.....	7,824,674	200	.00
Student loan funds.....	3,248,987	17,810	.55
EXPENDITURES			
Current expenditures	4,543,562,514	90,282,666	1.99
Educational and general.....	3,634,142,405	65,958,846	1.81
General administration and general expense.....	478,166,313	11,603,745	2.43
Instruction and departmental research.....	1,477,349,954	34,201,706	2.31
Extension and public services.....	178,928,361	1,108,083	.62
Libraries.....	110,509,805	2,826,302	2.56
Plant operation and maintenance.....	408,938,467	12,293,637	3.01
Organized research.....	733,886,904	1,078,992	.15
Related activities.....	238,923,473	2,736,906	1.14
Sales and services expenditures.....	7,439,128	109,475	1.47
Auxiliary enterprises.....	778,033,893	21,862,492	2.81
Student aid expenditures.....	131,386,216	2,461,328	1.87
Expenditures for plant expansion.....	1,121,673,947	17,154,250	1.53
PROPERTY			
Property values at end of year	16,947,122,789	422,966,336	2.50
Physical plant and plant funds.....	12,136,584,442	332,532,074	2.74
Physical plant.....	11,180,155,883	308,643,491	2.76
Unexpended plant funds.....	956,428,559	23,888,583	2.50
Endowment and other nonexpendable funds.....	4,810,538,347	90,434,262	1.88
Endowment funds ⁵	4,647,827,877	88,985,052	1.91
Annuity funds.....	91,473,151	816,344	.89
Student loan funds.....	71,237,319	632,866	.89

¹ Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.

² Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by Land-grant institutions was reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

⁴ Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

⁵ Including funds functioning as endowment.

in the other institutions as a group. Tuition and fees per student were Negro, \$196; other, \$324. State appropriations per student for current purposes were higher in the institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes (\$415) than in the other group (\$394), but private gifts and grants for current purposes averaged Negro, \$92; other, \$112.

Per-student expenditures for administration amounted to \$147 in the Negro group and \$164 in the other group. Expenditures for instruction were Negro, \$434; other, \$507. For extension and public services the per-student expenditure was \$14 in the Negro group and \$62 in the other group. Organized research entailed a per-student expenditure of \$14 in institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes, and \$257 in the other groups.

Physical plant values per student were Negro, \$3,915; other, \$3,816. Endowment-fund holdings varied the other way: Negro \$1,129 average; other, \$1,600.

The most probable single explanation of these differences is not easily deducible from the data at hand. A few possibilities may be suggested:

1. Comparative size of student body may play a part. Institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes are as a rule smaller than others.
2. Curricular composition of the student bodies may also be a factor. Although objective data have not been assembled to establish the thesis, there is reason to believe that institutions attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes tend to be of the liberal arts (or not of the professional school type), whereas the other group includes institutions offering more diversified curricula.
3. Differences in the proportion of full-time and part-time students enrolled are another possibility.
4. Regional differences in per capita income may be another factor. Most of the institutions in the group attended predominantly or entirely by Negroes are located in one section of the country.
5. Sociological, political, or economic considerations not easily isolable from the data at hand may also be involved.

It should be remembered that the data in this publication relate only to institutions which by law, custom, or tradition are attended predominantly by members of one race or another. The data do not provide a measure of all facilities planned for the higher education of one race;

many institutions attended predominantly by members of one race regularly enroll students of other races.

Institutions in Outlying Parts of the United States

At least one institution of higher education now exists in each of the outlying parts of the United States with a population of 50,000 or more. In 1957-58, there were four such institutions in Puerto Rico, three in Hawaii,⁶ and one each in Alaska,⁶ the Canal Zone, and Guam.

⁶ Not admitted as a State until after the last date covered in this report.

The institutions in the Canal Zone and Guam were junior colleges; the others were degree-granting institutions.

The 10 institutions in these outlying parts reported plant values amounting to nearly \$56 million and endowment and other nonexpendable funds totaling more than \$2 million. They held no funds subject to annuity or living trust agreements. Their total current income was reported as \$34 million; their current expenditures came to almost exactly the same amount.

Data on the finances of these institutions are included in the analytical tables occurring in the textual discussion and in the State summary tables following the text.

Income (Receipts)

Moneys collected at the business office of an institution of higher education are customarily classified into six groups, according to the use intended. These groups are known technically as: (1) current funds, (2) endowment and other nonexpendable funds, (3) loan funds, (4) annuity and living trust funds, (5) plant funds, and (6) agency funds. Other funds of various types have been established at individual institutions as called for by local or temporary circumstances, but the six fund groups just named have been found sufficient for the majority of institutions.

1. *Current funds* are those which are available for the regular day-to-day needs of an institution. The current-fund group is usually divided into three parts: *educational and general funds*, *auxiliary-enterprises funds* (formerly known as *auxiliary enterprises and activities funds*), and *student aid funds*.

The *educational and general group* includes those current funds which are available for such of the regular or customary activities of an institution as are part of, contributory to, and/or necessary to its instructional or research program. These include salaries and expenses of faculty and administrative or other employees; purchase of supplies or materials for current use in classrooms, libraries, laboratories, or offices; and operation and maintenance of the educational plant.

Auxiliary enterprises funds are those available for student residence or dining halls, college

bookstores, intercollegiate athletic programs, and other activities important to the program of an institution but not indispensable to that program; these activities are often quasi-commercial in nature.

Student-aid funds are those current funds having to do with scholarships, fellowships, prizes, awards—in short, student financial aid of any type not involving employment by or repayment to the institution. Aid involving employment by the institution is accounted for under the function discharged by the individual student employed; aid involving repayment to the institution comes under the head of student loan funds, described in item 3, below.

2. *Endowment and other nonexpendable funds* are funds the principal of which is to be invested and only the income used for the current purposes of the institution. Endowment funds may be restricted (earnings usable only for a certain specified purpose or group of purposes), or they may be unrestricted (earnings usable for any legitimate activity of the institution). Under normal conditions, the principal of an endowment fund or group does not decrease from year to year. If, however, funds are merely temporarily placed in the endowment-fund group, the right to withdraw being reserved by the donor or by the governing body of the institution concerned, these funds are known as "funds functioning as

endowment" and are not subject to the principle of "once endowment, always endowment." In the present report, as in the accounts of many institutions, funds functioning as endowment are carried as part of the "endowment and other nonexpendable funds" group.

3. *Student loan funds* are current funds which may be loaned to students to help them defray their personal expenses while attending school. (Funds set up for loan to faculty members or other employees of an institution are not considered in the present report.) If the principal of a student loan fund is to be invested and only the interest used for loan purposes, the fund is properly classified as a restricted endowment fund and should not be included in the loan fund group.

4. *Annuity funds* are those funds acquired subject to the condition that the recipient institution pay a stipulated sum of money⁷ annually or at other regular intervals to a designated personal beneficiary or beneficiaries, not necessarily the same person as the donor. These payments continue until the death of the beneficiary (the last beneficiary, if more than one), at which time the principal or remainder of the fund becomes the property of the institution, to be used or invested according to the terms of the grant. Since most annuity funds have in the past been eventually transferred to endowment, many institutions carry them as part of the endowment-fund group. A more recent practice, however, is to carry them in a separate fund group.

5. *Plant funds* are funds which (1) have been or are to be invested in buildings, grounds, furniture, scientific or other instructional equipment, or other permanent physical property of the institution, or (2) are to be used in retiring indebtedness against the plant. Real estate held for direct educational or auxiliary use by the institution is thus part of the plant-fund group; real estate held for investment purposes is carried as part of the endowment-fund group.

6. *Agency funds* are moneys left in the custody of the institution by individuals or organizations, but are not expendable by the institution except on written authority from the person or organization involved. Strictly speaking, they are funds on deposit with the institution; they are not

institutional property. They are not included in the present compilation.

Income from the Federal Government

A total of more than three-quarters of a billion dollars was contributed to higher education institutions by the Federal Government in 1957-58, the exact figure being \$775,442,323 (table 5). Of this amount \$63,011,519 (8.1 percent) was for plant expansion and \$712,430,804 (91.9 percent) for current purposes. Tuition paid for military veterans amounted to a little more than \$5 million (not quite 0.7 of 1 percent of the grand total).⁸ The regular land-grant college appropriation came to 10.8 percent, and Federal grants or contractual amounts for research totaled 68.9 percent of this grand total. The remaining 11.5 percent went for other purposes, including Federal payments for maintenance of records on students under Public Law 550, tuition and other costs paid by the Federal Government for training programs under the Department of Defense, and other miscellaneous items.

The total direct Federal contribution of more than \$775 million amounted to \$3.74 for every person in the 1957 civilian population of continental United States and the five outlying parts which maintained higher education facilities. For 1955-56, the corresponding total of not quite \$507 million amounted to \$3.03 per capita of total population. The 1957-58 total (\$775 million) came to \$264.84 per resident degree-credit student registered in the fall of 1957; this shows an increase of \$74.29 (39 percent) over the corresponding average of \$190.55 for 1955-56.

Of the 1957-58 grand total, institutions under public control received 57.3 percent and those under private control 42.7 percent. Corresponding percentages in 1955-56 were public, 54.1 percent; private 45.9 percent. In 1953-54 they were public, 52.2 percent; private, 47.8 percent.

Universities received 68.9 percent of the grand total in 1957-58; liberal arts colleges received 2.5 percent. Separately organized teachers colleges reported 0.6 of 1 percent and technological schools 26.4 percent. Theological schools received less than 0.01 of 1 percent, their total amount of only a little more than \$52,000 being almost entirely fees

⁷ If the sum is not stipulated as to amount but is to be dependent on the earnings of the fund involved, this fund is known as a living trust fund.

⁸ Payments made directly to military veterans under Public Law 550 and Federal subventions transmitted to State officers and by them to higher education institutions are omitted from these figures.

Table 5.—Income from Federal Government, by type and control of institution and by fund ¹: 1957-58

Control, fund	All institutions	Four-year institutions						Two-year institutions		
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes	Semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
All Institutions										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²	\$5,056,154	\$2,825,410	\$992,391	\$257,868	\$218,147	\$39,376	\$266,387	\$194,641	\$238,291	\$23,643
Land-grant appropriations ²	83,936,887	82,359,290	810,562	16,667	16,667	16,667	750,368	8,848,749	3,564	25,461
Grants and contracts for research ²	534,388,710	410,638,078	7,921,506	747,431	105,745,067	62,589,987	12,766	642,918	28,409	10,925
Other educational and general income.....	89,049,053	21,903,441	2,059,459	607,986	607,986	607,986	12,766	1,193,162	28,409	10,925
Total educational and general.....	712,430,804	517,726,219	11,783,918	1,613,285	168,569,868	52,142	11,058,666	1,296,413	270,264	60,029
Additions to plant funds.....	63,011,519	16,371,639	7,609,041	2,821,017	35,963,990	35,963,990	130,303	115,529	115,529	115,529
Total ¹.....	775,442,323	534,097,858	19,392,959	4,434,302	204,533,858	52,142	11,188,969	1,411,942	270,264	60,029
Publicly controlled Institutions										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²	\$1,336,376	\$767,312	\$166,467	\$195,535	\$40,426	-----	\$12,019	\$139,957	\$9,366	\$5,294
Land-grant appropriations ²	82,295,103	80,734,173	810,562	16,667	16,667	-----	750,368	-----	-----	-----
Grants and contracts for research ²	232,775,317	226,710,847	1,384,119	341,862	1,668,846	-----	2,640,074	544	3,564	25,461
Other educational and general income.....	76,114,071	11,468,831	989,960	431,505	61,674,496	-----	914,657	605,518	21,279	7,825
Total educational and general.....	392,520,867	319,681,163	3,351,108	968,902	63,383,768	-----	4,317,118	746,019	34,209	38,580
Additions to plant funds.....	51,929,889	9,869,303	3,512,526	2,821,017	35,578,960	-----	32,554	115,529	115,529	115,529
Total ¹.....	444,450,756	329,550,466	6,863,634	3,789,919	98,962,728	-----	4,349,672	861,548	34,209	38,580
Privately controlled Institutions										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²	\$3,719,778	\$2,058,098	\$825,924	\$62,333	\$177,721	\$39,376	\$254,368	\$54,684	\$228,925	\$18,349
Land-grant appropriations ²	1,641,784	1,625,117	810,562	16,667	16,667	-----	750,368	-----	-----	-----
Grants and contracts for research ²	301,613,393	183,927,231	6,537,387	405,569	104,076,221	-----	6,208,675	458,310	-----	-----
Other educational and general income.....	12,934,982	10,434,610	1,069,499	176,481	915,491	-----	278,505	37,400	7,130	3,100
Total educational and general.....	319,909,937	198,045,056	8,432,810	644,383	105,186,100	-----	6,741,548	550,394	236,055	21,449
Additions to plant funds.....	11,081,630	6,502,336	4,096,515	2,821,017	385,030	-----	97,749	115,529	115,529	115,529
Total ¹.....	330,991,567	204,547,392	12,529,325	644,383	105,571,130	52,142	6,839,297	550,394	236,055	21,449

¹ Excludes funds intended to increase student-aid or student loan funds and also excludes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compact.

² Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student Fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.

³ Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions was reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.

in connection with the tuition of former military personnel. Other professional schools (art, law, medicine, music, speech, etc.) all together received 1.4 percent of the total. The remaining 0.2 of 1 percent went to junior colleges and other nondegree institutions of the undergraduate type.

Private Gifts and Grants

Voluntary contributions from philanthropically minded individuals and organizations came to a total of nearly \$748 million in 1957-58 (table 6). This figure is 3.6 percent less than the more than \$775 million total of Federal contributions to higher education for the same year. It is, however, 22.9 percent more than the approximately \$608 million in private gifts and grants reported for 1955-56. The 1957-58 figure includes \$29 million in the form of plant assets donated in kind, not specified as to source, but presumably largely from

private sources (table 7). Disregarding this item, which was not included in the 1955-56 tabulation, the 1957-58 figure of definitely identifiable gifts of \$719 million is 18.1 percent more than its 1955-56 counterpart of \$608 million.

The 1957-58 total amounted to an average of \$4.31 for every person in the total estimated population of the Nation as at July 1, 1957. Corresponding averages were \$3.63 for 1955-56 and \$2.59 for 1953-54.

Nearly half (47.9 percent) of the grand total for 1957-58 was intended for current expenses. Gifts to plant (including cash, contributed services, and donations of plant assets) amounted to nearly one-fourth (24.9 percent); the remaining 27.2 percent was intended to increase the permanent or quasi-permanent funds of the institutions involved.

Gifts to privately controlled institutions totaled \$611 million; they exceeded those to publicly controlled institutions (\$136 million) by nearly 4 to 1.

Table 6.—Private gifts and grants to higher education, per capita of total population, by fund: 1957-58

Fund	Amount		Percent of total
	Actual	Per capita ¹	
1	2	3	4
Current:			
Educational and general.....	\$324,970,567	\$1.87	43.5
Student aid.....	32,799,259	.19	4.4
Total current.....	357,769,826	2.06	47.9
Plant ²	186,215,462	1.07	24.9
Endowment ³	192,714,243	1.11	25.8
Student loan fund.....	3,248,987	.02	.4
Annuity or living trust.....	7,824,674	.05	1.0
Total, all funds.....	747,773,192	4.31	100.0

¹ Based on total estimated population of 173,482,000 as of July 1, 1957.

² Includes plant assets donated, a small part of which may have come from non-private sources.

³ Includes funds functioning as endowment.

Percentagewise, gifts to the privately controlled groups constituted 81.8 percent of the total gifts, in contrast to the 42.7 percent of total Federal funds received by these institutions.

Universities received 53.2 percent of the total of all gifts, and liberal arts colleges 30.2 percent (29.7 percent by privately controlled colleges and 0.5 of 1 percent by publicly controlled).

Teachers colleges reported 1 percent of the total of all private gifts and grants; technological schools, 5.5 percent; and schools of theology, 4.4 percent. The miscellaneous group of "other professional schools" (degree-granting) reported 3 percent; and the remaining 2.7 percent was reported by junior colleges, technical institutes, and semiprofessional schools (institutions operating below the level of the baccalaureate).

Publicly controlled institutions reported contributions from churches amounting to nearly \$376,000 for current educational and general purposes, \$50,000 for increase of endowment funds, and \$1,000 for increase of student loan funds. The total of \$427,000 for these items was more than 12 times the \$35,000 reported for 1955-56, reemphasizing the rapidly blurring line between control and support of higher education, first noted by this Office in 1940,⁹ with publicly controlled institutions receiving an ever-increasing share of private gifts and grants, and privately controlled institutions a constantly increasing share of public funds.

⁹ Badger, Henry G., and Fred J. Kelly. College Income and Expenditures, 1939-40 (Circular No. 188), p. 7. Federal Security Agency, Office of Education. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

Table 7.—Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution and by purpose and source of gift or grant: 1957-58

Control, purpose, and source	Total (all types)	4-year institutions						2-year institutions	
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, private gifts and grants.....	\$747,773,192	\$398,088,731	\$225,847,627	\$7,802,788	\$40,772,702	\$33,197,464	\$22,400,335	\$19,034,894	\$628,651
Educational and general, total.....	324,970,567	166,264,997	95,695,861	3,616,759	16,258,115	18,595,183	13,588,587	10,417,523	533,542
Alumni.....	23,149,949	12,827,725	8,137,555	55,555	468,820	353,215	822,037	484,492	550
Contributed services.....	37,403,125	6,035,606	26,208,238	1,257,678	-----	1,525,428	210,250	2,164,725	1,200
Churches.....	48,639,591	7,695,291	22,495,341	1,506,245	-----	11,217,279	1,076,321	4,649,114	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	55,837,943	31,523,451	9,129,377	94,159	9,602,711	130,570	4,594,483	280,134	483,058
Foundations.....	49,810,711	32,508,284	10,691,260	209,139	2,570,805	831,710	2,398,506	576,821	24,186
Other, including unitemized sources.....	110,129,248	75,674,640	19,034,090	493,983	3,615,779	4,536,981	4,486,990	2,262,237	24,548
Student-aid income, unitemized.....	32,799,259	20,311,572	7,736,885	682,131	2,543,301	655,584	416,021	448,186	5,579
Plant funds, total.....	186,215,462	84,946,087	66,729,856	3,206,243	11,012,486	7,880,571	5,834,353	6,535,718	70,148
Alumni.....	16,969,682	6,165,505	8,645,591	19,273	948,248	296,542	566,802	327,721	-----
Churches.....	26,686,947	7,225,264	11,238,158	447,933	-----	5,367,496	270,067	2,138,029	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	12,508,315	4,603,001	4,696,740	58,946	1,980,071	48,152	845,005	276,400	-----
Foundations.....	32,685,341	20,751,770	7,639,370	12,277	2,268,734	363,051	1,233,866	414,789	1,484
Plant assets donated ¹	29,043,577	12,863,509	10,354,952	2,611,462	1,740,665	190,264	107,656	1,140,641	34,428
Other, including unitemized sources.....	68,321,600	33,337,038	24,155,045	56,352	4,074,768	1,615,066	2,810,957	2,238,138	34,236

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution and by purpose and source of gift or grant: 1957-58—Continued

Control, purpose, and source	Total (all types)	4-year institutions						2-year institutions	
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutions and semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INSTITUTIONS—Continued									
Endowment funds, ² total.....	192,714,243	121,581,197	50,980,179	243,997	10,716,205	5,367,259	2,307,369	1,509,097	8,940
Alumni.....	34,885,402	20,435,917	11,102,798	38,484	1,871,283	341,135	1,032,898	62,887	-----
Churches.....	2,445,339	104,543	1,427,627	-----	-----	811,616	-----	101,553	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	7,589,991	3,949,723	2,490,755	-----	1,064,381	6,591	51,866	29,675	-----
Foundations.....	39,465,124	23,876,898	12,741,953	121,500	2,029,387	376,869	299,315	19,202	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	108,328,387	73,217,116	23,217,046	84,013	5,751,154	3,831,048	923,290	1,295,780	8,940
Student loan funds, total.....	3,248,987	1,976,504	834,633	53,658	107,129	122,529	55,196	88,896	10,442
Alumni.....	864,554	525,330	208,338	11,300	54,618	30,099	18,743	15,776	350
Churches.....	34,085	250	31,768	50	-----	64	-----	1,953	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	159,582	21,247	84,163	4,470	18,393	1,000	15,000	7,751	7,558
Foundations.....	349,278	271,212	54,309	10,834	3,770	1,042	4,645	3,466	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	1,841,488	1,158,465	456,055	27,004	30,348	90,324	16,808	59,950	2,534
Annuity and living trust funds, total.....	7,824,674	3,008,374	3,870,213	-----	135,466	576,338	198,809	35,474	-----
Alumni.....	1,885,468	567,587	1,071,012	-----	29,627	14,300	198,809	4,133	-----
Churches.....	15,622	-----	13,100	-----	-----	2,522	-----	-----	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	51,505	-----	51,505	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foundations.....	51,523	51,523	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	5,820,556	2,389,264	2,734,596	-----	105,839	559,516	-----	31,341	-----
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, private gifts and grants	136,383,536	122,787,043	3,479,082	2,328,851	923,985	-----	5,378,139	1,413,929	72,507
Educational and general, total.....	68,773,597	64,194,326	1,040,911	269,362	179,371	-----	2,597,177	478,184	14,266
Alumni.....	3,701,668	3,287,785	36,685	21,080	74,927	-----	238,547	42,644	-----
Contributed services.....	1,197,841	1,182,198	-----	-----	-----	-----	10,000	5,643	-----
Churches.....	375,693	375,933	-----	150	-----	-----	-----	250	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	19,682,416	18,907,967	178,308	43,136	55,067	-----	486,574	11,364	-----
Foundations.....	19,854,933	18,702,059	290,576	95,251	42,156	-----	328,103	382,522	14,266
Other, including unitemized sources.....	23,961,046	21,739,024	535,342	109,745	7,221	-----	1,533,953	35,761	-----
Student-aid income, unitemized.....	13,381,455	10,927,170	819,190	622,243	509,790	-----	274,268	224,716	4,078
Plant funds, ³ total.....	35,834,422	31,971,428	617,698	1,341,773	83,480	-----	1,238,009	538,313	43,721
Alumni.....	1,759,474	1,507,424	53,873	-----	350	-----	177,466	20,361	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	1,269,964	1,145,169	8,507	58,946	7,042	-----	50,000	300	-----
Foundations.....	8,760,925	7,742,959	15,000	-----	2,750	-----	998,315	417	1,484
Plant assets donated.....	11,683,201	9,809,582	83,692	1,274,470	73,278	-----	12,228	395,523	34,428
Other, including unitemized sources.....	12,360,858	11,766,294	456,626	8,357	60	-----	-----	121,712	7,809
Endowment funds, ² total.....	16,600,046	14,316,540	921,926	42,420	140,550	-----	1,056,214	122,396	-----
Alumni.....	1,779,829	907,006	49,102	29,884	8	-----	792,820	1,009	-----
Churches.....	50,000	50,000	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	1,395,072	1,385,095	4,577	-----	1,500	-----	-----	3,900	-----
Foundations.....	1,513,871	1,338,642	68,860	1,000	57,887	-----	47,382	100	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	11,861,274	10,685,797	749,387	11,536	81,155	-----	216,012	117,387	-----
Student loan funds, total.....	1,195,754	984,129	73,354	53,053	10,794	-----	13,662	50,320	10,442
Alumni.....	131,571	96,585	19,461	10,800	-----	-----	4,371	4	350
Churches.....	1,075	1,000	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	25	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	50,323	21,137	2,600	4,470	6,807	-----	-----	7,751	7,558
Foundations.....	241,034	208,075	14,120	10,834	2,760	-----	2,645	2,600	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	771,751	658,332	36,173	26,899	1,227	-----	6,646	39,940	2,534
Annuity and living trust funds, ⁴ total.....	598,262	393,450	6,003	-----	-----	-----	198,809	-----	-----
Alumni.....	221,899	22,500	590	-----	-----	-----	198,809	-----	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	1,450	-----	1,450	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	374,913	370,950	3,963	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 7.—Private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education, by type and control of institution and by purpose and source of gift or grant: 1957-58—Continued

Control, purpose, and source	Total (all types)	4-year institutions						2-year institutions	
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutions and semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Grand total, private gifts and grants.....	611,389,656	275,301,688	222,368,545	5,473,937	39,848,717	33,197,464	17,022,196	17,620,965	556,144
Educational and general, total.....	256,196,970	102,070,671	94,654,950	3,347,397	16,078,744	18,595,183	10,991,410	9,939,339	519,276
Alumni.....	19,448,281	9,539,940	8,100,870	34,475	393,893	353,215	583,490	441,848	550
Contributed services.....	36,205,284	4,853,408	26,208,238	1,257,678	-----	1,525,428	200,250	2,159,082	1,200
Churches.....	48,263,898	7,319,998	22,495,341	1,506,095	-----	11,217,279	1,076,321	4,648,864	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	36,155,527	12,615,484	8,951,069	51,023	9,547,644	130,570	4,107,909	268,770	483,058
Foundations.....	29,955,778	13,806,225	10,400,684	113,888	2,528,649	831,710	2,070,403	194,299	9,920
Other, including unitemized sources.....	86,168,202	53,935,616	18,498,748	384,238	3,608,558	4,536,981	2,953,037	2,226,476	24,548
Student-aid income, unitemized.....	19,417,804	9,384,402	6,917,695	59,888	2,033,511	655,584	141,753	223,470	1,501
Plant funds, total.....	150,381,040	52,974,659	66,112,158	1,864,470	10,929,006	7,880,571	4,596,344	5,997,405	26,427
Alumni.....	15,210,208	4,658,081	8,591,718	19,273	947,898	296,542	389,336	307,360	-----
Churches.....	26,686,947	7,225,264	11,238,158	447,933	-----	5,367,496	270,067	2,138,029	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	11,238,351	3,457,832	4,688,233	-----	1,973,029	48,152	795,005	276,100	-----
Foundations.....	23,924,416	13,008,811	7,624,370	12,277	2,265,984	363,051	235,551	414,372	-----
Plant assets donated ¹	17,360,376	3,053,927	10,271,260	1,336,992	1,667,387	190,264	95,428	745,118	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	55,960,742	21,570,744	23,698,419	47,995	4,074,708	1,615,066	2,810,957	2,116,426	26,427
Endowment funds, ² total.....	176,114,197	107,264,657	50,058,253	201,577	10,575,655	5,367,259	1,251,155	1,386,701	8,940
Alumni.....	33,105,573	19,528,911	11,053,696	8,600	1,871,275	341,135	240,078	61,878	-----
Churches.....	2,395,339	104,543	1,377,627	-----	-----	811,616	-----	101,553	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	6,194,919	2,561,628	2,486,178	-----	1,062,881	6,591	51,866	25,775	-----
Foundations.....	37,951,253	22,538,256	12,673,093	120,500	1,971,500	376,869	251,933	19,102	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	96,467,113	62,531,319	22,467,659	72,477	5,669,999	3,831,048	707,278	1,178,393	8,940
Student loan funds, total.....	2,053,233	992,375	761,279	605	96,335	122,529	41,534	38,576	-----
Alumni.....	732,983	428,745	188,877	500	54,618	30,099	14,372	15,772	-----
Churches.....	33,010	250	30,768	-----	-----	64	-----	1,928	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	109,259	110	81,563	-----	11,586	15,000	-----	-----	-----
Foundations.....	108,244	63,137	40,189	-----	1,010	1,042	2,000	866	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	1,069,737	500,133	419,882	105	29,121	90,324	10,162	20,010	-----
Annuity and living trust funds, total.....	7,226,412	2,614,924	3,864,210	-----	135,466	576,338	-----	35,474	-----
Alumni.....	1,663,569	545,087	1,070,422	-----	29,627	14,300	-----	4,133	-----
Churches.....	15,622	-----	13,100	-----	-----	2,522	-----	-----	-----
Corporations, business concerns.....	50,055	-----	50,055	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Foundations.....	51,523	51,523	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Other, including unitemized sources.....	5,445,643	2,018,314	2,730,633	-----	105,839	559,516	-----	31,341	-----

¹ May include a small amount of gifts from public sources.² Including funds functioning as endowment.³ No plant fund income from churches reported by publicly controlled institutions.⁴ No annuity or living trust fund income from churches or foundations reported by publicly controlled institutions.

Current Income

In 1957-58, the total current income of all institutions of higher education in the United States, including outlying parts, was nearly \$4.7 billion (table 2). This figure exceeded the 1955-56 total of \$3.6 billion by 28.8 percent. The 1957-58 figure amounted to \$12,809,624 for each day in the fiscal year 1957-58.

Of the grand total of nearly \$4.7 billion, 56.8 percent was received by institutions under the

control of National, State, or local government agencies; and 43.2 percent by those under private or nongovernmental control. In 1955-56, these percents were public, 56.0; private, 44.0; in 1953-54, 55.7 and 44.3, respectively.

The 56.8 percent of total current income received by publicly controlled institutions in 1957-58 may be compared with their faculty employment of 54.5 percent of the total, and

their total degree-credit enrollment of 58.6 percent of the total in the first term 1957-58, as calculated from returns to the Office of Education questionnaires.

Educational and General Income

The total educational and general current income of institutions of higher education amounted to nearly \$3.8 billion in 1957-58. Of this amount, 57.8 percent was reported by publicly controlled institutions and 42.2 percent by privately controlled. Deducting the \$62 million educational and general income of the eight U.S. service academies, these percents become public, 57.1; private, 42.9.

Per Capita Income

Some notion of the comparative ability of people in the various parts of the country to support higher education may be obtained by calculating per capita receipts, either all current receipts or certain selected items of receipt only. In the selection of data for an inquiry of this nature, the measures to be used must be chosen somewhat arbitrarily, and the results will naturally depend to a considerable degree on the criteria chosen. Thus, per capita may be measured in terms of total population, total student enrollment, or any other reasonably intelligible unit. Each criterion has its merits and its limitations. Perhaps the one great limitation of any study involving comparison of private philanthropy for higher education on a geographic basis is the fact that higher education is not in itself a local activity and, that, like faculty and students, philanthropy for higher education often crosses State or regional lines.

Since this limitation does not apply to State and local government appropriations to higher education, it would appear that educational and general income for 1957-58 from these sources may be measured against total population¹⁰ as estimated by the Bureau of the Census as of July 1, 1957, for each State or other jurisdiction which maintained higher education facilities (table 8). Private gifts and grants for educational and general or other current purposes may be

measured against this total population, but with less confidence in the validity of the findings; they may be measured against resident degree-credit enrollments in the fall of 1957 with a little more confidence in the general result (table 9).

Even these findings should be regarded as indicatory and not final, for three reasons: (1) The data on degree-credit enrollments have not been adjusted to a full-time equivalency basis, nor can they be so adjusted from the data at hand. (2) The widest possible variation occurs from State to State in the proportion of resident students to total enrollment (resident, extension, correspondence, etc.) and in the proportion of degree-credit students to the total of degree-credit and non-degree-credit students. (3) Many institutions engage in research or other activities of an educational, scientific, or cultural nature which are not susceptible of measurement in terms of student enrollment.

In 1957-58 the total contribution of all types of government (Federal, State, local) to institutions of higher education (except the U.S. service academies) amounted to \$11.16 for each member of the total population, as described above (table 8). This exceeds its 1955-56 counterpart by \$2.45, or 28.1 percent.

The 1957-58 total of \$11.16 (entire United States) includes \$3.74 from the Federal Government, \$6.67 from State governments, and 75 cents from local governmental authorities. If the outlying parts of the United States are omitted from the calculations and only continental United States considered, these figures become the following: Federal Government, \$3.79; State governments, \$6.68; and local governments, 76 cents. In 1947-48, when payments by the Federal Government for veterans' tuition and fees were near their peak, the corresponding payments were Federal Government, \$3.54; State governments, \$2.46; and local governments, 33 cents.

Total public contributions in 1957-58 per capita of 1957 total population (as described above) ranged from more than \$28 in California to less than \$2 in the Canal Zone. The lowest in continental United States was \$4.85. In general, the total of all government contributions to higher education reached a higher point in the West and Southwest (more than \$18 per capita), where 7 of the 13 States reported more than \$15 each. It ran lowest in the North Atlantic

¹⁰ Including armed forces within the several jurisdictions, but excluding armed forces overseas.

Table 8.—Educational and general income from public sources, per capita of total population, in institutions of higher education, by region and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Total Federal, State, and local (columns 3, 9, and 10) ¹	Federal Government						State governments ⁴	Local governments
		Total Federal (columns 4 and 5)	For research ²	Total Federal except research (columns 6, 7, and 8)	For veterans' tuition and fees ³	For land-grant institutions ²	For other purposes		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Aggregate United States	\$11.16	\$3.74	\$3.08	\$0.66	\$0.03	\$0.48	\$0.15	\$6.67	\$0.75
Contiguous States	11.23	3.79	3.13	.66	.03	.48	.15	6.68	.76
North Atlantic	8.83	4.48	3.96	.52	.04	.24	.24	3.66	.69
Connecticut	7.05	1.77	1.50	.27	.02	.24	.01	5.16	.12
Delaware	8.99	1.64	1.46	1.18	.01	1.07	.10	7.35	.12
District of Columbia	16.42	14.17	8.88	5.29	.05	.07	5.24	2.25	.07
Maine	4.85	.95	(⁵)	.95	.01	.07	.07	3.83	.07
Maryland	17.77	10.32	9.79	.53	.01	.36	.16	7.25	.20
Massachusetts	19.16	16.80	16.10	.70	.08	.19	.43	2.30	.06
New Hampshire	8.38	2.40	1.08	1.32	.03	.93	.36	5.76	.22
New Jersey	5.70	2.43	2.19	.24	.02	.16	.06	3.16	.11
New York	7.70	2.62	2.31	.31	.06	.15	.10	3.34	1.74
Pennsylvania	5.49	1.93	1.48	.45	.04	.26	.15	3.55	.01
Rhode Island	6.84	2.55	1.91	.64	.03	.53	.08	4.29	.12
Vermont	11.20	2.79	.65	2.14	.04	1.56	.54	8.09	.32
Great Lakes and Plains	11.17	2.95	2.35	.60	.02	.46	.12	7.76	.46
Illinois	14.77	6.94	6.48	.46	.01	.26	.19	7.56	.27
Indiana	10.04	1.50	.87	.63	.02	.49	.12	8.40	.14
Iowa	14.12	3.29	2.30	.99	.02	.83	.14	10.71	.12
Kansas	13.66	2.01	1.09	.92	.05	.78	.09	10.26	1.39
Michigan	14.44	2.95	2.61	.34	.01	.32	.01	10.66	.83
Minnesota	12.78	2.69	1.64	1.05	.01	.62	.42	9.83	.26
Missouri	6.84	1.85	1.15	.70	.09	.58	.03	4.67	.32
Nebraska	11.78	1.93	.79	1.14	.03	.97	.14	8.92	.93
North Dakota	15.99	1.92	.30	1.62	.01	1.58	.03	13.86	.21
Ohio	5.29	.92	.61	.31	.01	.21	.09	3.76	.61
South Dakota	13.09	1.59	.05	1.54	.01	1.48	.05	11.49	.01
Wisconsin	9.27	1.94	1.27	.67	.02	.56	.09	7.17	.16
Southeast	7.58	1.54	.65	.89	.02	.77	.10	5.84	.20
Alabama	6.52	1.32	.35	.97	.02	.85	.10	5.02	.18
Arkansas	10.04	1.99	.53	1.46	.01	1.26	.19	8.05	(⁵)
Florida	8.38	1.33	.96	.37	.04	.27	.06	6.94	.11
Georgia	6.39	1.86	1.01	.85	.01	.78	.06	4.12	.41
Kentucky	5.29	1.18	.24	.94	.01	.89	.04	3.68	.43
Louisiana	12.80	1.47	.81	.66	.01	.63	.02	11.24	.09
Mississippi	7.56	1.67	.27	1.40	.01	1.31	.08	4.68	1.15
North Carolina	7.55	2.15	1.04	1.11	.02	.82	.27	5.34	.06
South Carolina	6.34	1.03	.12	.91	.01	.85	.05	5.22	.09
Tennessee	6.30	1.75	.78	.97	.01	.80	.16	4.48	.07
Virginia	6.43	1.34	.67	.67	.01	.60	.06	5.08	.01
West Virginia	9.09	.99	.10	.89	.01	.82	.06	8.10	.12
West and Southwest	18.21	6.37	5.71	.66	.03	.48	.15	9.98	1.86
Arizona	11.33	1.84	1.07	.77	.05	.66	.06	8.84	.65
California	28.02	13.29	13.00	.29	.03	.16	.10	10.77	3.96
Colorado	12.32	2.48	1.56	.92	.09	.65	.18	9.20	.64
Idaho	12.69	1.59	.09	1.50	.02	1.25	.23	10.26	.84
Montana	16.55	1.90	.61	1.29	.01	1.26	.02	14.59	.06
Nevada	12.63	2.58	.66	1.92	.01	1.91	(⁵)	10.05	.12
New Mexico	15.49	4.65	3.44	1.21	.01	1.01	.19	10.24	.60
Oklahoma	11.27	1.48	.16	1.32	.02	.88	.42	9.76	.03
Oregon	15.43	2.07	1.16	.91	.02	.66	.23	13.09	.27
Texas	9.00	1.44	.81	.63	.03	.47	.13	6.76	.80
Utah	17.59	5.10	3.84	1.26	.02	.90	.34	12.36	.13
Washington	16.24	2.64	1.96	.68	.02	.52	.14	13.33	.27
Wyoming	19.51	3.56	.59	2.97	.02	2.09	.86	14.55	1.40
Outlying Parts	7.38	1.69	.48	1.21	.01	.97	.23	5.67	.02
Alaska	15.06	6.90	3.04	3.86	(⁵)	1.80	2.06	7.86	.30
Canal Zone	1.93	1.93	.00	1.93	.00	.00	1.93	.00	.00
Guam	2.54	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	.00	2.54	.00
Hawaii	8.45	1.70	.40	1.30	.01	.97	.32	6.75	.00
Puerto Rico	6.57	1.23	.28	.95	.01	.94	(⁵)	5.34	(⁵)

¹ Excludes U.S. service academies.² Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.³ Excludes tuition paid by veterans under Public Law 550.⁴ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.⁵ Less than one-half of 1 cent.

region (less than \$9 per capita), with three of the jurisdictions reporting less than \$6 each, and three others more than \$16 each.

Federal contributions designated for research averaged \$3.08 per capita of total population (as described above); they constituted 82.4 percent of all Federal funds going to higher education institutions and 27.6 percent of all public contributions to these institutions. These Federal contributions for research ranged from \$16 per capita in Massachusetts and \$13 in California to nothing in two jurisdictions, neither of which has an institution above the junior college level. Two States reported less than 10 cents per capita each.

Deducting these Federal contributions for research and considering only those pertaining to the other educational and general activities of the higher education program, an entirely different, although a less spectacular picture, is obtained (column 5 of table 8). The total Federal contribution per capita now becomes 66 cents, with a range from nothing in Guam (only one institution in the jurisdiction) and less than 25 cents in one State to more than \$5 in the District of Columbia, nearly \$4 in Alaska (not a State in 1957-58), and close to \$3 in Wyoming. In 34 of the 54 jurisdictions having higher education facilities, the average ranged from 50 cents to just under \$1.50 per capita of total population.

The nationwide average of only 3 cents Federal contribution per capita for the education of military veterans in 1957-58 is of interest, especially when it is recalled that this average was \$2.54 in 1947-48, when military veterans comprised nearly half the student enrollment.

Private gifts and grants per capita ranged from \$7.53 in Utah to nothing in the Canal Zone, with a national average of \$1.87. This average, the same for both continental and aggregate United States, was more than twice the 1949-50 average of 80 cents (table 11).

The criterion of number of resident degree-credit students in the fall term has been referred to. For every student of this type in the fall of 1957 (including the two Federally maintained junior colleges in the Canal Zone and Guam, but excluding the U.S. service academies), private gifts and grants for current educational and general purposes, amounted to \$111.36, and gifts for student aid amounted to \$11.24. The averages for continental United States were educa-

tional and general, \$112.27; student aid, \$11.28; total, \$123.55. This total has fluctuated greatly the last few years. In 1939-40 it stood at \$27.17. It then rose irregularly to \$44.74 in 1949-50, \$65.34 in 1951-52, \$76.15 in 1953-54, and \$101.74 in 1955-56. The 1957-58 figure exceeds that for 1955-56 by a little over 21 percent.

Private gifts and grants per student for educational and general purposes ran highest in the North Atlantic region, with Massachusetts reporting more than \$234. The lowest per student figure, however, was also reported from this region. Gifts for student aid also ran highest per student in the North Atlantic region, but the highest individual State average was in Nevada (\$53.63). No gifts for this purpose were reported from either the Canal Zone or Guam.

Private gifts and grants for educational and general purposes at privately controlled institutions averaged almost exactly \$200 per student (table 9). This figure was nearly five times the average of approximately \$42 at institutions under public control. Private gifts and grants for student aid at privately controlled institutions averaged \$15.14, nearly twice the average of \$8.18 at institutions under public control.

Percentage Analysis of Current Income

When the 1957-58 current income of all institutions in the Nation (including the U.S. service academies and institutions in the outlying parts of the country) is tabulated by control of institution (table 10), and when these tabulations are analyzed percentagewise alongside those on faculty, students, and degrees, certain facts become apparent:

1. Although only 34.6 percent of these institutions were under public control in 1957-58, they employed 54.5 percent of the faculty, enrolled 58.6 percent of the resident and extension students doing degree-credit work, conferred 54.8 percent of the earned degrees (54.3 percent of the bachelor's or first professional degrees), and received 57.8 percent of the educational and general income.
2. More than two-fifths (41.9 percent) of the educational and general income of privately controlled institutions was collected as student fees for matriculation, tuition, and other instructional fees. Slightly more than one-eighth (12.6 percent) of the corresponding income of publicly controlled institutions was from this source.

Table 9.—Private gifts and grants for current purposes, per capita of total population and per student, in institutions of higher education, by control of institution, by purpose of gift, and by region and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Per capita of total population, all institutions ¹		Per resident degree-credit student, fall 1957					
	For educational and general purposes	For student aid	All institutions		Publicly controlled institutions		Privately controlled institutions	
			For educational and general purposes	For student aid	For educational and general purposes	For student aid	For educational and general purposes	For student aid
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Aggregate United States	\$1.87	\$0.19	\$111.36	\$11.24	\$42.05	\$8.18	\$199.77	\$15.14
Contiguous States	1.87	0.19	112.27	11.28	42.57	8.18	200.15	15.18
North Atlantic	1.91	.19	145.32	13.37	33.52	7.31	191.10	15.86
Connecticut.....	2.96	.45	167.97	25.37	15.14	14.11	260.19	32.17
Delaware.....	.18	.19	19.78	20.06	11.18	20.41	64.59	18.25
District of Columbia.....	4.45	.40	90.80	8.24	.25	.20	104.87	9.49
Maine.....	1.11	.13	108.82	12.33	67.13	8.79	168.35	17.40
Maryland.....	2.36	.26	149.12	16.51	23.41	8.23	310.68	27.11
Massachusetts.....	5.57	.53	234.37	22.15	18.88	6.93	264.71	24.29
New Hampshire.....	2.90	.26	85.99	16.31	22.78	13.45	321.10	18.93
New Jersey.....	1.49	.19	124.61	16.00	66.54	19.79	172.08	12.91
New York.....	2.56	.15	134.70	8.02	19.40	2.50	186.58	10.51
Pennsylvania.....	1.87	.19	125.22	12.64	62.51	5.16	140.90	14.50
Rhode Island.....	2.24	.28	142.98	17.76	90.14	7.75	161.40	21.25
Vermont.....	1.37	.43	67.32	21.33	46.66	4.17	86.66	37.39
Great Lakes and Plains	2.13	.18	128.75	10.60	65.77	9.34	214.98	12.33
Illinois.....	2.71	.17	165.71	10.15	67.47	8.38	233.77	11.38
Indiana.....	2.01	.24	130.13	15.51	88.39	14.01	173.17	17.06
Iowa.....	1.96	.17	112.28	10.00	60.68	11.49	173.50	8.23
Kansas.....	2.13	.29	100.27	13.82	28.46	13.66	334.92	14.50
Michigan.....	2.09	.11	127.01	6.40	93.94	7.06	235.02	4.28
Minnesota.....	2.46	.31	146.48	18.56	103.00	23.00	226.29	10.86
Missouri.....	1.94	.12	114.63	7.19	9.36	6.35	193.17	7.82
Nebraska.....	1.75	.18	96.85	9.99	27.98	12.75	249.12	3.87
North Dakota.....	.38	.08	22.09	4.39	15.29	4.61	159.55	-----
Ohio.....	1.76	.17	112.53	10.59	40.57	3.63	194.19	18.49
South Dakota.....	.98	.16	52.05	8.25	-----	6.99	204.77	11.94
Wisconsin.....	2.45	.18	157.28	11.66	104.69	8.49	253.23	17.44
Southeast	1.21	.13	96.05	10.68	40.78	8.42	191.40	14.56
Alabama.....	1.06	.01	93.27	.92	46.66	.16	200.01	2.67
Arkansas.....	.90	.12	73.78	9.80	21.95	7.85	265.64	17.01
Florida.....	.62	.16	50.33	12.66	38.20	12.35	64.28	13.02
Georgia.....	1.04	.18	89.26	15.09	36.98	10.45	205.25	25.39
Kentucky.....	1.36	.07	106.01	5.12	28.76	3.80	235.29	7.32
Louisiana.....	1.36	.09	86.74	5.84	12.06	2.99	250.66	12.10
Mississippi.....	.69	.04	53.63	3.48	14.52	2.99	207.03	5.43
North Carolina.....	1.85	.29	145.14	22.69	95.33	14.53	197.63	31.30
South Carolina.....	1.02	.06	90.85	5.39	36.60	7.64	151.67	2.86
Tennessee.....	2.03	.12	138.11	8.16	66.29	3.61	232.22	14.11
Virginia.....	1.35	.22	122.40	20.18	57.20	24.95	234.27	11.98
West Virginia.....	.50	.09	39.43	6.74	13.34	7.84	122.99	3.19
West and Southwest	1.47	.22	69.04	10.12	28.43	7.47	209.42	19.30
Arizona.....	.79	.26	36.80	12.15	29.21	10.22	281.14	4.43
California.....	1.33	.21	53.50	8.60	16.66	2.97	211.68	32.74
Colorado.....	2.20	.51	106.13	24.47	61.06	26.65	239.83	21.09
Idaho.....	1.06	.16	69.27	10.57	18.01	11.03	246.48	8.97
Montana.....	.59	.07	38.79	4.62	27.07	4.58	109.56	4.88
Nevada.....	.26	.57	24.36	53.63	24.36	53.63	-----	-----
New Mexico.....	.60	.05	36.19	2.96	21.59	2.90	252.50	3.85
Oklahoma.....	.75	.11	34.11	5.15	11.93	3.78	102.99	9.41
Oregon.....	1.39	.44	81.04	25.56	44.97	30.54	167.17	13.68
Texas.....	1.62	.16	89.04	8.86	37.73	7.59	295.77	11.95
Utah.....	7.53	.21	229.97	6.53	105.52	6.20	448.43	7.11
Washington.....	1.10	.22	61.71	12.23	43.10	14.56	109.33	6.27
Wyoming.....	.33	.21	19.04	12.00	19.04	12.00	-----	-----
Outlying Parts.....	.17	.07	19.21	7.55	7.16	8.23	86.91	3.77
Alaska.....	.16	.08	20.42	10.48	20.42	10.48	-----	-----
Canal Zone.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guam.....	.03	-----	2.92	-----	2.92	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	.25	.19	19.37	14.66	9.73	15.60	154.25	1.45
Puerto Rico.....	.16	.04	19.52	4.45	4.45	4.54	77.50	4.09

¹ Excludes U.S. service academies.

3. For every dollar paid by students at publicly controlled institutions, \$2.43 was paid at privately controlled institutions. The corresponding ratio in 1955-56 was 1 to 2.58.
4. Every dollar of endowment earnings received at publicly controlled institutions was matched by \$10.44 at those under private control. The ratio in 1955-56 was 1 to 7.91.
5. The quantitative importance of contributions of the Federal Government to institutions of higher education has long been a matter of general knowledge. These contributions, amounting to a little more than \$527 million in 1949-50 for the entire United States (including outlying parts), dropped to about \$452 million in 1951-52, and to a little less than \$420 in 1953-54. Two years later they rose to nearly \$494 million. In 1957-58 they totaled well over \$712 million, with Federal moneys for research alone amounting to more than the total of all Federal contributions for whatever purpose in 1949-50.

Of the grand total of \$712 million for 1957-58, institutions under public control received 55.1 percent; those under private control 44.9 percent. Of this same grand total, \$534 million (75 percent) was designated for research. Among the privately controlled institutions 94.3 percent of the Federal contribution was for research, but among the publicly controlled only 59.3 percent.

A comparison of institutions by level or type brings out other differences in sources of income. Public sources accounted for more than half (53.1 percent, to be exact) of the educational and general income of all institutions of higher education in 1957-58. These sources reached their highest percentage among teachers colleges (75.6 percent). Technological schools (degree-granting) received 70.9 percent of their income from public sources, junior colleges 69.2 percent, and universities of complex organization 58.1 percent. In contrast, not quite 25 percent of the educational and general income of the separately organized liberal arts colleges came from public sources.

Local governments supplied 41.1 percent of the educational and general income of junior colleges (not including technical institutes and semi-professional schools), but only 3.5 percent of that of all higher education as a whole.

There is reason to believe that other elements (for example, size of student body, geographic region, internal organization of institution, availability of research personnel or materials, etc.) may bear some relation to distribution of income

by source. In certain localities, publicly controlled junior colleges charge moderate fees or no fees at all; in other localities, privately controlled institutions of almost any type are legally eligible to receive some public funds. Thus, of the 285 publicly controlled junior colleges, only 253 reported income from student fees, leaving 32 which apparently admitted students without charging them fees. In like manner, of the 1,261 privately controlled institutions of all types, 113 reported receiving some State funds and 32 some funds from local sources.

Student Fees

Income from students for fees (matriculation, laboratory, library, health, and other fees, but not charges for rooms or meals) amounted to just over \$939 million dollars in 1957-58. This represents an increase of 29.4 percent over the \$726 million reported for this item for 1955-56. These figures include only tuition and fees regularly paid by students themselves or for them by their relatives or philanthropic groups of one sort or another; payments on account of tuition and fees by the Federal Government, or by State or local government agencies, are omitted.

Not included in the \$939 million in student fees is an item of \$21 million collected from students, but diverted to plant expansion or debt retirement purposes (table 11). Nearly 80 percent of this was collected at 121 publicly controlled institutions; the remaining 20 percent at 56 institutions under private control. More than half of the grand total was collected at 41 universities under public control.

The data presented in table 11 should not be compared with those on this general subject carried in the 1953-54 and 1955-56 editions of this report. The present data (1957-58) include all student fees utilized for plant expansion or debt retirement, regardless of their original purpose; those for earlier years include only those funds collected for this purpose from students, included in the fees charged, and then transferred to debt retirement or plant expansion funds.

Public Sources

In 1957-58, the total amount of contributions by Federal, State, and local governments toward the current educational and general expenses of

Table 10.—Percentage analysis and amount of current income, by control and type of institution and by source of income: 1957-58

Type of institution, source of income	All institutions, by control				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²	
			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
I. ALL INSTITUTIONS												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	1,879	939,111	25.0	20.1	637	274,181	12.6	10.3	1,242	664,929	41.9	32.9
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	963	5,056	.1	.1	429	1,336	.1	(*)	534	3,720	.2	.2
Land-grant institutions ⁵	68	83,937	2.2	1.8	66	82,295	3.8	3.1	2	1,642	.1	.1
Research ⁵	291	534,389	14.2	11.4	129	232,775	10.7	8.8	162	301,613	19.0	15.0
Other purposes.....	750	89,049	2.4	1.9	364	76,114	3.4	2.9	386	12,935	.8	.6
State governments ⁶	729	1,156,537	30.7	24.7	616	1,128,895	52.0	42.5	113	27,643	1.8	1.4
Local governments.....	403	129,389	3.5	2.8	371	125,843	5.8	4.7	32	3,546	.2	.2
Endowment earnings.....	974	181,638	4.8	3.9	123	15,881	.7	.6	851	165,758	10.5	8.2
Private gifts and grants.....	1,376	324,970	8.6	7.0	207	68,774	3.2	2.6	1,169	256,197	16.1	12.7
Related activities.....	581	199,303	5.3	4.3	267	108,400	5.0	4.1	314	90,902	5.7	4.5
Sales and services.....	317	47,448	1.3	1.0	179	30,864	1.4	1.2	138	16,584	1.0	.8
Other educational and general.....	1,231	71,705	1.9	1.5	366	28,716	1.3	1.1	865	42,989	2.7	2.1
Total.....	1,940	3,762,532	100.0	80.5	671	2,174,074	100.0	81.9	1,269	1,588,458	100.0	78.7
Auxiliary enterprises.....	1,771	841,539	-----	18.0	589	448,989	-----	16.9	1,182	392,550	-----	19.4
Student-aid income ⁷	818	71,442	-----	1.5	409	33,338	-----	1.2	409	38,104	-----	1.9
Total current income.....	1,940	4,675,513	-----	100.0	671	2,656,401	-----	100.0	1,269	2,019,112	-----	100.0
II. UNIVERSITIES												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	141	453,640	19.8	16.5	82	176,696	11.7	9.7	59	276,943	35.1	29.6
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	135	2,825	.1	.1	82	767	(*)	(*)	53	2,058	.3	.2
Land-grant institutions ⁵	51	82,359	3.6	3.0	50	80,734	5.4	4.5	1	1,625	.2	.2
Research ⁵	126	410,638	17.9	14.9	75	226,711	15.0	12.5	5	183,927	23.3	19.6
Other purposes.....	119	21,903	1.0	.8	74	11,469	.8	.6	45	10,435	1.3	1.1
State governments ⁶	103	783,672	34.1	28.5	81	760,934	50.5	41.9	22	22,737	2.9	2.4
Local governments.....	41	31,251	1.4	1.1	33	29,121	1.9	1.6	8	2,130	.3	.2
Endowment earnings.....	129	99,590	4.3	3.6	71	13,254	.9	.7	58	86,336	10.9	9.2
Private gifts and grants.....	138	166,265	7.2	6.0	79	64,194	4.3	3.6	59	102,071	12.9	10.9
Related activities.....	110	150,533	6.5	5.5	70	90,617	6.0	5.0	40	59,916	7.6	6.4
Sales and services.....	92	44,134	1.9	1.6	69	29,155	1.9	1.6	23	14,379	1.9	1.6
Other educational and general.....	128	49,378	2.2	1.8	72	23,462	1.6	1.3	56	25,917	3.3	2.8
Total.....	141	2,296,188	100.0	83.4	82	1,507,114	100.0	83.0	59	789,074	100.0	84.2
Auxiliary enterprises.....	141	421,206	-----	15.3	82	291,468	-----	16.0	59	129,738	-----	13.8
Student-aid income ⁷	138	36,429	-----	1.3	80	17,736	-----	1.0	58	18,693	-----	2.0
Total current income.....	141	2,753,823	-----	100.0	82	1,816,318	-----	100.0	59	937,505	-----	100.0
III. LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	731	305,792	48.7	34.2	79	28,658	16.0	12.7	652	277,134	61.7	41.5
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	370	992	.2	.1	63	166	.1	(*)	307	826	.2	.1
Land-grant institutions ⁵	15	811	.1	.9	15	811	.5	.4	-----	-----	-----	-----
Research ⁵	100	7,922	1.3	.1	21	1,384	.8	.6	79	6,537	1.5	1.0
Other purposes.....	264	2,059	.3	.2	50	990	.6	.4	214	1,069	.2	.1
State governments ⁶	125	125,462	20.0	14.0	75	124,141	69.5	54.9	50	1,320	.3	.1
Local governments.....	32	17,996	2.9	2.0	23	16,975	9.5	7.5	9	1,021	.2	.1
Endowment earnings.....	544	49,882	7.9	5.6	16	517	.3	.2	528	49,365	11.0	7.4
Private gifts and grants.....	688	95,696	15.2	10.7	38	1,041	.6	.5	650	94,655	21.1	14.2
Related activities.....	236	9,395	1.5	1.1	50	2,230	1.2	1.0	186	7,165	1.6	1.1
Sales and services.....	98	1,595	.3	.2	25	609	.3	.3	73	986	.2	.1
Other educational and general.....	561	10,296	1.6	1.2	55	1,106	.6	.5	506	9,191	2.0	1.4
Total.....	732	627,898	100.0	70.3	79	178,628	100.0	79.0	653	449,269	100.0	67.1
Auxiliary enterprises.....	727	249,602	-----	28.0	78	46,008	-----	20.3	649	203,594	-----	30.5
Student-aid income ⁷	107	15,620	-----	1.7	65	1,603	-----	.7	42	14,017	-----	2.4
Total current income.....	732	893,120	-----	100.0	79	226,239	-----	100.0	653	666,880	-----	100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Percentage analysis and amount of current income, by control and type of institution and by source of income: 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution, source of income	All institutions, by control				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²	
			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
IV. TEACHERS COLLEGES												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	197	40,794	20.1	14.9	169	36,562	18.9	14.0	28	4,232	43.4	34.0
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	144	258	.1	.1	137	196	.1	.1	7	62	0.6	0.5
Land-grant institutions ⁵	0				0				0			
Research ⁵	15	747	.4	.3	13	342	.2	.1	2	406	4.2	3.3
Other purposes	98	608	.3	.2	92	431	.2	.2	6	176	2.0	1.4
State governments ⁶	172	148,197	72.9	54.1	169	148,186	76.6	56.7	3	10	.1	.1
Local governments	57	3,775	1.9	1.4	56	3,774	2.0	1.4	1	1	(⁴)	(⁴)
Endowment earnings	20	687	.3	.3	12	143	.1	.1	8	545	5.6	4.4
Private gifts and grants	59	3,617	1.8	1.3	34	269	.1	.1	25	3,347	34.4	26.9
Related activities	79	2,602	1.3	1.0	71	1,992	1.0	.8	8	610	6.2	4.9
Sales and services	35	453	.2	.1	31	418	.2	.1	4	35	.3	.3
Other educational and general	111	1,481	.7	.5	95	1,174	.6	.4	16	307	3.2	2.4
Total	199	203,219	100.0	74.2	170	193,487	100.0	74.0	29	9,731	100.0	78.2
Auxiliary enterprises	185	69,149		25.3	164	66,602		25.5	21	2,547		20.5
Student-aid income ⁷	140	1,471		.5	117	1,315		.5	23	157		1.3
Total current income	199	273,839		100.0	170	261,404		100.0	29	12,435		100.0
V. TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	45	39,487	14.8	12.6	24	6,695	7.1	5.4	21	32,792	18.9	17.3
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	28	218	.1	.1	11	40	(⁴)	(⁴)	17	178	.1	.1
Land-grant institutions ⁵	1	17	(⁴)	(⁴)	0				1	17	(⁴)	(⁴)
Research ⁵	19	105,745	39.5	33.6	7	1,669	1.8	1.3	12	104,076	60.1	54.8
Other purpose	37	62,590	23.4	19.9	20	61,675	65.5	49.5	17	915	.5	.5
State government ⁶	18	20,830	7.8	6.6	17	20,825	22.1	16.7	1	5	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local governments	2	171	.1	.1	2	171	.2	.1	0			
Endowment earnings	23	14,182	5.3	4.5	7	235	.3	.2	16	13,947	8.1	7.4
Private gifts and grants	24	16,258	6.1	5.2	4	179	.2	.2	20	16,079	9.3	8.5
Related activities	9	1,742	.6	.5	5	1,364	1.4	1.1	4	378	.2	.2
Sales and services	12	545	.2	.2	5	274	.3	.2	7	271	.2	.1
Other educational and general	29	5,621	2.1	1.8	10	1,060	1.1	.9	19	4,561	2.6	2.4
Total	45	267,406	100.0	85.1	24	94,187	100.0	75.6	21	173,219	100.0	91.3
Auxiliary enterprises	43	32,409		10.3	23	18,999		15.2	20	13,410		7.1
Student-aid income ⁷	19	14,565		4.6	18	11,528		9.2	1	3,037		1.6
Total current income	45	314,380		100.0	24	124,714		100.0	21	189,666		100.0
VI. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	146	9,015	26.1	18.5					146	9,015	26.1	18.5
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	35	39	.1	.1					35	39	.1	.1
Land-grant institutions ⁵	0								0			
Research ⁵	0								0			
Other purposes	26	13	(⁴)	(⁴)					26	13	(⁴)	(⁴)
State governments ⁶	3	3	(⁴)	(⁴)					3	3	(⁴)	(⁴)
Local governments	0								0			
Endowment earnings	93	5,207	15.1	10.7					93	5,207	15.1	10.7
Private gifts and grants	147	18,595	53.9	38.2					147	18,595	53.9	38.2
Related activities	15	81	.2	.2					15	81	.2	.2
Sales and services	10	108	.3	.2					10	108	.3	.2
Other educational and general	87	1,480	4.3	3.1					87	1,480	4.3	3.1
Total	148	34,541	100.0	71.0					148	34,541	100.0	71.0
Auxiliary enterprises	135	12,691		26.1					135	12,691		26.1
Student-aid income ⁷	88	1,435		2.9					88	1,435		2.9
Total current income	148	48,667		100.0					148	48,667		100.0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 10.—Percentage analysis and amount of current income, by control and type of institution and by source of income: 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution, source of income	All institutions, by control				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²		Number of institutions reporting item	Amount reported ¹	Percent ²	
			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income			Of educational and general income	Of total current income
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
VII. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	129	34,969	27.2	25.1	14	5,782	12.5	11.5	115	29,188	35.5	32.7
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	76	266	.2	.2	10	12	(⁴)	(⁴)	66	254	.3	.3
Land-grant institutions ⁵	1	750	.6	.5	1	750	1.6	1.5	0	-----	-----	-----
Research ⁶	23	8,849	6.9	6.3	6	2,640	5.7	5.3	17	6,209	7.5	7.0
Other purposes.....	53	1,193	.9	.9	10	915	2.0	1.8	43	278	.3	.3
State governments ⁶	33	23,843	18.6	17.1	12	20,495	44.4	40.8	21	3,348	4.1	3.8
Local governments.....	11	248	.2	.2	4	172	.3	.3	7	76	.1	.1
Endowment earnings.....	52	9,834	7.6	7.1	7	1,216	2.7	2.4	45	8,618	10.5	9.7
Private gifts and grants.....	91	13,589	10.6	9.7	11	2,597	5.6	5.2	80	10,991	13.3	12.3
Related activities.....	41	33,485	26.0	24.0	8	10,912	23.6	21.7	33	22,573	27.4	25.3
Sales and services.....	10	203	.2	.1	4	198	.4	.4	6	5	(⁴)	(⁴)
Other educational and general.....	85	1,329	1.0	1.0	11	527	1.2	1.0	74	802	1.0	.9
Total.....	132	128,558	100.0	92.2	14	46,216	100.0	91.9	118	82,342	100.0	92.4
Auxiliary enterprises.....	97	9,654	-----	6.9	12	3,226	-----	6.4	85	6,428	-----	7.2
Student-aid income ⁷	75	1,224	-----	.9	10	844	-----	1.7	65	380	-----	.4
Total current income.....	132	139,436	-----	100.0	14	50,286	-----	100.0	118	89,150	-----	100.0
VIII. JUNIOR COLLEGES												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	451	38,320	218	17.4	253	16,256	11.6	10.1	198	22,064	62.3	37.2
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	149	195	.1	.1	116	140	.1	.1	33	55	.2	.1
Land-grant institutions ⁵	2	459	.3	.2	0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----
Research ⁶	133	643	.4	.3	1	1	(⁴)	(⁴)	1	458	1.3	.8
Other purposes.....	254	47,886	27.3	21.8	103	606	.4	.4	30	37	.1	.1
State governments ⁶	254	71,999	41.1	32.7	245	47,702	34.1	29.7	9	184	.5	.3
Local governments.....	252	1,860	1.1	.9	245	71,680	51.3	44.7	7	319	.9	.5
Endowment earnings.....	106	1,360	1.1	.9	10	516	.4	.3	96	1,344	3.8	2.3
Private gifts and grants.....	214	10,417	5.9	4.7	34	478	.3	.3	180	9,939	28.0	16.7
Related activities.....	78	993	.6	.5	50	814	.6	.5	28	180	.5	.3
Sales and services.....	45	375	.2	.2	32	208	.2	.1	13	167	.5	.3
Other educational and general.....	203	2,038	1.2	.9	109	1,363	1.0	.9	94	675	1.9	1.1
Total.....	493	175,185	100.0	79.7	285	139,764	100.0	87.1	208	35,422	100.0	59.7
Auxiliary enterprises.....	406	44,023	-----	20.0	214	20,454	-----	12.7	192	23,570	-----	39.7
Student-aid income ⁷	229	663	-----	.3	106	292	-----	.2	123	372	-----	.6
Total current income.....	493	219,873	-----	100.0	285	160,510	-----	100.0	208	59,364	-----	100.0
IX. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS												
Educational and general:												
Student fees ³	48	17,095	57.9	52.8	16	3,533	24.1	20.9	32	13,563	91.2	87.8
Federal Government:												
Veterans' tuition and fees ³	26	262	.9	.8	10	14	.1	.1	16	247	1.7	1.6
Land-grant institutions ⁵	0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----	0	-----	-----	-----
Research ⁶	6	29	.1	.1	6	30	.2	.2	0	-----	-----	-----
Other purposes.....	20	39	.1	.1	15	29	.2	.2	5	10	.1	.1
State governments ⁶	21	6,646	22.5	20.5	17	6,610	45.0	39.0	4	36	.2	.2
Local governments.....	8	3,949	13.4	12.2	8	3,949	26.9	23.3	0	-----	-----	-----
Endowment earnings.....	7	397	1.3	1.2	0	-----	-----	-----	7	398	2.7	2.6
Private gifts and grants.....	15	533	1.8	1.7	7	14	.1	.1	8	519	3.5	3.3
Related activities.....	13	472	1.6	1.5	13	472	3.2	2.8	0	-----	-----	-----
Sales and services.....	15	34	.1	.1	13	2	(⁴)	(⁴)	2	32	.2	.2
Other educational and general.....	27	81	.3	.2	14	25	.2	.1	13	56	.4	.4
Total.....	50	29,537	100.0	91.2	17	14,678	100.0	86.7	33	14,861	100.0	96.2
Auxiliary enterprises.....	37	2,804	-----	8.7	16	2,232	-----	13.2	21	572	-----	3.7
Student-aid income ⁷	22	33	-----	.1	13	20	-----	.1	9	13	-----	.1
Total current income.....	50	32,374	-----	100.0	17	16,930	-----	100.0	33	15,446	-----	100.0

¹ In thousands of dollars.² Based on unrounded figures.³ Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.⁴ Less than 0.05 of 1 percent.⁵ Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions was reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.⁶ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.⁷ Specifically designated or earmarked funds.

Table 11.—Institutions utilizing fees from students for plant expansion or debt retirement, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

Type of institution	All institutions		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Total.....	177	\$21,091,523	121	\$16,802,439	56	\$4,289,084
4-year institutions:						
Universities.....	54	13,709,738	41	11,000,563	13	2,709,175
Liberal arts colleges.....	53	2,615,820	23	1,176,069	30	1,439,751
Teachers colleges.....	40	3,853,133	39	3,829,991	1	23,142
Technological schools.....	6	549,391	5	521,056	1	28,335
Theological schools.....	4	18,607	0	0	4	18,607
Other professional schools.....	4	110,422	2	62,906	2	47,516
2-year institutions:						
Junior colleges.....	16	234,412	11	211,854	5	22,558
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 12.—Educational and general income from public sources: 1949-50 to 1957-58

Source and purpose	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6
AMOUNT					
Federal Government:					
Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	\$308,432,430	\$147,512,828	\$44,367,760	\$15,637,185	\$5,056,154
Land-grant institutions ²	48,244,909	49,376,038	50,551,637	72,616,307	83,936,887
Research ²	(³)	221,104,544	282,379,078	355,575,563	534,388,710
Other purposes.....	170,356,119	35,418,293	42,244,218	50,056,477	89,049,053
Total, Federal Government	527,033,458	453,411,703	419,542,693	493,885,532	712,430,804
State governments ⁴	500,288,950	620,588,105	751,556,015	891,599,599	1,156,537,356
Local governments.....	61,377,854	72,012,986	88,198,094	106,899,351	129,388,742
Grand total	1,088,700,262	1,146,012,794	1,259,296,802	1,492,384,482	1,998,356,902
PERCENT					
Federal Government:					
Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	28.3	12.9	3.5	1.0	0.2
Land-grant institutions ²	4.4	4.3	4.0	4.9	4.2
Research ²	(³)	19.3	22.4	23.8	26.7
Other purposes ⁴	15.7	3.1	3.4	3.4	4.5
Total, Federal Government	48.4	39.6	33.3	33.1	35.6
State governments.....	46.0	54.1	59.7	59.7	57.9
Local governments.....	5.6	6.3	7.0	7.2	6.5
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Excludes tuition paid by veterans under Public Law 550.² Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.³ Data were not collected from non-land-grant institutions.⁴ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

higher education came to slightly less than \$2 billion. This figure included data reported by all institutions: U.S. service academies, institutions in the outlying parts of the United States, as well as those in what is often referred to as contiguous United States (table 12). It represented an increase of nearly 34 percent over the slightly less than \$1.5 billion reported for this item for 1955-56. Of the 1957-58 total, one-third (35.6 percent) came from Federal funds, and nearly three-fifths (57.9 percent) from State funds. The remaining 6.5 percent came from local sources. Corresponding percents for 1955-56 were Federal, 33.1; State, 59.7; and local, 7.2.

From 1955-56 to 1957-58, direct contributions of the Federal Government increased proportionately more rapidly (44.3 percent) than those of State governments (29.7 percent) or those of local governments (21.0 percent).

The increase of \$218 million in Federal contributions is largely accounted for by the increase in grants or appropriations for research, which amounted to nearly \$179 million. The other increases (\$11 million for land-grant institutions and \$39 million for miscellaneous purposes) were partially offset by a decrease of somewhat more than \$10 million in payments of tuition and fees for military veterans by the Veterans Adminis-

tration. This type of expenditure amounted to only a little over \$5 million in 1957-58.

Research Funds

More than \$534 million was contributed by the Federal Government directly to institutions of higher education in the form of grants or contract awards in support of research projects (table 13). This money was distributed among 291 institutions, scattered among all the States and outlying parts except the Canal Zone and Guam (table I, part A). The total contribution for 1957-58 represents an increase of 50.3 percent over the 1955-56 total of a little under \$356 million.

The 1957-58 grants went to all types of institutions except privately controlled technical institutes (nondegree-granting) and theological schools. Nearly 97 percent of the total went to 145 universities and technological schools (degree-granting). The other 146 institutions reporting research receipts from the Federal Government received smaller amounts, one institution reporting a grant of less than \$600.

The \$534 million just mentioned does not include nearly \$29 million carried in the Federal land-grant institution appropriation of \$84 million, but designated for agricultural experiment station research in these institutions (column 4 of table 14). Adding this amount to the \$534 million designated for research in non-land-grant institutions produces a total of \$563 contributed by the Federal Government for organized research projects in institutions of higher education.

Large as this sum is, it still is not the total of all higher education funds made available for

research. Private gifts and grants specifically designated for this purpose amounted to \$77 million and general institutional funds totaling almost \$100 million more were diverted to research (columns 5 and 6 of table 14). The result is a total of just over \$740 million made available for research. Detailed analysis of this total, including percentage analyses by control, type, and race, is presented in table 14, along with some details on expenditures of these funds.

Of interest at this juncture is a survey of research activity in higher education recently carried on by the Office of Education for the National Science Foundation.¹¹ This survey brought to light an expenditure of \$735.8 million for research at institutions of higher education, a figure close to that of \$733.9 million reported to the Office of Education (column 7 of table 14). Since the National Science Foundation survey covered a few more institutions than those reporting to the Office of Education and since the Foundation definition of research was somewhat broader than that used in the Office survey, it seems especially noteworthy that the two surveys came so near to covering the same amount of expenditure. The Foundation survey brought out the following facts: (1) By type of research, 48 percent of the expenditure was for basic research and 52 percent for applied research and development. (2) By field of science covered, 36 percent was in the physical sciences, 34 percent in the life sciences, 25 percent in the engineering sciences, and 5 percent in the social sciences. Expenditures

¹¹ National Science Foundation. Funds for Research and Development in Colleges and Universities, Fiscal Year 1958. *In* Reviews of Data on Research and Development, No. 19 (April 1960). Washington: National Science Foundation.

Table 13.—Federal grants for research, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

Type of institution	All institutions		Publicly controlled		Privately controlled	
	Number of institutions reporting	Amount	Number of institutions reporting	Amount	Number of institutions reporting	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions ¹	291	\$534,388,710	129	\$232,775,317	162	\$301,613,393
Universities.....	126	410,638,078	75	226,710,847	51	183,927,231
Liberal arts colleges.....	100	7,921,506	21	1,384,119	79	6,537,387
Teachers colleges.....	15	747,431	13	341,862	2	405,569
Technological schools.....	19	105,745,067	7	1,668,846	12	104,076,221
Other professional schools ²	23	8,848,749	6	2,640,074	17	6,208,675
Junior colleges.....	2	458,854	1	544	1	458,310
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	6	29,025	6	29,025	0	.....

¹ Amounts reported do not include (a) Federal grants for research which were received through State channels and regional compacts; (b) Federal grants for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions.

² Institutions classified as theological and religious did not report any Federal grants for research.

Table 14.—Income and expenditures for organized research, by source of funds, by type and control of institution, and by predominant race of students: 1957-58

Item	Income					Expenditures		
	Total	Federal Government		Private gifts and grants	General institutional funds	Total	Under outside contracts or grants	All other organized research
		Grants or contracts	Through land-grant institutions					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMOUNT								
All institutions	\$740,172,340	\$534,388,710	\$28,818,993	\$77,178,202	\$99,786,435	\$733,886,904	\$604,777,408	\$129,109,496
Publicly controlled.....	393,395,185	232,775,317	28,818,993	35,036,985	96,763,890	393,386,160	284,759,047	108,607,113
Privately controlled.....	346,777,155	301,613,393	-----	42,141,217	3,022,545	340,520,744	320,018,361	20,502,383
Universities.....	600,592,519	410,638,078	27,756,359	65,718,635	96,479,447	600,592,519	478,429,614	122,162,905
Publicly controlled.....	381,432,392	226,710,847	27,756,359	33,267,800	93,697,386	381,432,392	275,271,585	106,160,807
Privately controlled.....	219,160,127	183,927,231	-----	32,450,835	2,782,061	219,160,127	203,158,029	16,002,098
Liberal arts colleges.....	12,730,813	7,921,506	207,338	3,016,087	1,585,882	12,157,650	9,946,999	2,210,651
Publicly controlled.....	3,582,632	1,384,119	207,338	405,293	1,585,882	3,582,632	2,082,081	1,500,551
Privately controlled.....	9,148,181	6,537,387	-----	2,610,794	-----	8,575,018	7,864,918	710,100
Teachers colleges.....	1,118,495	747,431	-----	135,662	235,402	1,118,495	939,610	178,885
Publicly controlled.....	596,570	341,862	-----	135,662	119,046	596,570	417,685	178,885
Privately controlled.....	521,925	405,564	-----	-----	116,356	521,925	521,925	-----
Technological schools.....	112,722,212	105,745,067	-----	5,763,833	1,213,312	107,572,175	103,884,156	3,688,019
Publicly controlled.....	2,907,979	1,668,846	-----	25,821	1,213,312	2,907,979	2,593,008	314,971
Privately controlled.....	109,814,233	104,076,221	-----	5,738,012	-----	104,664,196	101,291,148	3,378,048
Theological schools (all privately controlled).....	102,726	-----	-----	24,000	78,726	102,726	67,326	35,400
Other professional schools.....	12,309,913	8,848,749	855,296	2,516,085	89,783	11,869,223	11,141,839	727,384
Publicly controlled.....	4,783,662	2,640,074	855,296	1,198,509	89,783	4,783,662	4,392,113	391,549
Privately controlled.....	7,526,251	6,208,675	-----	1,317,576	-----	7,085,561	6,749,726	335,835
Junior colleges.....	521,235	458,854	-----	3,900	58,481	428,714	367,864	60,850
Publicly controlled.....	62,925	544	-----	3,900	58,481	62,925	2,575	60,350
Privately controlled.....	458,310	458,310	-----	-----	-----	365,789	365,289	500
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	74,427	29,025	-----	-----	45,402	45,402	-----	45,402
Publicly controlled.....	29,025	29,025	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Privately controlled.....	45,402	-----	-----	-----	45,402	45,402	-----	45,402
By predominant race of students:								
White.....	739,093,348	533,680,397	28,818,993	76,897,426	99,696,532	732,807,912	603,789,569	129,018,343
Negro.....	1,078,992	708,313	-----	280,776	89,903	1,078,992	987,839	91,153
PERCENT								
All institutions	100.0	72.2	3.9	10.4	13.5	99.1	81.7	17.4
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	59.2	7.3	8.9	24.6	100.0	72.4	27.6
Privately controlled.....	100.0	87.0	-----	12.1	.9	98.2	92.3	5.9
Universities.....	100.0	68.4	4.6	10.9	16.1	100.0	79.7	20.3
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	59.4	7.3	8.7	24.6	100.0	72.2	27.8
Privately controlled.....	100.0	83.9	-----	14.8	1.3	100.0	92.7	7.3
Liberal arts colleges.....	100.0	62.2	1.6	23.7	12.5	95.5	78.1	17.4
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	38.6	5.8	11.3	44.3	100.0	58.1	41.9
Privately controlled.....	100.0	71.5	-----	28.5	-----	93.7	86.0	7.7
Teachers colleges.....	100.0	66.8	-----	12.1	21.1	100.0	84.0	16.0
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	57.3	-----	22.7	20.0	100.0	70.0	30.0
Privately controlled.....	100.0	77.7	-----	-----	22.3	100.0	100.0	-----
Technological schools.....	100.0	93.8	-----	5.1	1.1	95.4	92.1	3.3
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	57.4	-----	.9	41.7	100.0	89.2	10.8
Privately controlled.....	100.0	94.8	-----	5.2	-----	95.3	92.2	3.1
Theological schools (all privately controlled).....	100.0	-----	-----	23.4	76.6	100.0	65.5	34.5
Other professional schools.....	100.0	71.9	7.0	20.4	.7	96.4	90.5	5.9
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	55.2	17.9	25.1	1.8	100.0	91.8	8.2
Privately controlled.....	100.0	82.5	-----	17.5	-----	94.1	89.7	4.4

Table 14.—Income and expenditures for organized research, by source of funds, by type and control of institution, and by predominant race of students: 1957-58—Continued

Item	Income					Expenditures		
	Total	Federal Government		Private gifts and grants	General institutional funds	Total	Under outside contracts or grants	All other organized research
		Grants or contracts	Through land-grant institutions					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PERCENT								
Junior colleges.....	100.0	88.0	-----	.8	11.2	82.2	70.5	11.7
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	.9	-----	6.2	92.9	100.0	4.1	95.9
Privately controlled.....	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	79.8	79.7	.1
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	100.0	39.0	-----	-----	61.0	61.0	-----	61.0
Publicly controlled.....	100.0	100.0	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Privately controlled.....	100.0	-----	-----	-----	100.0	100.0	-----	100.0
By predominant race of students:								
White.....	100.0	72.2	3.9	10.4	13.5	99.1	81.7	17.4
Negro.....	100.0	65.7	-----	26.0	8.3	100.0	91.6	8.4

were not reported in the Office of Education survey in such a way as to permit an analysis of either of these types.

The general question of the impact of research on higher education income may well be considered at this point. To approach this problem, it is necessary to separate those items of income specifically designated for research from those not so designated, a procedure not entirely possible from data available to the Office of Education. Only contributions of the Federal Government and private gifts and grants can be identified and separated with any degree of reliability. Since the questionnaire used by the Office did not provide for special designation of State or local government funds or endowment earnings by research or nonresearch support, these cannot be completely isolated. Thus it is clear that the amount of higher education specifically designated for research in 1957-58 is understated.

When the items specifically designated for research are subtracted from the total of educational and general income of all higher education, the result is a new total of \$3.1 billion of non-research income; this income may be analyzed by source, as in table 15, columns 6, 11, and 16.

Another separation of items may also be made: income of related activities, sales and services of educational departments, and unclassifiable items (other educational and general) may also be eliminated, as in columns 5, 10, and 15 of the

table. This cuts to only a little over \$2.8 billion the income of higher education which is comparable to educational and general expenditures except research, as given in table 26.

The results of these tabulations may prove surprising to some. Instead of the 20.1 percent of educational and general income as shown in table 10, it now appears (table 15) that student fees came to 30.1 percent of the amounts actually devoted to the traditional activities of higher education. This percent runs higher, of course, in private liberal arts colleges (63.0) and technological schools (51.7), and lower in public universities (14.5).

It now remains to point out that the data in table 15, in addition to under-excluding research items, as already noted, do not refer to all types of institutions. They do, however, carry the types having the highest concentration of research activities (universities and technological schools) as well as those where the liberal arts tradition is strongest (private liberal arts colleges).

Endowment Earnings

Earnings of endowment funds in 1957-58 amounted to \$182 million for the entire United States (contiguous and outlying parts). This exceeded the 1955-56 total of \$145 million by approximately 25 percent. The 1957-58 figure amounted to \$62.04 for each resident degreee-

credit student in the United States in the fall of 1957; the corresponding average for 1955-56 was \$54.95. In 1929-30, it was \$74.08.¹²

This total of endowment earnings has experienced what would appear to be a phenomenal increase in recent years. In 1929-30, for example, it was reported at \$69 million. The 1957-58 figure thus represents an increase of 164.7 percent over that for 1929-30. During the same period, the per capita income of the Nation rose from \$703 in 1929 (the first year this figure was calculated) to \$2,052 in 1957: an increase of \$1,349, or 191.9 percent. Thus it appears that although endowment earnings have increased markedly during this period, their rate of increase has not kept pace with that in the per capita income of the Nation.

Private Gifts and Grants

The nearly three-quarters of a billion dollars in private gifts and grants to institutions of higher education in 1957-58 has already been referred to (table 7). This total includes nearly \$325 million for educational and general purposes (as shown in table 10), reported by nearly 1,400 institutions. Gifts for these purposes from alumni, reported by 735 institutions, amounted to more than \$23 million. Gifts from churches (including individual congregations as well as larger denominational or sectarian organizations) totaled nearly \$49 million, according to reports from 670 institutions, all except 7 of them under private or nongovernment control. Corporation grants, reported by 667 institutions, totaled nearly \$56 million. Educational and philanthropic foundations made grants or gifts to 707 institutions, the total of these contributions coming to almost \$50 million. About \$110 million (more than one-third of the total of \$325 million) was reported by institutions as from "other sources," thus pointing up the difficulty of making a clearcut, nonoverlapping classification of these gifts by primary source.

Contributed Service

Included in the nearly \$325 million of private gifts and grants for educational and general purposes just mentioned is a noncash item of some-

¹² These calculations are based on totals for all institutions reporting for the years shown. Since some institutions had no endowment and therefore no endowment earnings, a correction for this factor would increase each average to some extent.

thing more than \$37 million in contributed or nonsalaried service, reported by 335 institutions (table 16). This amounted to 11.5 percent of the total of all private gifts and grants for educational and general purposes.

As might be expected, nearly 97 percent of the total amount of this service, as evaluated by the several institutions, was at schools under religious or other nongovernment control. Seventy percent of it was reported by 202 liberal arts colleges, all of them under private control. A little over \$1.5 million was reported by 26 theological institutions.

Related Activities

The incidental income of instructional departments and of organized activities related to them is frequently referred to briefly as "related activities." The term includes all these incidental earnings, such as tuition and other income of a laboratory school, a demonstration school, or a museum; fees for care at a medical or dental clinic; and other income of this nature derived from services directly connected with the instructional program of the institution.

The total of 1957-58 income from these related activities, as reported by 581 institutions, came to \$199 million; this was 5.3 percent of the total educational and general income of the entire group of 1,940 institutions included in the present compilation. Publicly controlled institutions reported \$108 million, or 5.0 percent of their educational and general total; privately controlled, \$91 million, or 5.7 percent.

Medical and dental hospitals and clinics received a little over \$152 million (76 percent of the total of income from this source) and schools of agriculture a little less than \$19 million (not quite 10 percent). The remaining \$28 million (14 percent) was reported for other facilities as listed above.

Sales and Services of Educational Departments

The figures quoted in the preceding discussion do not include a little over \$47 million (1.3 percent of the educational and general total) received for sales of livestock or dairy products of agricultural schools, sales of publications of educational or instructional departments, and the like, as reported by 317 institutions.

LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGES

Student fees ¹	305,792	49.6	28,658	16.6	16.2	277,134	277,134	65.5	63.0
Federal government:									
Veterans' tuition and fees ⁴	992	.2	166	.1	.3	826	826	.2	.2
Land-grant institutions	811	.1	207	.1	.1	604	604	.3	.3
Research	7,922	3	1,384	.6	.6	6,537	6,537	.3	.2
Other purposes	2,059	3	990	.6	.6	1,069	1,069	.3	.3
State governments ³	125,462	20.3	124,141	71.9	70.3	1,320	1,320	.3	.3
Local governments	17,996	3.0	16,975	9.8	9.6	1,021	1,021	.2	.2
Endowment earnings	49,882	8.4	517	.3	.3	49,365	49,365	11.7	11.2
Private gifts and grants	95,696	15.0	1,041	.4	.4	94,655	92,044	21.8	20.9
Subtotal	606,612	96.5	174,683	100.0	97.8	431,927	422,779	100.0	96.0
Related activities	9,395	1.5	2,230	.3	.3	7,165	7,165	.2	1.7
Sales and services	1,595	.3	609	.1	.1	986	986	.2	1.7
Other educational and general	10,296	1.7	1,106	.2	.6	9,191	9,191	.2	2.1
Total educational and general	627,898	100.0	178,628		100.0	443,269	440,121		100.0

TECHNOLOGICAL SCHOOLS

Student fees ¹	33,487	25.3	6,695	7.4	7.2	32,792	32,792	56.3	51.7
Federal government:									
Veterans' tuition and fees ⁴	218	.1	40	.1	.1	178	178	.3	.3
Land-grant institutions	17	(⁵)	1,669	68.7	66.7	17	17	(⁵)	(⁵)
Research	105,745	40.2	61,675	23.2	22.5	104,076	104,076	1.6	1.5
Other purposes	62,590	14.1	20,825	.3	.3	915	915	.6	.5
State governments ³	20,830	17.1	171	.2	.2	5	5	.1	.1
Local governments	20,171	9.1	235	.3	.3	13,947	13,947	.2	.2
Endowment earnings	14,182	6.8	179	.2	.2	16,079	16,079	.2	.2
Private gifts and grants	16,258	6.8	1,489	100.0	97.1	168,009	168,009	24.0	22.0
Subtotal	259,498	95.0	91,489	100.0	97.1	168,009	168,009	17.8	16.3
Related activities	1,742	1.1	1,364	.3	.3	378	378	.6	.6
Sales and services	545	.3	274	.1	.1	271	271	.4	.4
Other educational and general	5,621	3.6	1,060	.4	1.1	4,561	4,561	.7	7.2
Total educational and general	267,406	100.0	94,187		100.0	173,219	63,405		100.0

¹ In thousands of dollars.

² Includes only funds reported as designated for organized research; funds used but not specifically designated for this purpose in original grant or appropriation not included.

³ Based on unrounded numbers.

⁴ Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under student fees and not under income from the Federal Government.

⁵ Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.

⁶ Less than .05 of 1 percent.

Table 16.—Estimated value of contributed service, by control and type of institution: 1949-50 to 1957-58.

Year and type of institution	All institutions		Publicly controlled institutions		Privately controlled institutions	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1949-50	264	\$17,782,365	7	\$564,668	257	\$17,217,697
1951-52	268	20,385,661	8	633,168	260	19,752,493
1953-54	269	24,993,383	9	2,076,773	260	22,916,610
1955-56	281	32,614,352	7	1,933,635	274	30,680,717
1957-58 ¹	335	37,403,125	17	1,197,841	318	36,205,284
Universities	21	6,035,606	5	1,182,198	16	4,853,408
Liberal arts colleges	202	26,208,238	0	0	202	26,208,238
Teachers colleges	15	1,257,678	0	0	15	1,257,678
Other professional schools	7	210,250	1	10,000	6	200,250
Theological schools	26	1,525,428	0	0	26	1,525,428
Junior colleges	63	2,164,725	11	5,643	52	2,159,082
Technical institutes	1	1,200	0	0	1	1,200

¹ No service of this type reported by either technological schools (4-year institutions) or by semiprofessional schools (2-year institutions).

Other Educational Income

The "other income" account of an institution of higher education includes that income which is either so incidental in its nature, so irregular in its frequency, or so minor in its amount as to make its classification difficult or impractical. The most common types of "other income" are probably (1) interest on current funds (not interest on funds which are regularly or usually invested); (2) rent of institutional property for noninstitutional purposes (for example, part or all of a college plant for a conference on religious, social, or other matters not specifically part of or concerned with the institution's commonly accepted program); (3) transcript fees of students; and (4) library fines.

This miscellaneous income from other sources amounted to \$72 million, or 1.9 percent of the educational and general total for 1957-58. Whether the decrease from a little over \$80 million reported for this item for 1955-56 is due to more careful accounting, or is actually a diminution of revenues of this miscellaneous character, can not be determined from the data at hand.

Total Educational and General Income

The \$3.8 billion income for educational and general purposes amounted to 80.5 percent of the total of all current income reported for higher education in 1957-58. This is a little higher percent than the 79.4 reported for both 1955-56 and 1953-54. For the publicly controlled institutions in 1957-58, this percent was 87.9; for the privately controlled, 78.7 percent.

Chronological Shifts

When data on the educational and general income of higher education for 1957-58 are analyzed in comparison with those for previous years, certain facts become apparent and certain conclusions appear to be warranted (table 17). Thus, in the period of nearly half a century since 1909-10 (the earliest year for which finance data have been compiled on a basis comparable to those of more recent years), the following can be noted: a slow, irregular trend upward in public support, a somewhat comparable trend away from private philanthropy, a discontinuance of dependence on institutional earnings, and little change in the proportion of the cost of education actually paid by students.

Internal sources.—Student fees in 1957-58 (those charged for tuition, laboratory or library fees, and other fees directly connected with the educational or instructional program, but not including charges for food, lodging, extracurricular activities, etc.) increased to more than 48 times the fees in 1909-10. Proportionately, however, they decreased a bit: from more than 26 percent of the total in 1909-10 to not quite 25 percent of that in 1957-58. Over the years, their movement has been irregular, ranging from a high of more than 35 percent in 1939-40 to a low of less than 20 percent in 1949-50.

Internal earnings of institutions (sales and services of educational departments and related activities, collections for transcripts of credits, rent of buildings and/or grounds for noninstitutional purposes, etc.) decreased in importance from 15.6 percent of the 1909-10 total to 8.5 percent

Table 17.—Educational and general income, by type of source: 1909-10 to 1957-58

Item	1909-10	1919-20	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
AMOUNT ¹										
Internal Sources										
Student fees ²	\$19,426	\$42,263	\$144,624	\$201,831	\$305,632	\$395,855	\$448,395	\$554,179	\$725,926	\$939,111
Related activities.....				32,894	93,024	112,437	137,010	165,477	192,406	199,303
Sales and services of educational departments.....										47,448
Other sources.....	11,367	22,163	72,908	11,512	36,414	34,758	41,131	58,762	80,464	71,705
Total internal sources.....	30,793	64,426	217,532	246,237	435,070	543,050	626,536	778,418	998,796	1,257,567
Philanthropic Sources										
Private gifts and grants.....	3,551	7,585	26,203	40,576	91,568	118,705	149,925	191,258	245,539	324,970
Endowment earnings.....	12,681	26,485	68,623	71,364	86,708	96,370	112,927	127,533	145,040	181,638
Total philanthropic sources.....	16,232	34,070	94,826	111,940	178,276	215,075	262,852	318,791	390,579	506,608
Public Sources										
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²					365,136	308,432	147,513	44,368	15,637	5,056
Land-grant institutions ³	2,998	4,709	16,389	31,889	43,173	48,249	49,376	50,552	72,616	83,937
Research ³					95,270		221,105	282,379	355,576	534,389
Other purposes.....	1,815	8,074	4,269	7,648	24,468	170,352	35,418	42,244	50,056	89,049
State governments ⁴	21,203	61,864	152,332	153,690	357,900	500,289	620,588	751,556	891,600	1,156,537
Local governments ⁴				24,392	47,521	61,378	72,013	88,198	106,899	129,389
Total public sources.....	26,016	74,647	172,990	217,619	933,468	1,088,700	1,146,013	1,259,297	1,492,384	1,998,357
Grand total	73,041	173,143	485,348	575,796	1,546,814	1,846,825	2,035,401	2,356,506	2,881,759	3,762,532
PERCENT ⁵										
Internal Sources										
Student fees.....	26.6	24.4	29.8	35.1	19.8	21.5	22.0	23.5	25.2	24.9
Related activities.....				5.7	6.0	6.1	6.8	7.0	6.7	5.3
Sales and services of educational departments.....										1.3
Other sources.....	15.6	12.8	15.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.8	1.9
Total internal sources.....	42.2	37.2	44.8	42.8	28.1	29.5	30.8	33.0	34.7	33.4
Philanthropic Sources										
Private gifts and grants.....	4.9	4.4	5.4	7.0	5.9	6.4	7.4	8.1	8.5	8.7
Endowment earnings.....	17.3	15.3	14.1	12.4	5.6	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.0	4.8
Total philanthropic sources.....	22.2	19.7	19.5	19.4	11.5	11.6	12.9	13.5	13.5	13.5
Public Sources										
Federal Government:										
Veterans' tuition and fees ²					23.6	16.7	7.3	1.9	.6	.1
Land-grant institutions ³	4.1	2.7	3.4	5.6	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.2
Research ³					6.2		10.9	12.0	12.3	14.2
Other purposes.....	2.5	4.7	.9	1.3	1.6	9.2	1.7	1.8	1.7	2.4
State governments ⁴	29.0	35.7	31.4	26.7	23.1	27.1	30.5	31.9	31.0	30.8
Local governments ⁴				4.2	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.7	3.7	3.4
Total public sources.....	35.6	43.1	35.7	37.8	60.4	58.9	56.3	53.5	51.8	53.1
Grand total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ In thousands of dollars.² Tuition and fees received from veterans under Public Law 550 are reported under Student Fees and not under Income from the Federal Government.³ Income from the Federal Government for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is reported under Land-grant institutions and not under Research.⁴ Income from State and local governments tabulated under State prior to 1939-40. Includes Federal aid received through State channels and regional compacts.⁵ Based on rounded amounts.

of that for 1957-58. It should be borne in mind, however, that some of this decrease may be the result of changes in accounting and reporting practices. Some lack of comparability of the data is probable.

The total proportion of the costs borne by all internal sources has thus fluctuated from a high of nearly 45 percent to a low of less than 30 percent, with the last three reporting periods showing a fairly stable percentage of 33 to 35.

Philanthropy.—The data analyzed in the present publication show that not only did private gifts and grants for immediate current use increase in volume to a 1957-58 total more than 90 times that for 1909-10, but that these gifts also increased percentage-wise. In 1909-10, they amounted to a little less than one-twentieth of the total; in 1957-58, they were about one-eleventh of the total. Earnings of endowment funds of various types increased in amount to

a 1957-58 figure more than 14 times that for 1909-10, but their proportionate importance decreased from more than 17 percent of the earlier total to less than 5 percent of the later one. The net result of combining these two factors is that private philanthropy carried more than 22 percent of the educational and general load in 1909-10, but less than 14 percent of it in 1957-58.

Public sources.—The increase in public funds for the support of higher education during this period has been mentioned. This is undoubtedly due to several factors, among them the entrance of the Federal Government into the field (first, student aid for military veterans; later, research) and the entrance of local governments into the field of higher education, particularly at the junior college and normal school levels. Laying aside the two newer elements of Federal contribution just referred to, there remain the regular, time-honored appropriations for land-grant institutions and those for "other purposes." From 1909-10 to 1957-58 the proportion of higher education support carried by each of these funds decreased. The two contributed 6.6 percent of the total for 1909-10, but only 4.6 percent of that for 1957-58.

It only remains to point out that these data, like all others not otherwise identified, refer to the aggregate United States: the 48 contiguous States as of 1958 and such of the outlying parts as maintained higher education facilities.

Auxiliary Enterprise Income

An authoritative volume defines auxiliary enterprises as "enterprises operated primarily for service to students and staff and . . . intended to be self-supporting."¹³ In many instances the services of these enterprises are made available to the noncollege public of the community, when this can be done without impairing their usefulness to the college community and without competing with local business interests.

Examples of auxiliary enterprises include student dormitories, dining halls, cafeterias, student social centers (unions), bookstores, faculty housing, intercollegiate athletic programs (if not operated as part of the instruction program), lectures, concerts, industrial plants operated on a student self-help basis, university presses, and the like.

Income of these auxiliary enterprises was reported by 1,771 institutions, of which 589 were publicly controlled and 1,182 privately controlled (table 18). The total income of these activities for all institutions reporting in 1957-58 was \$842 million (table 18), which was 18 percent of the total current income of all higher education (table 10). The proportion of auxiliary enterprises to total current income ran higher in institutions under private control (19.4 percent) than in those under public control (16.9 percent). Of the total, nearly \$493 million was collected at or for student dormitories, dining halls, and cafeterias. The remaining \$349 million represented the income of other auxiliary enterprises as described above.

As might be expected, just over half (50.1 percent) of the total income of these enterprises was reported by universities, with other groups ranging down to theological schools, 1.5 percent of the total of \$842 million; the miscellaneous group of "other professional schools", 1.1 percent; and nondegree-granting technical institutes and semiprofessional schools, 0.3 of 1 percent.

Student Aid Funds

In 1957-58, funds received for awarding fellowships, scholarships, prizes, and other forms of student aid not involving the rendering of service to the institution or repayment of the award were reported at 1,422 institutions, of which 412 were publicly controlled and 1,010 privately controlled (table 19). The total amount available was close to \$136 million, which included earnings of endowed fellowships, scholarships, prize funds, and the like (nearly \$19 million); grants or gifts from philanthropically minded individuals, foundations, and corporations in the form of funds for immediate use (\$33 million); and direct appropriations from Federal, State, or local governing bodies for immediate use (\$20 million). All these figures represent increases over their 1955-56 counterparts, that of public appropriations going from approximately \$14 million in 1955-56 to a little more than \$20 million in 1957-58. This source accounted for only about \$3 million in 1953-54.

The other \$64 million represents the use of general funds for student aid purposes at institutions where need for this form of aid was recognized as in excess of income specifically designated for it.

¹³ College and University Business Administration. Washington: American Council on Education, 1952. Vol. I, p. 137.

Table 18.—Auxiliary enterprises fund operations, by purpose and by type and control of institution: 1957-58

Item	Receipts				Expenditures			
	Total	Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises	Total	Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
All institutions	\$841, 539, 124	\$305, 751, 886	\$186, 949, 281	\$348, 837, 957	\$778, 033, 893	\$277, 189, 759	\$159, 653, 794	\$341, 190, 340
Publicly controlled	448, 989, 472	140, 119, 475	92, 865, 321	216, 004, 676	414, 024, 856	131, 311, 033	77, 665, 829	205, 047, 994
Privately controlled	392, 549, 652	165, 632, 411	94, 083, 960	132, 833, 281	364, 009, 037	145, 878, 726	81, 987, 965	136, 142, 346
Universities.....	421, 206, 190	112, 736, 389	90, 812, 105	217, 657, 696	397, 979, 596	105, 143, 381	81, 712, 986	211, 123, 229
Publicly controlled.....	291, 468, 091	70, 890, 146	63, 312, 831	157, 265, 114	270, 703, 715	66, 637, 178	54, 845, 417	149, 221, 120
Privately controlled.....	129, 738, 099	41, 846, 243	27, 499, 274	60, 392, 582	127, 275, 881	38, 506, 203	26, 867, 569	61, 902, 109
Liberal arts colleges.....	249, 602, 395	116, 041, 439	60, 129, 227	73, 431, 729	227, 999, 084	102, 509, 761	50, 127, 839	75, 361, 484
Publicly controlled.....	46, 008, 366	20, 222, 278	7, 779, 175	18, 006, 913	42, 258, 866	18, 572, 202	6, 502, 190	17, 184, 474
Privately controlled.....	203, 594, 029	95, 819, 161	52, 350, 052	55, 424, 816	185, 740, 218	83, 937, 559	43, 625, 649	58, 177, 010
Teachers colleges.....	69, 148, 654	30, 370, 710	17, 802, 905	20, 975, 039	59, 326, 766	26, 784, 330	13, 062, 757	19, 479, 679
Publicly controlled.....	66, 601, 572	29, 189, 635	17, 078, 125	20, 333, 812	57, 035, 592	25, 734, 556	12, 417, 081	18, 883, 955
Privately controlled.....	2, 547, 082	1, 181, 075	724, 780	641, 227	2, 291, 174	1, 049, 774	645, 676	595, 724
Technological schools.....	32, 408, 757	14, 962, 964	6, 173, 002	11, 272, 791	32, 236, 577	15, 724, 928	5, 383, 704	11, 127, 945
Publicly controlled.....	18, 999, 004	10, 445, 357	2, 625, 914	5, 927, 733	19, 150, 940	11, 314, 295	2, 001, 952	5, 834, 693
Privately controlled.....	13, 409, 753	4, 517, 607	3, 547, 088	5, 345, 058	13, 085, 637	4, 410, 633	3, 381, 752	5, 293, 252
Theological schools (all privately controlled).....	12, 690, 469	5, 950, 292	3, 417, 771	3, 322, 406	11, 342, 126	5, 663, 258	2, 526, 793	3, 152, 075
Other professional schools.....	9, 653, 739	3, 113, 250	1, 779, 368	4, 761, 121	9, 182, 024	3, 014, 430	1, 738, 882	4, 428, 712
Publicly controlled.....	3, 225, 850	993, 705	722, 678	1, 509, 467	3, 209, 638	998, 444	688, 512	1, 522, 682
Privately controlled.....	6, 427, 889	2, 119, 545	1, 056, 690	3, 251, 654	5, 972, 386	2, 015, 986	1, 050, 370	2, 906, 030
Junior colleges.....	44, 024, 605	21, 807, 752	6, 584, 446	15, 632, 407	37, 503, 855	17, 645, 453	4, 928, 135	14, 930, 267
Publicly controlled.....	20, 454, 360	7, 830, 788	1, 159, 812	11, 463, 760	19, 669, 948	7, 553, 766	1, 092, 602	11, 023, 580
Privately controlled.....	23, 570, 245	13, 976, 964	5, 424, 634	4, 168, 647	17, 833, 907	10, 091, 687	3, 835, 533	3, 906, 687
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	2, 804, 315	769, 090	250, 457	1, 784, 768	2, 463, 865	704, 218	172, 698	1, 586, 949
Publicly controlled.....	2, 232, 229	547, 566	186, 786	1, 497, 877	1, 996, 157	500, 592	118, 075	1, 377, 490
Privately controlled.....	572, 086	221, 524	63, 671	286, 891	467, 708	203, 626	54, 623	209, 459

A review of the reports received from the 1,940 institutions indicates that 1,095, or 56.4 percent, made transfers of this sort. Of the 671 publicly controlled institutions, 258 (38.4 percent) made this transfer, more than \$15 million being involved. Of the 1,269 privately controlled institutions, 837 (66 percent) transferred nearly \$49 million from general funds to student aid funds.

The data indicate that more than \$64 million of current funds were diverted to student aid (fellowships, scholarships, and prizes), but that apparently several million dollars of money designated for student aid went unused. This situation is, however, more logical than may appear at first glance.

When data for institutions were consolidated in the Office of Education by type or control, it became clear that there was no uniformity in the use of funds by institutions within a given group. Thus, one institution might have used all its student aid funds and then drawn on other current

funds for student aid purposes, for truly compelling reasons; another institution in the same type and control group might have found it inadvisable or unnecessary to use all of its student aid funds. The result of combining reports from these two institutions in one type-control summary is thus both a balance and a transfer of funds to clear a deficit.

Again, certain institutions have scholarship or other student aid funds which are so circumscribed that they are not utilized every year. For example, one institution has a fund the proceeds of which are usable only by a student residing within 10 miles of the main campus and another fund available only to a person residing in a specified county in a distant State. Still another fund is available only to persons bearing the surname of the donor of the fund. One institution attended predominantly by white persons has one scholarship open only to a Negro. A well-known university has a scholarship fund

Table 19.—Student-aid fund operations, by type and control of institution: 1957-58

Item	Total	Type of institution							
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes and semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INSTITUTIONS									
I. Income or Receipts									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	1,422	139	677	140	37	97	75	231	26
Enrollment ¹	2,555,979	1,290,365	767,427	198,618	89,889	26,570	43,935	139,175	(?)
Income or receipts:									
Endowment earnings.....	\$18,606,871	\$9,704,860	\$6,492,668	\$125,109	\$980,887	\$751,040	\$385,624	\$155,169	\$11,514
Private gifts and grants.....	32,799,259	20,311,572	7,736,885	682,131	2,543,301	655,584	416,021	448,186	5,579
Public sources.....	20,035,650	6,413,116	1,389,891	664,189	11,041,285	28,797	422,670	60,054	15,648
Total income.....	71,441,780	36,429,548	15,619,444	1,471,429	14,565,473	1,435,421	1,224,315	663,409	32,741
Transfers from other funds.....	64,296,407	36,357,963	21,733,641	1,505,606	1,958,736	493,754	1,118,225	1,074,449	54,033
Total income and receipts.....	135,738,187	72,787,511	37,353,085	2,977,035	16,524,209	1,929,175	2,342,540	1,737,858	86,774
II. Expenditures									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	1,365	139	662	131	36	93	75	204	25
Enrollment ¹	2,513,452	1,290,365	752,408	189,948	89,485	24,918	43,935	122,393	(?)
Total expenditures.....	\$131,386,216	\$70,923,709	\$35,904,834	\$2,586,611	\$16,384,491	\$1,749,564	\$2,192,306	\$1,565,408	\$79,293
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
I. Income or Receipts									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	412	80	65	116	17	-----	10	107	17
Enrollment ¹	1,340,372	781,289	223,358	188,989	33,280	-----	8,776	104,680	(?)
Income or receipts:									
Endowment earnings.....	\$2,701,013	\$2,182,514	\$116,276	\$105,969	\$61,417	-----	\$208,368	\$26,469	-----
Private gifts and grants.....	13,381,455	10,927,170	819,190	622,243	509,790	-----	274,268	224,716	\$4,078
Public sources.....	17,255,250	4,626,809	667,263	586,706	10,956,948	-----	361,449	40,427	15,648
Total income.....	33,337,718	17,736,493	1,602,729	1,314,918	11,528,155	-----	844,085	291,612	19,726
Transfers from other funds.....	15,363,577	12,399,147	968,823	1,365,258	110,459	-----	287,533	219,613	12,744
Total income and receipts.....	48,701,295	30,135,640	2,571,552	2,680,176	11,638,614	-----	1,131,618	511,225	32,470
II. Expenditures									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	381	80	64	110	17	-----	10	83	17
Enrollment ¹	1,315,207	781,289	221,398	180,887	33,280	-----	8,776	89,577	(?)
Total expenditures.....	\$46,739,122	\$28,995,028	\$2,365,903	\$2,295,613	\$11,520,742	-----	\$1,119,578	\$415,472	\$26,786
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
I. Income or Receipts									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	1,010	59	612	24	20	97	65	124	9
Enrollment ¹	1,215,607	509,076	544,069	9,629	56,609	26,570	35,159	34,495	(?)
Income or receipts:									
Endowment earnings.....	\$15,905,858	\$7,522,346	\$6,376,392	\$19,140	\$919,470	\$751,040	\$177,256	\$128,700	\$11,514
Private gifts and grants.....	19,417,804	9,384,402	6,917,695	59,888	2,033,511	655,584	141,753	223,470	1,501
Public sources.....	2,780,400	1,786,307	722,628	77,483	84,337	28,797	61,221	19,627	-----
Total income.....	38,104,062	18,693,055	14,016,715	156,511	3,037,318	1,435,421	380,230	371,797	13,015
Transfers from other funds.....	48,932,830	23,958,816	20,764,818	140,348	1,848,277	493,754	830,692	854,836	41,289
Total income and receipts.....	87,036,892	42,651,871	34,781,533	296,859	4,885,595	1,929,175	1,210,922	1,226,633	54,304
II. Expenditures									
Institutions reporting:									
Number.....	984	59	598	21	19	93	65	121	8
Enrollment ¹	1,198,245	509,076	531,010	9,061	56,205	24,918	35,159	32,816	(?)
Total expenditures.....	\$84,647,094	\$41,928,681	\$33,538,931	\$290,998	\$4,863,749	\$1,749,564	\$1,072,728	\$1,149,936	\$52,507

¹ Resident degree-credit enrollment, fall 1957.² No resident degree-credit students enrolled at these institutions.

Table 20.—Plant fund receipts of institutions of higher education, by source: 1939–40, 1949–50, 1955–56, and 1957–58

Source	1939-40	1949-50	1955-56	1957-58		
				Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
AMOUNT						
Federal Government	\$22,987,061	\$12,362,046	\$13,267,280	\$3,011,519	\$51,929,889	\$11,081,630
State governments	18,486,322	285,233,933	222,750,765	376,331,002	375,994,789	336,213
Local governments	2,154,087	19,372,958	17,294,653	45,453,635	45,453,450	185
Alumni	(1)	(1)	(1)	16,969,682	1,759,474	15,210,208
Churches	645,617	8,087,961	28,325,613	26,686,947		26,686,947
Corporations	(2)	(2)	(2)	12,508,315	1,269,964	11,238,351
Foundations	³ 6,162,461	³ 22,750,267	³ 49,487,207	32,685,341	8,760,925	23,924,416
Other private gifts and grants	⁴ 15,870,020	⁴ 41,790,781	⁴ 65,364,209	68,321,600	12,360,858	55,960,742
Other income		79,923,358	40,584,443	54,809,792	36,244,200	18,565,592
Total income	66,305,568	469,521,304	437,074,170	696,777,833	533,773,549	163,004,284
Loans:						
Noninstitutional			167,404,722	314,206,343	212,447,451	101,758,892
Interfund			23,474,499	31,545,436	5,932,755	25,612,681
Transfers, interfund		60,914,162	198,046,576	184,669,397	98,162,944	86,506,453
Total receipts	66,305,568	530,435,466	825,999,967	1,227,199,009	850,316,699	376,882,310
PERCENT						
Federal Government	34.7	2.3	1.6	5.1	6.1	2.9
State governments	27.9	53.8	27.0	30.7	44.2	.1
Local governments	3.2	3.6	2.1	3.7	5.3	(1)
Alumni	(1)	(1)	(1)	1.4	.2	4.0
Churches	1.0	1.5	3.4	2.2		7.1
Corporations	(2)	(2)	(2)	1.0	.2	3.0
Foundations	³ 9.3	³ 4.3	³ 6.0	2.6	1.0	6.3
Other private gifts and grants	⁴ 23.9	⁴ 7.9	⁴ 7.9	5.6	1.5	14.9
Other income		15.1	4.9	4.5	4.3	4.9
Total income	100.0	88.5	52.9	56.8	62.8	43.2
Loans:						
Noninstitutional			20.3	25.6	25.0	27.0
Interfund			2.8	2.6	.7	6.8
Transfers, interfund		11.5	24.0	15.0	11.5	23.0
Total receipts	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ Included with other private gifts and grants.
² Included with foundations.
³ Includes corporations.

⁴ Less than .05 of 1 percent.
⁵ Includes alumni and other individuals.

limited to descendants of former students of a carefully specified liberal arts college (now defunct) in another State. Another university has two scholarships, each of which is limited to a member of a specified college social group.

Finally, many institutions specifically reserve the right to refuse to award any scholarship listed if in the judgment of the institution no proper or worthy candidate appears. Obviously, this policy can immobilize certain funds and thereby permit an erroneous interpretation of the actions of a college administration; a less obvious but no less important positive result is the protection of the intellectual standards of the institution involved.

Plant Fund Receipts

A total of more than \$1.2 billion was made available in 1957–58 to institutions of higher

education in the United States (including outlying parts) for the purchase of new sites, construction or major remodeling of buildings, purchase of equipment, retirement of indebtedness, and other items tending to increase the physical holdings of the institution (table 20). This amount is nearly 1.5 times the corresponding total of receipts for 1955–56, and more than 2.3 times that for 1949–50. It is more than 18 times that for 1939–40.

Of the grand total of \$1,227,199,009 for this item in 1957–58, 39.5 percent came from public appropriations and 17.3 percent from various nonpublic sources. The other 43.2 percent included borrowings from noninstitutional sources (bond issues, mortgages, notes, bank loans, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, etc., amounting to 25.6 percent) and interfund borrowings within the institutions concerned,

Table 21.—Loans to plant funds, by type and control of institution and by type of loan: 1957-58

Item	Total	Type of institution							
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes and semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INSTITUTIONS									
All Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	\$1,169,294,639	\$625,023,837	\$318,214,380	\$100,770,104	\$30,937,280	\$9,111,284	\$13,761,969	\$65,593,794	\$5,881,991
Additions (money borrowed)	345,751,779	200,639,927	89,684,410	28,307,095	11,500,107	1,765,525	2,286,354	11,548,361	20,000
Deductions (repayments)	69,760,547	31,906,336	21,125,337	5,038,574	2,696,140	863,427	422,833	7,464,699	243,201
Outstanding, end of year	1,445,285,871	793,757,428	386,773,453	124,038,625	39,741,247	10,013,382	15,625,490	69,677,456	5,658,790
Noninstitutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	1,019,813,505	556,145,040	251,027,652	100,644,220	27,932,964	7,711,200	7,645,173	62,825,265	5,881,991
Additions (money borrowed)	314,206,343	183,780,081	79,967,506	27,365,295	8,501,883	1,142,018	1,891,323	11,538,237	20,000
Deductions (repayments)	58,218,177	24,372,471	17,294,207	5,018,026	2,680,886	859,668	323,874	7,425,844	243,201
Outstanding, end of year	1,275,801,671	715,552,650	313,700,951	122,991,489	33,753,961	7,993,550	9,212,622	66,937,658	5,658,790
Institutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	149,481,134	68,878,797	67,186,728	125,884	3,004,316	1,400,084	6,116,796	2,768,529	
Additions (money borrowed)	31,545,436	16,859,846	9,716,904	941,800	2,998,224	623,507	395,031	10,124	
Deductions (repayments)	11,542,370	7,533,865	3,831,130	20,548	15,254	3,759	98,959	38,855	
Outstanding, end of year	169,484,200	78,204,778	73,072,502	1,047,136	5,987,286	2,019,832	6,412,868	2,739,798	
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
All Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	700,097,178	453,463,462	70,901,028	97,853,742	13,868,451		6,337,898	53,616,883	4,055,714
Additions (money borrowed)	218,380,206	155,372,099	20,547,312	26,224,595	6,431,883		253,470	9,550,847	
Deductions (repayments)	39,108,414	21,883,684	3,033,354	4,682,781	2,532,300		171,000	6,610,844	194,451
Outstanding, end of year	879,368,970	586,951,877	88,414,986	119,395,556	17,768,034		6,420,368	56,556,886	3,861,263
Noninstitutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	687,067,656	443,549,365	70,056,652	97,801,090	13,636,993		4,427,718	53,540,124	4,055,714
Additions (money borrowed)	212,447,451	150,043,990	20,207,936	26,212,795	6,431,883			9,550,847	
Deductions (repayments)	37,748,749	20,550,368	3,018,553	4,671,233	2,532,300		171,000	6,610,844	194,451
Outstanding, end of year	861,766,358	573,042,987	87,246,035	119,342,652	17,536,576		4,256,718	56,480,127	3,861,263
Institutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	13,029,522	9,914,097	844,376	52,652	231,458		1,910,180	76,759	
Additions (money borrowed)	5,932,755	5,328,109	339,376	11,800			253,470		
Deductions (repayments)	1,359,665	1,333,316	14,801	11,548					
Outstanding, end of year	17,602,612	13,908,890	1,168,951	52,904	231,458		2,163,650	76,759	
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
All Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	469,197,461	171,560,375	247,313,352	2,916,362	17,068,829	9,111,284	7,424,071	11,976,911	1,826,277
Additions (money borrowed)	127,371,573	45,267,828	69,137,098	2,082,500	5,068,224	1,765,525	2,032,884	1,997,514	20,000
Deductions (repayments)	30,652,133	10,022,652	18,091,983	355,793	163,840	863,427	251,833	853,855	48,750
Outstanding, end of year	565,916,901	206,805,551	298,358,467	4,643,069	21,973,213	10,013,382	9,205,122	13,120,570	1,797,527
Noninstitutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	332,745,849	112,595,675	180,971,000	2,843,130	14,295,971	7,711,200	3,217,455	9,285,141	1,826,277
Additions (money borrowed)	101,758,892	33,736,091	59,759,570	1,152,500	2,070,000	1,142,018	1,891,323	1,987,390	20,000
Deductions (repayments)	20,469,428	3,822,103	14,275,654	346,793	148,586	859,668	152,874	815,000	48,750
Outstanding, end of year	414,035,313	142,509,663	226,454,916	3,648,837	16,217,385	7,993,550	4,955,904	10,457,531	1,797,527
Institutional Loans									
Outstanding, beginning of year	136,451,612	58,964,700	66,342,352	73,232	2,772,858	1,400,084	4,206,616	2,691,770	
Additions (money borrowed)	25,612,681	11,531,737	9,377,528	930,000	2,998,224	623,507	141,561	10,124	
Deductions (repayments)	10,182,705	6,200,549	3,816,329	9,000	15,254	3,759	98,959	38,855	
Outstanding, end of year	151,881,588	64,295,888	71,903,551	994,232	5,755,828	2,019,832	4,249,218	2,663,039	

amounting to 2.6 percent. Transfers from current and other funds to plant funds (not borrowings) amounting to just 15 percent complete the total of receipts for this purpose.

Of this same grand total (more than \$1.2 billion), publicly controlled institutions received a little less than 70 percent and privately controlled

almost 31 percent. Analysis by type of institution shows that universities (public and private) received 50.6 percent, liberal arts colleges 25.5 percent, and junior colleges and other 2-year institutions 5.7 percent. Teachers colleges received 8.2 percent. The remaining 10 percent was reported by technological schools (7.6

percent), theological schools (1 percent), and other professional schools (1.4 percent).

Mention has been made (table 11) of the fact that more than \$21 million of the plant fund receipts came in the form of student fees specifically restricted to plant expansion or debt retirement. This type of receipts is usually a direct charge against all students, frequently but not necessarily the result of a vote of the student body concerned.

Nearly 80 percent of these receipts was at institutions under public control, where the tuition rate is traditionally lower than at institutions under private or sectarian control. Only four theological institutions reported receipts of this nature.

Data have not been assembled to establish the point beyond question, but there is reason to suppose that most of the \$21 million mentioned above was for the purpose of funding obligations on student-union buildings and other facilities of a recreational type. It is not believed likely that the \$21 million includes collections for the retirement of indebtedness on dormitories to any great extent, since these collections are more likely to be managed through the room rentals in these buildings.

Since data of this exact type have not been collected in previous years, no conclusions as to trends may be drawn.

Loans to Plant Funds

The borrowing of more than \$314 million from noninstitutional sources and the diverting of more than \$31 million to plant funds from other institutional funds in 1957-58 resulted in a total borrowing of nearly \$346 million (table 21). A total of \$70 million was repaid during the year. The amount of institutional indebtedness was thus increased by \$276 million (from less than \$1.2 billion at the beginning of the fiscal year to \$1.4 billion at its end). This increase amounted to 23.6 percent; in 1955-56 it was 16.8 percent.

Noninstitutional obligations (those to agencies outside the reporting institutions) increased by slightly more than 25 percent in 1957-58; in the same period, interfund obligations (those within the reporting institutions) increased by a little over 13 percent.

Publicly controlled institutions increased their total indebtedness from a little over \$700 million

in 1957 to more than \$879 million in 1958, and privately controlled institutions increased theirs during the same period from a little over \$469 million to nearly \$566 million.

Receipts for Endowment and Other Nonexpendable Funds

More than \$330 million was received for increase of the permanent or semipermanent funds of the 1,940 institutions of higher education in 1957-58 (table 22). This included \$312 million (94.5 percent) for endowment and funds so functioning, \$8 million (2.4 percent) for student loan funds, and \$10 million (3.1 percent) for funds subject to annuity or living trust agreements.

Of this grand total, approximately 80 percent was reported by institutions under private con-

Table 22.—Receipts for endowment and other nonexpendable funds, by type and control of institution: 1957-58

Type of institution	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4
ENDOWMENT FUNDS			
Total.....	\$312,367,760	\$61,397,690	\$250,970,070
Universities.....	200,873,875	58,445,890	142,427,985
Liberal arts colleges.....	70,163,096	1,038,245	69,124,851
Teachers colleges.....	377,285	77,680	299,605
Technological schools.....	25,968,698	242,918	25,725,780
Theological schools.....	7,887,196	-----	7,887,196
Other professional schools.....	4,418,946	1,464,614	2,954,332
Junior colleges.....	2,500,919	128,343	2,372,576
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	177,745	-----	177,745
STUDENT LOAN FUNDS			
Total.....	7,780,179	3,001,660	4,778,519
Universities.....	5,025,726	2,462,225	2,563,501
Liberal arts colleges.....	1,529,741	133,995	1,395,746
Teachers colleges.....	261,097	255,379	5,718
Technological schools.....	531,391	22,028	509,363
Theological schools.....	163,401	-----	163,401
Other professional schools.....	131,203	57,342	73,861
Junior colleges.....	123,636	58,873	64,763
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	13,984	11,818	2,166
ANNUITY FUNDS			
Total.....	10,276,658	888,205	9,388,453
Universities.....	4,048,817	643,616	3,405,201
Liberal arts colleges.....	5,089,214	12,732	5,076,482
Teachers colleges.....	296	296	-----
Technological schools.....	210,894	-----	210,894
Theological schools.....	606,782	-----	606,782
Other professional schools.....	267,394	231,261	36,133
Junior colleges.....	53,261	300	52,961
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	-----	-----	-----

trol and not quite 20 percent by those under public control. These were substantially the same proportions as in 1955-56.

More than five-eighths (63.5 percent) of the 1957-58 total was reported by universities and not quite one-fourth (23.2 percent) by liberal arts colleges. The remaining 13.3 percent was scattered among the other groups, which ranged from technological schools (8.1 percent) to teachers colleges (0.2 of 1 percent) and to technical institutes and semiprofessional schools as a group (0.1 of 1 percent).

Current Expenditures

A total of more than \$4.5 billion was spent for current purposes by the 1,940 institutions of higher education during 1957-58. Adding to this amount the \$1.0 billion expended for additions to the physical plant brings the total amount of money paid out by college and university business officers during the year to more than \$5.5 billion. This represents an increase of \$1.3 billion, or 32.0 percent, over the corresponding total of \$4.2 billion reported for 1955-56.

Of the grand total for 1957-58, publicly controlled institutions used 57.9 percent, and privately controlled institutions 42.1 percent. In 1955-56, these percents were public, 56.4; private, 43.6.

Of the current expenditures of more than \$4.5 billion in 1957-58, institutions under public control spent nearly \$2.6 billion, or 56.5 percent; the remaining approximately \$2 billion (43.5 percent) was spent by those under private control. Corresponding percents for 1955-56 were public, 55.6; private, 44.4. These percents have not changed materially during the last several years, although perhaps there is a slight tendency for publicly controlled institutions to increase their lead over privately controlled in this respect.

Current Expenditures and Personal Income

Among the various criteria by which interest in higher education may be measured, one of the simplest is the relation of either educational

The grand total of \$330 million as given above for 1957-58 represents a decrease of 5.9 percent from the total of \$351 million for 1955-56. Of interest, also, is the shift in purpose of additions. Those intended for increase of endowment, either general or restricted, decreased 7.1 percent: from \$336 million in 1956 to \$312 million in 1957-58. Those subject to annuity or living trust agreements decreased 8.5 percent: from \$11.2 million to \$10.3 million. Additions to student loan funds, however, more than doubled in amount: the \$7.8 million reported in 1957-58 was 214.4 percent of the \$3.6 million reported 2 years earlier.

and general or total current expenditures for higher education to total individual income on a State-by-State basis. This procedure is admittedly open to some question, but on the whole it provides an approach to the general problem. In table 23 the total individual income of each State¹⁴ for 1957 has been taken as a base figure. To this as a base, figures on (1) total current expenditures for higher education for 1957-58 and (2) educational and general expenditures for 1957-58 have been reduced to percents, for each State and outlying part¹⁵ for which data on personal income were available.

For the United States as a whole, it appears that in 1957-58, 1.27 percent of the total income of the Nation (before payment of personal income taxes) was devoted to current expenditures for higher education. This percent applies to both contiguous and aggregate United States, so far as data are available. Corresponding percents for 1949-50, 1951-52, 1953-54, and 1955-56 (contiguous United States only) were 1.08, 0.91, 1.01, and 1.14, respectively. The 1957-58 percent of 1.27 is thus the highest calculated so far.

The 1957-58 percent varied widely from State to State. In New Jersey it was less than 0.60 of 1 percent; it was more than 2 percent in Puerto Rico, more than 2.25 percent in Massachusetts and Utah, and more than 2.5 percent in Vermont and the District of Columbia.

¹⁴ Data on this point are available for Alaska for the first time.

¹⁵ Alaska and Hawaii were not admitted as States until after the period covered by this review.

Table 23.—Personal income as percent of higher education expenditures, by region and State: 1957-58

Region and State	Personal income 1957, ¹ (millions of dollars)	Total current expenditures for higher education, ² 1957-58		Educational and general expenditures for higher education, ³ 1957-58	
		Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income	Amount (thousands of dollars)	Percent of personal income
1	2	3	4	5	6
Aggregate United States	\$350,615	\$4,462,885	1.27	\$3,574,874	1.02
Contiguous States	347,911	4,429,245	1.27	3,545,402	1.02
North Atlantic	111,266	1,323,954	1.19	1,069,267	.96
Connecticut.....	6,478	66,936	1.03	51,238	.79
Delaware.....	1,216	7,539	.62	6,260	.51
District of Columbia.....	2,080	52,250	2.51	44,443	2.14
Maine.....	1,573	16,908	1.07	12,094	.77
Maryland.....	6,323	91,242	1.44	78,359	1.24
Massachusetts.....	11,322	256,673	2.27	208,372	1.84
New Hampshire.....	1,066	21,029	1.97	13,974	1.31
New Jersey.....	14,220	84,557	.59	68,723	.48
New York.....	41,078	440,693	1.07	364,291	.89
Pennsylvania.....	23,580	247,454	1.05	195,104	.83
Rhode Island.....	1,696	22,750	1.34	15,634	.92
Vermont.....	634	15,923	2.51	10,875	1.72
Great Lakes and Plains	106,437	1,320,842	1.24	1,029,901	.97
Illinois.....	23,856	292,207	1.22	247,356	1.04
Indiana.....	9,231	130,601	1.41	93,220	1.01
Iowa.....	5,116	87,466	1.71	66,739	1.30
Kansas.....	3,843	58,459	1.52	46,554	1.21
Michigan.....	16,893	224,967	1.33	169,426	1.00
Minnesota.....	6,158	98,646	1.60	74,224	1.21
Missouri.....	8,364	88,666	1.06	72,009	.86
Nebraska.....	2,635	35,540	1.35	28,293	1.07
North Dakota.....	940	15,042	1.60	11,729	1.25
Ohio.....	20,819	184,004	.88	135,117	.65
South Dakota.....	1,098	16,819	1.51	73,592	1.24
Wisconsin.....	7,484	88,425	1.18	71,642	.96
Southeast	53,632	693,675	1.29	536,819	1.00
Alabama.....	4,201	52,625	1.25	41,071	.98
Arkansas.....	2,064	30,601	1.48	23,585	1.14
Florida.....	7,733	69,906	.90	55,271	.71
Georgia.....	5,441	71,917	1.32	58,302	1.07
Kentucky.....	4,177	45,233	1.08	33,733	.81
Louisiana.....	4,854	71,259	1.47	55,554	1.14
Mississippi.....	2,121	35,025	1.65	24,898	1.17
North Carolina.....	5,954	103,415	1.74	77,602	1.30
South Carolina.....	2,813	37,525	1.33	25,416	.90
Tennessee.....	4,841	67,937	1.40	54,954	1.14
Virginia.....	6,342	78,741	1.24	63,048	.99
West Virginia.....	3,091	29,491	.95	23,385	.76
West and Southwest	76,576	1,090,774	1.42	909,415	1.19
Arizona.....	2,019	23,364	1.16	17,307	.86
California.....	35,290	544,690	1.54	490,783	1.39
Colorado.....	3,357	56,891	1.69	42,510	1.27
Idaho.....	1,068	13,516	1.27	10,815	1.01
Montana.....	1,274	16,866	1.32	13,193	1.04
Nevada.....	647	4,105	.63	3,704	.57
New Mexico.....	1,398	21,602	1.55	16,363	1.17
Oklahoma.....	3,734	56,019	1.50	39,790	1.07
Oregon.....	3,430	50,742	1.48	39,463	1.15
Texas.....	16,436	188,503	1.15	144,459	.88
Utah.....	1,462	33,837	2.31	26,623	1.82
Washington.....	5,815	72,101	1.24	57,357	.99
Wyoming.....	646	8,588	1.33	6,868	1.06
Outlying Parts	2,704	33,640	1.24	29,472	1.09
Alaska.....	³ 537	3,984	.74	3,561	.66
Hawaii.....	1,098	8,172	.74	7,126	.65
Puerto Rico.....	⁴ 1,069	21,484	2.01	18,785	1.76

¹ Source (except for Alaska and Puerto Rico): Robert E. Graham, Jr. Regional Markets in 1958. *Survey of Current Business* 39: 15, August 1959.

² Not including U.S. service academies, Canal Zone, or Guam.

³ Source: Robert E. Graham, Jr. Income in Alaska. Supplement to *Survey of Current*

Business, 40: 14, June 1960.

⁴ This figure for 1956-57 supplied by the office of the Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico, Washington 25, D.C.

Educational and general expenditures amounted to 1.02 percent of the total individual income for the Nation at large, both inclusive and exclusive of the outlying parts. They ranged from less than 0.50 of 1 percent in New Jersey to nearly 1.75 percent in Vermont, more than 1.75 percent in Utah and Massachusetts, and more than 2 percent in the District of Columbia.

The validity of these data is, of course, conditioned by the fact that individual income may be earned in one State or corresponding jurisdiction and utilized for higher education purposes in another.

Percentage Analysis of Current Expenditures

Table 24 presents percentage analyses of current expenditures in higher education for 1957-58. These analyses appear in three forms: educational and general expenditures exclusive of research and extension, total educational and general expenditures, and all current expenditures. The data are classified by control of institution—a well-established classification based on the legalities involved. They are further classified into eight main types of institution by level and curricular offering: universities, liberal arts colleges, teachers colleges, technological schools, other professional schools of a degree-granting type, junior colleges, and a new group consisting of technical institutes and other nondegree-granting institutions of an undergraduate type.

Table 24 also presents data on the number of institutions reporting the various items of expenditure. Thus, although it might be supposed that all institutions would have need for administration, instruction, libraries, and physical plant operation and maintenance, the count of items shows that only 1,928 of the 1,940 institutions reported library expenditures, and only 1,933 reported expenditures for plant operation and maintenance. These omissions and the numbers of institutions reporting other expenditures will be discussed briefly in connection with the various functions below.

General Administration and General Expense

Administrative expenses as reported by the 1,940 institutions amounted to more than \$478

million in 1957-58. They constituted 13.2 percent of the total educational and general expenditures and 10.5 percent of the total of all current expenditures. In general, these percentages ran somewhat higher among the privately controlled institutions than among the publicly controlled.

This more than \$478 million included nearly \$89 million for services to students, as reported by 1,273 institutions (65.6 percent of the total number). These expenditures included the salaries and expenses of deans of students and their staffs, guidance and counseling officers, student employment officers, placement bureaus, student health service (unless operated as an auxiliary, self-supporting enterprise), as well as student activities financed from institutional funds, and the registrar's office where it is regarded as primarily a service to students.

Since these data on services to students come from only about two-thirds of the institutions, calculation of percentage relation to any figures involving the entire field of higher education would lead to erroneous conclusions.

Instruction and Departmental Research

The regular instruction, laboratory work, and nonbudgeted research program in higher education, on campus and in extension classes or centers, as reported by all the 1,940 institutions for 1957-58, involved an expenditure of nearly \$1.5 billion. This was 32.5 percent of all current expenditures for the year: a little lower than the 32.6 percent for 1955-56 and the 33.3 percent for 1953-54. The 1957-58 percents ran somewhat higher among publicly controlled institutions than among privately controlled, a situation that has prevailed for a number of years. There were again wide variations according to type of institution. The 493 junior colleges, for example (not including technical institutes and semiprofessional schools) spent a larger percent (49.4) of their funds on instruction than did the 732 colleges of liberal arts (36.5 percent), or the 141 universities (29.2).

The distinction between departmental or non-budgeted research (a part of the instruction account) and organized research (a major account, to be discussed later) should be carefully

noted. This distinction has nothing to do with the quality of the research work done; it is strictly a matter of accounting, based to some extent on the magnitude of the project or projects involved, but more realistically on the conditions governing the funds supporting these projects. Thus, a research project is properly classified as organized research if it (1) is the result of a gift, grant, or appropriation so set up that it involves special or separate accounting or (2) is large enough or complex enough so that the institutional officers consider special accounting necessary. Any other research work done by a faculty member, or by an advanced student under faculty direction, is properly classified as part of the instruction account.

Libraries

Maintenance of libraries, including the salaries of library staff members; the purchase of books, periodicals, and supplies; and similar items (not including the operation and maintenance of library rooms or buildings) were reported by 1,928 of the 1,940 institutions. These activities involved the expenditure of, roughly, \$111 million. This was 2.4 percent of the total of all current expenditures for the year, the same as for 1955-56.

The 12 institutions not reporting any expenditures for libraries included 1 publicly controlled teachers college, 1 publicly controlled technological school, and 6 privately controlled schools of music, art, speech, and other subjects not necessarily associated with library work. The remaining four institutions were junior colleges—two public and two private.

Plant Operation and Maintenance

Wages of janitors and other caretakers, cost of fuel, light, trucking of materials about the campuses, repairs to buildings, upkeep of grounds, and other costs connected with keeping the physical plant in order and usable condition were reported by 1,933 of the 1,940 institutions in 1957-58. Of the seven institutions not reporting expenditures for this function, one was a liberal

arts college under public control, one was a publicly controlled school of technology, and four were junior colleges (one public and three private). The other institution was a highly specialized school of a professional type, operating under private control, and with a financial accounting system which did not provide for segregation of expenditures for this function.

Expenditures for this function, as reported for 1957-58, totaled \$409 million, which was 9 percent of the total current expenditure budget. In 1955-56, the corresponding percent was 9.3; in 1953-54, 9.7. The 1957-58 figure was 9.2 percent (total current budget) for the publicly controlled institutions and 8.8 for the privately controlled.

Related Activities

Laboratory or demonstration schools, medical school hospitals, dental clinics, home economics cafeterias, agricultural college creameries, college-operated industrial plants, and other activities closely connected with the instructional program but not actually integral parts of it, are often spoken of as "organized activities related to instructional departments," or more briefly as "related activities." Activities of this type were reported by 613 institutions (about one-third of the 1,940). They entailed an expenditure of nearly \$239 million, which amounted to 5.3 percent of the total current expenditure budget for all institutions, to 5.6 percent for the publicly controlled group, and to 4.8 percent for the privately controlled.

These figures do not include more than \$7.4 million accounted for by 26 institutions (all except 1 of them under public control) as "expenditures directly related to sales and services of educational departments." This item was restricted in scope to institutions on the land-grant basis. In terms of relation to the current expenditure budget, it stood at 0.2 of 1 percent for all institutions and 0.3 of 1 percent for those under public control. It was less than 0.05 of 1 percent for the single privately controlled land-grant institution reporting this item. Up to and including 1955-56, this item was included as part of the "related activities" account.

Table 24.—Percentage analysis and amount of current expenditures, by control and type of institution and by function: 1957-58—Continued

Type of institution, purpose (function) of expenditure	All institutions by control						Publicly controlled institutions						Privately controlled institutions						
	Number of institutions reporting item	Percent ²			Number of institutions reporting item	Amount ¹ reported	Percent ²			Number of institutions reporting item	Amount ¹ reported	Percent ²			Number of institutions reporting item	Amount ¹ reported	Percent ²		
		Except re-search and extension	Educational and general expenditures	Total			Except re-search and extension	Educational and general expenditures	Total			Except re-search and extension	Educational and general expenditures	Total			Except re-search and extension	Educational and general expenditures	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16				
VI. THEOLOGICAL SCHOOLS																			
Educational and general:	148	8,686	25.8	25.1	18.2														
General administration and general expense	148	16,194	48.1	46.7	33.9						148	8,686	25.8	25.1	18.2				
Instruction and departmental research	148	2,230	6.6	6.4	4.7						148	16,194	48.1	46.7	33.9				
Libraries	148	6,451	19.1	18.6	13.5						148	2,230	6.6	6.4	4.7				
Plant operation and maintenance	15	134	.4	.4	.3						15	6,451	19.1	18.6	13.5				
Related activities	0										0	134	.4	.4	.3				
Sales and services expenditures																			
Subtotal	148	33,695	100.0	97.2	70.6						148	33,695	100.0	97.2	70.6				
Organized research	7	103		3	2						7	103		3	2				
Extension and public services	25	858		2.5	1.8						25	858		2.5	1.8				
Total educational and general	148	34,656		100.0	72.6						148	34,656		100.0	72.6				
Auxiliary enterprises	132	11,342			23.7						132	11,342			23.7				
Student-aid expenditures	93	1,749			3.7						93	1,749			3.7				
Total current expenditures	148	47,747			100.0						148	47,747			100.0				
VII. OTHER PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS																			
Educational and general:	132	16,782	14.9	13.3	12.2	14	4,330	10.9	9.6	8.7	118	12,452	17.1	15.4	14.1				
General administration and general expense	132	47,570	42.3	37.7	34.6	14	18,625	47.0	41.3	37.7	118	28,945	39.7	35.7	32.9				
Instruction and departmental research	126	2,133	1.9	1.7	1.5	14	876	2.2	1.9	1.8	112	1,257	1.7	1.6	1.4				
Libraries	131	12,431	11.0	9.8	9.0	14	4,642	11.7	10.3	9.4	117	7,789	10.7	9.6	8.9				
Plant operation and maintenance	39	33,556	29.8	26.6	24.4	8	11,091	28.0	24.5	22.4	31	22,465	30.8	27.7	25.5				
Related activities	1	76	.1	.1	.1	1	76	.2	.2	.2	0								
Sales and services expenditures																			
Subtotal	132	112,548	100.0	89.2	81.8	14	39,640	100.0	87.8	80.2	118	72,908	100.0	90.0	82.8				
Organized research	31	11,869		9.4	8.6	10	4,783		10.6	9.6	21	7,086		8.7	8.0				
Extension and public services	20	1,742		1.4	1.3	7	701		1.6	1.4	13	1,041		1.3	1.2				
Total educational and general	132	126,159		100.0	91.7	14	45,124		100.0	91.2	118	81,035		100.0	92.0				
Auxiliary enterprises	90	9,182			6.7	12	3,210			6.5	78	5,972			6.8				
Student-aid expenditures	75	2,192			1.6	10	1,120			2.3	65	1,073			1.2				
Total current expenditures	132	137,533			100.0	14	49,454			100.0	118	88,080			100.0				

VIII. JUNIOR COLLEGES

Educational and general:	493	28,482	17.3	17.1	13.8	285	18,835	14.8	14.5	12.6	268	9,647	26.2	25.8	17.1
General administration and general expense.....	493	101,670	61.9	60.9	49.4	285	83,654	65.7	64.7	56.0	208	17,966	48.7	48.0	31.9
Instruction and departmental research.....	489	4,611	2.8	2.8	2.2	283	3,315	2.6	2.5	2.2	206	1,296	3.5	3.5	2.3
Libraries.....	489	27,873	17.0	16.7	13.6	284	20,142	15.8	15.6	13.5	205	7,731	21.0	20.7	13.7
Plant operation and maintenance.....	92	1,612	1.0	1.0	.8	60	1,391	1.1	1.1	.9	32	220	.6	.6	.4
Related activities.....	0					0					0				
Sales and services expenditures.....															
Subtotal.....	493	164,198	100.0	98.5	79.8	285	127,337	100.0	98.4	85.2	208	36,860	100.0	98.6	65.4
Organized research.....	8	429		.2	.2	6	63		.1	(¹)	2	366		1.0	.6
Extension and public services.....	84	2,128		1.3	1.0	67	1,973		1.5	1.3	17	156		.4	.3
Total educational and general.....	493	166,755		100.0	81.0	285	129,373		100.0	86.5	208	37,382		100.0	66.3
Auxiliary enterprises.....	400	37,504			18.2	211	19,670			13.2	189	17,834			31.6
Student-aid expenditures.....	203	1,565			.8	83	415			.3	120	1,150			2.1
Total current expenditures.....	493	205,824			100.0	285	149,458			100.0	208	56,366			100.0

IX. TECHNICAL INSTITUTES AND SEMI-PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

Educational and general:	50	6,323	22.8	22.2	20.3	17	2,237	16.7	16.1	14.1	33	4,085	28.4	27.9	26.9
General administration and general expense.....	50	16,393	61.2	59.5	54.7	17	8,494	63.5	61.2	53.4	33	8,499	59.1	58.0	56.0
Instruction and departmental research.....	50	3,658	13.2	12.8	11.8	17	2,010	15.0	14.5	12.6	33	1,647	11.5	11.2	10.8
Libraries.....	50	3,658	13.2	12.8	11.8	17	2,010	15.0	14.5	12.6	33	1,647	11.5	11.2	10.8
Plant operation and maintenance.....	7	400	1.4	1.4	1.3	6	400	3.0	2.9	2.5	1	(¹)			
Related activities.....	0					0					0				
Sales and services expenditures.....															
Subtotal.....	50	27,762	100.0	97.3	89.3	17	13,383	100.0	96.4	84.1	33	14,377	100.0	98.1	94.7
Organized research.....	1	45		.1	.1	0					1	46		.3	.3
Extension and public services.....	23	737		2.6	2.4	16	501		3.6	3.2	7	237		1.6	1.6
Total educational and general.....	50	28,544		100.0	91.8	17	13,884		100.0	87.3	33	14,660		100.0	96.6
Auxiliary enterprises.....	32	2,464			7.9	16	1,997			12.5	16	467			3.1
Student-aid expenditures.....	21	79			.3	13	27			.2	8	53			.3
Total current expenditures.....	50	31,087			100.0	17	15,908			100.0	33	15,160			100.0

¹ In thousands of dollars. The total for each group of institutions (e.g., publicly controlled institutions, privately controlled junior colleges, etc.) is rounded independently of the total for any other group. Horizontal totals (column 3) and national totals of all institutions therefore may not coincide with the sum of their component parts

² Based on rounded numbers.
³ Negligible (less than 0.05 of 1 percent).
⁴ Less than \$500

Total Educational and General Expense, Except Organized Research and Extension

The total expenditure for what might be referred to as the basic educational operations¹⁶ in 1957-58 was \$2.7 billion for the entire United States, including outlying parts. This exceeds the 1955-56 total of \$2.1 billion by well over half a billion.

For the 671 institutions under public control in 1957-58, these activities entailed the expenditure of a little over \$1.5 billion, which was 73.4 percent of their total educational and general expenditures. For the 1,269 institutions under private control the corresponding expenditure was a little under \$1.2 billion; this constituted 76.9 percent of the educational and general total for that group. For all higher education as a whole the percentage was 74.9.

Organized Research

Research programs of sufficient magnitude to warrant separate accounting and reporting have been carried on at institutions of higher education for many years. In the first nationwide compilation of expenditures in higher education made by this Office (1929-30) there was an item of more than \$18 million for this activity (table 2). What is now thought of as the educational and general budget was not quite as well defined then as it is now, but the 1929-30 expenditure for organized research was something like 4.8 percent of the total educational and general expenditures and 3.5 percent of the total of all current expenditures for that year.

In 1957-58, expenditures for organized research were reported by 420 institutions, of which 178 were under public and 242 under private control. Of the 420 institutions, 136 were universities and 175 were liberal arts colleges. The remaining 109 institutions were scattered among the other 6 groups recognized by this office. The three smallest of these groups consisted of eight junior colleges, seven theological schools, and one privately controlled technical institute operating at the junior college level. The total expenditure

for research, amounting to nearly \$734 million, was 20.2 percent of the total current expenditure budget. (In 1955-56, this percent was only 14.3.)

Nearly 82 percent of the total research expenditure in 1957-58 was reported by universities and almost 15 percent by technological schools. The remaining 3 percent was scattered among the other types of institution.

Extension and Public Services

Expenditures for correspondence courses, radio and television courses, adult study courses and other nondegree-credit courses, institutes, public lectures, cooperative extension in land-grant institutions, radio and television stations, and similar media for carrying the work of an institution beyond its traditional or customary campus activities involved the expenditure of \$179 million, of which \$167 million was reported by 311 institutions under public control and \$12 million by 218 under private control.

The total of this expenditure was 4.9 percent of the total of educational and general expenditures (table 23). This percent was much higher among publicly controlled institutions (7.9) than among those under private control (0.8 of 1 percent).

Total Educational and General Expenditures

The grand total of all educational and general expenditures in 1957-58 was \$3.6 billion. This was 80 percent of all current expenditures of over \$4.5 billion for the year. The gradually increasing emphasis on these educational and general functions of a higher educational institution, as distinguished from the other current expenditures, noted in the 1951-52 edition of this compilation, persisted into 1957-58. The 80 percent reported for these functions for this year is the highest in several years; in 1943-44 it was not quite 75.

When the 1957-58 total of educational and general expenditures is considered in relation to resident degree-credit students enrolled in the various types of institution, some very pronounced differences become quickly apparent (table 25). A convenient divisor for this purpose is the number of resident students of this description enrolled in the fall of 1957. Performing this operation

¹⁶ Composed of general administration and general expense, instruction and departmental research, libraries, operation and maintenance of the physical plant, and related activities and expenditures directly related to sales and services of educational departments.

yields an average educational and general expenditure of \$1,241 per student for the entire group of 1,940 institutions. Excluding the 50 technical institutes and semiprofessional schools which reported no degree-credit students in residence at that time produces a national average of \$1,231, as shown in table 25. In general, institutions under public control expended more per student (\$1,271) than did those under private or denominational control (\$1,181), although there were notable exceptions. The highest expenditure (\$3,008) was reported in the privately controlled technological schools; the lowest (\$434) in the junior college group under public control.

Table 25.—Educational and general expenditures in institutions of higher education, 1957-58, per resident degree-credit student, fall 1957

Item	All educational and general expenditures			Educational and general expenditures except research and extension and public services		
	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	All institutions	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions¹	\$1,231	\$1,271	\$1,181	\$920	\$931	\$906
Universities	1,712	1,862	1,480	1,124	1,180	1,036
Liberal arts colleges	743	703	760	721	676	741
Teachers colleges	721	715	864	705	701	803
Technological schools	2,739	2,344	3,008	1,588	2,234	1,150
Theological schools	956	-----	956	930	-----	930
Other professional schools	1,798	2,984	1,473	1,604	2,622	1,325
Junior colleges ¹	476	434	721	469	427	711

¹ Includes community colleges and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school; does not include technical institutes and semiprofessional schools, which reported no degree-credit students in 1957.

These figures take on more significance when they are refined by eliminating expenditures for (1) research and (2) extension and public service, two activities having limited relation to the number of resident degree-credit students enrolled. When this is done and the figures are recalculated, the average expenditure per student drops to \$920, with decreases of varying magnitude and varying proportionate importance in the various institutional groups. The publicly controlled institutions as a group still expended a little more per student (\$931) than did the privately controlled (\$906). The publicly controlled "other professional schools" (\$2,628) and the publicly controlled technological schools (\$2,622) were the highest per student; the junior colleges (public \$427; private \$711) and the public teachers colleges (\$701) were the lowest.

The averages for the "other professional schools" are perhaps the most liable to misinterpretation. This group is heterogeneous, including as it does independently organized schools of such diversified subjects as agriculture, dentistry, fine arts, labor relations, medicine, music, radio, speech, and other fields in which the number of independent schools of a single type is not large enough to warrant special classification or in which the proportion of degree-credit students to total enrollment is low. Furthermore, accounting procedures are not completely conventionalized in some of these institutions. Thus it is not difficult to understand either the high expenditures per student or the possibility that omitting only one or two institutions from this group—or adding only one or two—would bring about a marked change in the average expenditure per student for the group.

It should be clearly understood, of course, that each of these expenditure figures is derived by dividing one single student factor only (total resident degree-credit enrollment as of the fall of 1957) into educational and general expenditures for the entire year. This student factor does not include subcollegiate or noncollegiate students nor those doing summer session work or work under an extension or home-study division, nor does it make allowance for full-time versus part-time students, or graduate versus undergraduate students. The expenditure figures, on the other hand, include expenditures for all these types of students. Moreover, the student figures relate to a count taken at a more or less specific time (fall 1957) rather than to the actual daily or monthly enrollment or the annual total. The introduction of any additional factors, either as substitutes for the one used here or as adjuncts to it, would naturally result in adjustments in both the nationwide and the type averages as well as consequent conclusions as to the comparative expensiveness of the various institutional types.

Likewise, it should be noted that these figures are not unit cost figures in the usual sense of the term; they are more accurately described as "index numbers of expenditures," with more or less chronological significance. They may be used in comparing an institution or group of institutions as of 1957-58 with that same institution or group of institutions as of an earlier or later date. They should not be used as a basis for any

but the most general of comparisons among institutions or groups of institutions as of the same year.

Chronological Shifts

When the educational and general expenditures of all institutions of higher education in the Nation are traced back over the years and the entire group of data analyzed according to present day forms and terminology (table 26), certain facts emerge. Perhaps the most obvious of these facts is that of great expansion in the field since 1929-30, the first year for which a nationwide summary of higher education expenditures is available. The total amount of these expenditures in 1957-58 was 9.6 times that in 1929-30; the total amount for what might be called the basic items was 7.4 times its earlier counterpart. Expenditures for the various items increased at different rates. The ratios of 1957-58 to 1929-30 were *administration*, 11.1 to 1; *instruction*, 6.7 to 1; *libraries*, 11.5 to 1; *plant operation and maintenance*, 6.7 to 1; *organized research*, 40.5 to 1;

and *extension*, 7.2 to 1. In appraising these figures, one should not forget that in this period the total enrollment in higher education resident degree-credit work increased to about three times its 1929-30 total, and that the per capita income of the Nation in 1957 was almost three times that in 1929. These factors tend to nullify the dollar increase in higher education expenditures, leaving little room for normal expenditures to improve the quality of instruction.

Other conclusions deducible from the percentage analyses included in the table are (1) the tremendous increase in interest in research work, already shown by the increase in actual amount of money involved, but now underscored by the proportionate increase from less than 5 percent of the 1929-30 educational and general total to more than 20 percent of that total for 1957-58; (2) the slow but rather steady increase of emphasis on administration (from 11.4 percent in 1929-30 to 13.2 percent in 1957-58) and on libraries (from 2.5 percent to 3.0 percent in the same period); (3) the concomitant decrease in emphasis on instruction (from nearly 59 percent in 1929-30 to

Table 26.—Educational and general expenditures, by purpose: 1929-30 to 1957-58

Item	1929-30	1939-40	1947-48	1949-50	1951-52	1953-54	1955-56	1957-58
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
AMOUNT ¹								
General administration and general expense.....	\$43,030	\$63,105	\$172,883	\$214,477	\$235,426	\$290,533	\$358,380	\$478,166
Instruction and departmental research.....	222,067	281,677	661,437	785,420	827,737	966,769	1,148,510	1,477,350
Libraries.....	9,654	19,575	44,538	56,484	60,948	73,438	86,133	110,510
Plant operation and maintenance.....	61,205	69,851	202,908	226,246	241,564	280,047	326,260	408,938
Subtotal.....	335,956	434,208	1,081,766	1,282,627	1,365,675	1,610,787	1,919,283	2,474,964
Organized research.....	18,117	28,121	160,823	227,344	320,362	374,922	506,097	733,887
Related activities.....		27,297	85,527	119,553	148,321	187,962	222,345	238,924
Extension and public services.....	24,982	35,913	72,458	88,389	99,287	114,680	141,074	178,928
Sales and services expense.....								7,439
Total, educational and general.....	379,055	525,539	1,400,574	1,717,913	1,933,645	2,288,351	2,788,799	3,634,142
PERCENTAGE ANALYSIS ²								
All Educational and General								
General administration and general expense.....	11.4	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.2	12.7	12.8	13.2
Instruction and departmental research.....	58.6	53.6	47.2	45.7	42.8	42.3	41.2	40.6
Libraries.....	2.5	3.7	3.2	3.3	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.0
Plant operation and maintenance.....	16.1	13.3	14.5	13.2	12.5	12.2	11.7	11.3
Subtotal.....	88.6	82.6	77.2	74.7	70.6	70.4	68.8	68.1
Organized research.....	4.8	5.4	11.5	13.2	16.6	16.4	18.1	20.2
Related activities.....		5.2	6.1	7.0	7.7	8.2	8.0	6.6
Extension and public services.....	6.6	6.8	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.9
Sales and services expense.....								.2
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Basic Items Only								
General administration and general expense.....	12.8	14.5	16.0	16.7	17.2	18.0	18.7	19.3
Instruction and departmental research.....	66.1	64.9	61.1	61.3	60.6	60.0	59.8	59.7
Libraries.....	2.9	4.5	4.1	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5
Plant operation and maintenance.....	18.2	16.1	18.8	17.6	17.7	17.4	17.0	16.5
Total.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

¹ In thousands of dollars. ² Based on rounded numbers.

less than 41 percent in 1957-58) and on extension and public services (6.6 percent in 1929-30, but less than 5 percent in 1957-58). It will also be noted that conclusions (2) and (3) above are still valid, even when all but the four traditional items of higher education expenditure are eliminated and only those four items considered. Administration, which constituted less than 13 percent of the 1929-30 budget for those items, constituted more than 19 percent of the 1957-58 budget for the same items. In the budget, libraries went up; instruction went down (more than 66 percent in 1929-30, but less than 60 percent in 1957-58); and plant operation and maintenance also went down a little—from 18.2 percent to 16.5 percent.

Auxiliary Enterprises Expenditures

The auxiliary enterprises and activities group of expenditures, reported by 1,742 institutions, totaled \$778 million in 1957-58 (table 24). This exceeded the corresponding figure of \$644 million for 1955-56 by 21.6 percent. Of the 1957-58 amount, \$414 million was utilized at 584 publicly controlled institutions and \$364 million at the 1,158 privately controlled institutions which reported this item.

Cafeterias, dining halls, and student residence halls accounted for the expenditure of nearly \$437 million (all institutions regardless of control). The other \$341 million was utilized for the various activities referred to in the discussion of auxiliary enterprises on page 34 of this publication.

Total expenditures for all auxiliary enterprises constituted 17.1 percent of all current expenditures, using data for the entire United States (continental plus outlying parts). This is somewhat below the corresponding percent of 18.2 for 1955-56.

Institutional Payroll

In general.—A total of slightly more than \$2.6 billion was reported as paid out by institutions of higher education as compensation (salaries, wages, fees) for the administrative, professional, and non-academic staff members in 1957-58 (table 27). This figure amounted to a little more than 1 percent of the approximately \$254 billion estimated by the Department of Commerce as total

income from salaries and wages over the Nation in 1957.¹⁷

Data not published here in detail show that the higher education payroll was divided approximately 45.5 percent each for instruction (including nonbudgeted research) and the other functions as a group (administration, libraries, plant operation and maintenance, organized research, etc.), and 9 percent for auxiliary enterprises.

These proportions varied widely from type to type of institution. In the group of publicly controlled institutions, junior colleges apparently devoted nearly 74 percent of their payroll to instruction and less than 4 percent to auxiliary enterprises, suggesting an emphasis on actual classroom instructional activity rather than on student residence or even athletic programs. Universities under public control spent less than 39 percent of their payroll on direct instruction, but devoted more than 25 percent to the other educational and general activities, including specially financed research projects. In the privately controlled group, the highest proportion of payroll expenditures going to direct instructional work was in the semiprofessional schools, a small group of 2-year institutions whose major emphasis is suggested by their designation. In the privately controlled colleges of liberal arts, traditionally centers of teaching rather than of other higher educational activities, the payroll for instruction amounted to a little over 53 percent of the total.

It is likely that control and type of institution are not the only, perhaps not even the most, important factors to be considered. Other possible factors include geographic location, number of students enrolled, and predominant race or sex of student body; and these probably do not exhaust the list.

In relation to current expenditures.—Reports covering more than 91 percent of the total number of institutions in the United States in 1957-58 show that salaries and wages amounted to a little less than 61 percent of the total of all current expenditures involving personal services (table 27). These expenditures included what are known as educational and general, and auxiliary enterprises; student-aid expenditures were not included since they involved no personal service compensation. The calculated average of 60.8

¹⁷ National Income and Product in Second Quarter. Survey of Current Business, 38:6, August 1958. Washington: U.S. Department of Commerce.

percent for 1957-58 represents a slight decrease from the 61.1 percent for 1955-56, when only about 58 percent of the institutions in the country were included in the calculation. The 1957-58 average serves to obscure the wide variation among the various groups of institutions: from less than 46 percent in the privately controlled teachers colleges to 69 percent in the publicly controlled technological schools.

Data from 1,749, or 90 percent of the 1,940 institutions in the country in 1957-58, show that 83.3 percent of the expenditures for instruction went for salaries, wages, and other personal services. This percent ran higher among publicly controlled institutions (85.2) than among those under private control (80.6), with a total range from less than 54 percent in the private technical institutes (non-degree-granting) to more than 89 percent in the public teachers colleges (degree-granting) and public semiprofessional schools (non-degree). This being the first year for which data of this nature were assembled on a nationwide basis, no comparison with previous years is available.

Personal services in auxiliary enterprises (dormitories, dining halls, athletic programs, university presses, student unions, and the like) involved a much lower percent of their total expenditures than was used in instruction. The 30 percent calculated for 1957-58 served as a central tendency for a range from 12.5 percent in the private technical institutes to more than 43 percent in the 10 publicly controlled institutions listed as "other professional schools," with institutions under public control as a rule reporting higher percentages than those under private control.

Staff Benefits

Staff benefits, also spoken of as employee benefits, fringe benefits, indirect worker compensation, or nonwage payments, have been defined as "those forms of compensation over and above the cash wage which provide security or other advantages to employees."¹⁸ These benefits may take the form of cash or privileges appraisable in terms of cash (for example, paid vacations for the non-teaching staff, sabbatical leave for the teaching staff, parking privileges on institutional property,

or faculty housing) or privileges serving to appeal to employees, but not having a definite cash value. One of these latter is a reciprocal arrangement whereby children of faculty members at one institution get the benefit of reduced tuition rates at a sister institution.

Staff benefits have been a characteristic of employment in industry for many years, but they have not as a rule been the subject of serious study by higher education on anything more than a local or sporadic basis until in comparatively recent years. A brief discussion, including a general overview of the subject, issued by the Office of Education in 1958,¹⁹ lists 15 benefits and refers indirectly to several others. Some of these were provided by institutions at no cost to employees, some were merely permitted or encouraged by institutions but financed entirely by employees, and some were financed jointly by the employing institution and its employees.

In 1957-58, the total amount of staff benefits reported to the Office of Education by 1,249 institutions (not quite two-thirds of the 1,940 in the Nation) amounted to more than \$110 million (table 28). This was 4.9 percent of the total payroll of these 1,249 institutions and was in effect an increase of pay to that extent. This percent is, of course, an average and conceals the variation among types of institution: from 3.4 percent in the publicly controlled technological schools to 8.9 percent in the theological schools (all under private control). Another analysis of the data on a geographic basis, not reproduced here, shows a wider variation: from less than 2 percent in Alaska and Oklahoma to more than 8 percent in Connecticut and New York.

Data not published here in detail indicate that the 1,249 institutions reporting staff benefits enrolled an average of 1,919 resident degree-credit students, whereas those not reporting such benefits had an average enrollment of 768.

This is the first year for which data on staff benefits in higher education institutions have been collected and analyzed by the Office of Education. Hence, no comparison with previous years is available.

¹⁸ Wermel, Michael T., and Geraldine M. Beideman. *Employee Benefit Programs: An Outline* (BIRC publication No. 6). Pasadena: California Institute of Technology, May 1957. p. 4.

¹⁹ Bokelman, W. Robert. *Higher Education Planning and Management Data, 1957-58* (Circular No. 517). U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education. Washington: Government Printing Office 1958. p. 54-59.

Table 27.—Institutional payroll in relation to selected current expenditures, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

Type of institution	All institutions by control				Publicly controlled institutions				Privately controlled institutions			
	Number reporting ¹	Total expenditures	Payroll		Number reporting ¹	Total expenditures	Payroll		Number reporting ¹	Total expenditures	Payroll	
			Amount	Percent of total			Amount	Percent of total			Amount	Percent of total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Total Educational and General and Auxiliary Enterprises Expenditures												
All institutions, by type	1, 772	\$4, 294, 012, 762	\$2, 609, 339, 918	60. 8	614	\$2, 454, 902, 707	\$1, 604, 294, 591	65. 4	1, 458	\$1, 839, 110, 055	\$1, 005, 045, 327	54. 6
Universities.....	140	2, 617, 691, 067	1, 637, 846, 739	62. 6	82	1, 739, 610, 397	1, 129, 057, 644	64. 9	58	878, 080, 670	508, 789, 095	57. 9
Liberal arts colleges.....	690	792, 997, 434	433, 034, 479	54. 6	78	212, 411, 226	142, 795, 865	67. 2	612	580, 586, 208	290, 238, 614	50. 0
Teachers colleges.....	190	252, 507, 061	162, 906, 716	64. 5	169	241, 851, 432	158, 019, 801	65. 3	21	10, 655, 629	4, 886, 915	45. 9
Technical schools.....	39	245, 094, 158	142, 761, 713	58. 2	18	61, 707, 236	42, 556, 842	69. 0	21	183, 386, 922	100, 204, 871	54. 6
Other professional schools.....	140	42, 879, 423	21, 164, 241	49. 4	140	42, 879, 423	21, 164, 241	49. 4	140	42, 879, 423	21, 164, 241	49. 4
Junior colleges ²	117	129, 890, 555	79, 689, 159	61. 4	13	46, 136, 531	29, 179, 124	63. 2	104	83, 754, 024	50, 510, 035	60. 3
Technical institutes.....	410	184, 873, 417	114, 997, 593	62. 2	237	137, 305, 037	92, 093, 322	67. 1	173	47, 568, 380	22, 904, 271	48. 2
Semiprofessional schools.....	21	14, 990, 518	8, 603, 950	58. 2	9	6, 742, 627	4, 542, 215	67. 4	12	8, 047, 891	4, 061, 735	50. 5
	25	13, 289, 129	8, 335, 328	62. 7	8	9, 138, 221	6, 049, 778	66. 2	17	4, 150, 908	2, 285, 550	55. 1
Expenditures for Instruction												
All institutions, by type	1, 749	1, 430, 025, 821	1, 191, 811, 674	83. 3	613	859, 827, 793	732, 463, 924	85. 2	1, 136	570, 198, 028	459, 347, 750	80. 6
Universities.....	139	778, 621, 088	660, 603, 914	84. 8	82	510, 373, 062	436, 173, 779	85. 5	57	268, 248, 026	224, 430, 135	83. 7
Liberal arts colleges.....	688	301, 299, 094	244, 459, 857	81. 1	78	100, 501, 854	89, 234, 824	88. 8	610	200, 797, 240	155, 224, 033	77. 3
Teachers colleges.....	187	111, 590, 800	98, 869, 067	88. 6	166	107, 791, 455	96, 237, 964	89. 3	21	3, 789, 545	2, 631, 073	69. 3
Technical schools.....	39	72, 666, 306	49, 044, 315	67. 4	18	38, 832, 571	21, 252, 681	54. 7	21	33, 833, 735	27, 791, 634	82. 1
Other professional schools.....	135	14, 634, 611	11, 184, 377	76. 4	135	17, 297, 896	14, 199, 134	82. 1	135	14, 634, 611	11, 184, 377	76. 4
Junior colleges ²	117	44, 604, 884	36, 444, 296	81. 7	104	76, 606, 163	67, 963, 649	88. 7	104	27, 306, 988	22, 245, 162	81. 5
Technical institutes.....	399	91, 249, 590	79, 661, 519	87. 3	240	3, 555, 343	3, 062, 294	86. 1	159	14, 643, 427	11, 697, 870	79. 9
Semiprofessional schools.....	20	8, 491, 998	5, 696, 759	67. 1	8	4, 889, 449	4, 339, 569	89. 1	12	4, 936, 655	2, 634, 465	53. 4
	25	6, 867, 450	5, 848, 570	85. 2	8				17	1, 998, 001	1, 509, 001	75. 5
Auxiliary Enterprises Expenditures												
All institutions, by type	1, 529	762, 825, 053	228, 700, 055	30. 0	519	407, 141, 735	140, 498, 139	34. 5	1, 010	355, 683, 318	88, 201, 916	24. 8
Universities.....	139	395, 091, 168	137, 391, 854	34. 7	82	270, 703, 715	101, 775, 760	37. 0	57	124, 905, 453	35, 612, 094	28. 5
Liberal arts colleges.....	660	222, 881, 070	52, 357, 854	23. 5	77	41, 768, 247	17, 297, 781	41. 6	583	180, 812, 823	41, 060, 073	22. 7
Teachers colleges.....	175	58, 999, 805	16, 998, 842	28. 1	161	56, 744, 720	16, 140, 866	28. 4	14	2, 255, 085	457, 976	20. 3
Technical schools.....	37	21, 976, 780	9, 424, 817	43. 1	17	14, 891, 143	6, 252, 643	42. 0	20	13, 085, 637	3, 172, 174	24. 2
Other professional schools.....	112	10, 960, 523	2, 610, 108	23. 8	112	10, 960, 523	2, 610, 108	23. 8	112	10, 960, 523	2, 610, 108	23. 8
Junior colleges ²	172	8, 789, 987	2, 600, 576	29. 6	10	3, 039, 523	1, 310, 580	43. 1	62	5, 750, 464	1, 489, 996	25. 9
Technical institutes.....	307	35, 869, 934	7, 164, 382	20. 2	196	17, 998, 230	3, 448, 422	19. 2	151	17, 486, 704	3, 715, 960	21. 3
Semiprofessional schools.....	12	802, 803	113, 094	13. 2	8	749, 396	99, 985	13. 3	4	153, 407	19, 109	12. 5
	15	1, 313, 983	232, 328	15. 3	8	1, 246, 761	168, 102	13. 5	7	273, 222	64, 426	23. 6

¹ Does not include (1) privately controlled institutions relying heavily on contributed service, or (2) institutions not reporting payroll for item concerned.

² Includes community colleges and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

Table 28.—Staff benefits in relation to total payroll expenditures, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

Type of institution 1	Number of institutions		Total payroll expenditures 4	Staff benefits	
	In nation	Reporting ¹		Amount	Percent of total payroll ²
	2	3	5	6	
ALL INSTITUTIONS					
All institutions	1,940	1,249	\$2,278,098,784	\$110,669,454	4.9
Universities.....	141	125	1,518,859,597	65,846,571	4.3
Liberal arts colleges.....	732	569	366,505,853	23,105,150	6.3
Teachers colleges.....	199	110	95,650,408	3,799,419	4.0
Technological schools.....	45	31	123,862,485	6,787,663	5.5
Theological schools.....	148	95	14,237,472	1,270,073	8.9
Other professional schools.....	132	73	66,101,926	4,682,253	7.1
Junior colleges.....	493	226	85,913,811	4,711,598	5.5
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	50	20	6,967,232	466,727	6.7
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS					
All institutions	671	375	\$1,379,191,321	\$55,492,545	4.0
Universities.....	82	71	1,058,419,254	39,038,819	3.7
Liberal arts colleges.....	79	60	110,456,467	6,839,445	6.2
Teachers colleges.....	170	93	91,358,853	3,506,571	3.8
Technological schools.....	24	12	24,449,746	831,344	3.4
Other professional schools.....	14	7	23,445,563	1,415,828	6.0
Junior colleges.....	285	131	68,779,988	3,677,333	5.3
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	17	1	2,281,450	183,205	8.0
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS					
All institutions	1,269	874	\$898,907,463	\$55,176,909	6.1
Universities.....	59	54	460,440,343	26,807,752	5.8
Liberal arts colleges.....	653	509	256,049,386	16,265,705	6.4
Teachers colleges.....	29	17	4,291,555	292,848	6.8
Technological schools.....	21	19	99,412,739	5,956,319	6.0
Theological schools.....	148	95	14,237,472	1,270,073	8.9
Other professional schools.....	118	66	42,656,363	3,266,425	7.7
Junior colleges.....	208	95	17,133,823	1,034,265	6.0
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	33	19	4,685,782	283,522	6.1

¹ Number of institutions reporting both total payroll expenditures and amount of staff benefits.

² Percent staff benefits to total payroll expenditures.

Student-Aid Expenditures

Reports from 375 publicly controlled institutions and 983 under private control show that more than \$131 million was paid out for fellowships, scholarships, prizes, and other forms of student aid in 1957-58 (table 24). Universities utilized more than half of the total (almost \$71 million) and liberal arts colleges more than one-fourth. The other one-fourth was spent by institutions in the other groups, which also had roughly one-fourth of the resident degree-credit enrollment in the fall of 1957.

Total Current Expenditures

The total of all current expenditures for higher education in the United States (including outlying parts) in 1957-58, as reported by 1,940 institutions,

was \$4,543,562,514. This is the equivalent of \$12,448,116 per day for the fiscal year.

Expenditures for Plant Expansion

More than \$1.1 billion was expended on increasing the physical properties at 1,760 of the 1,940 institutions in the Nation (table 29). This amount included the purchase of additional ground for educational or auxiliary purposes (not for investment purposes); also the purchase, construction, or extensive remodeling of buildings; the purchase of new equipment; and other items of this nature. The \$1.1 billion is more than 60 percent above the peak figure for this item reported for 1955-56.

Of the grand total for 1957-58, institutions under public control utilized 63.4 percent and those under private control, 36.6 percent. In

Table 29.—Gross additions to plant value, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

	Amount			Percent		
	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions	\$1,121,673,947	\$710,615,185	\$411,058,762	100.0	63.4	36.6
Universities.....	567,139,744	419,192,474	147,947,270	50.6	37.4	13.2
Liberal arts colleges.....	278,086,176	89,749,651	188,336,525	24.8	8.0	16.8
Teachers colleges.....	88,303,160	83,979,111	4,324,049	7.9	7.5	.4
Technological schools.....	85,668,627	57,212,296	28,456,331	7.6	5.1	2.5
Theological schools.....	12,814,036	.....	12,814,036	1.1	.....	1.1
Other professional schools.....	27,980,822	13,818,178	14,162,644	2.5	1.2	1.3
Junior colleges ¹	53,549,247	40,341,683	13,207,564	4.8	3.6	1.2
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	8,132,135	6,321,792	1,810,343	.7	.6	.1

¹ Includes community colleges and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

1955-56, these percents were: public, 60.7; private, 39.3. Universities in 1957-58 utilized 50.6 percent of the total and liberal arts colleges, 24.8 percent. Lesser amounts were reported by the other groups, ranging down to theological schools (1.1 percent) and the technical and semiprofessional group (0.7 of 1 percent).

Of the \$1.1 billion utilized for plant expansion, \$171 million, or 15.3 percent, was drawn from

current funds (table 30). This latter amount included \$117 million for furniture and equipment and \$54 million for land, buildings, and improvements other than buildings. These amounts and their relation to the total amounts spent for this activity varied considerably from type to type of institution.

The \$171 million expended from current funds amounted to 1.5 percent of the total valuation

Table 30.—Current funds expended for plant additions in relation to gross additions to plant value and to total plant value at end of year, by control and type of institution: 1957-58

Control and type of institution	Total addition to plant	Total plant value end of year	Total current funds expended for plant			Plant additions as a percent of plant value at end of year
			Amount	Percent of—		
				Total plant additions	Plant value end of year	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions	\$1,121,673,947	\$11,180,155,883	\$171,188,818	15.3	1.5	10.0
Universities.....	567,139,744	5,706,867,349	104,990,133	18.5	1.8	9.9
Liberal arts colleges.....	278,086,176	2,676,624,482	30,266,948	10.9	1.1	10.4
Teachers colleges.....	88,303,160	941,827,337	10,779,518	12.2	1.1	9.4
Technological schools.....	85,668,627	698,828,648	5,035,070	5.9	0.7	12.3
Theological schools.....	12,814,036	236,412,825	2,298,506	17.9	1.0	5.4
Other professional schools.....	27,980,822	216,689,338	6,794,573	24.3	3.1	12.9
Junior colleges ¹	53,549,247	626,532,809	10,115,182	18.9	1.6	8.5
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	8,132,135	76,373,085	908,888	11.2	1.2	10.6
Publicly controlled institutions	710,615,185	6,462,133,024	109,627,826	15.4	1.7	11.0
Universities.....	419,192,474	3,905,619,002	78,310,930	18.7	2.0	10.7
Liberal arts colleges.....	89,749,651	641,412,936	8,145,864	9.1	1.3	14.0
Teachers colleges.....	83,979,111	900,466,277	10,300,283	12.3	1.1	9.3
Technological schools.....	57,212,296	464,350,179	1,441,374	2.5	0.3	12.3
Other professional schools.....	13,818,178	73,949,114	2,902,804	21.0	3.9	18.7
Junior colleges ¹	40,341,683	430,627,272	8,076,894	20.0	1.9	9.4
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	6,321,792	45,708,244	449,677	7.1	1.0	13.8
Privately controlled institutions	411,058,762	4,718,022,859	61,560,992	15.0	1.3	8.7
Universities.....	147,947,270	1,801,248,347	26,679,203	18.0	1.5	8.2
Liberal arts colleges.....	188,336,525	2,035,211,546	22,121,084	11.7	1.1	9.3
Teachers colleges.....	4,324,049	41,361,060	479,235	11.1	1.2	10.5
Technological schools.....	28,456,331	234,478,469	3,593,696	12.6	1.5	12.1
Theological schools.....	12,814,036	236,412,835	2,298,506	17.9	1.0	5.4
Other professional schools.....	14,162,644	142,740,224	3,891,769	27.5	2.7	9.9
Junior colleges ¹	13,207,564	195,905,537	2,038,288	15.4	1.0	6.7
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	1,810,343	30,664,841	459,211	25.4	1.5	5.9

¹ Includes community colleges and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

placed on the educational plant at the end of the year, which was more than \$11.2 billion. In 1955-56, this percent was 1.4; in 1953-54, it was 1.2. Since no data were compiled on this point for earlier years, no conclusions can be drawn as to longtime trends in this respect.

Just 10.5 percent of the higher education plant at the end of the year 1957-58 had been acquired during that year. In 1955-56 the corresponding percent was 7.7; in 1953-54, 7.1. Adding the actual figures on which these percentages are based, and making allowance for construction carried on in the nonreported years (1954-55 and 1956-57), it would be easy to estimate that at least 25 percent and possibly a greater proportion of the educational plant in the inventories at the end of the fiscal year 1957-58 was less than 6 years old.

The total expenditure of more than \$1.1 billion for plant expansion in 1957-58 was equivalent to approximately \$392 for each of the 2,861,247 resident degree-credit students in the fall of 1957 at the 1,760 institutions reporting this item (table 31). This average was higher among the 605 publicly controlled institutions (\$441) than among the 1,155 privately controlled (\$329), although in certain types of institutions the average for the latter exceeded that for the former.

Table 31.—Gross additions to plant value per student, by type and control of institution: 1957-58

Control and type of institution	Institutions		Plant additions	
	Number ¹	Resident degree-credit enrollment ¹ fall 1957	Total	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
All institutions	1,760	2,861,247	\$1,121,673,947	\$392
Universities.....	141	1,297,995	567,139,744	437
Liberal arts colleges.....	696	790,069	278,086,176	352
Teachers colleges.....	182	259,161	88,303,160	341
Technological schools.....	45	95,057	85,668,627	901
Theological schools.....	134	33,134	12,814,036	387
Other professional schools.....	114	65,382	27,980,822	428
Junior colleges.....	407	320,449	53,549,247	167
Technical institutes and semi-professional schools.....	41	-----	8,132,135	-----
Publicly controlled institutions	605	1,611,732	710,615,185	441
Universities.....	82	788,919	419,192,474	531
Liberal arts colleges.....	78	244,949	89,749,651	366
Teachers colleges.....	158	249,073	83,979,111	337
Technological schools.....	24	38,432	57,212,296	1,489
Other professional schools.....	14	15,120	13,818,178	914
Junior colleges.....	234	275,239	40,341,683	147
Technical institutes and semi-professional schools.....	15	-----	6,321,792	-----
Privately controlled institutions	1,155	1,249,515	411,058,762	329
Universities.....	59	509,076	147,947,270	291
Liberal arts colleges.....	618	545,120	188,336,525	346
Teachers colleges.....	24	10,088	4,324,049	429
Technological schools.....	21	56,625	28,456,331	503
Theological schools.....	134	33,134	12,814,036	387
Other professional schools.....	100	50,262	14,162,644	282
Junior colleges.....	173	45,210	13,207,564	292
Technical institutes and semi-professional schools.....	26	-----	1,810,343	-----

¹ Number and enrollment of institutions reporting plant additions.

Property

Plant and Unexpended Plant Funds

In 1958, the total value of physical property and plant funds as reported by the 1,940 institutions of higher education in the United States (including outlying parts) was a little over \$12 billion. Of this sum 92.1 percent was actually invested in land, buildings (including those under construction as well as those in actual use), improvements other than buildings, furniture, and equipment of various types (table 32). The other 7.9 percent included various liquid assets, such as (1) funds available but not yet spent for plant expansion, (2) funds for retirement of indebtedness, and (3) funded reserves for depreciation of auxiliary property, and similar items. No analysis of these funds by purpose is available.

Of the \$11.2 billion actually invested in plant in 1958, the publicly controlled institutions held 57.8 percent (a slightly larger percent than in 1956) and the privately controlled 42.2 percent.

The 1958 total represents an increase of \$2.3 billion, or 25.6 percent, over the corresponding 1956 total of \$8.9 billion. How much of this increase represents an actual increase in facilities and how much is the result of increased building costs may be inferred from the fact that the index of building costs²⁰ rose 8.4 percent: from 467.5 in July 1955 to 506.6 in July 1957, using 1913 as the base or 100.0 year.

When data on physical properties are compared with data on student enrollment, certain facts develop. The \$11.2 billion investment in physical facilities is, of course, a composite of reports covering all the 1,940 higher education institutions in the Nation. These 1,940 institutions had a total of 2,927,914 resident students taking degree-credit work in the fall of 1957 (table 33). This gives an average of a \$3,818 investment in plant per student. This average was higher in all publicly

²⁰ *Engineering News-Record*, 162:70, Mar. 19, 1959.

Table 32.—Value of physical plant, by control and type of institution: 1958

Type of institution	Amount ¹			Percent		
	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled	Total	Publicly controlled	Privately controlled
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
All institutions	511,180,155,883	56,462,133,024	54,718,022,859	100.0	57.8	42.2
Universities.....	5,706,867,349	3,905,619,002	1,801,248,347	51.0	34.9	16.1
Liberal arts colleges.....	2,676,624,482	641,412,936	2,035,211,546	23.9	5.7	18.2
Teachers colleges.....	941,827,337	900,466,277	41,361,060	8.5	8.1	.4
Technological schools.....	698,828,648	464,350,179	234,478,469	6.3	4.2	2.1
Theological schools.....	236,412,835	-----	236,412,835	2.1	-----	2.1
Other professional schools.....	216,689,338	73,949,114	142,740,224	1.9	.7	1.2
Junior colleges.....	626,532,809	430,627,272	195,905,537	5.6	3.8	1.8
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	76,373,085	45,708,244	30,664,841	.7	.4	.3

¹ Not including unexpended plant funds.

Table 33.—Value of physical plant per student, by control and type of institution: 1958

Institutions by control and type	Institutions		Value of physical plant	
	Number	Enrollment ¹	Total	Per student
1	2	3	4	5
All institutions	1,940	2,927,914	511,180,155,883	53,818
Universities.....	141	1,297,995	5,706,867,349	4,397
Liberal arts colleges.....	732	808,328	2,676,624,482	3,311
Teachers colleges.....	199	270,063	941,827,337	3,487
Technological schools.....	45	95,057	698,828,648	7,352
Theological schools.....	148	36,249	236,412,835	6,522
Other professional schools.....	132	70,147	216,689,338	3,089
Junior colleges ²	493	350,075	626,532,809	1,790
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	50	(³)	76,373,085	-----
Publicly controlled institutions	671	1,645,468	6,462,133,024	3,927
Universities.....	82	788,919	3,905,619,002	4,951
Liberal arts colleges.....	79	245,327	641,412,936	2,615
Teachers colleges.....	170	259,464	900,466,277	3,470
Technological schools.....	24	38,432	464,350,179	12,082
Other professional schools.....	14	15,120	73,949,114	4,891
Junior colleges ²	285	298,206	430,627,272	1,444
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	17	(³)	45,708,244	-----
Privately controlled institutions	1,269	1,282,446	4,718,022,859	3,679
Universities.....	59	509,076	1,801,248,347	3,538
Liberal arts colleges.....	653	563,001	2,035,211,546	3,615
Teachers colleges.....	29	10,599	41,361,060	3,902
Technological schools.....	21	56,625	234,478,469	4,141
Theological schools.....	148	36,249	236,412,835	6,522
Other professional schools.....	118	55,027	142,740,224	2,594
Junior colleges ²	208	51,869	195,905,537	3,777
Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools.....	33	(³)	30,664,841	-----
Institutions enrolling resident degree-credit students, by control	1,890	2,927,914	11,103,782,798	3,792
Public.....	654	1,645,468	6,416,424,780	3,899
Private.....	1,236	1,282,446	4,687,358,018	3,655

¹ Resident degree-credit enrollment, full-time and part-time, first term 1957.

² Includes community colleges and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of college-level work immediately beyond high school.

³ No resident degree-credit students reported by these institutions.

controlled institutions (\$3,927) than in the privately controlled (\$3,674), both the highest (technological schools) and the lowest (junior colleges) being in the publicly controlled group.

Of interest is the fact that plant value was reported by or for all the 1,940 institutions in 1958. When one recalls that many junior colleges and some institutions of other types share their plant with other organizations (public high schools, YMCA's, private hospitals, motherhouses, etc.) it would appear that the problem of allocation of equities in physical facilities in these plant-sharing institutions is well under control.

When the 50 technical institutes and semiprofessional schools are eliminated from the calculations because of having no resident degree-credit enrollments in the fall of 1957, the total plant value is reduced by \$76 million and the averages per student are reduced accordingly. The average for all degree-credit institutions comes to \$3,792 per student, for publicly controlled institutions to \$3,899, and for privately controlled institutions to \$3,655. This being the first year for which plant value data on degree-credit institutions only have been compiled, no comparison with previous years is available.

Endowment and Other Nonexpendable Funds

Endowment and other nonexpendable funds, including true endowment funds and funds so functioning, student loan funds, and annuity and living trust funds, totaled more than \$4.8 billion in 1958 (table 2). This figure, which represents the entire United States including outlying parts, was 25.3 percent larger than its 1956 counterpart of a little over \$3.8 billion.

The 1958 figure included well over \$4.6 billion in endowment and funds so functioning, \$71 million in student loan funds, and \$91 million in annuity and living trust funds.

Endowment is used here to include (1) funds received by an institution with the definite understanding that the principal of the funds received will be kept intact and that only the earnings will be expended (endowment funds) and (2) funds voted into the endowment-fund group by the governing body of the institution concerned, implying if not providing explicitly for the right of that governing body to withdraw these funds and divert them to another purpose if necessary (funds functioning as endowment). Endowment (including funds so functioning) may be restricted (earnings available for only such purposes as are set forth in the agreement whereby the institution accepts the endowment grant), or unrestricted (earnings available for any legitimate purpose of the institution).

Student loan funds are funds the principal of which is loanable to students, presumably to assist them in maintaining themselves while attending school. Under certain circumstances, frequently agreed on between the donor of an individual fund and the recipient institution, such funds may be decreased or entirely abolished by cancelling the indebtedness of the student to the fund, or by using some other legitimate means. For this reason, although these funds are often carried in the endowment and other nonexpendable fund group as a matter of convenience, they are not properly part of this group. These funds are not as a rule loanable to faculty members or other employees of an institution; no data are available on what might be called faculty or employee loan funds.

Annuity and living trust funds are those funds which have come into the custody and under the management of an institution, subject to regular payments,²¹ presumably out of the earnings of these funds, by the recipient institution to a beneficiary or beneficiaries. At the death of the beneficiary (last beneficiary if more than one) the principal of the fund, or its residuum if it has been partially expended, accrues to the institution for such use as may have been preagreed by the institution and the donor. Thus it is clear that annuity and living trust funds, like student loan funds, are not in every instance nonexpendable; their inclusion in this general group is more a matter of convenience than of accuracy.

The distinction between an annuity fund and a pension or retirement fund is important and should not be ignored. A pension or retirement fund is one from which an allowance or a payment is made to a retired employee or to a dependent heir of such an employee, in recognition of service to an institution or organization. It may be paid from a current fund, which is subject to depletion and reappropriation; or it may be paid from the earnings of an endowed fund, the principal of which is properly accounted for in the restricted endowment fund group. An annuity or living trust fund, on the other hand, is not based on recognition of service to an institution, but is set up by a philanthropically minded person or group of persons desiring to make what might be thought of as a deferred donation, the real value of which does not accrue to the recipient institution until after the death of the beneficiary or beneficiaries.

Endowment Funds per Student

When enrollment in institutions of higher education is compared with endowment, as in table 34, certain facts concerning relative wealth come to light. In this table the total amount of endowment funds (including funds so functioning, but not including student loan funds or funds subject to annuity or living trust agreements) is used as the dividend and resident degree-credit enrollment, fall of 1957 (without regard to whether this enrollment was for a full or a partial schedule) is used as the divisor. Institutions without endowment funds are not included in the calculation.

There were 1,213 institutions which at the end of the fiscal year 1958 had some endowment. The total resident degree-credit enrollment of these institutions was 2,258,314, and their total endowment was \$4.6 billion, or \$2,058 per student. This average was naturally much higher among the privately controlled institutions (\$3,146) than among the publicly controlled (\$828).

Another fact shown in table 34 is that in the fall of 1957 there were 669,600 degree-credit students (not quite 23 percent of the total of 2,927,914) in institutions with no endowment funds. These students were enrolled in 727 institutions, of which 465 were under public control and 262 under private control.²² The 262 privately controlled insti-

²¹ If these payments are fixed as to amount, the principal of the fund is known as an annuity fund; if they are variable and dependent on the earnings of the fund, the principal is properly spoken of as a living trust fund.

²² The number of unendowed institutions in 1956 was 764: 470 public and 294 private.

Table 34.—Endowment funds per student, in institutions of higher education, by control and type of institution: 1958, 1956, and 1954

Institutions by control and type	1958						1956 Endowment per student ³	1954 Endowment per student ²
	Unendowed institutions		Endowed institutions					
	Number	Enrollment ¹	Number	Enrollment ¹	Endowment funds ²			
					Total	Per student ^{3,4}		
2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
All institutions	727	669,600	1,213	2,258,314	54,647,827,877	52,058	\$1,854	\$1,921
Universities.....	1	6,213	140	1,291,782	2,777,503,188	2,150	1,869	1,923
Liberal arts colleges.....	118	168,815	614	639,513	1,139,312,368	1,782	1,765	1,867
Teachers colleges.....	142	165,319	57	104,744	14,803,395	141	148	270
Technological schools.....	14	13,899	31	81,158	351,071,458	4,326	4,215	3,072
Theological schools.....	40	8,213	108	28,036	135,706,334	4,840	4,313	4,016
Other professional schools.....	59	22,066	73	48,081	182,563,736	3,797	1,488	1,717
Junior colleges.....	336	285,075	157	65,000	39,735,959	611	\$ 827	\$ 1,011
Technical institutes.....	9	0	16	-----	6,078,939	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Semiprofessional schools.....	8	0	17	-----	1,052,500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Publicly controlled institutions	465	585,417	206	1,060,051	877,797,921	828	802	815
Universities.....	1	6,213	81	782,706	811,631,200	1,037	991	970
Liberal arts colleges.....	44	132,010	35	113,317	14,466,505	128	146	414
Teachers colleges.....	128	161,420	42	98,044	4,119,410	42	44	111
Technological schools.....	13	13,883	11	24,549	5,810,308	237	288	226
Other professional schools.....	5	2,328	9	12,792	32,529,476	2,543	759	516
Junior colleges.....	257	269,563	28	28,643	9,241,022	323	\$ 536	\$ 335
Technical institutes.....	9	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Semiprofessional schools.....	8	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Privately controlled institutions	262	84,183	1,007	1,198,263	3,770,029,956	3,146	2,733	2,797
Universities.....	0	-----	59	509,076	1,965,871,988	3,862	3,120	3,148
Liberal arts colleges.....	74	36,805	579	526,196	1,124,845,863	2,138	2,107	2,149
Teachers colleges.....	14	3,899	15	6,700	10,683,985	1,595	2,021	2,044
Technological schools.....	1	16	20	56,609	345,261,150	6,099	5,582	5,036
Theological schools.....	40	8,213	108	28,036	135,706,334	4,840	4,313	4,016
Other professional schools.....	54	19,738	64	35,289	150,034,260	4,252	1,647	2,354
Junior colleges.....	79	15,512	129	36,357	30,494,937	839	\$ 941	\$ 1,321
Technical institutes.....	0	-----	16	-----	6,078,939	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)
Semiprofessional schools.....	0	-----	17	-----	1,052,500	-----	(⁵)	(⁵)

¹ Resident degree-credit enrollment, full-time and part-time, November 1953 and 1955, fall 1957.
² Including funds functioning as endowment.
³ Endowed institutions only.

⁴ Averages for institutions with resident degree-credit enrollments (omitting technical institutes and semiprofessional schools): All institutions, \$2,055; privately controlled institutions, \$3,140; publicly controlled institutions, same as in body of table.
⁵ Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools tabulated with junior colleges 1956 and 1954.

tutions included 74 colleges of liberal arts which enrolled just under 37,000 students, an average of not quite 500 per institution.

In general, the endowed institutions enrolled more students per institution in the fall of 1957 than did the institutions without endowment. The average enrollment for all endowed institutions at that time was 1,862; for all unendowed institutions, 921. This variation persisted through almost all types of institutions, although not to the same degree. For example, endowed teachers colleges showed an average enrollment of 1,838 (only a little more than the 1,862 for all institutions combined), but the unendowed teachers colleges had an average enrollment of 1,165. In the junior college group, unendowed schools were as a rule considerably larger than those with some endowment.

In appraising these data, one should bear in mind that some institutions carried in the endowed group had very limited endowment funds. Ten, with a total enrollment of 11,452, had less than \$1,000 per school (not per student). There were 46 other institutions which had less than \$10,000 each.

Endowment per student (all institutions as a group) declined from \$1,921 in 1954 to \$1,854 in 1956, but increased to \$2,058 in 1958. This last figure (see footnote 4 on table 34) is reduced to \$2,055 when technical institutes and semiprofessional schools are omitted and only those institutions counted which had resident degree-credit enrollments. Data are not available with which to make corresponding adjustments in the 1954 and 1956 figures; nor are any available with which to correct for varying proportions of part-time students by type of institution.

Student Loan Funds

A total of 1,118 institutions reported on the operation of student loan funds in 1957-58 (table 35). That these institutions were as a rule the larger ones over the country is suggested by the fact that although they numbered less than 58 percent of the total of the 1,940 institutions, their enrollment was nearly 82 percent of the nationwide total of 2,927,914.

The 1,118 institutions reported a total of \$71 million in their loan funds at the end of the year. This was equivalent to \$29.80 per resident degree-credit student enrolled in the fall of 1957, without regard to whether he was on a full-time or only a part-time schedule. The total represents an increase of 21.8 percent over the total of not quite \$58.5 million reported by 1,026 institutions for 1955-56; the average also increased from \$24.77 in 1956 to \$29.80 in 1958, this latter figure being

Table 35.—Student loan funds, by type and control of institution: 1957-58

Item	Total (all types)	Type of institution							
		Universities	Liberal arts colleges	Teachers colleges	Technological schools	Theological schools	Other professional schools	Junior colleges	Technical institutes and semi-professional schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ALL INSTITUTIONS									
Number reporting student loan funds.....	1,118	136	508	134	30	81	53	158	18
Resident degree-credit enrollment, fall 1957.....	2,390,469	1,267,872	623,019	215,717	79,348	23,008	38,226	143,339	-----
Statement of Principal									
Private gifts and grants added to principal.....	\$3,248,987	\$1,976,504	\$834,633	\$53,658	\$107,129	\$122,529	\$55,196	\$88,896	\$10,442
Total additions to principal.....	7,780,179	5,025,726	1,529,741	261,097	531,391	163,401	131,203	123,636	13,984
Principal at end of year:									
Total.....	71,237,319	43,056,343	16,113,251	2,094,237	5,331,810	1,372,812	1,413,930	1,708,626	146,310
Per resident degree-credit student.....	\$29.80	\$33.96	\$25.86	\$9.71	\$67.20	\$59.62	\$36.99	\$11.92	-----
Operation Statement									
Loans granted during year.....	\$34,283,502	\$26,179,090	\$4,620,888	\$1,041,183	\$1,359,261	\$290,228	\$398,169	\$333,496	\$61,187
Loans repaid during year.....	28,479,254	22,507,331	3,505,505	854,992	784,152	252,528	296,732	234,844	43,170
Loans outstanding, end of year.....	35,389,690	23,096,237	6,831,241	841,049	3,123,798	394,799	630,958	414,715	56,893
Unloaned funds, end of year.....	36,164,490	20,031,571	9,454,246	1,277,819	2,211,762	987,652	798,603	1,305,016	97,821
PUBLICLY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Number reporting student loan funds.....	376	81	61	123	11	-----	10	76	14
Resident degree-credit enrollment, fall 1957.....	1,343,355	786,097	196,842	210,219	24,549	-----	9,207	115,841	-----
Statement of Principal									
Private gifts and grants added to principal.....	\$1,195,754	\$984,129	\$73,354	\$53,053	\$10,794	-----	\$13,662	\$50,320	\$10,442
Total additions to principal.....	3,001,660	2,462,225	133,995	255,379	22,028	-----	57,342	58,873	11,818
Principal at end of year:									
Total.....	28,305,562	23,502,637	1,371,087	1,905,467	480,357	-----	488,694	508,393	48,927
Per resident degree-credit student.....	\$21.07	\$29.90	\$6.97	\$9.06	\$19.57	-----	\$53.08	\$4.38	-----
Operation Statement									
Loans granted during year.....	11,509,007	9,128,782	668,549	1,001,913	331,701	-----	167,242	165,430	45,390
Loans repaid during year.....	8,871,807	6,863,864	608,852	831,116	286,933	-----	111,933	140,351	28,758
Loans outstanding, end of year.....	12,206,742	10,279,539	511,213	766,593	223,006	-----	301,104	99,767	25,520
Unloaned funds, end of year.....	16,218,334	13,292,112	870,023	1,163,246	261,101	-----	187,590	412,451	31,811
PRIVATELY CONTROLLED INSTITUTIONS									
Number reporting student loan funds.....	742	55	447	11	19	81	43	82	4
Resident degree-credit enrollment, fall 1957.....	1,047,114	481,115	426,177	5,498	54,799	23,008	29,019	27,498	-----
Statement of Principal									
Private gifts and grants added to principal.....	\$2,053,233	\$992,375	\$761,279	\$605	\$96,335	\$122,529	\$41,534	\$38,576	-----
Total additions to principal.....	4,778,519	2,563,501	1,395,746	5,718	509,363	163,401	73,861	64,763	2,166
Principal at end of year:									
Total.....	42,931,757	19,553,706	14,742,164	188,770	4,851,453	1,372,812	925,236	1,200,233	97,383
Per resident degree-credit student.....	\$41.00	\$40.64	\$34.59	\$34.33	\$88.53	\$59.67	\$31.88	\$43.65	-----
Operation Statement									
Loans granted during year.....	22,774,495	17,050,308	3,952,339	39,270	1,027,560	290,228	230,927	168,066	15,797
Loans repaid during year.....	19,607,447	15,643,467	2,896,653	23,876	497,219	252,528	184,799	94,493	14,412
Loans outstanding, end of year.....	23,182,948	12,816,698	6,320,028	74,456	2,900,792	394,799	329,854	314,948	31,373
Unloaned funds, end of year.....	19,946,156	6,739,459	8,584,223	114,573	1,950,661	987,652	611,013	892,565	66,010

¹ Averages omitting technical institutes and semiprofessional schools for all institutions, \$29.74; publicly controlled institutions, \$21.03; privately controlled institutions, \$40.91.

only slightly larger than the \$29.56 reported for 1954.

As might be expected, the bulk of these loan funds was to be found in institutions under private control. These institutions reported nearly \$43 million, approximately 60 percent, of the \$71 million of funds, although they enrolled fewer than 44 percent of the students in schools reporting funds of this character.

Total additions to student loan funds during the year under review amounted to nearly \$8 million, of which 39 percent was reported by institutions under public control and 61 percent by those under private or denominational control. Of the exact figure of \$7,780,179 for all institutions, \$3,248,987 (41.8 percent) came in the form of private gifts and grants. Net gains on investments, interest or net earnings added to principal of the fund, interfund transfers, and similar items accounted for the remaining 58.2 percent.

The fact that, of the \$71 million principal, approximately \$36 million was not out on loan at

the end of the year may be attributed to at least two factors: (1) In many cases, loan funds at individual institutions are so restricted as to characteristics of prospective borrowers or as to conditions of repayment that activity of these funds is seriously limited. (2) Many funds operate on a short-term basis, the loan to be repaid before the end of the term or semester in which it is borrowed.

In spite of these and other possible restrictions, the data on operations of funds in table 35 show that more than \$34 million was borrowed and more than \$28 million repaid during the year, also that well over \$35 million was still outstanding at the end of the fiscal year.

These data relate exclusively to funds passing through the hands of higher education finance officers. Funds administered by denominational boards, parent-teacher associations, fraternal orders, or other persons or groups are not included here unless they utilize the services of the institutions whose students they aid.

Table I.—Current income of institutions of higher

A. ALL

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current income (columns 3 and 17-21)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-16)	Student fees ¹	Federal Government, for—				State governments ³	Local governments	Endowment earnings
				Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	Land-grant institutions ²	Research ²	Other purposes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	4, 675, 513	3, 762, 532	939, 111	5, 056	83, 937	534, 389	89, 049	1, 156, 537	129, 389	181, 638
Contiguous States	4, 641, 387	3, 732, 512	934, 203	5, 024	80, 826	532, 870	88, 328	1, 138, 454	129, 324	181, 585
North Atlantic	1, 359, 851	1, 118, 783	398, 668	2, 168	11, 469	184, 967	11, 019	170, 984	32, 142	95, 520
Connecticut.....	68, 689	53, 434	16, 352	46	550	3, 392	27	11, 711	261	11, 987
Delaware.....	7, 652	6, 406	1, 534	2	465	200	45	3, 188	-----	177
District of Columbia.....	52, 954	45, 572	17, 250	45	-----	7, 245	4, 272	-----	1, 838	896
Maine.....	17, 287	12, 181	4, 935	11	821	3	63	3, 596	62	1, 042
Maryland.....	92, 866	80, 847	13, 507	16	1, 037	28, 010	464	20, 722	577	3, 118
Massachusetts.....	265, 245	218, 501	69, 583	377	927	77, 713	2, 078	11, 114	293	22, 600
New Hampshire.....	21, 060	15, 098	6, 056	18	530	619	207	3, 301	130	1, 452
New Jersey.....	89, 196	73, 694	26, 019	132	891	12, 289	320	17, 678	620	5, 943
New York.....	451, 819	381, 772	145, 051	1, 004	2, 375	37, 338	1, 612	53, 809	28, 091	34, 950
Pennsylvania.....	252, 766	202, 767	85, 217	472	2, 845	16, 279	1, 666	39, 203	152	11, 608
Rhode Island.....	23, 918	17, 204	7, 462	29	451	1, 639	67	3, 675	-----	1, 360
Vermont.....	16, 400	11, 307	5, 704	15	576	240	198	2, 986	118	387
Great Lakes and Plains	1, 360, 995	1, 066, 466	264, 167	1, 195	23, 225	117, 743	6, 074	389, 435	22, 869	35, 695
Illinois.....	299, 500	256, 977	52, 869	138	2, 507	62, 828	1, 875	73, 297	2, 603	12, 776
Indiana.....	135, 050	95, 644	27, 400	81	2, 236	3, 908	556	37, 857	634	2, 003
Iowa.....	91, 277	69, 416	16, 173	52	2, 307	6, 390	400	29, 805	334	1, 289
Kansas.....	60, 701	48, 559	9, 238	100	1, 627	2, 296	197	21, 559	2, 916	940
Michigan.....	231, 864	176, 023	37, 682	111	2, 456	20, 008	110	81, 984	6, 380	2, 616
Minnesota.....	103, 056	76, 432	16, 643	44	2, 051	5, 456	1, 389	32, 606	848	1, 645
Missouri.....	91, 953	74, 177	23, 666	403	2, 541	4, 978	128	20, 241	1, 387	3, 685
Nebraska.....	37, 077	29, 967	7, 095	47	1, 399	1, 134	200	12, 816	1, 338	541
North Dakota.....	16, 830	13, 263	1, 768	7	1, 015	191	19	8, 926	139	238
Ohio.....	186, 985	139, 000	50, 287	122	1, 903	5, 608	805	34, 703	5, 666	8, 572
South Dakota.....	17, 792	14, 433	3, 335	8	1, 027	33	37	7, 959	6	383
Wisconsin.....	88, 911	72, 575	18, 012	81	2, 157	4, 912	360	27, 681	617	1, 007
Southeast	710, 264	546, 386	127, 121	577	28, 787	24, 071	3, 731	217, 802	7, 434	27, 189
Alabama.....	53, 784	42, 332	9, 199	58	2, 682	1, 113	330	15, 847	574	1, 249
Arkansas.....	33, 174	25, 705	4, 185	27	2, 227	936	337	14, 281	2	527
Florida.....	71, 385	56, 732	16, 345	159	1, 147	4, 042	262	29, 313	489	533
Georgia.....	73, 195	59, 045	13, 453	33	2, 936	3, 825	229	15, 510	1, 530	4, 247
Kentucky.....	46, 111	34, 446	8, 637	31	2, 713	720	109	11, 191	1, 309	2, 108
Louisiana.....	72, 115	56, 517	7, 905	29	1, 921	2, 502	48	34, 522	272	2, 761
Mississippi.....	35, 602	25, 139	3, 678	24	2, 832	581	164	10, 127	2, 498	391
North Carolina.....	107, 297	78, 911	20, 487	81	3, 682	4, 632	1, 221	23, 889	308	6, 922
South Carolina.....	37, 959	25, 713	6, 208	36	2, 023	276	107	12, 368	200	691
Tennessee.....	69, 582	55, 897	14, 290	42	2, 735	2, 694	557	15, 394	233	4, 127
Virginia.....	80, 937	63, 122	17, 456	33	2, 280	2, 555	247	19, 484	20	3, 349
West Virginia.....	29, 121	22, 827	3, 279	24	1, 608	194	120	15, 875	-----	284
West and Southwest	1, 128, 113	938, 875	144, 246	1, 084	17, 346	206, 088	5, 505	360, 234	66, 879	23, 182
Arizona.....	25, 010	18, 614	4, 223	58	735	1, 179	64	9, 800	717	160
California.....	556, 891	501, 400	54, 018	464	2, 272	180, 307	1, 308	149, 465	54, 871	11, 044
Colorado.....	58, 872	43, 298	11, 301	156	1, 072	2, 583	305	15, 287	1, 063	425
Idaho.....	14, 171	11, 232	1, 420	12	806	55	150	6, 609	542	483
Montana.....	18, 018	13, 967	1, 765	8	845	411	10	9, 792	36	156
Nevada.....	4, 587	4, 074	538	3	500	173	(*)	2, 633	-----	5
New Mexico.....	22, 176	17, 332	2, 590	6	836	2, 846	154	8, 471	493	365
Oklahoma.....	57, 785	40, 361	9, 239	38	1, 978	369	951	22, 005	75	331
Oregon.....	51, 449	40, 196	8, 474	27	1, 158	2, 019	397	22, 813	471	539
Texas.....	198, 593	152, 169	34, 178	236	4, 323	7, 385	1, 220	62, 032	7, 322	8, 372
Utah.....	35, 190	27, 865	5, 334	12	752	3, 227	289	10, 382	111	121
Washington.....	76, 051	60, 619	10, 177	58	1, 406	5, 345	385	36, 332	734	960
Wyoming.....	9, 319	7, 748	989	7	661	188	271	4, 612	444	219
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	82, 164	62, 001	-----	-----	-----	1	62, 001	-----	-----	-----
Outlying Parts	34, 126	30, 020	4, 908	32	3, 111	1, 519	721	18, 083	65	53
Alaska.....	4, 111	3, 684	163	(*)	379	642	435	1, 658	63	24
Canal Zone.....	112	112	28	-----	-----	-----	85	-----	-----	-----
Guam.....	148	148	50	-----	-----	-----	-----	97	-----	-----
Hawaii.....	8, 383	7, 260	1, 676	7	591	246	197	4, 128	-----	-----
Puerto Rico.....	21, 371	18, 815	2, 992	25	2, 140	631	4	12, 200	2	29

¹ Student fees paid by Public Law 550 veterans are included under student fees and not under veterans' tuition and fees.

² Income received for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under land-grant (regular appropriations) and not under research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State governments and regional compacts.

⁴ Excludes transfers from other income accounts or funds and remission of fees for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes.

⁵ Less than \$500.

Table I.—Current income of institutions of higher

B. Publicly

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current income (columns 3 and 17-21)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-16)	Student fees ¹	Federal Government, for—				State governments ³	Local governments	Endowment earnings
				Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	Land-grant institutions ²	Research ²	Other purposes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	2,656,401	2,174,074	274,181	1,336	82,295	232,775	76,114	1,128,895	125,843	15,881
Contiguous States	2,624,674	2,145,903	270,686	1,317	79,184	231,256	75,399	1,110,811	125,780	15,857
North Atlantic	324,852	269,885	48,681	142	9,827	10,759	1,348	145,472	29,540	2,179
Connecticut	19,012	15,002	1,218	8	550	331	15	11,685	261	6
Delaware	6,894	5,809	984	1	465	200	45	3,188		172
District of Columbia	1,396	1,378	266				11		1,093	
Maine	9,695	7,358	1,907	7	821	3	61	3,596	52	37
Maryland	40,016	35,217	4,629	7	1,037	2,281	411	20,170	551	186
Massachusetts	18,385	15,005	2,006	8	910	279	155	10,930	270	23
New Hampshire	8,404	6,664	1,691	14	530	223	55	3,301	130	84
New Jersey	36,889	30,463	7,333	26	891	1,173	39	17,678	560	393
New York	109,112	93,878	15,660	28	750	1,514	318	43,808	26,475	1,108
Pennsylvania	60,749	47,005	10,336	31	2,845	4,448	42	24,655	30	26
Rhode Island	6,809	5,579	833	6	451	67	4	3,589		2
Vermont	7,491	6,526	1,817	5	576	240	193	2,872	118	142
Great Lakes and Plains	875,765	697,394	98,676	412	23,225	53,418	4,798	389,371	22,835	5,624
Illinois	117,728	103,572	7,968	29	2,507	7,063	1,731	73,296	2,602	136
Indiana	87,773	66,562	8,856	21	2,236	2,911	293	37,853	614	176
Iowa	66,763	52,574	5,656	22	2,307	6,325	290	29,804	334	69
Kansas	51,375	42,164	6,373	91	1,627	2,296	187	21,557	2,916	504
Michigan	202,238	154,417	24,838	79	2,456	19,961	52	81,982	6,380	1,670
Minnesota	78,414	61,113	7,605	26	2,051	5,392	1,372	32,587	848	567
Missouri	38,387	31,879	3,980	34	2,541	1,068	81	20,218	1,387	73
Nebraska	28,119	23,684	3,814	26	1,399	1,043	76	12,807	1,325	48
North Dakota	16,185	12,909	1,563	7	1,015	191	19	8,926	139	202
Ohio	110,851	81,628	17,635	45	1,903	2,846	563	34,703	5,666	1,837
South Dakota	14,753	12,188	1,985	7	1,027	33	36	7,959	6	209
Wisconsin	63,179	54,703	8,402	23	2,157	4,289	100	27,680	617	133
Southeast	477,786	380,352	53,719	262	28,787	14,582	2,573	216,689	7,066	2,146
Alabama	42,111	34,670	5,520	30	2,682	1,060	296	15,445	574	230
Arkansas	28,180	22,578	2,780	22	2,227	936	330	14,281	2	94
Florida	46,785	38,623	3,115	9	1,147	2,325	243	29,313	379	42
Georgia	44,426	35,909	7,206	26	2,936	1,705	206	15,340	1,530	82
Kentucky	29,648	24,781	4,968	24	2,713	703	89	11,183	1,309	243
Louisiana	52,934	41,361	1,584	8	1,921	1,011	43	34,455	272	15
Mississippi	30,748	21,976	4,133	20	2,832	581	147	10,127	2,433	86
North Carolina	61,698	45,967	8,290	47	3,682	2,105	672	23,876	308	289
South Carolina	25,490	18,049	1,446	25	2,023	276	103	12,368	18	15
Tennessee	33,279	29,057	4,875	14	2,735	1,149	90	14,945	221	18
Virginia	58,088	47,782	8,683	21	2,280	2,536	236	19,484	20	1,029
West Virginia	24,399	19,600	1,120	16	1,608	194	117	15,874		4
West and Southwest	864,107	736,271	69,610	501	17,346	152,496	4,678	359,279	66,339	5,908
Arizona	24,185	18,067	3,883	55	735	1,179	62	9,800	717	160
California	405,162	375,242	18,386	165	2,272	130,163	769	148,694	54,444	1,955
Colorado	46,591	34,032	6,483	70	1,072	1,008	208	15,287	1,063	39
Idaho	12,221	9,889	712	10	806	55	150	6,609	542	414
Montana	16,921	13,250	1,253	5	845	411	8	9,791	36	122
Nevada	4,587	4,074	538	3	500	173	(⁵)	2,633		5
New Mexico	21,421	16,716	2,213	4	836	2,846	151	8,471	493	365
Oklahoma	49,733	34,640	5,270	16	1,978	369	929	22,003	75	
Oregon	42,288	33,878	4,393	11	1,158	1,933	382	22,805	471	74
Texas	143,871	114,810	17,335	119	4,323	5,755	1,101	61,860	7,209	1,867
Utah	24,554	20,975	3,546	7	752	3,082	275	10,382	111	73
Washington	63,255	52,951	4,609	30	1,406	5,334	371	36,331	734	612
Wyoming	9,319	7,748	989	7	661	188	271	4,612	444	219
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	82,164	62,001					62,001			
Outlying Parts	31,727	28,171	3,495	19	3,111	1,519	715	18,083	63	24
Alaska	4,111	3,684	163	(⁵)	379	642	435	1,658	63	24
Canal Zone	112	112	28				85			
Guam	148	148	50					97		
Hawaii	8,120	7,007	1,507	6	591	246	196	4,128		
Puerto Rico	19,236	17,219	1,748	13	2,140	631		12,200		

¹ Student fees paid by Public Law 550 veterans are included under student fees and not under veterans' tuition and fees.

² Income received for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under land-grant (regular appropriations) and not under research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State governments and regional compacts.

⁴ Excludes transfers from other income accounts or funds and remission of fees for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes.

⁵ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose, source, and State: 1957-58—Continued

Controlled Institutions

not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Educational and general—Continued					Auxiliary enterprises			Student-aid income		Region and State
Private gifts and grants		Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments	Other sources	Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises	From public sources	From other sources 4	
Designated for research	Other private gifts and grants									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
35,637	33,737	108,400	30,864	28,716	140,119	92,865	216,005	17,255	16,082	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
34,992	33,609	108,054	30,725	28,232	139,201	92,634	214,955	16,133	15,848	
4,679	3,327	9,982	2,032	1,917	21,862	10,478	19,097	1,236	2,294	North Atlantic.
122	106	614	59	29	1,462	819	1,475	16	236	Connecticut.
	38	159	2	555	497	198	319		70	Delaware.
	1	(⁵)		6			16		1	District of Columbia.
105	274	211	168	116	1,140	515	531	42	109	Maine.
568	27	5,218		131	2,129	547	1,902	1	221	Maryland.
	267	48	20	87	955	1,086	1,194	31	115	Massachusetts.
12	89	347	129	59	621	512	516		91	New Hampshire.
866	1,143	267	(⁵)	96	2,039	1,202	2,369	149	666	New Jersey.
826	1,021	1,813	235	320	5,614	1,832	6,395	962	430	New York.
1,960	98	888	1,248	397	6,690	3,333	3,516		206	Pennsylvania.
180	133	170	122	20	500	206	498		27	Rhode Island.
41	129	245	50	100	216	228	366	35	121	Vermont.
17,399	14,128	40,917	12,768	13,823	41,612	42,495	87,869	1,145	5,249	Great Lakes and Plains.
2,157	2,216	1,630	1,841	396	1,276	5,457	6,231	541	651	Illinois.
2,554	571	5,596	3,907	1,076	9,941	2,542	7,793	378	557	Indiana.
1,081	514	4,815	284	1,072	4,261	2,931	6,521	114	361	Iowa.
117	1,401	3,747	1,250	98	1,233	1,972	5,484		522	Kansas.
5,359	3,724	4,854	1,063	2,000	8,692	13,878	24,465	92	694	Michigan.
2,157	1,555	3,947	977	2,029	2,244	2,553	11,551		953	Minnesota.
	287	1,163	753	294	1,795	1,601	2,880		232	Missouri.
446	54	677	1,337	631	645	1,408	2,136	3	244	Nebraska.
88	72	440	39	207	1,112	705	1,388	16	56	North Dakota.
231	2,883	7,712	828	4,779	6,603	7,373	14,879	(⁵)	367	Ohio.
		603	198	125	856	291	1,341	2	75	South Dakota.
3,209	850	5,734	392	1,116	2,954	1,784	3,201	(⁵)	538	Wisconsin.
5,907	6,215	29,842	6,524	6,041	33,553	17,533	41,971	1,244	3,134	Southeast.
252	910	4,900	822	1,949	2,976	1,674	2,779	5	7	Alabama.
328	46	510	720	303	2,118	793	2,546	2	144	Arkansas.
557	505	545	227	215	1,733	1,520	3,805	760	344	Florida.
779	340	3,547	1,125	1,087	3,221	2,171	2,751		374	Georgia.
235	468	1,056	1,575	216	1,764	1,012	1,970	2	119	Kentucky.
299	101	475	566	611	4,539	2,221	4,421	292	100	Louisiana.
122	199	1,131	40	124	3,528	953	4,160	60	72	Mississippi.
1,436	1,357	3,265	192	448	3,712	1,992	9,492	68	468	North Carolina.
218	296	487	567	207	2,867	771	3,695		108	South Carolina.
824	1,075	3,009	10	92	1,589	1,169	1,333		131	Tennessee.
776	746	10,719	493	757	4,147	2,013	2,978	55	1,114	Virginia.
81	171	196	187	31	1,359	1,243	2,041	1	155	West Virginia.
7,007	9,939	27,313	9,402	6,452	35,737	21,309	64,355	1,266	5,170	West and Southwest.
438	233	214	372	217	1,020	1,303	3,488		309	Arizona.
124	4,551	11,067	213	2,437	7,778	2,862	17,186	881	1,213	California.
796	773	6,619	260	356	3,153	3,883	4,748	103	671	Colorado.
73	65	37	392	25	643	316	1,257	28	87	Idaho.
113	126	17	502	18	953	1,575	1,095	7	41	Montana.
26	42	1	134	19	168	66	130		149	Nevada.
155	124	646	236	174	1,752	778	2,021	65	89	New Mexico.
37	412	1,636	1,726	190	4,893	1,810	8,217	30	144	Oklahoma.
721	228	968	584	150	2,190	1,134	4,405	7	673	Oregon.
1,944	2,512	5,363	3,418	2,002	9,708	4,931	13,347	43	1,032	Texas.
1,032	815	148	208	543	721	665	2,069	11	112	Utah.
1,475	25	478	1,265	281	2,554	1,742	5,368	89	551	Washington.
74	32	119	92	40	203	245	1,024		100	Wyoming.
					6,438	820	1,663	11,241		U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
45	127	346	138	484	918	231	1,050	1,123	235	Outlying Parts
	34	7	105	174	296		91		40	Alaska.
	1									Canal Zone.
										Guam.
20	52	162	22	77	362	85	502	34	129	Hawaii.
25	41	176	11	233	260	146	456	1,089	66	Puerto Rico.

Table I.—Current income of institutions of higher
C. Privately Con-
[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current income (columns 3 and 17-21)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-16)	Student fees ¹	Federal Government, for—				State governments ³	Local governments	Endowment earnings
				Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	Land-grant institutions ²	Research ²	Other purposes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	2,019,112	1,588,458	664,929	3,720	1,642	301,613	12,935	27,643	3,546	165,758
Contiguous States	2,016,713	1,586,609	663,516	3,707	1,642	301,613	12,930	27,643	3,544	165,728
North Atlantic	1,035,000	848,899	349,988	2,026	1,642	174,208	9,670	25,512	2,602	93,340
Connecticut	49,677	38,432	15,134	38		3,061	13	26		11,981
Delaware	758	597	549	1					5	896
District of Columbia	51,558	44,193	16,984	45		7,245	4,262		745	1,005
Maine	7,592	4,823	3,029	4					10	2,932
Maryland	52,849	45,630	8,878	9		25,729	53	553	26	22,577
Massachusetts	246,859	203,497	67,577	369	17	77,434	1,923	184	24	1,368
New Hampshire	12,655	8,434	4,364	4		396	152			5,551
New Jersey	52,308	43,231	18,686	107		11,116	281	1	60	33,842
New York	342,708	287,894	129,391	976	1,625	35,824	1,293	10,001	1,615	11,582
Pennsylvania	192,017	155,763	74,880	441		11,831	1,624	14,548	122	1,358
Rhode Island	17,109	11,625	6,628	22		1,572	62	85		244
Vermont	8,909	4,781	3,888	10			6	114		
Great Lakes and Plains	485,230	369,072	165,491	783		64,325	1,276	63	34	30,071
Illinois	181,772	153,405	44,901	109		55,765	144	1	1	12,640
Indiana	47,276	29,082	18,544	60		997	263	4	20	1,827
Iowa	24,515	16,843	10,517	30		65	110	1		1,220
Kansas	9,326	6,395	2,865	9		(⁵)	10	2		437
Michigan	29,626	21,606	12,844	32		48	58	3		946
Minnesota	24,641	15,319	9,038	18		64	17	19		1,078
Missouri	53,566	42,298	19,686	369		3,910	47	23		3,612
Nebraska	8,958	6,283	3,281	21		91	123	9	13	492
North Dakota	645	354	205							35
Ohio	76,134	57,372	32,652	77		2,762	242	1		6,735
South Dakota	3,038	2,244	1,349	1			1			174
Wisconsin	25,732	17,872	9,609	57		623	260	1		874
Southeast	232,477	166,034	73,402	315		9,489	1,158	1,113	369	25,043
Alabama	11,672	7,663	3,679	28		53	35	402		1,018
Arkansas	4,994	3,127	1,404	4			7	(⁵)		433
Florida	24,601	18,109	13,230	150		1,716	19		110	491
Georgia	28,769	23,136	6,246	7		2,120	23	170		4,165
Kentucky	16,463	9,665	3,669	8		17	20	9		1,865
Louisiana	19,181	15,156	6,321	21		1,491	5	68		2,747
Mississippi	4,854	3,163	1,545	3			17		64	306
North Carolina	45,600	32,945	12,198	35		2,527	548	14		6,633
South Carolina	12,469	7,663	4,763	11			4		182	676
Tennessee	36,303	26,840	9,415	29		1,545	467	449	12	4,110
Virginia	22,849	15,340	8,773	11		19	11			2,320
West Virginia	4,722	3,227	2,158	8			3	1		280
West and Southwest	264,006	202,604	74,636	583		53,592	826	955	539	17,274
Arizona	825	547	340	2			1			
California	151,729	126,158	35,632	299		50,145	539	771	427	9,089
Colorado	12,281	9,266	4,818	87		1,575	97			387
Idaho	1,950	1,343	708	2			1			68
Montana	1,098	718	512	2			1	1		34
Nevada										
New Mexico	755	616	377	2			3			
Oklahoma	8,052	5,721	3,968	23			22	3		331
Oregon	9,161	6,318	4,081	17		86	15	8		465
Texas	54,723	37,359	16,843	117		1,630	118	171	112	6,505
Utah	10,635	6,889	1,788	5		145	14			48
Washington	12,797	7,668	5,568	28		12	14	1		348
Wyoming										
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts	2,399	1,849	1,413	13			5		2	29
Alaska										
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii	263	253	169	1			2			
Puerto Rico	2,136	1,596	1,244	12			4		2	29

¹ Student fees paid by Public Law 550 veterans are included under student fees and not under veterans' tuition and fees.

² Income received for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under land-grant (regular appropriations) and not under research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State governments and regional compacts.

⁴ Excludes transfers from other income accounts or funds and remission of fees for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes.

⁵ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose, source, and State: 1957-58—Continued

trolled Institutions

not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Educational and general—Continued					Auxiliary enterprises			Student-aid income		Region and State
Private gifts and grants	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments	Other sources	Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises	From public sources	From other sources ⁴		
Designated for research									Other private gifts and grants	
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
42,141	214,056	90,902	16,584	42,989	165,632	94,084	132,833	2,780	35,324	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
42,141	213,684	90,901	16,577	42,982	165,436	94,012	132,579	2,770	35,307	
26,449	85,039	53,984	3,010	21,427	68,267	44,365	51,832	2,169	19,468	North Atlantic.
1,952	4,542	2	3	1,680	5,241	2,105	1,805	7	2,088	Connecticut.
	42				75		38		14	Delaware.
1,106	2,521	9,721	85	584	2,535	1,949	2,034	329	518	District of Columbia.
5	680	34		73	1,479	576	407		308	Maine.
3,200	2,953	49	12	1,236	2,569	1,458	2,245		812	Maryland.
9,224	17,405	676	1,239	4,847	16,064	11,788	9,475	346	5,689	Massachusetts.
86	1,472	47		546	1,494	831	1,490		407	New Hampshire.
1,002	5,352	21	9	1,046	3,248	1,651	2,666	15	1,496	New Jersey.
7,174	32,292	24,882	751	8,229	17,883	12,867	18,769	1,152	4,142	New York.
2,499	16,061	18,504	896	2,774	13,627	8,177	10,892	113	3,446	Pennsylvania.
195	1,411	9	4	278	2,013	1,839	1,246	25	362	Rhode Island.
9	327	39	12	133	2,039	1,091	765	46	187	Vermont.
8,400	66,849	7,838	12,408	11,535	47,088	24,352	37,103	182	7,433	Great Lakes and Plains.
2,230	19,641	1,415	11,501	5,058	8,947	5,945	11,298		2,176	Illinois.
55	5,883	370	12	1,047	8,030	3,280	5,945	8	932	Indiana.
73	3,772	779	27	249	3,846	1,954	1,502	16	356	Iowa.
3	2,950	20	7	91	1,547	638	582	3	162	Kansas.
44	6,915	232	6	478	3,193	1,374	3,199	4	250	Michigan.
69	4,374	180	132	328	4,171	2,127	2,712	14	299	Minnesota.
631	7,311	3,657	291	2,761	4,521	2,378	3,619	89	662	Missouri.
43	1,970	175	31	34	1,390	579	662		45	Nebraska.
	83		12	19	127	81	38		44	North Dakota.
4,029	9,108	415	371	980	7,932	3,894	4,998	10	1,929	Ohio.
	682		12	26	363	205	152	8	66	South Dakota.
1,222	4,159	595	6	466	3,023	1,898	2,398	30	511	Wisconsin.
2,682	30,292	18,114	181	3,878	28,578	12,842	21,022	289	3,712	Southeast.
11	2,165	114		159	1,355	871	1,738	11	35	Alabama.
	1,220	1		57	805	301	673		88	Arkansas.
20	1,535	410	35	393	1,793	1,874	2,489		333	Florida.
232	2,565	7,144	26	437	2,819	1,263	1,056	30	465	Georgia.
19	3,417	298	30	313	1,709	1,063	3,869		158	Kentucky.
964	2,824	115		601	1,474	523	1,715	55	257	Louisiana.
2	1,165	37		24	1,028	268	327		4	Mississippi.
994	4,501	4,607	49	840	5,060	2,258	3,225	89	1,223	North Carolina.
2	1,901	27		99	3,129	606	987	8	75	South Carolina.
419	4,657	5,192	22	523	3,692	1,827	3,350	79	515	Tennessee.
8	3,626	153	16	402	4,056	1,686	1,296	11	461	Virginia.
11	716	16	3	31	303	303	297		35	West Virginia.
4,610	31,504	10,964	978	6,143	21,503	12,453	22,622	130	4,695	West and Southwest.
	201	1		1	169	58	47		3	Arizona.
2,940	10,893	9,940	731	4,754	9,007	5,234	8,274	67	2,988	California.
733	1,344	89		134	876	803	1,061	23	252	Colorado.
4	541	8		11	297	110	181		20	Idaho.
	160		7	(⁵)	265	22	77		16	Montana.
	221	8		4	82	17	37		3	Nevada.
4	1,242	8	9	111	752	369	1,081		130	New Mexico.
11	1,466	54		115	1,544	625	512	9	153	Oklahoma.
905	9,486	574	148	751	5,839	3,426	7,197	24	878	Oregon.
	4,474	239	78	100	750	659	2,255		82	Texas.
11	1,476	43	5	161	1,921	1,131	1,900	8	169	Utah.
										Washington.
										Wyoming.
										U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
	372	1	7	7	196	72	255	11	17	Outlying Parts.
										Alaska.
										Canal Zone.
										Guam.
	81			1		5	5		1	Hawaii.
	291	1	7	6	196	67	250	11	16	Puerto Rico.

Table I.—Current income of institutions of higher

D. Four-Year

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current income (columns 3 and 17-21)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-16)	Student fees ¹	Federal Government, for—				State governments ³	Local governments	Endowment earnings
				Veterans' tuition and fees ¹	Land-grant institutions ²	Research ²	Other purposes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	4,423,265	3,557,809	883,696	4,600	83,937	533,901	88,367	1,102,005	53,441	179,381
Contiguous States	4,389,520	3,528,160	878,907	4,568	80,826	532,382	87,731	1,084,019	53,376	179,328
North Atlantic	1,312,835	1,082,862	377,313	1,950	11,469	184,480	10,963	164,156	29,213	94,927
Connecticut	67,667	52,605	15,675	44	560	3,392	25	11,598	261	11,987
Delaware	6,894	5,809	984	1	465	2,000	45	3,188	—	172
District of Columbia	49,012	42,593	14,408	33	—	7,245	4,272	—	1,838	887
Maine	16,632	11,810	4,753	11	821	3	63	3,499	55	1,040
Maryland	91,428	79,594	12,921	15	1,037	28,010	460	20,368	368	3,118
Massachusetts	256,889	213,201	65,294	334	927	77,255	2,072	11,108	282	22,305
New Hampshire	19,741	14,223	5,430	15	530	619	206	3,113	130	1,437
New Jersey	86,947	72,272	25,266	131	891	12,289	320	17,678	303	5,937
New York	430,623	364,059	138,059	971	2,375	37,309	1,575	47,739	25,705	34,740
Pennsylvania	248,119	198,942	82,059	350	2,845	16,279	1,661	39,203	152	11,564
Rhode Island	23,788	17,088	7,349	29	451	1,639	65	3,675	—	1,360
Vermont	15,095	10,667	5,115	15	576	240	198	2,986	118	380
Great Lakes and Plains	1,320,105	1,033,345	250,452	1,136	23,225	117,743	6,036	382,603	14,698	35,085
Illinois	288,324	247,218	49,247	115	2,507	62,828	1,863	71,177	1	12,649
Indiana	134,184	94,942	26,942	77	2,236	3,908	556	37,795	549	1,989
Iowa	88,062	66,976	15,015	52	2,307	6,390	393	29,486	14	1,231
Kansas	58,394	46,590	8,887	99	1,627	2,296	196	21,551	1,656	933
Michigan	223,840	168,632	35,195	105	2,456	20,008	102	79,120	4,987	2,314
Minnesota	101,366	74,972	16,382	44	2,051	5,456	1,389	32,292	132	1,645
Missouri	83,015	68,670	19,582	384	2,541	4,978	127	20,220	545	3,662
Nebraska	36,450	29,448	6,903	47	1,399	1,134	199	12,815	1,061	537
North Dakota	15,517	12,250	1,590	6	1,015	191	16	8,263	54	238
Ohio	186,100	138,204	49,604	122	1,903	5,608	799	34,703	5,666	8,500
South Dakota	17,475	14,205	3,243	8	1,027	33	37	7,959	6	380
Wisconsin	87,379	71,238	17,862	77	2,157	4,912	360	27,221	28	1,007
Southeast	678,509	525,503	118,301	552	28,787	24,071	3,681	213,710	4,923	26,524
Alabama	53,152	41,944	8,955	58	2,682	1,113	330	15,847	574	1,237
Arkansas	32,908	25,510	4,051	26	2,227	936	330	14,281	2	527
Florida	67,126	53,279	14,915	158	1,147	4,042	249	28,009	118	440
Georgia	68,950	56,552	12,447	32	2,936	3,825	212	14,704	1,406	4,166
Kentucky	44,114	32,980	8,075	31	2,713	720	108	34,117	1,277	1,964
Louisiana	71,575	56,039	7,875	29	1,921	2,502	48	11,191	250	2,761
Mississippi	29,068	20,741	4,920	17	2,832	581	153	8,680	877	343
North Carolina	100,665	75,002	18,248	72	3,682	4,632	1,221	23,761	6	6,764
South Carolina	37,056	25,106	5,884	36	2,023	276	—	12,368	170	682
Tennessee	68,188	55,065	13,828	42	2,735	2,694	557	15,394	223	4,097
Virginia	76,950	60,705	16,059	31	2,280	2,555	246	19,484	20	3,257
West Virginia	28,756	22,581	3,044	21	1,608	194	120	15,875	—	284
West and Southwest	995,908	824,448	132,841	930	17,346	206,088	5,051	323,549	4,543	22,792
Arizona	23,437	17,396	3,911	49	735	1,179	64	9,521	98	160
California	463,413	418,005	49,950	367	2,272	180,307	947	126,111	644	10,863
Colorado	55,285	40,694	10,673	155	1,072	2,583	297	14,473	—	423
Idaho	12,655	9,969	1,134	10	806	55	144	6,517	—	483
Montana	17,955	13,904	1,751	8	845	411	10	9,779	—	156
Nevada	4,587	4,074	538	3	500	173	(⁴)	2,633	—	5
New Mexico	20,683	16,623	2,378	6	836	2,846	154	8,331	364	199
Oklahoma	53,787	37,769	8,547	34	1,978	369	936	20,531	70	317
Oregon	49,373	38,569	8,063	20	1,158	2,019	392	21,714	471	539
Texas	181,071	137,451	30,539	212	4,323	7,385	1,184	56,397	2,785	8,346
Utah	33,296	26,237	5,040	12	752	3,227	272	9,169	75	121
Washington	71,761	56,658	9,461	49	1,406	5,345	380	33,830	36	960
Wyoming	8,604	7,099	856	6	661	188	271	4,542	—	219
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	82,164	62,001	—	—	—	—	1	62,001	—	—
Outlying Parts	33,745	29,650	4,790	32	3,111	1,519	636	17,987	65	53
Alaska	4,111	3,684	163	(⁵)	379	642	435	1,658	63	24
Canal Zone	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaii	8,263	7,150	1,635	7	591	246	197	4,128	—	—
Puerto Rico	21,371	18,815	2,992	25	2,140	631	4	12,200	2	29

¹ Student fees paid by Public Law 550 veterans are included under student fees and not under veterans' tuition and fees.

² Income received for research at agricultural experiment stations administered by land-grant institutions is included under land-grant (regular appropriations) and not under research.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State governments and regional compacts.

⁴ Excludes transfers from other income accounts or funds and remission of fees for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes.

⁵ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose, source, and State: 1957-58—Continued

Institutions

[not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Educational and general—Continued					Auxiliary enterprises			Student-aid income		Region and State
Private gifts and grants		Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments	Other sources	Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises	From public sources	From other sources ⁴	
Designated for research	Other private gifts and grants									
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
77,174	236,845	197,838	47,038	69,586	283,175	180,114	331,421	19,960	50,786	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
77,129	236,416	197,491	46,893	69,095	282,061	179,816	330,121	18,827	50,535	
31,129	85,769	63,430	4,997	23,068	84,318	52,266	68,333	3,385	21,671	North Atlantic.
2,073	4,625	617	62	1,697	6,592	2,899	3,224	24	2,324	Connecticut.
	38	159	2	555	497	198	319		70	Delaware.
1,106	2,413	9,719	85	586	2,198	1,502	1,873	329	516	District of Columbia.
110	856	245	168	187	2,402	1,090	872	42	415	Maine.
3,768	2,886	5,267	12	1,364	4,594	2,005	4,070	136	1,029	Maryland.
9,224	17,564	7,199	1,259	4,859	15,165	11,979	10,368	377	5,798	Massachusetts.
97	1,562	351	129	604	1,896	1,149	1,980		492	New Hampshire.
1,868	6,167	288	9	1,124	4,633	2,778	4,944	164	2,157	New Jersey.
7,999	31,979	26,213	965	8,428	22,186	14,123	23,621	2,094	4,540	New York.
4,459	15,717	19,389	2,119	3,144	19,816	11,355	14,252	113	3,643	Pennsylvania.
375	1,541	179	126	298	2,512	2,045	1,730	25	389	Rhode Island.
49	422	284	62	221	1,828	1,143	1,080	81	297	Vermont.
25,798	77,842	48,504	25,060	25,163	84,630	65,269	122,983	1,310	12,569	Great Lakes and Plains.
4,387	20,814	2,919	13,286	5,424	9,524	11,155	17,068	541	2,818	Illinois.
2,609	6,425	5,943	3,917	2,096	17,934	5,808	13,639	376	1,484	Indiana.
1,154	3,773	5,588	287	1,289	7,669	4,699	7,891	129	698	Iowa.
120	4,020	3,767	1,255	182	2,618	2,559	5,948	3	676	Kansas.
5,403	10,312	5,085	1,069	2,476	11,619	15,234	27,353	91	909	Michigan.
2,227	5,765	4,128	1,108	2,352	6,312	4,653	14,170	14	1,246	Minnesota.
631	7,168	4,809	1,035	2,990	4,283	3,075	6,017	89	880	Missouri.
488	1,982	852	1,368	663	1,993	1,968	2,751		289	Nebraska.
88	151	362	51	224	1,106	740	1,306	15	100	North Dakota.
4,261	11,964	8,127	1,199	5,749	14,535	11,267	19,800	10	2,285	Ohio.
	567	603	198	145	1,167	477	1,474	10	141	South Dakota.
4,431	4,902	6,320	388	1,574	5,870	3,634	5,564	30	1,042	Wisconsin.
8,589	32,433	47,753	6,631	9,550	55,690	28,780	60,410	1,504	6,622	Southeast.
262	2,942	5,013	822	2,108	4,162	2,495	4,492	16	42	Alabama.
328	1,214	511	720	359	2,906	1,067	3,194	2	230	Arkansas.
577	1,831	955	262	576	3,195	3,323	5,919	752	657	Florida.
1,011	2,660	10,673	1,151	1,329	5,066	3,128	3,422	30	7 ¹	Georgia.
253	3,182	1,351	1,604	510	3,131	1,987	5,750	2	265	Kentucky.
1,263	2,925	585	566	1,196	5,983	2,744	6,104	348	357	Louisiana.
124	1,045	1,039	11	117	3,220	1,135	3,773	63	136	Mississippi.
2,431	4,895	7,850	197	1,243	7,891	3,833	12,136	157	1,647	North Carolina.
220	1,960	514	567	299	5,808	1,331	4,644	1	167	South Carolina.
1,243	5,412	8,201	31	607	4,996	2,892	4,546	79	610	Tennessee.
784	3,487	10,849	509	1,143	7,192	3,333	4,095	55	1,570	Virginia.
92	880	212	189	62	2,138	1,511	2,335	1	190	West Virginia.
11,613	40,373	37,804	10,205	11,314	50,986	32,682	76,732	1,387	9,673	West and Southwest.
438	433	215	372	218	1,087	1,354	3,302		298	Arizona.
3,064	15,342	20,912	906	6,318	13,564	7,949	18,811	947	4,138	California.
1,529	2,090	6,694	236	468	3,590	4,454	5,505	126	916	Colorado.
77	272	45	392	34	3,845	371	1,353	8	89	Idaho.
113	286	17	509	18	1,218	1,596	1,172	7	58	Montana.
26	42	1	134	19	168	66	130		149	Nevada.
155	336	633	236	148	1,502	735	1,665	65	93	New Mexico.
40	1,426	1,555	1,700	266	5,029	1,937	8,748	30	273	Oklahoma.
732	1,635	982	584	261	3,547	1,655	4,770	16	817	Oregon.
2,846	11,688	5,739	3,511	2,495	14,380	8,147	19,162	63	1,867	Texas.
1,033	5,288	372	286	590	1,467	1,307	4,094	8	184	Utah.
1,486	1,502	519	1,245	439	4,405	2,869	7,023	96	710	Washington.
74	32	119	92	39	184	242	996		82	Wyoming.
					6,438	820	1,663	11,241		U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
45	429	347	145	491	1,115	298	1,300	1,133	251	Outlying Parts.
	34	7	105	174	296		91		40	Alaska.
										Canal Zone.
										Guam.
20	63	162	22	78	362	85	502	34	129	Hawaii.
25	332	178	17	239	456	213	706	1,099	82	Puerto Rico.

Table I.—Current income of institutions of higher

E. Junior

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current income (columns 3 and 17-21)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-16)	Student fees ²	Federal Government, for—				State governments ³	Local governments	Endowment earnings
				Veterans' tuition and fees ²	Land-grant institutions	Research	Other purposes			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	252, 248	204, 723	55, 414	457		488	682	54, 532	75, 948	2, 257
Contiguous States	251, 867	204, 353	55, 296	457		488	598	54, 436	75, 948	2, 257
North Atlantic	47, 016	35, 921	21, 355	219		487	56	6, 828	2, 929	593
Connecticut.....	1, 022	829	676	2			2	113		
Delaware.....	758	597	549	1						5
District of Columbia.....	3, 942	2, 978	2, 842	12						9
Maine.....	655	370	183				(⁵)	97	7	2
Maryland.....	1, 438	1, 253	586	1			4	354	209	1
Massachusetts.....	8, 356	5, 301	4, 289	44		458	6	6	11	295
New Hampshire.....	1, 319	875	626	3			1	188		15
New Jersey.....	2, 249	1, 422	753	1					317	6
New York.....	21, 196	17, 713	6, 991	33		29	36	6, 070	2, 385	210
Pennsylvania.....	4, 647	3, 826	3, 158	122			5			43
Rhode Island.....	130	116	113				1			
Vermont.....	1, 305	641	589							7
Great Lakes and Plains	40, 891	33, 122	13, 715	59			38	6, 831	8, 171	610
Illinois.....	11, 176	9, 760	3, 622	23			12	2, 120	2, 602	126
Indiana.....	866	703	458	5				62	85	14
Iowa.....	3, 216	2, 440	1, 158	(⁵)			7	319	321	59
Kansas.....	2, 308	1, 959	851	1			1	8	1, 261	7
Michigan.....	8, 024	7, 391	2, 487	6			8	2, 864	1, 393	302
Minnesota.....	1, 689	1, 460	261	(⁵)			(⁵)	314	715	
Missouri.....	8, 938	5, 507	4, 084	(⁵)	19		1	21	842	23
Nebraska.....	628	518	192	(⁵)			(⁵)	1	277	4
North Dakota.....	1, 313	1, 013	178	(⁵)	1		(⁵)	3	85	
Ohio.....	885	796	683				6	663		72
South Dakota.....	317	228	92							3
Wisconsin.....	1, 532	1, 337	149	4				460	590	(⁵)
Southeast	31, 755	20, 883	8, 820	26			49	4, 091	2, 511	665
Alabama.....	632	389	244				1			12
Arkansas.....	266	195	134	1			7	(⁵)		
Florida.....	4, 260	3, 453	1, 430	1			13	1, 303	371	93
Georgia.....	4, 245	2, 493	1, 005	2			16	807	124	81
Kentucky.....	1, 997	1, 466	562	(⁵)			(⁵)		32	144
Louisiana.....	540	478	30	(⁵)				405	22	
Mississippi.....	6, 534	4, 398	758	7			11	1, 447	1, 620	48
North Carolina.....	6, 633	3, 910	2, 239	9				129	302	158
South Carolina.....	903	607	325						31	8
Tennessee.....	1, 393	832	462	1			(⁵)		10	30
Virginia.....	3, 987	2, 416	1, 397	1			1			92
West Virginia.....	364	245	234	3						
West and Southwest	132, 205	114, 426	11, 405	153		1	454	36, 685	62, 336	390
Arizona.....	1, 573	1, 218	312	8				280	619	
California.....	93, 477	83, 395	4, 068	97		1	361	23, 354	54, 226	181
Colorado.....	3, 587	2, 603	628	2			8	813	1, 063	3
Idaho.....	1, 517	1, 264	285	2			7	92	542	
Montana.....	64	64	14					13	36	
Nevada.....										
New Mexico.....	1, 493	708	212					141	129	166
Oklahoma.....	3, 999	2, 591	692	4			15	1, 474	5	14
Oregon.....	2, 075	1, 627	411	7			5	1, 100		
Texas.....	17, 523	14, 718	3, 639	24			35	5, 635	4, 537	26
Utah.....	1, 894	1, 628	294	(⁵)			17	1, 213	36	(⁵)
Washington.....	4, 290	3, 961	717	9			6	2, 502	699	
Wyoming.....	714	648	133	(⁵)			(⁵)	70	444	
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts	380	370	119				85	97		
Alaska.....										
Canal Zone.....	112	112	28				85			
Guam.....	148	148	50					97		
Hawaii.....	120	110	41							
Puerto Rico.....										

¹ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.

² Student fees paid by Public Law 550 veterans are included under student fees and not under veterans' tuition and fees.

³ Includes Federal aid received through State governments and regional compacts.

⁴ Excludes transfers from other income accounts or funds and remission of fees for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes.

⁵ Less than \$500.

Table II.—Current expenditures of institutions of higher

A. All

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current expenditures (columns 3 and 12-15)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-11)	General administration general expense	Instruction and departmental research	Extension and public services	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Organized research	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	4,543,563	3,634,142	478,166	1,477,350	178,928	110,510	408,938	733,887	238,923	7,439
Contiguous States	4,509,666	3,604,414	473,945	1,465,603	175,256	109,715	406,226	727,776	238,455	7,439
North Atlantic	1,323,954	1,069,267	163,581	432,173	23,360	32,273	128,562	219,367	69,543	408
Connecticut	66,936	51,238	9,294	22,662	1,183	2,295	8,079	7,092	632	
Delaware	7,539	6,260	1,191	2,123	494	212	916	1,129	184	
District of Columbia	52,250	44,443	6,541	16,564	244	1,122	3,784	6,770	9,418	11
Maine	16,908	12,094	2,449	5,358	628	334	2,007	1,033	285	
Maryland	91,242	78,359	7,732	19,111	2,098	1,589	7,442	31,895	8,494	
Massachusetts	256,673	208,372	30,215	68,984	1,530	5,795	21,997	77,666	2,186	
New Hampshire	21,029	13,975	2,558	6,806	571	630	2,145	706	402	157
New Jersey	84,557	68,723	10,774	27,434	2,709	2,566	9,264	15,679	298	
New York	440,692	364,291	57,016	170,447	6,482	11,020	44,747	48,007	26,331	241
Pennsylvania	247,454	195,104	31,136	81,103	6,211	5,674	23,980	26,327	20,672	
Rhode Island	22,750	15,534	2,602	6,736	522	671	2,475	2,352	176	
Vermont	15,923	10,875	2,074	4,845	690	365	1,726	709	465	
Great Lakes and Plains	1,320,842	1,029,901	136,826	444,337	60,210	30,723	119,350	176,791	59,384	2,280
Illinois	292,207	247,356	28,946	91,999	10,501	6,475	24,513	76,108	7,778	1,034
Indiana	130,601	93,220	14,487	40,899	7,199	3,328	11,032	10,172	6,103	
Iowa	87,466	66,739	6,850	24,709	3,463	1,663	6,797	11,271	11,986	
Kansas	58,459	46,554	5,499	20,878	2,745	1,617	5,628	5,739	4,420	28
Michigan	224,967	169,426	25,294	75,293	11,892	4,930	22,981	23,671	5,365	
Minnesota	98,646	74,224	9,885	30,210	3,449	2,119	7,831	11,439	8,318	973
Missouri	88,666	72,009	10,017	32,495	4,267	2,465	8,518	8,415	5,744	89
Nebraska	35,540	28,293	3,692	11,714	2,800	1,000	3,714	3,235	2,137	
North Dakota	15,042	11,729	972	5,580	969	349	2,078	1,208	560	12
Ohio	184,004	135,117	21,885	74,460	5,425	4,223	16,896	11,671	757	
South Dakota	16,819	13,592	1,821	6,338	1,466	377	2,031	1,384	31	143
Wisconsin	88,425	71,642	7,678	29,761	6,032	2,177	7,332	12,480	6,182	
Southeast	693,675	536,819	68,110	218,775	46,332	18,381	60,645	67,914	54,395	2,267
Alabama	52,625	41,071	3,956	15,876	4,574	1,518	4,008	4,736	5,633	771
Arkansas	30,601	23,585	3,410	10,317	2,995	557	2,124	3,573	609	
Florida	69,906	55,271	7,921	23,767	2,366	2,194	5,875	11,162	1,985	
Georgia	71,917	58,302	6,601	19,212	5,920	1,863	5,001	8,907	10,799	
Kentucky	45,233	33,733	4,925	14,844	3,968	1,220	4,209	3,507	1,049	
Louisiana	71,259	55,554	8,408	25,196	3,989	2,256	7,410	7,211	994	90
Mississippi	35,025	24,898	3,314	10,184	4,022	668	2,405	2,445	1,351	10
North Carolina	103,415	77,602	8,535	31,651	6,522	2,952	8,076	10,187	9,510	168
South Carolina	37,525	25,416	3,950	10,100	2,924	863	4,470	2,337	628	143
Tennessee	67,937	54,954	6,755	22,020	3,499	1,689	5,854	6,856	8,281	
Virginia	78,741	63,048	7,215	22,517	4,004	1,861	7,796	5,635	13,134	887
West Virginia	29,491	23,385	3,111	13,093	1,547	740	2,916	1,358	421	198
West and Southwest	1,090,774	909,415	95,481	339,406	45,305	26,588	81,458	263,638	55,055	2,484
Arizona	23,364	17,307	2,009	8,236	955	509	2,007	3,112	284	194
California	544,640	490,783	46,997	155,300	13,949	12,508	32,510	202,698	26,821	
Colorado	56,891	42,509	5,766	15,957	2,196	1,207	4,172	6,444	6,766	
Idaho	13,516	10,815	1,126	4,793	953	366	1,826	1,337	62	352
Montana	16,866	13,192	1,152	6,409	1,079	412	1,919	1,861	14	346
Nevada	4,105	3,704	436	1,631	464	106	423	489	(³)	155
New Mexico	21,602	16,363	1,701	5,958	1,277	481	1,842	3,804	1,299	
Oklahoma	56,019	39,970	4,544	18,425	3,867	1,372	4,528	3,468	3,747	19
Oregon	50,742	39,463	4,237	16,635	3,743	1,452	3,952	5,255	3,709	480
Texas	188,503	144,459	17,612	63,872	11,186	5,148	17,463	18,230	10,947	
Utah	33,837	26,623	2,970	12,422	1,844	768	3,092	4,940	462	125
Washington	72,101	57,358	5,934	26,893	2,976	2,089	6,862	11,000	859	746
Wyoming	8,588	6,868	996	2,874	815	169	863	1,001	84	67
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	80,421	59,013	9,948	30,911	50	1,750	16,211	66	78	
Outlying Parts	33,897	29,728	4,221	11,747	3,672	795	2,713	6,111	469	
Alaska	3,984	3,561	292	935	267	49	481	1,521	15	
Canal Zone	112	112	27	59	12	2	11			
Guam	144	144	21	105		7	10			
Hawaii	8,173	7,126	624	2,901	1,007	284	615	1,282	414	
Puerto Rico	21,484	18,785	3,256	7,747	2,386	452	1,596	3,308	39	

¹ Only land-grant institutions are requested to report this item separately.² Included in total current expenditures, column 2.³ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose and State: 1957-58

Institutions

[not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Auxiliary enterprises			Student aid expenditures	Plant expenditures from current funds	Exhibit data on expenditures ²				Total value of staff benefits (not payroll)	Region and State
Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises			Payroll expenditures					
					Total institutional payroll (columns 18-20)	Instruction and departmental research	Auxiliary enterprises	Other staff of institution		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
277,190	159,654	341,190	131,386	171,189	2,609,340	1,191,812	228,700	1,188,828	111,318	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
276,024	159,434	339,858	129,935	169,490	2,590,550	1,181,825	227,983	1,180,742	110,474	
80,183	49,443	73,856	51,205	44,389	735,187	339,252	56,683	339,253	40,654	North Atlantic.
5,049	3,269	3,473	3,908	3,235	39,787	19,035	2,940	17,812	2,245	Connecticut.
567	230	383	99	414	4,666	1,938	280	2,449	233	Delaware.
2,403	1,838	2,036	1,530	1,488	30,354	12,746	1,422	16,186	875	District of Columbia.
2,290	946	1,007	570	471	8,848	4,515	1,151	3,182	418	Maine.
4,260	1,924	4,058	2,639	4,801	52,760	14,360	3,069	35,331	2,729	Maryland.
14,514	11,233	11,898	10,656	4,468	138,883	53,401	12,156	73,326	8,462	Massachusetts.
2,047	1,305	2,496	1,208	597	11,233	5,358	1,475	4,401	824	New Hampshire.
5,031	2,574	5,436	2,792	5,184	45,832	21,983	3,515	20,334	2,889	New Jersey.
22,254	13,277	25,274	15,597	13,289	241,804	131,953	15,491	94,359	17,520	New York.
17,640	9,707	14,448	10,555	8,467	141,159	65,285	12,615	63,260	3,680	Pennsylvania.
2,267	1,866	2,035	1,049	1,171	12,551	5,182	1,729	5,640	434	Rhode Island.
1,861	1,274	1,311	603	805	7,312	3,497	842	2,372	343	Vermont.
78,718	58,732	119,795	33,696	49,142	785,925	366,605	84,959	334,361	36,616	Great Lakes and Plains.
9,162	10,183	16,891	8,615	7,290	173,528	77,792	10,767	84,970	8,408	Illinois.
15,940	5,172	12,972	3,296	5,262	74,370	31,418	13,871	29,081	2,861	Indiana.
7,007	3,735	7,568	2,417	3,695	50,760	17,431	3,562	29,767	2,651	Iowa.
2,522	2,246	5,874	1,264	2,940	34,769	16,680	3,002	15,086	1,247	Kansas.
10,184	13,647	27,100	4,610	10,538	141,146	64,124	24,569	52,454	7,121	Michigan.
5,671	4,154	12,615	1,983	3,541	57,088	26,074	5,904	25,110	2,654	Minnesota.
5,172	3,213	6,015	2,257	3,622	48,610	24,001	3,312	21,298	1,640	Missouri.
1,865	1,795	2,711	877	1,810	21,481	9,956	1,669	9,856	957	Nebraska.
1,146	652	1,383	132	708	8,856	4,357	601	3,897	317	North Dakota.
13,527	10,400	19,813	5,148	4,862	110,045	64,067	12,840	33,138	5,826	Ohio.
1,184	326	1,478	239	921	9,966	5,237	442	4,287	102	South Dakota.
5,338	3,210	5,377	2,857	3,954	55,305	25,469	4,420	25,417	2,832	Wisconsin.
57,460	23,592	60,306	15,498	35,828	398,587	181,609	37,685	179,293	11,774	Southeast.
4,153	2,180	4,686	536	2,128	30,400	13,192	2,787	14,421	669	Alabama.
2,619	740	3,050	606	1,511	17,315	8,678	1,289	7,348	593	Arkansas.
3,310	2,876	6,090	2,359	4,631	40,200	20,085	3,503	16,612	381	Florida.
5,643	2,719	3,768	1,485	2,364	42,023	16,650	3,087	22,285	1,150	Georgia.
3,287	1,568	5,753	892	2,660	25,402	12,673	2,042	10,687	415	Kentucky.
5,736	2,258	6,357	1,354	4,494	42,435	21,541	3,927	16,967	2,175	Louisiana.
4,202	1,107	4,399	420	1,249	19,036	8,414	2,383	8,239	778	Mississippi.
8,398	3,108	11,312	2,995	3,957	59,469	26,603	7,691	25,175	2,627	North Carolina.
5,334	1,163	4,619	994	2,192	19,370	8,457	2,539	8,373	317	South Carolina.
4,980	2,266	4,564	1,173	2,412	38,950	18,578	2,930	17,442	1,307	Tennessee.
7,377	2,828	3,408	2,080	2,634	48,691	18,970	4,027	25,695	1,038	Virginia.
2,423	778	2,301	605	5,595	15,296	7,767	1,481	6,048	322	West Virginia.
52,224	26,850	83,992	18,294	39,938	655,166	286,515	45,107	323,545	21,333	West and Southwest.
1,128	985	3,506	438	1,287	13,206	6,620	1,218	5,369	123	Arizona.
16,414	6,388	24,093	6,963	15,851	333,998	132,961	14,270	186,767	10,861	California.
3,131	3,908	5,793	1,549	2,014	29,911	13,851	3,334	12,726	1,271	Colorado.
885	328	1,269	218	1,176	8,384	3,988	765	3,631	273	Idaho.
993	1,105	1,230	347	1,303	9,779	4,977	956	3,845	371	Montana.
156	78	96	70	199	2,818	1,377	117	1,324	101	Nevada.
1,789	665	2,277	508	384	12,915	5,001	1,111	6,803	505	New Mexico.
5,192	1,705	8,315	836	2,368	33,146	15,537	4,339	13,269	574	Oklahoma.
3,432	1,580	4,978	1,289	2,277	32,421	14,476	2,295	15,650	1,749	Oregon.
13,953	6,034	20,004	4,053	8,207	111,089	52,952	10,334	47,804	2,487	Texas.
1,385	1,156	4,172	502	1,153	20,396	10,580	1,578	8,239	761	Utah.
3,567	2,714	7,233	1,230	3,063	41,258	21,655	4,450	15,154	2,065	Washington.
198	204	1,027	291	656	5,845	2,539	340	2,965	192	Wyoming.
7,440	816	1,910	11,241	193	15,684	7,845	3,550	4,289	97	U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
1,165	220	1,332	1,451	1,699	18,790	9,986	717	8,087	844	Outlying Parts.
292	-----	89	42	137	2,242	734	115	1,393	32	Alaska.
-----	-----	-----	-----	2	97	55	-----	42	6	Canal Zone.
-----	-----	-----	-----	8	117	94	-----	25	-----	Guam.
430	12	451	153	400	5,711	2,605	226	2,881	5	Hawaii.
443	208	792	1,256	1,152	10,623	6,499	376	3,748	801	Puerto Rico.

Table II.—Current expenditures of institutions of higher

B. Publicly

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not

Region and State	Total current expenditures (columns 3 and 12-15)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-11)	General administration and general expense	Instruction and departmental research	Extension and public services	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Organized research	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments ¹
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	2,566,296	2,105,532	218,105	879,014	166,874	60,994	235,215	393,366	144,688	7,275
Contiguous States	2,534,690	2,077,565	214,348	868,125	163,221	60,300	232,819	387,255	144,222	7,275
North Atlantic	315,811	261,909	30,446	131,017	16,755	7,534	34,728	26,369	14,816	244
Connecticut.....	18,548	14,711	1,445	7,788	1,063	300	2,314	1,185	618	
Delaware.....	6,805	5,689	1,054	1,802	494	196	819	1,129	184	11
District of Columbia.....	1,346	1,345	231	974	1	1	128		(³)	
Maine.....	9,378	7,007	1,070	3,152	627	147	766	995	251	
Maryland.....	39,682	34,247	3,372	11,170	2,052	708	4,077	4,431	8,437	
Massachusetts.....	17,599	14,436	1,146	7,887	916	368	2,271	1,328	521	
New Hampshire.....	8,356	6,478	780	2,815	571	180	914	706	355	157
New Jersey.....	35,129	28,949	3,661	13,421	2,642	1,005	3,918	4,053	248	
New York.....	105,520	90,656	11,862	57,588	1,673	2,984	11,308	2,611	2,555	76
Pennsylvania.....	59,246	46,670	4,511	19,322	5,574	1,315	6,498	8,399	1,051	
Rhode Island.....	6,823	5,457	583	2,368	452	136	911	832	174	
Vermont.....	7,378	6,263	732	2,730	690	184	805	701	422	
Great Lakes and Plains	839,763	667,800	71,240	288,742	56,684	19,352	77,141	100,795	51,567	2,280
Illinois.....	111,929	97,428	10,586	40,931	8,932	2,987	11,821	14,873	6,264	1,034
Indiana.....	83,535	64,268	7,039	26,483	7,188	2,164	6,723	8,977	5,694	
Iowa.....	63,511	50,796	2,827	17,128	3,281	1,050	4,157	11,190	11,163	
Kansas.....	49,126	40,282	3,679	17,640	2,742	1,333	4,741	5,737	4,382	28
Michigan.....	195,714	147,779	20,447	63,794	11,094	4,243	19,657	23,562	4,982	
Minnesota.....	74,327	58,867	6,059	22,332	3,296	1,424	5,505	11,307	7,971	973
Missouri.....	35,940	30,115	3,405	12,241	4,047	1,087	3,668	3,098	2,481	89
Nebraska.....	26,695	22,170	2,379	8,365	2,797	775	2,823	3,112	1,919	
North Dakota.....	14,405	11,332	887	5,359	969	328	2,008	1,208	560	12
Ohio.....	108,410	79,776	9,398	48,184	4,911	2,206	9,358	5,309	410	
South Dakota.....	13,973	11,553	1,220	5,327	1,464	291	1,712	1,384	12	143
Wisconsin.....	62,199	53,433	3,315	20,957	5,963	1,466	4,968	11,037	5,727	
Southeast	467,654	376,615	37,412	149,356	45,782	12,011	40,772	54,631	34,384	2,267
Alabama.....	41,541	34,101	2,596	11,964	4,505	1,186	2,908	4,651	5,521	771
Arkansas.....	26,000	20,695	2,698	8,729	2,964	417	1,707	3,570	609	
Florida.....	45,487	37,657	3,885	15,483	2,317	1,578	3,874	9,224	1,296	
Georgia.....	42,993	35,337	3,514	11,988	5,822	1,076	2,928	6,141	3,868	
Kentucky.....	29,286	24,483	2,604	10,180	3,956	746	2,975	3,490	533	
Louisiana.....	52,152	40,765	5,907	17,816	3,982	1,627	5,738	4,684	920	90
Mississippi.....	30,318	21,671	2,604	8,359	4,021	549	2,365	2,445	1,318	10
North Carolina.....	60,078	46,452	3,416	19,213	6,508	1,571	4,602	6,774	4,201	168
South Carolina.....	25,071	18,048	2,048	6,394	2,866	568	3,123	2,310	596	143
Tennessee.....	32,882	28,914	2,469	12,200	3,334	814	2,945	4,637	2,516	
Virginia.....	57,044	48,274	3,508	15,399	3,963	1,283	5,213	5,352	12,671	887
West Virginia.....	24,801	20,217	2,163	11,631	1,544	597	2,395	1,353	337	198
West and Southwest	831,042	712,228	65,302	268,099	43,950	19,652	63,967	205,395	43,378	2,484
Arizona.....	22,567	16,742	1,811	7,986	949	494	1,914	3,112	283	194
California.....	393,931	366,058	32,134	120,931	13,444	9,039	24,952	149,225	16,331	
Colorado.....	44,853	33,593	3,779	12,500	2,195	877	3,093	4,464	6,685	
Idaho.....	11,523	9,467	820	4,045	951	297	1,610	1,337	53	352
Montana.....	15,834	12,548	984	6,105	1,079	380	1,779	1,861	14	346
Nevada.....	4,105	3,704	436	1,631	464	106	423	489	(³)	155
New Mexico.....	21,012	15,945	1,613	5,707	1,277	466	1,786	3,804	1,291	19
Oklahoma.....	47,770	34,364	3,203	15,185	3,863	1,081	3,821	3,464	3,727	
Texas.....	41,646	33,161	2,713	13,207	3,723	1,125	3,068	5,164	3,680	480
Oregon.....	135,884	109,740	10,435	46,287	10,968	3,367	12,721	15,752	10,209	
Utah.....	23,492	20,059	2,061	8,886	1,256	485	2,310	4,741	194	125
Washington.....	59,837	49,980	4,316	22,755	2,965	1,765	5,628	10,981	824	746
Wyoming.....	8,588	6,868	996	2,874	815	169	863	1,001	84	67
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	80,421	59,013	9,948	30,911	50	1,750	16,211	66	78	
Outlying Parts	31,605	27,966	3,757	10,889	3,653	694	2,396	6,111	466	
Alaska.....	3,984	3,561	292	935	267	49	481	1,521	15	
Canal Zone.....	112	112	27	59	12	2	11			
Guam.....	144	144	21	105		7	10			
Hawaii.....	7,964	6,931	561	2,815	1,007	270	582	1,282	414	
Puerto Rico.....	19,401	17,219	2,856	6,975	2,367	365	1,311	3,308	37	

¹ Only land-grant institutions are requested to report this item separately.² Included in total current expenditures, column 2.³ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

Controlled Institutions

necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Auxiliary enterprises			Student aid expenditures	Plant expenditures from current funds	Exhibit data on expenditures ²				Total value of staff benefits (not payroll)	Region and State
Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises			Payroll expenditures					
					Total institutional payroll (columns 18-20)	Instruction and departmental research	Auxiliary enterprises	Other staff of institution		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
131,311	77,666	205,048	46,739	109,628	1,604,295	732,464	140,498	731,333	55,981	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
130,321	77,498	203,967	45,339	108,078	1,586,555	722,983	139,895	723,677	55,162	
20,818	9,770	18,598	4,715	12,566	206,796	108,784	16,798	81,214	9,381	North Atlantic.
1,483	764	1,371	217	1,122	13,117	7,082	622	5,413	25	Connecticut.
492	197	343	85	339	4,457	1,739	280	2,438	215	Delaware.
			1	30	194	110		84	8	District of Columbia.
1,021	701	493	156	322	5,915	2,678	776	2,462	210	Maine.
2,239	639	1,904	652	2,379	24,664	9,055	1,455	14,154	1,263	Maryland.
821	1,060	1,154	128	571	12,130	6,320	3,148	2,662	54	Massachusetts.
575	498	544	261	321	5,227	2,516	547	2,164	153	New Hampshire.
2,117	1,111	2,261	691	1,239	22,748	11,140	1,692	9,917	1,089	New Jersey.
5,429	1,429	6,416	1,589	3,274	72,594	48,048	3,523	21,023	5,872	New York.
5,945	2,827	3,160	645	2,231	36,607	15,788	4,014	16,806	308	Pennsylvania.
550	234	530	53	406	4,525	2,057	489	1,979		Rhode Island.
146	310	422	237	330	4,617	2,252	252	2,113	183	Vermont.
36,524	37,140	83,281	15,018	36,014	541,885	247,111	61,814	232,959	23,690	Great Lakes and Plains.
1,131	4,613	5,960	2,797	4,557	74,804	35,540	4,617	34,646	2,738	Illinois.
8,422	2,159	7,303	1,382	3,400	54,351	21,725	10,057	22,569	1,958	Indiana.
3,570	2,202	5,964	979	2,872	40,032	11,553	2,418	26,061	2,243	Iowa.
1,183	1,655	5,240	765	2,626	31,264	14,795	2,619	13,851	801	Kansas.
7,280	12,597	24,107	3,951	9,330	125,889	55,096	23,215	47,578	6,115	Michigan.
2,033	2,433	10,094	900	2,904	46,901	20,435	4,221	22,245	2,056	Minnesota.
1,499	1,366	2,501	459	1,533	22,208	10,076	1,675	10,457	444	Missouri.
597	1,327	1,989	612	1,445	17,331	7,528	1,233	8,569	492	Nebraska.
1,032	604	1,348	88	700	8,542	4,184	3,803	2,966	296	North Dakota.
6,217	6,489	14,421	1,506	2,783	68,734	42,791	8,247	17,697	4,246	Ohio.
871	151	1,333	64	830	8,829	4,579	359	3,891	58	South Dakota.
2,687	1,544	3,021	1,514	3,034	42,999	18,810	2,596	21,592	2,246	Wisconsin.
32,609	13,510	38,903	6,017	27,732	292,103	126,689	25,550	139,864	7,045	Southeast.
2,885	1,537	2,888	130	1,816	24,960	10,232	1,730	12,998	355	Alabama.
1,898	530	2,502	375	1,461	15,362	7,346	1,038	6,979	520	Arkansas.
1,733	1,291	3,614	1,194	3,203	30,057	13,634	2,628	13,795	74	Florida.
3,114	1,644	2,518	380	1,405	27,262	10,928	2,135	14,199	674	Georgia.
1,747	759	1,936	360	1,929	18,989	9,057	1,188	8,744	104	Kentucky.
4,377	1,913	4,581	515	4,068	31,684	15,526	3,066	13,092	1,733	Louisiana.
3,403	860	4,088	296	1,146	16,748	6,982	2,110	7,655	618	Mississippi.
3,337	1,460	8,022	807	2,273	39,904	17,006	5,417	17,482	1,655	North Carolina.
2,775	599	3,462	186	1,624	14,152	5,456	1,694	7,001	1	South Carolina.
1,643	889	1,304	130	1,391	22,508	10,922	944	10,642	639	Tennessee.
4,005	1,515	2,034	1,216	1,936	37,386	12,967	2,469	21,949	483	Virginia.
1,690	513	1,953	427	5,432	13,091	6,632	1,131	5,328	189	West Virginia.
32,931	16,262	61,274	8,348	31,574	530,087	232,554	32,183	265,350	14,948	West and Southwest.
972	949	3,473	429	1,281	12,748	6,382	1,198	5,168	110	Arizona.
8,024	1,786	15,966	2,097	11,451	259,470	106,759	8,226	144,485	7,272	California.
2,441	3,351	4,582	887	1,437	23,387	11,109	2,644	9,634	951	Colorado.
609	242	1,088	118	1,124	7,356	3,393	620	3,344	232	Idaho.
156	1,092	1,113	283	1,256	9,322	4,756	887	3,678	370	Montana.
1,714	651	96	70	199	2,818	1,371	117	1,324	101	Nevada.
4,492	1,955	2,234	469	350	12,751	4,871	1,092	6,787	501	New Mexico.
2,088	7,209	351	2,199	28,739	12,811	3,835	3,835	12,093	411	Oklahoma.
8,823	1,161	4,411	825	1,945	27,961	12,028	1,801	14,133	980	Oregon.
669	3,191	12,730	1,401	6,465	88,455	40,031	7,162	41,262	1,529	Texas.
1,945	497	1,942	325	671	15,140	7,610	884	6,646	531	Utah.
198	1,706	5,404	803	2,541	36,095	18,888	3,377	13,831	1,769	Washington.
	204	1,027	291	656	5,845	2,539	340	2,965	192	Wyoming.
7,440	816	1,910	11,241	193	15,684	7,845	3,550	4,289	97	U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
990	168	1,081	1,400	1,549	17,739	9,481	604	7,655	819	Outlying Parts.
292		89	42	137	2,242	734	115	1,393	32	Alaska.
				2	97	55		42	6	Canal Zone.
				8	117	94		23		Guam.
430	6	446	151	376	5,626	2,543	226	2,856		Hawaii.
268	162	546	1,206	1,027	9,657	6,054	262	3,341	782	Puerto Rico.

Table II.—Current expenditures of institutions of higher

C. Privately

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not

Region and State	Total current expenditures (columns 3 and 12-15) ¹	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-11)	General administration and general expense	Instruction and departmental research	Extension and public services	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Organized research	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments ²
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	1,977,267	1,528,611	260,061	598,336	12,054	49,516	173,723	340,521	94,235	165
Contiguous States	1,974,975	1,526,849	259,598	597,478	12,035	49,415	173,406	340,521	94,233	165
North Atlantic	1,008,143	807,358	133,134	301,156	6,605	24,739	93,834	192,998	54,727	165
Connecticut	48,388	36,526	7,849	14,874	120	1,996	5,766	5,907	15	
Delaware	734	571	137	321		16	97			
District of Columbia	50,904	43,098	6,310	15,590	242	1,112	3,656	6,770	9,418	
Maine	7,529	5,087	1,379	2,206	1	187	1,241	38	34	
Maryland	51,560	44,112	4,360	7,940	46	881	3,365	27,464	56	
Massachusetts	239,074	193,936	29,069	61,097	613	5,427	19,727	76,338	1,666	
New Hampshire	12,673	7,497	1,778	3,991		450	1,231		47	
New Jersey	49,428	39,774	7,113	14,013	67	1,561	5,346	11,626	50	
New York	335,172	273,634	45,154	112,859	4,809	8,036	33,439	45,396	23,776	165
Pennsylvania	188,208	148,434	26,625	61,781	638	4,359	17,482	17,929	19,621	
Rhode Island	15,927	10,076	2,019	4,368	69	535	1,563	1,521	2	
Vermont	8,546	4,611	1,342	2,115		181	921	9	43	
Great Lakes and Plains	481,079	362,101	65,586	155,595	3,526	11,371	42,210	75,996	7,817	
Illinois	180,278	149,927	18,361	51,069	1,569	3,489	12,692	61,235	1,514	
Indiana	47,066	28,952	7,448	14,415	11	1,164	4,309	1,195	409	
Iowa	23,955	15,943	4,023	7,581	182	613	2,639	81	823	
Kansas	9,333	6,272	1,820	3,238	3	220	887	2	38	
Michigan	29,253	21,647	4,847	11,500	798	687	3,324	108	384	
Minnesota	24,319	15,357	3,826	7,878	154	695	2,326	132	347	
Missouri	52,726	41,894	6,612	20,254	220	1,378	4,850	5,316	3,263	
Nebraska	8,845	6,123	1,313	3,349	3	226	891	123	217	
North Dakota	638	397	85	321		20	70			
Ohio	75,594	55,340	12,287	26,275	514	2,017	7,537	6,362	347	
South Dakota	2,846	2,039	600	1,011	2	86	319		19	
Wisconsin	26,226	18,210	4,364	8,804	69	711	2,364	1,442	455	
Southeast	226,022	160,204	30,698	69,419	549	6,370	19,873	13,284	20,011	
Alabama	11,084	6,970	1,360	3,912	69	332	1,100	85	113	
Arkansas	4,601	2,890	712	1,588	31	140	417	3	(³)	
Florida	24,418	17,614	4,036	8,284	50	616	2,001	1,938	689	
Georgia	28,924	22,965	3,087	7,224	98	786	2,074	2,766	6,931	
Kentucky	15,947	9,250	2,332	4,664	12	474	1,234	17	517	
Louisiana	19,107	14,789	2,500	7,379	6	630	1,672	2,527	74	
Mississippi	4,707	3,226	710	1,824	1	119	540		33	
North Carolina	43,337	31,150	5,120	12,438	15	1,382	3,474	3,413	5,309	
South Carolina	12,454	7,368	1,903	3,706	59	295	1,347	27	33	
Tennessee	35,054	26,039	4,285	9,820	165	875	2,910	2,219	5,765	
Virginia	21,697	14,774	3,707	7,118	41	578	2,583	283	463	
West Virginia	4,690	3,167	948	1,462	3	143	521	6	84	
West and Southwest	259,731	197,187	30,179	71,307	1,354	6,935	17,490	58,243	11,677	
Arizona	798	565	199	251	6	15	93		1	
California	150,709	124,725	14,863	34,368	505	3,468	7,557	53,473	10,490	
Colorado	12,038	8,917	1,987	3,457	1	330	1,080	1,980	81	
Idaho	1,993	1,349	305	749	2	69	215	(³)	8	
Montana	1,032	644	169	304		33	139			
Nevada										
New Mexico	590	418	88	252		15	56		8	
Oklahoma	8,249	5,606	1,341	3,240	3	291	708	4	20	
Oregon	9,096	6,302	1,524	3,427	20	327	884	91	29	
Texas	52,618	34,719	7,177	17,585	218	1,780	4,742	2,478	738	
Utah	10,346	6,564	909	3,536	588	283	782	198	267	
Washington	12,263	7,378	1,617	4,138	11	324	1,234	18	34	
Wyoming										
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts	2,292	1,761	464	858	19	101	317		3	
Alaska										
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii	209	196	63	86		13	33			
Puerto Rico	2,083	1,566	401	772	19	87	285		3	

¹ Only land-grant institutions are requested to report this item separately.² Included in total current expenditures, column 2.³ Less than \$500.

education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

Controlled Institutions

[necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Auxiliary enterprises			Student-aid expenditures	Plant expenditures from current funds	Exhibit data on expenditures ²				Total value of staff benefits (not payroll)	Region and State
Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises			Payroll expenditures					
					Total institutional payroll (columns 18-20)	Instruction and departmental research	Auxiliary enterprises	Other staff of institution		
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
145,879	81,988	136,142	84,647	61,561	1,005,045	459,348	88,202	457,496	55,337	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.
145,703	81,936	135,891	84,595	61,411	1,003,994	458,842	88,088	457,064	55,313	
59,364	39,673	55,257	46,491	31,823	528,392	230,468	39,885	258,039	31,273	North Atlantic.
3,566	2,504	2,101	3,690	2,113	26,670	11,953	2,318	12,399	2,220	Connecticut.
75	33	40	15	75	209	199		10	19	Delaware.
2,403	1,838	2,036	1,529	1,458	30,160	12,636	1,722	16,102	867	District of Columbia.
1,269	245	514	414	148	2,933	1,838	375	720	207	Maine.
2,021	1,285	2,155	1,987	2,422	28,096	5,305	1,614	21,178	1,466	Maryland.
13,693	10,173	10,744	10,528	3,896	126,753	47,081	9,008	70,664	8,408	Massachusetts.
1,472	806	1,951	947	276	6,006	2,842		928	2,237	New Hampshire.
2,914	1,464	3,175	2,101	3,945	23,083	10,843	1,822	10,418	1,800	New Jersey.
16,825	11,848	18,857	14,008	10,015	169,210	83,905	11,968	73,336	11,649	New York.
11,695	6,880	11,288	9,910	6,235	104,552	49,497	8,600	46,454	3,372	Pennsylvania.
1,717	1,633	1,505	996	765	8,025	3,125	1,240	3,661	434	Rhode Island.
1,715	964	889	366	475	2,695	1,245	591	859	161	Vermont.
42,195	21,593	36,514	18,677	13,128	244,040	119,494	23,145	101,401	12,925	Great Lakes and Plains.
8,032	5,570	10,931	5,819	2,733	98,724	42,251	6,149	50,323	5,670	Illinois.
7,518	3,013	5,670	1,914	1,862	20,019	9,693	3,814	6,513	904	Indiana.
3,436	1,533	1,604	1,439	823	10,729	5,878	1,145	3,706	408	Iowa.
1,338	591	634	498	314	3,504	1,886	383	1,236	446	Kansas.
2,904	1,050	2,992	659	1,208	15,257	9,028	1,353	4,876	1,006	Michigan.
3,638	1,720	2,521	1,083	637	10,187	5,640	1,683	2,865	598	Minnesota.
3,673	1,847	3,514	1,798	2,090	26,401	13,925	1,636	10,840	1,196	Missouri.
1,267	468	722	265	365	4,150	2,427	436	1,287	465	Nebraska.
113	49	34	44	7	313	174	45	95	21	North Dakota.
7,309	3,911	5,391	3,642	2,079	41,311	21,276	4,593	15,441	1,581	Ohio.
313	175	144	175	91	1,137	659	83	396	44	South Dakota.
2,651	1,666	2,356	1,343	920	12,307	6,658	1,824	3,824	586	Wisconsin.
24,851	10,082	21,403	9,482	8,096	106,483	54,920	12,135	39,429	4,729	Southeast.
1,268	642	1,798	406	312	5,440	2,961	1,056	1,423	314	Alabama.
721	211	548	231	50	1,953	1,331	252	370	74	Arkansas.
1,577	1,585	2,476	1,166	1,428	10,144	6,451	875	2,817	307	Florida.
2,529	1,074	1,250	1,105	911	14,761	5,722	952	8,086	476	Georgia.
1,540	809	3,817	532	731	6,413	3,615	855	1,943	311	Kentucky.
1,359	345	1,775	838	425	10,751	6,015	862	3,874	442	Louisiana.
798	247	311	124	103	2,288	1,432	272	584	160	Mississippi.
5,060	1,649	3,290	2,188	1,685	19,565	9,598	2,274	7,693	971	North Carolina.
2,559	564	1,156	807	569	5,217	3,001	844	1,372	316	South Carolina.
3,336	1,377	3,260	1,042	1,021	16,441	7,656	1,985	6,801	668	Tennessee.
3,373	1,313	1,374	864	698	11,306	6,002	1,557	3,746	556	Virginia.
732	266	347	178	163	2,205	1,135	350	720	133	West Virginia.
19,293	10,588	22,718	9,946	8,364	125,079	53,960	12,924	58,195	6,385	West and Southwest.
156	36	33	9	6	458	238	19	201	13	Arizona.
8,390	4,602	8,127	4,866	4,400	74,527	26,202	6,044	42,281	3,589	California.
690	557	1,211	662	577	6,524	2,742	690	3,092	320	Colorado.
276	86	181	100	52	1,028	595	145	288	42	Idaho.
194	13	117	64	47	457	221	69	167	1	Montana.
										Nevada.
75	14	43	39	34	165	130	19	16	4	New Mexico.
700	351	1,107	485	170	4,407	2,726	504	1,176	163	Oklahoma.
1,344	419	567	464	331	4,459	2,449	494	1,517	769	Oregon.
5,131	2,843	7,274	2,652	1,742	22,634	12,921	3,172	6,541	957	Texas.
715	659	2,230	178	483	5,256	2,969	694	1,593	230	Utah.
1,621	1,009	1,829	427	522	5,163	2,767	1,073	1,323	296	Washington.
										Wyoming.
										U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.
175	52	251	52	150	1,051	506	114	432	25	Outlying Parts.
										Alaska.
										Canal Zone.
										Guam.
	6	5	2	25	86	61		2	5	Hawaii.
175	46	246	50	125	965	445	114	407	19	Puerto Rico.

Table II.—Current expenditures of institutions of

D. Four-Year

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current expenditures (columns 3 and 12-15)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-11)	General administration and general expense	Instruction and departmental research	Extension and public services	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Organized research	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments ¹
1	2	3	4	5	5	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	4,306,651	3,438,843	443,362	1,358,736	176,063	105,511	377,408	733,413	236,911	7,439
Contiguous States	4,273,130	3,409,478	439,217	1,347,195	172,403	104,737	374,744	727,302	236,442	7,439
North Atlantic	1,279,164	1,032,852	155,389	412,763	22,778	31,514	121,915	219,001	69,083	408
Connecticut	66,020	50,496	9,089	22,293	1,147	2,274	7,970	7,092	632	-----
Delaware	6,805	5,689	1,054	1,802	494	196	819	1,129	184	11
District of Columbia	47,941	40,942	5,654	14,239	244	1,091	3,528	6,770	9,417	-----
Maine	16,280	11,656	2,331	5,173	628	315	1,891	1,033	285	-----
Maryland	89,814	77,088	7,480	18,366	2,098	1,538	7,217	31,895	8,494	-----
Massachusetts	248,955	202,441	28,741	66,182	1,528	5,705	20,805	77,301	2,180	-----
New Hampshire	19,806	13,174	2,376	6,379	566	600	2,031	706	359	157
New Jersey	82,310	66,887	10,375	26,686	2,709	2,514	8,627	15,679	298	-----
New York	420,584	347,367	53,593	161,055	5,946	10,681	41,919	48,007	25,926	241
Pennsylvania	243,141	191,504	30,250	79,340	6,209	5,586	23,124	26,327	20,668	-----
Rhode Island	22,630	15,426	2,564	6,686	522	522	2,456	2,352	176	-----
Vermont	14,878	10,181	1,882	4,562	690	343	1,530	709	465	-----
Great Lakes and Plains	1,281,243	996,955	131,095	423,863	59,328	29,852	114,662	176,785	59,089	2,280
Illinois	281,208	237,632	27,111	85,966	9,965	6,290	23,506	76,108	7,653	1,034
Indiana	129,740	92,517	14,263	40,591	7,177	3,308	10,927	10,172	6,080	-----
Iowa	84,322	64,236	6,426	23,239	3,463	1,567	6,291	11,271	11,980	-----
Kansas	56,178	44,608	5,197	19,566	2,732	1,536	5,393	5,739	4,418	28
Michigan	217,557	162,614	24,474	70,688	11,883	4,788	21,762	23,671	5,348	-----
Minnesota	96,923	72,724	9,664	29,219	3,433	2,091	7,591	11,439	8,314	973
Missouri	80,026	66,039	8,763	28,956	3,990	2,286	7,808	8,415	5,734	89
Nebraska	34,944	27,804	3,626	11,380	2,800	977	3,648	3,235	2,137	-----
North Dakota	13,744	10,740	888	5,000	969	324	1,877	1,208	461	12
Ohio	183,141	134,324	21,463	74,016	5,425	4,198	16,793	11,671	757	-----
South Dakota	16,526	13,376	1,767	6,247	1,466	366	1,971	1,384	31	143
Wisconsin	86,933	70,340	7,455	28,996	6,025	2,121	7,096	12,474	6,173	-----
Southeast	663,654	516,377	63,505	207,794	46,268	17,607	56,916	67,914	54,104	2,267
Alabama	52,001	40,630	3,827	15,642	4,574	1,503	3,944	4,736	5,633	771
Arkansas	30,336	23,367	3,353	10,192	2,395	545	2,101	3,573	609	-----
Florida	66,071	52,222	7,330	21,875	2,345	2,043	5,482	11,162	1,985	-----
Georgia	67,754	55,738	5,969	17,910	5,890	1,743	4,555	8,907	10,765	-----
Kentucky	43,435	32,450	4,651	14,135	3,968	1,166	3,977	3,507	1,045	-----
Louisiana	70,722	55,081	8,307	24,940	3,989	2,326	7,324	7,211	983	90
Mississippi	28,802	20,717	2,658	7,774	4,022	585	1,999	2,445	1,223	10
North Carolina	97,071	73,551	7,492	29,624	6,515	2,777	7,364	10,187	9,424	168
South Carolina	36,628	24,821	3,797	9,815	2,924	832	4,345	2,337	628	143
Tennessee	66,561	54,099	6,512	21,648	3,499	1,644	5,658	6,856	8,281	-----
Virginia	75,117	60,569	6,566	21,289	4,000	1,798	7,289	5,635	13,105	887
West Virginia	29,155	23,132	3,043	12,951	1,547	735	2,877	1,358	421	198
West and Southwest	968,648	804,282	79,279	271,863	43,979	24,013	65,040	263,535	54,088	2,484
Arizona	21,849	16,128	1,914	7,472	955	488	1,710	3,112	284	194
California	458,800	414,492	35,542	105,159	12,802	10,871	20,980	202,603	26,534	-----
Colorado	53,689	40,070	5,203	14,569	2,180	1,126	3,805	6,441	6,746	-----
Idaho	12,084	9,592	929	4,065	322	322	1,337	1,337	62	352
Montana	16,809	13,135	1,139	6,374	1,079	411	1,574	1,861	14	346
Nevada	4,105	3,704	436	1,631	464	106	623	489	(³)	155
New Mexico	20,015	15,640	1,560	5,663	1,277	460	1,665	3,804	1,210	-----
Oklahoma	52,058	37,412	4,100	16,921	3,837	1,302	4,094	3,463	3,677	19
Oregon	48,744	37,905	3,930	15,757	3,743	1,432	3,638	5,255	3,670	480
Texas	172,583	131,326	15,339	56,120	11,074	4,658	15,388	18,230	10,517	-----
Utah	32,054	25,091	2,738	11,462	1,844	723	2,826	4,940	432	125
Washington	67,928	53,516	5,529	24,216	2,958	1,980	6,229	11,000	857	746
Wyoming	7,931	6,271	920	2,454	814	134	797	1,001	84	67
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	80,421	59,013	9,948	30,911	50	1,750	16,211	66	78	-----
Outlying Parts	33,521	29,365	4,145	11,542	3,660	774	2,664	6,111	469	-----
Alaska	3,984	3,561	292	935	267	49	481	1,521	15	-----
Canal Zone	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Guam	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
Hawaii	8,052	7,019	597	2,860	1,007	273	587	1,282	414	-----
Puerto Rico	21,484	18,785	3,256	7,747	2,386	452	1,596	3,308	39	-----

¹ Only land-grant institutions are requested to report this item separately. ² Included in total current expenditures, column 2. ³ Less than \$500.

higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

Institutions

not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Auxiliary enterprises			Student-aid expenditures	Exhibit data on expenditures ²						Total value of staff benefits (not payroll)	Region and State
Cafeterias and dining halls	Student residence halls	Other auxiliary enterprises		Plant expenditures from current funds	Payroll expenditures						
					Total institutional payroll (columns 18-20)	Instruction and departmental research	Auxiliary enterprises	Other staff of institution			
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		
258,840 257,675	154,553 154,339	324,673 323,346	129,742 128,292	160,165 158,498	2,477,403 2,458,854	1,100,605 1,090,789	221,184 220,467	1,155,614 1,147,599	105,897 105,062	Aggregate United States. Contiguous States.	
76,279	47,663	71,529	50,841	42,486	712,004	325,434	54,730	331,840	40,078	North Atlantic.	
4,958 492	3,246 197	3,420 343	3,901 85	3,212 339	39,229 4,457	18,718 1,739	2,917 280	17,594 2,438	2,231 215	Connecticut. Delaware.	
2,142	1,491	1,864	1,502	1,403	28,751	11,985	1,229	15,538	781	District of Columbia.	
2,163	942	951	568	461	8,555	4,373	1,107	3,076	373	Maine.	
4,154	1,924	4,013	2,635	4,731	51,803	13,720	3,020	35,063	2,724	Maryland.	
13,585	10,730	11,626	10,573	4,324	134,726	51,116	11,698	71,912	8,258	Massachusetts.	
1,839	1,121	2,484	1,187	519	10,518	4,979	1,299	4,240	824	New Hampshire.	
4,734	2,548	5,357	2,785	4,991	44,822	21,439	3,418	19,965	2,844	New Jersey.	
21,025	12,850	23,870	15,471	12,642	230,843	124,959	14,886	90,999	17,426	New York.	
17,254	9,563	14,309	10,511	8,103	139,033	64,002	12,416	62,614	3,646	Pennsylvania.	
2,267	1,866	2,023	1,048	1,171	12,471	5,134	1,727	5,610	431	Rhode Island.	
1,667	1,185	1,270	575	591	6,795	3,271	734	2,789	325	Vermont.	
75,404	57,507	117,980	33,398	47,813	768,435	354,340	84,120	329,975	36,051	Great Lakes and Plains.	
8,653	9,933	16,431	8,560	7,007	167,381	73,513	10,416	83,452	8,212	Illinois.	
15,904	5,156	12,884	3,280	5,239	73,955	31,189	13,848	28,917	2,858	Indiana.	
6,657	3,602	7,450	2,377	3,556	49,433	16,478	3,476	29,479	2,622	Iowa.	
2,376	2,208	5,746	1,240	2,918	33,763	15,894	2,968	14,901	1,209	Kansas.	
9,935	13,634	26,803	4,572	10,093	137,239	61,126	24,530	51,583	7,074	Michigan.	
5,567	4,135	12,519	1,978	3,522	56,194	25,429	5,885	24,880	2,631	Minnesota.	
3,570	2,589	5,661	2,165	3,465	47,049	23,190	3,092	20,768	1,563	Missouri.	
1,820	1,785	2,667	869	1,802	21,196	9,701	1,664	9,832	955	Nebraska.	
1,019	594	1,261	130	610	8,249	3,928	596	3,725	292	North Dakota.	
13,527	10,400	19,753	5,138	4,841	109,586	63,776	12,833	32,977	5,811	Ohio.	
1,144	311	1,461	235	905	9,901	5,213	434	4,255	101	South Dakota.	
5,232	3,162	5,345	2,855	3,856	54,489	24,905	4,379	25,205	2,723	Wisconsin.	
52,202	22,390	57,756	14,930	34,475	385,130	173,614	36,126	175,390	11,301	Southeast.	
4,045	2,148	4,668	510	2,125	30,232	13,085	2,768	14,379	669	Alabama.	
2,601	737	3,033	598	1,508	17,155	8,574	1,282	7,299	588	Arkansas.	
2,976	2,832	5,713	2,328	4,449	38,054	18,645	3,378	16,032	352	Florida.	
4,762	2,443	3,428	1,383	2,189	40,042	15,573	2,782	21,688	1,071	Georgia.	
2,986	1,494	5,666	839	2,553	24,614	12,220	1,947	10,448	378	Kentucky.	
5,706	2,258	6,329	1,348	4,423	42,108	21,323	3,914	16,871	2,140	Louisiana.	
3,036	1,021	3,634	395	945	16,755	6,893	2,148	7,714	645	Mississippi.	
7,146	2,790	10,744	2,840	3,628	56,597	25,033	7,302	24,262	2,548	North Carolina.	
5,165	1,121	4,580	942	2,178	18,954	8,210	2,500	8,244	310	South Carolina.	
4,709	2,198	4,431	1,124	2,370	38,415	18,317	2,827	17,272	1,293	Tennessee.	
6,698	2,589	3,239	2,022	2,522	46,987	18,026	3,801	25,160	991	Virginia.	
2,373	758	2,291	602	5,585	15,217	7,717	1,479	6,021	316	West Virginia.	
46,350	25,964	74,172	17,882	33,531	577,601	229,555	41,941	306,105	17,535	West and Southwest.	
1,037	978	3,284	422	1,217	13,027	6,495	1,216	5,316	91	Arizona.	
13,314	6,248	17,841	6,905	11,200	276,006	89,115	12,605	174,286	7,977	California.	
2,819	3,785	5,487	1,527	1,901	27,970	12,648	3,105	12,217	1,176	Colorado.	
808	294	1,211	177	1,096	7,404	3,334	722	3,348	237	Idaho.	
993	1,105	1,230	347	1,303	9,760	4,964	956	3,839	371	Montana.	
156	78	96	70	199	2,818	1,377	117	1,324	101	Nevada.	
1,418	628	1,872	456	328	12,339	4,734	973	6,533	456	New Mexico.	
4,580	1,484	7,767	1,815	2,019	31,096	14,232	4,082	12,782	554	Oklahoma.	
3,276	1,434	4,850	1,280	2,008	31,255	13,777	2,173	15,305	1,693	Oregon.	
12,895	5,872	18,576	3,915	7,587	102,586	47,240	9,699	45,647	1,981	Texas.	
1,380	1,146	3,862	475	1,079	19,193	9,734	1,556	7,903	702	Utah.	
3,493	2,711	6,999	1,209	2,959	38,882	19,741	4,409	14,732	2,013	Washington.	
181	201	996	283	635	5,365	2,163	328	2,874	183	Wyoming.	
7,440	816	1,910	11,241	193	15,684	7,845	3,550	4,289	97	U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS.	
1,165	214	1,327	1,450	1,667	18,549	9,816	717	8,015	836	Outlying Parts.	
292	-----	89	42	137	2,242	734	115	1,393	32	Alaska.	
430	6	446	151	378	5,685	2,584	226	2,875	3	Canal Zone.	
443	208	792	1,256	1,152	10,623	6,499	376	3,748	801	Guam. Hawaii. Puerto Rico.	

Table II.—Current expenditures of institutions of higher

E. Junior

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does

Region and State	Total current expenditures (columns 3 and 12-15)	Educational and general								
		Total educational and general (columns 4-11)	General administration and general expense	Instruction and departmental research	Extension and public services	Libraries	Physical plant operation and maintenance	Organized research	Organized activities related to educational departments	Sales and services of educational departments ²
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	236,912	195,299	34,804	118,614	2,866	4,999	31,530	474	2,012	
Contiguous States	236,535	194,936	34,728	118,408	2,853	4,978	31,481	474	2,012	
North Atlantic	44,790	36,415	8,191	19,410	582	759	6,647	365	460	
Connecticut.....	916	741	205	369	36	21	110			
Delaware.....	734	571	137	321		16	97			
District of Columbia.....	4,309	3,501	887	2,325		32	256		2	
Maine.....	627	438	117	186	(¹)	19	115		1	
Maryland.....	1,428	1,272	252	745		51	225			
Massachusetts.....	7,718	5,932	1,474	2,802	2	90	1,193	365	6	
New Hampshire.....	1,224	800	181	427	5	30	114		42	
New Jersey.....	2,247	1,836	399	748		52	637			
New York.....	20,108	16,923	3,423	9,392	536	339	2,829		405	
Pennsylvania.....	4,313	3,600	886	1,763	2	88	856		4	
Rhode Island.....	120	107	38	50		1	19			
Vermont.....	1,045	693	192	284		22	196			
Great Lakes and Plains	39,599	32,946	5,731	20,474	882	871	4,688	6	295	
Illinois.....	10,999	9,723	1,836	6,034	537	185	1,007		125	
Indiana.....	861	703	224	308	23	20	105		23	
Iowa.....	3,144	2,503	424	1,470	(¹)	96	506		6	
Kansas.....	2,281	1,946	302	1,312	13	82	235	(¹)	2	
Michigan.....	7,410	6,812	820	4,606	8	142	1,219		17	
Minnesota.....	1,724	1,500	221	991	16	28	239		4	
Missouri.....	8,641	5,970	1,254	3,540	277	179	710		11	
Nebraska.....	595	489	66	334		23	65			
North Dakota.....	1,298	989	84	580		25	202		99	
Ohio.....	863	792	222	443		24	103			
South Dakota.....	292	216	54	91		11	60			
Wisconsin.....	1,491	1,302	223	765	7	56	237	6	9	
Southeast	30,022	20,442	4,604	10,981	64	773	3,729		291	
Alabama.....	625	441	129	233		15	64			
Arkansas.....	265	218	57	125		12	24			
Florida.....	3,835	3,049	591	1,893	22	150	393		(¹)	
Georgia.....	4,163	2,564	632	1,302	31	120	447		34	
Kentucky.....	1,798	1,283	284	709		54	232		4	
Louisiana.....	536	473	100	256		21	86		11	
Mississippi.....	6,223	4,181	656	2,409		82	906		128	
North Carolina.....	6,344	4,051	1,044	2,027	8	176	712		85	
South Carolina.....	897	595	154	285		31	125			
Tennessee.....	1,375	855	242	372		45	196			
Virginia.....	3,624	2,479	648	1,228	4	63	507		28	
West Virginia.....	336	253	67	142		5	39			
West and Southwest	122,125	105,133	16,202	67,543	1,326	2,575	16,418	103	967	
Arizona.....	1,515	1,179	95	765		21	297			
California.....	85,840	76,291	11,456	50,141	1,147	1,636	11,530	95	287	
Colorado.....	3,203	2,440	563	1,388	17	81	367	3	21	
Idaho.....	1,432	1,223	196	729	2	44	252			
Montana.....	57	57	14	35		1	8			
Nevada.....										
New Mexico.....	1,587	723	141	295		21	177		89	
Oklahoma.....	3,960	2,558	444	1,504	30	70	434	5	71	
Oregon.....	1,998	1,558	307	878		21	314		39	
Texas.....	15,919	13,133	2,273	7,753	112	490	2,075		430	
Utah.....	1,783	1,532	232	960	(¹)	45	266		29	
Washington.....	4,173	3,842	405	2,677	18	109	632		1	
Wyoming.....	657	597	76	420	1	35	66			
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts	376	363	76	205	12	21	49			
Alaska.....										
Canal Zone.....	112	112	27	59	12	2	11			
Guam.....	144	144	21	105		7	10			
Hawaii.....	120	107	27	41		11	28			
Puerto Rico.....										

¹ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.

² Only land-grant institutions are requested to report this item separately.

³ Included in total current expenditures, column 2.

⁴ Less than \$500.

Table III.—Plant fund receipts¹ of institutions of higher education, by source and State: 1957-58

A. All Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Income from—								Transfers from—			Loans from—		Total additions to funds (Columns 9-13)	Total available during year (Columns 2 and 14)
	Balance at beginning of year	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments	Student fees	Private gifts and grants	All other sources ²	Total income (Columns 3-8)	Current funds	Other institutional funds	Noninstitutional sources	Institutional sources			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Aggregate United States.	742,295	63,012	376,331	45,454	21,092	157,172	33,718	696,778	124,734	59,935	314,206	31,545	1,227,199	1,969,494	
Contiguous States.	741,158	61,449	372,727	45,454	21,092	157,103	33,698	691,522	124,004	59,902	313,982	31,206	1,220,616	1,961,774	
North Atlantic.	252,640	7,809	47,336	14,569	4,456	61,400	8,786	144,357	35,452	18,050	63,803	14,910	276,573	529,212	
Connecticut.....	20,423	715	11,135	.....	660	13,780	450	26,739	1,399	1,211	5,710	16	35,074	55,497
Delaware.....	4,547	.....	1,210	.....	.....	16	193	1,418	398	.....	.....	500	2,316	6,864
District of Columbia.....	7,831	4,762	.....	.....	.....	2,009	25	6,795	1,180	1,554	585	5,461	15,576	23,407
Maine.....	3,289	.....	4,330	.....	8	1,287	28	5,654	2,273	.....	1,156	108	7,441	10,729
Maryland.....	17,719	324	4,563	150	599	1,232	465	7,333	3,291	6	3,156	713	14,958	32,677	
Massachusetts.....	23,394	590	5,712	.....	.....	6,915	436	14,472	4,439	1,281	5,859	2,440	28,492	51,886
New Hampshire.....	2,059	.....	916	.....	17	1,329	.....	1,329	269	.....	1,606	510	3,741	5,800
New Jersey.....	13,357	173	1,509	100	20	1,508	707	3,844	3,546	372	3,076	2,036	12,875	26,231	
New York.....	129,145	173	9,498	14,319	156	20,153	2,731	47,030	14,791	5,294	23,999	1,892	92,406	221,551	
North Carolina.....	27,427	861	319	.....	2,074	12,452	3,623	19,330	4,416	6,412	16,562	1,221	47,940	75,367
Pennsylvania.....	2,070	144	8,144	.....	103	821	67	9,280	966	1,433	1,824	1,14	13,516	15,586
Rhode Island.....	1,378	240	.....	.....	.....	832	61	1,134	486	2,209	410	.....	2,238	3,616
Vermont.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Great Lakes and Plains.	202,058	3,094	117,995	4,855	6,833	45,348	7,732	185,857	36,201	15,531	114,778	7,709	360,077	562,135	
Illinois.....	37,148	255	27,404	.....	300	7,343	1,422	36,725	8,206	945	6,277	554	52,708	89,896
Indiana.....	26,601	130	11,323	.....	1,321	3,686	1,579	18,039	2,352	4,199	20,987	2,738	48,215	74,815
Iowa.....	5,090	76	4,799	.....	51	2,345	45	3,315	1,329	795	3,755	35	9,229	14,319
Kansas.....	5,171	840	4,144	656	503	989	44	7,166	7,699	49	6,047	129	14,090	19,262	
Michigan.....	27,801	285	13,601	.....	3,659	12,429	1,629	34,673	7,597	3,977	36,511	827	83,585	111,386
Minnesota.....	7,037	404	9,330	.....	86	2,539	351	12,710	2,089	178	7,645	532	23,165	30,201
Missouri.....	40,446	243	7,613	.....	61	3,290	417	11,614	5,238	424	6,934	309	24,408	64,894
Nebraska.....	5,693	75	2,395	23	293	2,771	288	5,668	1,041	412	1,400	.....	6,532	14,324
North Dakota.....	1,365	.....	1,147	.....	335	162	35	1,538	517	1,735	14,719	51	2,745	4,309
Ohio.....	36,490	589	34,171	.....	25	7,078	1,089	43,940	5,615	65	3,713	1,989	67,998	104,469
South Dakota.....	2,461	.....	.....	.....	.....	147	.....	407	87	.....	.....	.....	4,282	6,343
Wisconsin.....	6,356	207	5,836	408	74	2,584	834	9,943	1,409	2,892	6,272	544	21,020	27,576	
Southeast.	106,641	6,626	53,028	418	5,270	20,693	8,254	94,289	19,870	6,426	54,601	3,554	178,740	285,381	
Alabama.....	3,006	415	2,881	.....	306	1,144	83	4,829	1,058	343	7,744	.....	7,974	10,980
Arkansas.....	2,545	130	1,324	.....	134	1,738	14	3,654	1,748	.....	1,746	.....	10,336	12,882
Florida.....	16,365	1,240	10,299	.....	1,051	2,555	20	15,065	3,361	111	6,121	.....	24,742	41,010
Georgia.....	4,406	905	1,940	.....	19	1,588	5,979	9,987	5,071	.....	6,578	88	21,732	26,132
Kentucky.....	4,976	2,293	5,204	(¹)	263	2,898	579	11,155	1,407	875	3,042	185	16,665	21,639	
Louisiana.....	12,626	3,365	4,724	.....	104	4,148	148	6,322	2,768	2,830	12,020	349	26,289	36,911
Mississippi.....	7,380	1,152	3,138	.....	197	647	44	4,233	2,521	882	5,825	204	8,572	10,952
North Carolina.....	12,633	62	11,238	.....	54	1,185	421	15,959	3,523	1,842	3,698	441	26,585	39,223
South Carolina.....	8,914	.....	.....	.....	1,949	3,081	589	3,985	1,114	.....	6,893	222	12,123	21,128
Tennessee.....	7,462	61	5,009	175	23	3,046	539	8,888	1,770	101	1,707	1,772	14,237	21,699	
Virginia.....	20,399	14	8,565	.....	176	1,046	128	9,929	1,674	457	3,619	185	15,869	36,258
West Virginia.....	1,038	178	473	.....	1,190	851	12	2,705	690	7	2,108	10	5,520	6,558

	179,819	8,341	154,368	25,611	4,533	29,661	8,925	231,440	32,480	19,895	80,800	5,033	369,648	549,467
West and Southwest														
Arizona	2,177	1,063	5,097	42	18	109	39	6,367	719	29	2,379	3,493	9,494	11,671
California	101,905	1,712	111,531	23,728	26	12,390	4,403	152,790	9,437	2,537	13,125	3,493	181,382	283,287
Colorado	3,401	2,421	4,777	433	157	333	343	8,415	2,463	181	2,402	227	13,688	17,089
Idaho	2,425		710	139	207	812	7	1,874	1,273		385		3,532	5,957
Montana	1,426		1,522	100	273	4	107	2,006	1,763		2,787		6,556	7,982
Nevada	724		2,015			917		2,931	199				3,130	3,853
New Mexico	4,095	350	742	14	288	1,063	223	1,602	573	350	2,835		5,360	9,455
Oklahoma	14,621	250	445	6	143	508	508	2,422	3,044	210	3,945	286	9,908	24,529
Oregon	5,861	240	7,320	720	448	479	141	8,532	1,231	174	4,784	328	15,149	21,010
Texas	32,667	676	9,042	720	859	6,515	2,910	20,722	8,665	13,327	28,970	41	71,764	104,391
Utah	4,353	171	1,215		543	5,801	65	7,796	859		4,615		12,950	17,303
Washington	6,162	1,901	9,998	430	1,571	1,105	180	15,145	2,959	3,053	14,574	125	35,447	41,919
Wyoming	3	358	45			134		737	16	32		533	1,321	1,321
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS														
	1,137	1,562	3,604			69	21	5,256	731	33	224	339	35,579	35,579
Outlying Parts														
Alaska	776	1,562	943					2,505	137				6,583	7,720
Canal Zone													2,981	3,757
Guam														
Hawaii	3		877			10	2	889	412				1,301	1,304
Puerto Rico	358		1,785			59	18	1,862	181	33	224		2,301	2,658

¹ Includes funds designated for investment in plant and funds for retirement of indebtedness.
² Includes earnings on plant investments, proceeds from sale of plant assets, and other income.
³ Less than \$500.

Table III.—Plant fund receipts¹ of institutions of higher education, by source and State: 1957-58—Continued

B. Publicly Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	2	Income from—						Transfers from—			Loans from—		Total addi- tions to funds (columns 9-13)	Total avail- able during year (columns 2 and 14)			
		Federal Govern- ment	State govern- ment	Local govern- ment	Student fees	Private gifts and grants	All other sources ²	Total income (columns 3-8)	Current funds	Other in- stitutional funds	Nominsi- tutional sources	Institutional sources					
1																	
Aggregate United States	472,951	51,930	375,995	45,453	16,802	19,442	533,774	66,105	32,058	212,447	5,933	850,317	1,323,288				
Contiguous States	471,848	50,368	372,391	45,453	16,802	19,442	532,605	65,427	32,025	212,247	5,933	843,898	1,345,746				
North Atlantic	112,831	975	47,170	14,569	1,811	2,309	69,039	7,126	1,982	19,155	1,263	98,566	211,396				
Connecticut	11,827	1,135	660	14	111	193	11,808	398	---	4,100	---	16,019	27,847				
Delaware	4,547	1,210	---	---	---	---	1,418	---	---	---	500	2,316	6,864				
District of Columbia	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---				
Maine	2,166	4,330	---	---	---	---	4,380	155	53	1,156	---	5,745	7,910				
Maryland	11,341	4,563	150	599	257	73	5,966	2,880	---	---	---	8,846	20,187				
Massachusetts	10,017	5,712	58	58	3	---	6,151	2,269	---	---	---	8,420	16,437				
New Hampshire	1,110	916	---	17	16	---	949	62	---	1,606	510	3,127	3,237				
New Jersey	4,374	1,509	100	20	17	237	1,883	584	---	---	---	2,635	7,008				
New York	64,580	9,332	14,319	20	1,188	1	24,872	2,188	33	6,389	263	33,735	98,315				
Pennsylvania	3,174	334	---	103	1,334	1,735	2,742	4,397	1,695	1,341	---	8,833	12,007				
Rhode Island	---	8,144	---	---	---	57	8,247	356	---	---	---	9,944	10,062				
Vermont	576	---	---	---	---	---	621	122	202	---	---	945	1,521				
Great Lakes and Plains	142,908	1,566	117,995	4,855	6,149	4,283	148,426	21,788	11,225	96,899	784	279,122	422,030				
Illinois	21,317	50	27,404	---	111	22	27,818	2,563	314	890	---	31,585	52,901				
Indiana	16,775	130	11,323	1,186	399	612	13,650	857	3,681	19,602	---	37,791	54,566				
Iowa	1,116	76	799	51	---	5	930	680	625	3,630	---	5,865	6,981				
Kansas	4,846	100	4,144	479	518	1,542	5,937	625	---	---	---	4,825	16,241				
Michigan	25,879	285	13,601	3,075	9,259	1,542	31,421	6,976	3,119	35,696	776	77,988	103,867				
Minnesota	5,862	399	9,330	28	851	240	10,847	1,811	83	5,548	---	18,288	24,150				
Missouri	31,565	4	7,613	61	65	222	7,965	2,578	43	3,900	---	14,442	46,007				
Nebraska	5,369	274	2,395	23	1,555	233	4,478	843	---	---	---	6,764	12,133				
North Dakota	1,455	1,147	---	135	101	35	1,496	519	---	---	---	2,632	4,087				
Ohio	24,117	330	34,171	638	169	441	35,938	3,717	571	11,676	---	51,901	76,018				
South Dakota	2,423	234	---	25	189	1	259	63	60	3,715	---	4,097	6,520				
Wisconsin	2,183	117	5,836	408	621	683	7,688	557	2,730	5,400	---	16,374	18,557				
Southeast	74,802	4,757	52,990	418	4,893	7,013	72,195	12,087	885	37,728	436	123,312	198,114				
Alabama	2,463	415	2,881	206	---	57	3,558	801	42	1,223	---	5,623	8,086				
Arkansas	1,946	10	---	134	413	9	1,967	1,502	88	7,081	---	9,537	11,483				
Florida	14,815	200	10,298	863	359	107	11,319	2,568	40	2,138	---	16,295	30,529				
Georgia	2,582	213	4,208	48	394	5,912	8,912	894	410	1,849	---	10,225	13,270				
Louisiana	1,363	223	5,204	293	134	132	6,747	306	47	1,591	---	8,687	13,216				
Mississippi	1,450	152	3,199	197	27	33	3,584	2,135	186	1,191	---	19,625	30,595				
North Carolina	1,000	17	11,212	54	577	113	11,979	781	---	---	---	6,887	8,042				
South Carolina	6,194	61	5,009	1,949	402	203	7,150	760	---	3,290	---	17,556	22,557				
Tennessee	8,181	175	6,180	176	1,919	513	8,180	473	13	3,417	436	7,519	13,013				
Virginia	15,811	61	8,565	176	206	22	8,969	899	33	2,333	---	12,235	28,046				
West Virginia	767	---	473	1,166	---	11	1,650	617	7	675	---	2,949	3,716				

	141,308	7,492	154,236	25,611	3,949	6,243	5,834	203,366	24,426	17,953	58,465	3,110	307,320	448,628
West and Southwest														
Arizona.....	2,168	1,063	5,097	42	18	79	39	6,337	684	29	2,379		9,429	11,597
California.....	80,917	1,309	111,759	23,773	2	2,539	3,123	143,323	6,918	1,500	6,035	2,300	158,074	238,997
Colorado.....	2,842	1,896	4,737	433	148		56	1,263	2,278	40	6,494		10,074	14,744
Idaho.....	1,842		1,710	139	201		7	1,056	1,273		385		2,714	4,359
Montana.....	1,824		1,522	100	273	4	107	2,006	1,760		2,787		6,553	7,979
Nevada.....	1,774		2,015			917		2,931	1,199				3,130	3,853
Nevada-Mexico.....	4,095	350	742		288		223	1,802	540	350	2,835		5,327	9,422
Oklahoma.....	14,006	250	445	14	143		445	1,297	2,811	207	1,100	266	5,680	19,686
Oregon.....	5,016	240	7,320	6	436	20	1,571	8,160	1,051	174	3,692	12	13,089	18,105
Texas.....	21,100	555	9,042	720	585	2,392	1,570	14,865	4,759	12,716	26,083		58,423	79,522
Utah.....	2,841	171	1,215		276	114	1,401	1,817	4,177		2,023		4,016	6,857
Washington.....	4,999	1,901	9,958	430	1,554	44	86	13,974	1,963	2,903	10,653		29,493	34,492
Wyoming.....	3	558	45			134		737	16	32		533	1,318	1,321
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS		35,579						35,579					35,579	35,579
Outlying Parts	1,103	1,562	3,604				2	5,169	677	33	200	339	6,419	7,522
Alaska.....														
Canal Zone.....	776	1,562	943					2,505	137			339	2,981	3,757
Guam.....														
Hawaii.....	3		877				2	879	388				1,267	1,270
Puerto Rico.....	324		1,785					1,785	192	33	200		2,170	2,494

³ Less than \$500.

¹ Includes funds designated for investment in plant and funds for retirement of indebtedness.
² Includes earnings on plant investments, proceeds from sale of plant assets, and other income.

Table III.—Plant fund receipts¹ of institutions of higher education, by source and State: 1957-58—Continued

C. Privately Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Balance at beginning of year	Income from—						Transfers from—			Loans from—		Total additions to funds (Columns 9-13)	Total available during year (Columns 2 and 14)
		Federal Government	State governments	Local governments	Student fees	Private gifts and grants	All other sources ²	Total income (Columns 3-8)	Current funds	Other institutional funds	Noninstitutional sources	Institutional sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States—	269,344	11,082	336		4,289	133,021	14,277	163,004	58,629	27,877	101,759	25,613	376,882	646,226
Contiguous States	269,340	11,082	336		4,289	132,952	14,258	162,917	58,576	27,877	101,735	25,613	376,718	646,028
North Atlantic	139,809	6,834	166		2,644	59,196	6,477	75,318	28,326	16,067	44,648	13,647	178,007	317,816
Connecticut.....	8,596	715				13,780	436	14,931	1,287	1,211	1,610	16	19,055	27,651
Delaware.....	7,831	4,762				2,009	25	6,795	1,180	1,554	585	5,461	15,576	23,407
District of Columbia.....	1,123				8	1,237	28	1,273	117	197		108	1,696	2,819
Maine.....	6,378					1,975	392	1,367	411	6	3,615	713	6,111	12,489
Maryland.....	13,377	212			760	6,912	436	8,321	4,170	1,281	5,859	2,440	22,072	35,449
Massachusetts.....	1,949					379	(³)	1,960	207	28	2,910		614	2,963
New Hampshire.....	8,983					1,491	470	1,960	2,962	372	2,910	2,036	10,240	19,223
New Jersey.....	64,565	140	166		156	18,966	2,730	22,588	12,603	5,261	17,010	1,638	58,671	123,236
New York.....	24,233	861			1,720	12,118	1,889	16,588	4,416	4,717	12,165	1,221	39,107	63,360
Pennsylvania.....	1,582	144				821	67	1,032	4	1,433	463	14	3,572	5,524
Rhode Island.....						509	4	513	364		410		1,293	2,096
Vermont.....														
Great Lakes and Plains	99,150	1,528			684	31,769	3,450	37,431	14,413	4,306	17,879	6,926	80,985	140,105
Illinois.....	15,831					7,321	1,192	8,908	5,643	631	5,387	554	21,123	36,955
Indiana.....	9,825	205			136	3,257	986	4,388	1,645	518	1,284	2,738	10,454	20,248
Iowa.....	3,975					2,305	40	2,388	674	170	1,125	35	3,664	7,020
Kansas.....	3,325	730			24	471	4	1,229	71	49	1,222	121	2,695	4,020
Michigan.....	1,921				(³)	1,655	87	3,252	621	858	2,097	52	5,597	7,519
Minnesota.....	1,174	5			58	1,688	112	1,863	288	96	3,034	532	6,051	8,051
Missouri.....	8,881	239			19	3,215	195	3,649	2,660	314	3,034	309	9,966	18,847
Nebraska.....	8,323					1,262	55	1,290	198	380			1,888	2,191
North Dakota.....	110					62		62				51	113	2,222
Ohio.....	12,373	259			206	6,889	648	8,002	1,898	1,165	3,043	1,989	16,097	28,470
South Dakota.....	38					147		147	34	4			185	223
Wisconsin.....	4,373	90			51	1,963	151	2,255	852	123	872	544	4,646	9,019
Southeast	31,839	1,869	37	(³)	377	18,569	1,241	22,094	7,783	5,561	16,872	3,117	55,428	87,267
Alabama.....	543				101	1,144	26	1,271	258	301	521		2,351	2,894
Arkansas.....	599					782	5	787	247		65		1,099	1,698
Florida.....	1,923	1,040			168	2,243	94	3,546	793	71	3,963	88	8,459	10,382
Georgia.....	4,388	592	12		3	1,122	66	1,794	113	177	229	94	2,407	6,794
Kentucky.....	2,391					2,735	201	2,936	551	828	1,539	185	6,829	8,429
Louisiana.....	1,206				78	482	16	575	467	2,830	899	575	5,120	6,326
Mississippi.....	925					638	11	649	116		1,015	204	2,910	3,826
North Carolina.....	7,633	45	25		3,608	301	301	3,980	2,741	842	1,029	441	9,033	16,666
South Carolina.....	2,105					1,446	388	1,834	353		3,603	222	6,013	8,117
Tennessee.....	5,268				4	2,678	26	2,708	1,297	88	1,286	1,389	6,719	11,986
Virginia.....	4,588	14				840	106	960	774	424			3,624	5,524
West Virginia.....	271	178			24	851	2	1,055	73		1,433	10	2,572	2,843

	38,511	850	132	583	23,418	3,050	28,074	8,054	1,943	22,335	1,922	62,328	100,839
West and Southwest													
Arizona	9	203	132	30	9,851	1,281	11,467	35	1,037	7,090	1,193	23,308	74
California	20,988	525	9	9,333	812	287	1,154	2,520	141	1,908	227	3,615	44,296
Colorado	1,029						818	185				818	4,644
Idaho	782							3					1,600
Montana													3
Nevada													33
New Mexico	615			1,063		63	1,125	233	3	2,845	21	4,228	4,843
Oklahoma	845			12	4,459	2	472	180		1,092	316	2,060	2,060
Oregon	11,568	121	274	4,123		1,340	5,858	3,306	611	2,887	41	13,302	24,869
Texas	1,512			267		25	5,979	363		3,921		5,363	10,449
Utah	1,163			16		54	1,171	396	150		125		7,127
Washington													
Wyoming													
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS													
Outlying Parts	34			69		18	87	53		24		164	198
Alaska													
Canal Zone													
Guam													
Hawaii	(¹)			10			10	24					34
Puerto Rico	34			59		18	77	29		24		130	164

³ Less than \$500.

¹ Includes funds designated for investment in plant and funds for retirement of indebtedness.

² Includes earnings on plant investments, proceeds from sale of plant assets, and other income.

Table III.—Plant fund receipts¹ of institutions of higher education, by source and State: 1957-58—Continued

D. Four-Year Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Income from—										Transfers from—		Loans from—		Total additions to funds (Columns 9-13)	Total available during year (Columns 2 and 14)
	Balance at beginning of year	Federal Government	State governments	Local governments	Student fees	Private gifts and grants	All other sources ²	Total income (columns 3-8)	Current funds	Other institutional funds	Noninstitutional sources	Institutional sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Aggregate United States.....	703,528	62,896	365,017	16,379	20,857	151,741	32,769	649,659	117,108	57,492	302,648	31,535	1,158,442	1,861,970		
Contiguous States.....	702,391	61,334	361,413	16,379	20,857	151,672	32,748	644,403	116,399	57,459	302,424	31,196	1,151,881	1,854,272		
North Atlantic.....	239,504	7,809	44,455	11,705	4,444	60,832	8,761	138,007	34,332	17,873	63,551	14,910	268,673	508,177		
Connecticut.....	20,423	715	11,135	1,210	660	13,760	450	26,719	1,332	1,208	5,710	16	34,985	55,408		
Delaware.....	4,547	4,762	1,210	.....	.....	16	193	1,418	1,118	1,554	585	500	2,316	6,864
District of Columbia.....	7,626	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,004	25	6,791	1,118	1,554	585	500	15,509	23,136
Maine.....	3,266	.....	4,330	.....	599	1,285	28	5,643	2,271	1,156	1,156	108	7,428	10,694
Maryland.....	17,718	324	4,563	.....	599	1,230	465	7,181	3,268	6	3,615	713	14,782	32,501	
Massachusetts.....	23,158	590	5,712	.....	818	6,884	432	14,436	3,966	1,225	5,627	2,440	27,685	50,843	
New Hampshire.....	1,665	.....	916	.....	17	52	1	986	28	28	1,606	510	3,398	5,063
New Jersey.....	13,356	173	1,509	100	20	1,461	691	3,781	3,457	372	3,076	2,036	12,723	26,079		
New York.....	116,947	861	6,617	11,605	20,035	2,726	41,309	14,373	14,573	5,187	23,399	1,892	86,359	203,307		
Pennsylvania.....	27,349	144	8,144	.....	2,074	12,452	3,623	19,330	4,411	6,412	16,542	1,221	47,915	79,264	
Rhode Island.....	2,069	144	8,144	.....	103	821	67	9,280	965	1,423	1,824	14	13,505	13,574	
Vermont.....	1,378	240	.....	.....	.....	832	61	1,134	315	209	410	.....	2,067	3,445
Great Lakes and Plains.....	199,218	3,071	117,769	4,204	6,830	44,196	7,508	183,578	35,996	15,368	113,583	7,708	356,232	555,451		
Illinois.....	35,988	255	27,404	.....	300	7,287	1,201	36,447	8,161	800	6,277	553	52,238	88,226	
Indiana.....	26,594	150	11,763	.....	1,321	5,690	1,576	19,479	2,388	4,192	20,897	2,738	48,144	74,589	
Iowa.....	5,079	76	4,144	.....	.....	2,918	44	7,095	1,318	795	3,042	33	9,040	13,869
Kansas.....	2,566	295	13,484	524	503	12,361	1,629	6,996	6,689	49	6,042	179	13,920	18,932		
Michigan.....	7,037	404	9,330	3,042	3,955	12,361	1,629	34,459	7,483	3,977	39,511	827	83,258	110,826		
Minnesota.....	40,049	243	7,613	.....	84	2,806	351	12,436	2,099	178	6,845	532	22,951	29,988	
Missouri.....	5,542	.....	2,395	.....	61	2,806	417	11,440	5,231	314	6,213	309	23,207	63,256
Nebraska.....	1,483	75	1,046	.....	293	2,771	288	5,746	1,041	422	1,400	51	8,609	14,151	
North Dakota.....	36,490	589	34,171	638	375	7,162	1,089	43,940	5,601	1,735	14,719	1,989	67,984	104,475		
Ohio.....	2,460	234	5,828	.....	25	1,447	1	4,006	97	63	3,715	.....	4,282	6,742
South Dakota.....	6,306	185	.....	.....	73	2,458	834	9,377	1,400	2,841	6,272	544	20,435	26,741
Southeast.....	101,043	6,626	48,990	256	5,254	18,431	7,932	87,488	18,896	6,138	53,815	3,645	169,882	270,925		
Alabama.....	3,006	415	2,881	.....	306	1,144	83	4,829	1,058	343	1,744	.....	7,974	10,980
Arkansas.....	2,485	10	134	.....	1,051	1,745	14	1,337	1,748	88	7,146	.....	10,320	12,805
Florida.....	15,270	1,240	7,293	21	1,051	1,745	107	11,457	3,266	41	5,764	88	20,616	35,886		
Georgia.....	13,926	905	1,354	25	263	2,116	5,484	8,886	486	519	615	94	10,599	24,525		
Kentucky.....	4,788	2,223	5,201	.....	104	2,788	148	11,055	1,339	868	3,034	185	16,480	21,268	
Louisiana.....	12,622	1,365	4,224	.....	104	482	148	6,322	2,768	2,830	12,022	349	24,289	36,911	
Mississippi.....	2,112	152	2,752	35	54	2,752	27	3,607	1,077	138	3,648	204	7,704	9,815		
North Carolina.....	9,680	62	11,238	.....	.....	3,211	226	14,790	3,223	745	5,736	441	24,936	34,615
South Carolina.....	8,781	61	5,009	175	1,949	1,292	589	8,863	1,109	101	6,893	222	12,054	20,834		
Tennessee.....	7,460	14	8,565	.....	176	3,056	539	9,863	1,534	1,772	1,534	180	14,039	21,499	
Virginia.....	19,878	14	8,473	.....	1,190	844	12	9,814	1,333	457	3,594	.....	15,379	35,257
West Virginia.....	1,036	178	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,698	690	7	2,087	10	5,492	6,529

West and Southwest	162,626	8,249	150,199	213	4,329	28,214	8,548	199,752	27,176	18,080	71,475	5,033	321,514	484,140
Arizona	2,169	1,063	5,097	18	89	89	39	6,305	717	29	2,379	---	9,430	11,599
California	91,337	623	111,531	143	12,390	20,900	4,247	128,954	5,178	1,037	7,090	3,493	145,752	237,089
Colorado	2,040	2,421	4,555	157	320	331	331	7,785	2,173	162	2,242	---	12,589	14,629
Idaho	2,388	---	710	---	207	97	7	1,020	1,273	---	385	---	5,066	5,066
Montana	1,426	---	273	---	4	107	---	1,906	1,763	---	2,787	---	6,456	7,882
Nevada	724	---	2,015	---	917	---	---	2,931	199	---	---	---	3,130	3,853
New Mexico	3,398	350	742	---	288	212	212	1,591	517	350	2,835	---	5,294	8,692
Oklahoma	13,385	250	396	8	602	401	401	1,762	2,944	210	3,688	286	8,890	22,276
Oregon	5,797	240	7,320	6	425	378	141	8,510	1,229	174	4,784	328	15,025	20,822
Texas	30,596	671	8,811	56	6,377	2,822	2,822	19,481	8,086	13,230	27,060	41	67,898	98,494
Utah	4,246	171	631	---	522	5,801	63	7,189	522	---	4,481	---	12,191	16,439
Washington	5,114	1,501	6,825	---	1,571	1,105	180	11,582	2,559	2,853	13,745	125	30,864	35,978
Wyoming	3	358	45	---	134	---	---	737	16	32	---	533	1,318	1,321
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS		35,579						35,579					35,579	
Outlying Parts	1,137	1,562	3,604		69		21	5,256	708	33	224	339	6,561	7,698
Alaska	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Canal Zone	776	1,562	943	---	---	---	---	2,505	137	---	---	---	2,981	3,757
Guam	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	3	---	877	---	10	---	2	889	390	---	---	---	1,279	1,282
Puerto Rico	358	---	1,785	---	59	---	18	1,862	181	33	224	---	2,301	2,658

¹ Includes funds designated for investment in plant and funds for retirement of indebtedness.
² Includes earnings on plant investments, proceeds from sale of plant assets, and other income.

	17,193	93	4,169	25,398	204	1,447	377	31,683	5,305	1,815	9,325	48,133	65,326
West and Southwest													
Arizona	7			42		20		62	2			64	71
California	10,568	88		23,593	6		157	23,836	4,239	1,500	6,035	35,630	46,198
Colorado	1,367		172	43		13	12	3,650	290	19	160	1,099	2,460
Idaho	37			139		716		854				894	891
Montana				100				100				100	100
Nevada													
New Mexico	696						11	11	55			66	763
Oklahoma	1,235		49	6	38	460	107	660	100		258	1,018	2,253
Oregon	64				22	100		123	1			124	188
Texas	2,071	5		664	116	138	88	1,242	579	96	1,910	3,827	5,898
Utah	105		231		21		2	607	18		134	759	864
Washington	1,048		584					3,563		200	829	4,592	5,641
Wyoming			3,133	430									
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS													
Outlying Parts									22			22	22
Alaska													
Canal Zone													
Guam													
Hawaii													
Puerto Rico									22			22	22

¹ Includes funds designated for investment in plant and funds for retirement of indebtedness.

³ Includes earnings on plant investments, proceeds from sale of plant assets, and other income.

² Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at east 2 but less than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.

⁴ Less than \$500.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58

A. All Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ¹
	Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	44, 771	745, 905	36, 764	74, 672	902, 113	58, 218	11, 542	41, 192	1, 013, 065	956, 429
Contiguous States	44, 729	742, 316	35, 778	74, 096	896, 918	58, 206	11, 542	41, 169	1, 007, 836	953, 938
North Atlantic	12, 895	172, 087	4, 572	20, 145	209, 709	12, 275	6, 848	8, 307	237, 139	292, 073
Connecticut	201	13, 020	275	1, 340	14, 836	883		249	15, 969	39, 529
Delaware	47	4, 230	57	236	4, 570				4, 570	2, 293
District of Columbia	223	9, 229	238	1, 191	10, 880	565	3, 201	382	15, 028	8, 379
Maine	56	1, 824	29	26	1, 934	77	20	72	2, 103	8, 626
Maryland	219	9, 152	753	2, 305	12, 430	791	1, 031	576	14, 828	17, 849
Massachusetts	1, 001	17, 602	517	1, 369	20, 490	1, 276	259	775	22, 800	29, 087
New Hampshire	140	3, 884	28	191	4, 242	217	3		4, 462	1, 338
New Jersey	664	8, 694	424	871	10, 653	187	30	443	11, 314	14, 918
New York	6, 413	67, 216	1, 420	7, 691	82, 740	5, 585	1, 759	2, 441	92, 525	129, 026
Pennsylvania	2, 814	28, 029	806	4, 390	36, 039	2, 306	187	3, 283	41, 815	33, 552
Rhode Island	1, 075	7, 306	6	313	8, 700	217	333	38	9, 288	6, 299
Vermont	41	1, 911	20	222	2, 194	173	24	48	2, 439	1, 178
Great Lakes and Plains	15, 069	230, 356	6, 646	21, 403	273, 474	18, 600	2, 156	10, 656	304, 887	257, 249
Illinois	1, 205	32, 381	1, 636	1, 994	37, 216	879	127	2, 712	40, 934	48, 922
Indiana	1, 759	36, 221	1, 242	3, 590	42, 813	3, 077	210	2, 012	48, 112	26, 703
Iowa	218	9, 183	94	684	10, 179	1, 018	21	215	11, 434	2, 886
Kansas	128	11, 504	324	446	12, 402	575	146	274	13, 397	5, 865
Michigan	8, 229	54, 381	1, 236	4, 703	68, 549	8, 980	274	2, 989	80, 792	30, 593
Minnesota	947	13, 588	576	967	16, 079	722	227	90	17, 117	13, 085
Missouri	539	19, 204	50	3, 557	23, 349	1, 184	84	813	25, 430	39, 424
Nebraska		4, 091	32	253	4, 377	169		327	4, 873	9, 451
North Dakota	13	1, 066	169	85	1, 334	223		54	1, 612	2, 698
Ohio	1, 051	32, 200	1, 047	3, 492	37, 790	1, 569	538	735	40, 632	63, 857
South Dakota	73	3, 411	116	218	3, 817	27		36	3, 880	2, 863
Wisconsin	907	13, 126	125	1, 412	15, 570	176	529	399	16, 674	10, 902
Southeast	5, 752	114, 830	4, 674	9, 046	134, 302	9, 468	1, 023	5, 784	150, 577	134, 804
Alabama	2, 802	3, 860	295	347	7, 305	389		511	8, 205	2, 775
Arkansas	294	5, 537	91	496	6, 417	452		191	7, 060	5, 821
Florida	60	17, 761	318	830	18, 970	508	110	592	20, 179	20, 831
Georgia	429	8, 016	437	485	9, 370	461	124	186	10, 141	15, 991
Kentucky	393	11, 116	300	286	12, 095	1, 018	15	777	13, 906	7, 733
Louisiana	328	16, 096	968	801	18, 192	725		642	19, 559	17, 352
Mississippi	10	4, 055	271	176	4, 512	145	46	76	4, 778	6, 174
North Carolina	354	11, 461	603	2, 069	14, 488	2, 103	206	1, 206	18, 003	21, 220
South Carolina	76	8, 474	746	1, 858	11, 154	1, 181		552	12, 887	8, 241
Tennessee	276	11, 043	181	778	12, 278	1, 128	376	432	14, 214	7, 485
Virginia	497	14, 780	432	688	16, 397	1, 194	119	424	18, 134	18, 134
West Virginia	233	2, 629	31	231	3, 124	165	27	195	3, 512	3, 046
West and Southwest	9, 999	206, 444	8, 370	19, 043	243, 856	17, 863	1, 515	16, 422	279, 655	269, 812
Arizona	279	7, 562	201	632	8, 675	228		240	9, 143	2, 528
California	6, 532	98, 201	3, 961	5, 136	113, 831	6, 091	465	5, 910	126, 296	156, 991
Colorado	649	10, 340	194	379	11, 562	902	71	486	13, 020	4, 069
Idaho	49	4, 079	217	614	4, 959	288		124	5, 371	586
Montana	217	3, 212	64	836	4, 329	897		605	5, 831	2, 150
Nevada		1, 593		199	1, 792				1, 792	2, 062
New Mexico	126	4, 621	399	407	5, 552	857		70	6, 479	2, 976
Oklahoma	237	10, 788	439	2, 291	13, 755	1, 500	179	886	16, 321	8, 208
Oregon	261	7, 652	111	451	8, 476	573	44	444	9, 537	11, 473
Texas	381	32, 748	1, 668	4, 504	39, 301	4, 014	130	7, 206	50, 651	53, 740
Utah	516	10, 041	428	1, 675	12, 660	213		88	12, 961	4, 342
Washington	751	15, 007	686	1, 921	18, 367	2, 295	84	304	21, 049	20, 569
Wyoming		598	(²)		598	5	541	60	1, 204	117
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1, 014	18, 588	11, 516	4, 458	35, 577			1	35, 578	1
Outlying Parts	43	3, 590	987	576	5, 195	12		22	5, 229	2, 491
Alaska	4	1, 573	867	154	2, 599			16	2, 614	1, 117
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii		898	5	392	1, 294	10			1, 304	
Puerto Rico	38	1, 118	15	30	1, 302	2		7	1, 311	1, 348

¹ Total plant funds available (table 3, column 15) less total plant-fund expenditures (table 4, column 10).² Less than \$500.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

B. Publicly Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ¹
	Land	Buildings	Improvement other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States—Contiguous States	29,618	480,627	28,602	45,558	584,404	37,749	1,360	27,573	651,085	672,182
	29,575	477,133	27,615	45,024	579,348	37,749	1,360	27,556	646,012	669,734
North Atlantic	2,422	53,125	1,301	7,148	63,995	4,559	35	2,073	70,662	140,734
Connecticut	128	4,801	113	111	5,154	722		192	6,068	21,779
Delaware	47	4,230	57	236	4,570				4,570	2,293
District of Columbia										
Maine	55	756	29	22	862	70	20	15	967	6,944
Maryland	72	5,011	752	1,834	7,669	260		237	8,167	12,020
Massachusetts	39	525	22	353	939	58			997	15,440
New Hampshire	(?)	2,299	28	(?)	2,327	190			2,517	720
New Jersey	208	1,451	1	188	1,848		15	126	1,990	5,019
New York	1,858	23,885	88	3,592	29,422	3,090		772	33,284	65,031
Pennsylvania		4,845	210	514	5,570			682	6,252	5,755
Rhode Island	13	4,459	2	260	4,734	103			4,837	5,225
Vermont		862		37	900	65		48	1,013	508
Great Lakes and Plains	13,879	174,809	5,060	14,488	208,236	14,875	414	7,378	230,903	191,127
Illinois	935	20,431	1,052	1,083	23,501	431		1,196	25,128	27,773
Indiana	1,711	27,641	1,733	2,806	32,891	2,126		1,352	36,370	18,197
Iowa	159	4,841	68	301	5,370	782		143	6,295	686
Kansas	127	9,318	322	367	10,134	440	140	219	10,933	5,308
Michigan	8,184	51,096	1,215	4,251	64,746	8,303	274	2,865	76,188	27,679
Minnesota	933	10,527	539	553	12,552	614			13,165	10,985
Missouri	264	13,067	21	2,182	15,534	710		374	16,618	29,390
Nebraska		2,616	28	202	2,846	118		314	3,278	8,855
North Dakota	13	985	169	85	1,253	223		54	1,530	2,556
Ohio	965	20,186	705	2,194	24,050	1,058		523	25,631	50,387
South Dakota	73	3,239	110	208	3,629	27		14	3,670	2,850
Wisconsin	514	10,862	97	257	11,730	42		324	12,096	6,461
Southeast	4,864	73,699	3,009	4,484	86,056	4,860	188	3,618	94,721	103,393
Alabama	2,784	1,752	3	37	4,576	369		507	5,452	2,634
Arkansas	292	4,218	81	406	4,997	409		191	5,597	5,586
Florida	35	13,294	294	617	14,240	395	100	512	15,247	15,382
Georgia	381	4,656	393	411	5,842	218	88	172	6,320	13,017
Kentucky	223	8,848	110	27	9,207	390		476	10,074	3,137
Louisiana	268	10,546	914	749	12,477	665		383	13,525	17,060
Mississippi		2,721	268	97	3,087	45		75	3,206	4,836
North Carolina	7	5,211	571	359	6,148	50		414	6,611	15,945
South Carolina		3,840	46	1,150	5,036	950		540	6,526	6,484
Tennessee	254	5,358	6	215	5,834	369		195	6,398	3,315
Virginia	407	11,889	291	257	12,843	897		127	13,867	14,178
West Virginia	213	1,368	31	158	1,770	104		24	1,898	1,818
West and Southwest	7,397	156,911	6,729	14,446	185,483	13,456	723	14,488	214,149	234,479
Arizona	274	7,521	201	622	8,619	210		240	9,070	2,527
California	5,539	79,620	3,329	3,843	92,331	5,610		5,039	102,980	136,011
Colorado	111	8,331	119	341	8,901	697		418	10,017	2,428
Idaho	32	2,810	209	496	3,547	288		124	3,959	398
Montana	217	3,212	64	836	4,329	897		604	5,831	2,148
Nevada		1,593		199	1,792				1,792	2,062
New Mexico	126	4,621	399	407	5,552	824		70	6,446	2,976
Oklahoma	96	7,841	415	2,193	10,545	1,039	169	742	12,495	7,191
Oregon	114	5,753	101	280	6,248	258	12	364	6,882	11,223
Texas	209	20,027	1,203	2,827	24,266	2,567		6,494	33,327	46,195
Utah	10	3,051	91	965	4,116	116		88	4,320	2,538
Washington	670	11,933	597	1,438	14,639	945		244	15,827	18,665
Wyoming		598	(?)		598	5		60	1,204	117
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,014	18,588	11,516	4,458	35,577			1	35,578	1
Outlying Parts	43	3,494	987	534	5,057			16	5,073	2,449
Alaska	4	1,573	867	154	2,599			16	2,614	1,143
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii		886	5	380	1,270				1,270	
Puerto Rico	38	1,034	115		1,188			1	1,188	1,306

¹ Total plant funds available (table 3, column 15) less total plant-fund expenditures (table 4, column 10).² Less than \$500.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

C. Privately Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ¹
	Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	15,154	265,279	8,163	29,114	317,709	20,469	10,183	13,619	361,980	284,246
Contiguous States	15,154	265,183	8,163	29,071	317,570	20,458	10,183	13,613	361,824	284,204
North Atlantic	10,473	118,973	3,271	12,998	145,714	7,717	6,813	6,234	166,478	151,339
Connecticut.....	73	8,219	162	1,229	9,682	161		58	9,901	17,750
Delaware.....										
District of Columbia.....	223	9,229	238	1,191	10,880	565	3,201	382	15,028	8,379
Maine.....	1	1,068		4	1,073	7		57	1,136	1,682
Maryland.....	147	4,141	1	471	4,761	531	1,031	339	6,661	5,828
Massachusetts.....	962	17,077	495	1,016	19,551	1,218	259	775	21,803	13,647
New Hampshire.....	140	1,585		190	1,915	27	3		1,945	618
New Jersey.....	456	7,243	424	683	8,805	187	15	316	9,324	9,899
New York.....	4,555	43,331	1,333	4,099	53,318	2,495	1,759	1,669	59,241	63,995
Pennsylvania.....	2,814	23,184	595	3,876	30,469	2,306	187	2,600	35,563	27,797
Rhode Island.....	1,062	2,847	4	54	3,966	113	333	38	4,451	1,073
Vermont.....	41	1,048	20	184	1,294	108	24		1,426	670
Great Lakes and Plains	1,190	55,547	1,586	6,915	65,238	3,725	1,742	3,278	73,984	66,121
Illinois.....	269	11,950	584	912	13,714	448	127	1,516	15,806	21,149
Indiana.....	49	8,580	508	784	9,921	951	210	661	11,743	8,506
Iowa.....	59	4,342	25	383	4,809	236	21	71	5,138	2,200
Kansas.....	1	2,186	2	80	2,268	135	6	55	2,464	556
Michigan.....	45	3,285	21	452	3,802	677		125	4,604	2,915
Minnesota.....	14	3,060	38	415	3,527	108	227	90	3,951	2,100
Missouri.....	274	6,137	29	1,375	7,815	474	84	439	8,813	10,034
Nebraska.....		1,475	4	52	1,531	51		13	1,595	596
North Dakota.....		81			81				81	141
Ohio.....	86	12,014	342	1,298	13,740	511	538	212	15,000	13,470
South Dakota.....		172	6	10	188	(²)		22	210	13
Wisconsin.....	392	2,264	28	1,156	3,840	134	529	75	4,578	4,441
Southeast	888	41,131	1,665	4,561	48,246	4,609	835	2,167	55,856	31,411
Alabama.....	18	2,108	293	310	2,729	20		3	2,753	141
Arkansas.....	2	1,319	10	90	1,420	43			1,463	235
Florida.....	25	4,467	25	213	4,750	112	10	80	4,932	5,449
Georgia.....	48	3,362	44	74	3,528	244	36	14	3,821	2,973
Kentucky.....	170	2,268	190	260	2,888	628	15	301	3,832	4,596
Louisiana.....	60	5,551	53	51	5,715	60		259	6,034	292
Mississippi.....	10	1,334	3	79	1,425	100	46	1	1,572	1,338
North Carolina.....	347	6,250	32	1,710	8,340	2,053	206	792	11,391	5,275
South Carolina.....	76	4,634	700	709	6,118	231		12	6,361	1,757
Tennessee.....	22	5,685	174	563	6,444	760	376	236	7,816	4,170
Virginia.....	91	2,892	141	431	3,554	296	119	297	4,267	3,955
West Virginia.....	20	1,262		73	1,354	61	27	171	1,614	1,229
West and Southwest	2,602	49,533	1,641	4,597	58,373	4,407	792	1,934	65,506	35,333
Arizona.....	5	41		9	55	18			73	1
California.....	994	18,581	632	1,292	21,499	481	465	871	23,316	20,981
Colorado.....	538	2,009	75	38	2,661	205	71	67	3,004	1,640
Idaho.....	17	1,268	8	118	1,412				1,412	188
Montana.....								(²)	(²)	2
Nevada.....										
New Mexico.....						33			33	
Oklahoma.....	141	2,947	24	98	3,210	461	10	144	3,826	1,017
Oregon.....	147	1,900	10	171	2,228	315	32	80	2,655	250
Texas.....	172	12,721	464	1,677	15,035	1,447	130	712	17,324	7,545
Utah.....	507	6,991	337	709	8,544	97			8,641	1,804
Washington.....	81	3,074	89	483	3,728	1,350	84	60	5,222	1,904
Wyoming.....										
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts		96		42	139	12		6	156	42
Alaska.....										
Canal Zone.....										
Guam.....										
Hawaii.....		12		12	24	10			34	
Puerto Rico.....		84		30	115	2		6	122	42

¹ Total plant funds available (table 3, column 15) less total plant-fund expenditures (table 4, column 10).² Less than \$500.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

D. Four-Year Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ¹
	Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	43,350	707,491	35,359	70,187	856,388	50,549	11,504	38,138	956,578	905,392
Contiguous States	43,308	703,913	34,373	69,621	851,214	50,537	11,504	38,115	951,371	902,901
North Atlantic	12,642	163,711	4,433	19,577	200,363	12,147	6,848	8,166	227,525	280,652
Connecticut	201	13,020	275	1,280	14,776	877		249	15,902	39,506
Delaware	47	4,230	57	236	4,570				4,570	2,293
District of Columbia	223	9,176	204	1,191	10,793	497	3,201	276	14,767	8,368
Maine	56	1,802	29	24	1,910	70	20	72	2,072	8,622
Maryland	219	8,996	753	2,286	12,255	791	1,031	576	14,653	17,848
Massachusetts	998	17,029	500	1,226	19,752	1,254	259	765	22,030	28,812
New Hampshire	140	3,764	28	191	4,122	217	3		4,342	721
New Jersey	662	8,670	383	841	10,555	186	30	435	11,207	14,872
New York	6,170	59,989	1,375	7,427	74,962	5,560	1,759	2,424	84,705	118,602
Pennsylvania	2,810	27,962	804	4,379	35,956	2,306	187	3,283	41,732	33,532
Rhode Island	1,075	7,306	6	302	8,689	9	333	38	9,277	6,298
Vermont	41	1,767	20	194	2,023	173	24	48	2,267	1,178
Great Lakes and Plains	15,011	228,800	6,554	20,997	271,361	18,365	2,151	10,557	302,434	253,016
Illinois	1,205	32,154	1,604	1,869	36,832	879	122	2,647	40,480	47,746
Indiana	1,756	36,192	1,242	3,590	42,781	3,077	210	2,617	48,080	26,518
Iowa	218	8,850	94	673	9,835	968	21	215	11,039	2,830
Kansas	128	11,499	320	390	12,337	471	146	274	13,228	5,704
Michigan	8,223	54,009	1,236	4,543	68,010	8,980	274	2,989	80,254	30,573
Minnesota	947	13,540	576	956	16,019	722	227	90	17,057	12,931
Missouri	498	19,180	50	3,545	23,273	1,128	84	802	25,287	37,969
Nebraska		3,965	32	253	4,251	144		304	4,699	9,451
North Dakota	13	996	114	84	1,208	223		74	1,485	2,162
Ohio	1,051	32,200	1,047	3,478	37,776	1,569	538	535	40,618	63,857
South Dakota	73	3,410	116	218	3,816	27		36	3,879	2,863
Wisconsin	899	12,803	124	1,398	15,224	176	529	399	16,328	10,412
Southeast	5,622	108,723	4,403	8,375	127,124	8,831	989	5,471	142,414	128,511
Alabama	2,802	3,860	295	347	7,305	389		511	8,205	2,775
Arkansas	294	5,482	91	486	6,353	439		191	6,984	5,821
Florida	60	14,554	113	645	15,371	471	110	578	16,530	19,356
Georgia	426	7,488	418	424	8,756	461	124	184	9,525	15,000
Kentucky	374	11,014	295	282	11,965	1,005	15	758	13,743	7,525
Louisiana	328	16,096	968	801	18,192	725		642	19,559	17,352
Mississippi	6	3,302	261	73	3,641	128		74	3,889	5,927
North Carolina	308	10,647	599	1,925	13,478	1,712	46	1,016	16,379	18,236
South Carolina	76	8,260	746	1,837	10,919	1,181		551	12,651	8,184
Tennessee	276	10,997	181	778	12,232	1,107	376	431	14,145	7,354
Virginia	441	14,394	405	547	15,786	1,069	119	340	17,314	17,943
West Virginia	233	2,629	31	231	3,124	144		195	3,491	3,038
West and Southwest	9,018	184,091	7,467	16,214	216,789	11,195	1,515	13,921	243,420	240,721
Arizona	279	7,512	201	612	8,605	226		240	9,071	2,528
California	5,910	84,544	3,235	3,644	97,334	481	465	3,729	102,008	135,081
Colorado	594	9,896	194	344	11,028	562	71	468	12,129	2,499
Idaho	49	3,393	217	584	4,243	197		90	4,530	536
Montana	211	3,130	64	824	4,229	897		605	5,731	2,150
Nevada		1,593		199	1,792				1,792	2,062
New Mexico	125	4,466	359	351	5,302	857		70	6,229	2,463
Oklahoma	116	9,231	439	2,172	119,958	1,436	179	807	14,380	7,895
Oregon	257	7,547	108	447	8,359	564	44	444	9,411	11,411
Texas	334	30,597	1,622	3,873	36,426	3,461	130	7,017	47,035	51,459
Utah	507	9,623	347	1,643	12,120	213		88	12,421	4,018
Washington	635	11,959	679	1,521	14,794	2,295	84	304	17,477	18,501
Wyoming		598	(²)		598	5		541	1,204	117
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	1,014	18,588	11,516	4,458	35,577			1	35,578	1
Outlying Parts	43	3,578	987	566	5,173	12		22	5,207	2,491
Alaska	4	1,573	867	154	2,599			16	2,614	1,143
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii		886	5	382	1,272	10			1,282	
Puerto Rico	38	1,118	115	30	1,302	2		7	1,311	1,348

¹ Total plant funds available (table 3, column 15) less total plant-fund expenditures (table 4, column 10).² Less than \$500.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

E. Junior Colleges ¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ²
	Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Aggregate United States	1,421	38,415	1,405	4,485	45,726	7,669	39	3,054	56,488	51,037
Contiguous States	1,421	38,403	1,405	4,475	45,704	7,669	39	3,054	56,465	51,037
North Atlantic	252	8,387	139	569	9,346	128		141	9,615	11,421
Connecticut				61	61	6			66	23
Delaware										
District of Columbia		53	34		87	68		106	261	11
Maine		22		2	24	7			30	5
Maryland		156		19	175				175	1
Massachusetts	4	573	17	143	737	22		10	769	274
New Hampshire		120			120				120	617
New Jersey	2	25	41	30	98	1		8	107	46
New York	243	7,227	45	264	7,778	25		17	7,820	10,424
Pennsylvania	4	67	1	11	83				83	20
Rhode Island				11	11				11	1
Vermont		144		28	171				171	
Great Lakes and Plains	58	1,556	92	406	2,113	236	5	99	2,452	4,232
Illinois		227	32	125	384		5	65	454	1,176
Indiana	3	28		1	32				32	185
Iowa		333		11	344	51			395	56
Kansas		4	4	57	65	104			169	161
Michigan	6	372		160	538				538	21
Minnesota		48		12	60				60	154
Missouri	41	24	(³)	12	77	56		11	143	1,455
Nebraska		126			126	25		23	174	
North Dakota		70	55	1	127				127	536
Ohio				14	14				14	
South Dakota		1			1	(³)			1	
Wisconsin	8	323	(³)	14	346				346	489
Southeast	130	6,107	271	670	7,178	638	34	313	8,163	6,293
Alabama										
Arkansas		54		9	64	13			77	1
Florida	(³)	3,207	205	185	3,598	36		14	3,649	1,475
Georgia	3	530		61	614			2	616	991
Kentucky	19	101	5	5	130	14		20	163	208
Louisiana										
Mississippi	4	753	10	103	871	17		1	889	247
North Carolina	47	815	4	144	1,010	391	34	189	1,624	2,984
South Carolina		213		21	235			1	236	57
Tennessee		46		(³)	46	22		1	69	131
Virginia	56	387	27	141	611	125		84	820	191
West Virginia						21			21	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table IV.—Plant fund expenditures of institutions of higher education, by purpose and State: 1957-58—Continued

E. Junior Colleges¹—Continued

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	For additions to plant					For reduction of indebtedness		Other expenditures	Total expenditures (columns 6-9)	Balances at end of fiscal year ²
	Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment	Total additions to plant (columns 2-5)	Noninstitutional	Institutional			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
West and Southwest	980	22,353	903	2,830	27,066	6,668		2,501	36,235	29,091
Arizona		50		20	70	2			72	(⁴)
California	622	13,657	726	1,491	16,497	5,610		2,181	24,288	21,910
Colorado	55	443		35	533	340		17	891	1,569
Idaho		686		30	716	91		34	841	51
Montana	6	82		12	100				100	
Nevada										
New Mexico	(³)	155	40	55	250				250	513
Oklahoma	121	1,557		119	1,797	64		79	1,940	313
Oregon	5	105	3	4	117	9			126	62
Texas	46	2,152	46	631	2,875	553		189	3,617	2,281
Utah	9	418	81	32	540				540	324
Washington	116	3,049	7	401	3,572				3,572	2,068
Wyoming										
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS										
Outlying Parts		12		10	22				22	
Alaska										
Canal Zone										
Guam										
Hawaii		12		10	22				22	
Puerto Rico										

¹ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but fewer than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.

² Table 3, column 15 less table 4, column 10.

³ Less than \$500.

⁴ Negative of less than \$500; does not round to a negative 1 thousand.

Table V.—Investment in plant of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58

A. All Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Plant value beginning of year			Additions during year			Deductions from plant value (column 6 less column 7)	Net addition to plant (column 6 less column 7)	Plant value, end of year					Plant fund liabilities, end of year (column 14)	Net investment in plant, end of year (column 13 less column 14)
	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11	12			13	14
Aggregate United States	10,126,103	902,113	135,490	84,071	1,121,674	67,621	1,054,053	737,361	8,241,798	336,150	1,864,847	11,180,156	1,445,286	9,734,870	
Contiguous States	10,078,217	896,918	134,327	82,258	1,113,513	67,231	1,046,272	733,182	8,206,582	333,847	1,850,878	11,124,489	1,444,602	9,679,887	
North Atlantic	2,912,711	209,709	33,122	22,800	265,631	16,074	249,558	268,917	2,363,010	36,712	473,630	3,162,269	349,220	2,813,049	
Connecticut.....	209,011	14,836	3,150	1,243	19,229	1,137	18,092	15,415	166,649	3,401	41,638	227,103	20,310	206,793	
Delaware.....	20,297	4,570	414	15	4,999	145	4,854	1,323	18,223	57	5,546	25,150	502	24,648	
District of Columbia.....	124,356	10,880	1,075	32	11,987	882	11,105	9,834	101,121	1,556	22,950	135,461	13,251	122,210	
Maine.....	40,865	1,934	469	699	3,102	118	2,984	3,117	32,513	6,667	43,849	3,991	39,858		
Maryland.....	166,417	12,430	3,590	1,240	16,210	1,257	14,953	9,925	135,480	5,416	30,548	181,369	15,525	165,845	
Massachusetts.....	510,472	20,490	3,590	4,186	28,266	1,464	26,802	43,848	431,883	5,635	53,908	537,274	36,523	500,751	
New Hampshire.....	36,834	4,242	397	-----	4,639	130	4,509	1,705	32,989	1,867	4,782	41,343	6,997	34,346	
New Jersey.....	231,574	10,653	5,080	628	16,361	1,109	15,252	33,125	175,168	9,996	37,536	246,826	12,751	234,075	
New York.....	896,845	82,740	9,833	7,183	98,236	5,878	92,358	733,906	733,906	8,887	153,958	989,203	130,602	858,601	
Pennsylvania.....	590,674	36,039	6,887	6,123	49,049	3,432	45,617	50,541	477,218	7,419	101,113	636,291	90,602	545,689	
Rhode Island.....	54,468	8,700	662	1,278	9,640	154	9,485	2,819	48,713	7,022	11,720	63,953	11,669	52,284	
Vermont.....	30,899	2,194	546	1,175	3,914	366	3,548	1,208	29,751	224	3,264	34,447	7,039	27,408	
Great Lakes and Plains	2,920,107	273,474	36,884	26,923	337,282	22,225	315,056	190,750	2,413,831	78,583	551,999	3,235,163	486,494	2,748,669	
Illinois.....	519,678	37,216	7,040	4,350	48,606	4,308	44,297	40,436	419,652	18,130	85,796	583,975	64,416	499,559	
Indiana.....	317,709	42,813	4,744	2,102	49,658	2,053	47,605	17,889	278,643	6,120	62,663	365,315	94,918	270,397	
Iowa.....	167,392	10,179	3,546	2,35	13,960	1,766	12,195	7,749	121,072	10,185	40,631	179,587	20,949	158,637	
Kansas.....	148,604	12,402	2,923	2,085	17,410	1,220	16,190	5,989	123,701	3,537	31,968	164,794	14,713	150,081	
Michigan.....	536,682	68,549	4,563	4,563	75,983	3,429	72,486	44,730	465,602	11,857	86,989	509,079	128,180	480,989	
Minnesota.....	214,240	16,079	3,516	1,618	21,212	1,472	19,741	13,714	163,465	5,131	49,931	234,811	21,718	212,963	
Missouri.....	230,964	23,379	1,599	1,646	29,358	1,574	27,784	12,726	194,561	7,406	40,304	244,865	8,469	236,396	
Nebraska.....	41,956	7,708	1,188	1,188	10,636	1,062	9,574	7,193	36,859	2,483	11,633	49,854	4,602	45,252	
North Dakota.....	407,422	37,790	2,715	4,780	45,298	1,202	44,095	2,864	338,341	10,576	77,634	481,505	74,852	376,649	
Ohio.....	37,682	3,817	847	-----	4,664	1,222	3,442	2,339	30,130	1,182	9,469	41,121	5,717	35,404	
South Dakota.....	200,239	15,570	3,372	6,108	25,050	2,198	22,852	13,056	170,269	2,066	37,699	223,090	23,646	199,444	
Southeast	1,816,261	134,302	30,286	34,820	179,408	10,291	169,117	109,152	1,492,026	52,931	331,268	1,968,378	231,866	1,736,512	
Alabama.....	117,707	7,305	1,990	50	9,345	288	9,057	10,899	90,410	2,962	22,483	126,765	12,768	113,996	
Arkansas.....	77,737	6,171	1,688	1,412	8,998	255	8,742	3,757	65,072	3,105	14,546	86,479	22,403	64,076	
Florida.....	171,537	18,970	1,031	1,100	24,101	1,138	22,962	12,110	132,740	9,862	39,787	194,499	34,619	159,879	
Georgia.....	167,802	9,370	2,336	2,869	14,576	1,373	13,203	11,505	130,471	6,994	32,035	181,005	24,271	156,734	
Kentucky.....	149,372	12,095	2,359	1,03	14,566	1,401	13,165	9,625	127,290	7,991	32,822	162,292	23,235	139,292	
Louisiana.....	163,322	18,192	3,216	2,003	23,411	996	22,416	9,169	139,374	3,211	33,984	185,738	31,005	154,733	
Mississippi.....	92,035	4,512	1,164	405	6,080	757	5,323	3,636	74,135	2,946	16,640	97,358	4,336	93,022	
North Carolina.....	301,399	14,488	2,869	1,053	18,410	536	17,874	15,992	238,072	13,803	31,927	319,272	32,352	286,920	
South Carolina.....	125,705	11,154	1,171	74	12,399	596	11,802	8,689	100,006	2,226	26,586	137,507	32,552	104,955	
Tennessee.....	177,242	12,278	2,128	2,810	17,216	826	16,390	11,834	147,757	2,249	31,783	193,632	13,596	180,036	
Virginia.....	175,996	16,397	2,471	2,784	21,652	1,689	19,963	11,772	158,737	3,346	25,104	193,959	13,412	180,547	
West Virginia.....	96,407	3,124	5,384	1,57	8,665	435	8,229	3,564	87,964	436	12,672	104,636	5,910	98,726	

	2,140,492	243,856	33,843	17,539	295,237	18,587	276,650	153,883	1,720,525	100,552	442,483	2,417,143	377,022	2,040,121
West and Southwest														
Arizona.....	56,846	8,675	1,242	1,902	11,819	595	11,294	6,824	51,375	602	9,440	68,241	12,293	55,947
California.....	766,865	113,831	14,721	3,374	131,936	7,520	124,416	78,065	607,455	46,234	159,524	891,280	70,274	821,006
Colorado.....	111,369	11,582	1,911	3,388	13,581	331	13,250	5,825	92,722	1,472	24,380	124,999	33,994	91,005
Idaho.....	37,227	4,959	376	796	6,131	208	5,924	1,590	32,767	1,439	8,356	43,151	6,248	36,903
Montana.....	45,342	4,329	314	2,016	6,659	42	6,617	3,219	39,791	100	8,848	51,958	15,593	36,365
Nevada.....	8,252	1,792	.....	.....	1,732	13	1,719	891	7,010	.....	2,130	10,032	.....	10,032
New Mexico.....	45,952	5,552	313	22	5,887	683	5,204	3,025	38,844	805	8,481	51,156	17,147	34,008
Oklahoma.....	164,352	13,755	1,407	580	15,742	588	15,154	5,148	137,071	4,863	32,424	179,506	32,474	147,032
Oregon.....	113,389	8,476	2,205	2,325	13,006	892	12,113	6,869	88,542	4,181	25,909	125,502	20,121	105,381
Texas.....	522,167	39,301	7,731	5,986	53,018	6,123	46,895	29,768	405,159	28,112	106,023	569,062	115,260	453,802
Utah.....	70,375	12,660	940	191	13,791	319	13,472	4,076	56,289	3,808	19,673	83,847	14,800	69,047
Washington.....	174,964	18,367	2,018	125	20,509	1,310	19,200	8,186	145,255	9,663	31,059	194,164	35,569	158,594
Wyoming.....	22,891	598	656	132	1,386	33	1,354	392	17,245	673	5,935	24,245	3,248	20,997
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS														
	288,646	35,577	193	175	35,945	54	35,891	10,480	197,189	65,070	51,797	324,536	.....	324,536
Outlying Parts														
	47,886	5,195	1,162	1,814	8,171	390	7,781	4,178	35,216	2,303	13,970	55,667	684	54,983
Alaska.....	5,584	2,599	.....	.....	2,599	164	2,435	176	5,169	1,384	1,290	8,019	.....	8,019
Canal Zone.....	315	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	.....	797	.....	20	217	.....	217
Guam.....	623	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hawaii.....	16,057	1,294	9	5	1,300	55	1,245	1,910	10,593	701	4,092	17,302	.....	17,302
Puerto Rico.....	23,706	1,302	1,152	1,808	4,262	170	4,092	2,066	18,386	218	8,328	29,798	684	29,114

Table V.—Investment in plant of institutions of higher education, by States: 1957-58—Continued
B. Publicly Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Additions during year				Deductions from plant value (column 7)	Net addition to plant value (column 6 less column 7)	Plant value, end of year				Total plant value (columns 9-12)	Plant fund liabilities, end of year	Net investment in plant, end of year (column 13 less column 14)	
	Plant funds	Current funds	Other sources	Total additions (columns 3-5)			Land	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	5,790,433	584,404	88,128	38,083	710,615	38,915	671,700	340,707	4,650,900	280,300	1,190,226	6,462,133	879,369	5,582,764
Contiguous States	5,748,062	579,348	87,091	36,354	702,793	38,536	664,256	337,023	4,619,733	278,057	1,177,505	6,412,319	879,169	5,533,150
North Atlantic	729,577	63,995	7,765	6,312	78,072	4,212	73,860	60,123	572,230	19,588	151,495	803,436	106,790	696,646
Connecticut.....	59,809	1,106	1,339	611	6,871	768	6,102	837	50,650	3,336	11,099	65,911	15,450	50,462
Delaware.....	18,935	4,570	30	15	4,924	145	4,779	990	17,288	5,379	5,379	23,713	502	23,211
District of Columbia.....	3,583	862	322	226	370	32	1,379	418	2,506	892	4,604	19,289	740	18,549
Maine.....	87,177	7,669	147	1,103	8,919	118	8,273	370	13,423	5,153	17,107	95,450	5,664	89,786
Maryland.....	17,910	939	571	1,103	1,511	118	1,393	2,051	37,239	2,194	19,275	60,758	6,007	54,751
Massachusetts.....	20,420	2,327	321	1,103	3,581	6	2,612	17,850	80,721	1,867	23,063	106,998	4,465	102,533
New Hampshire.....	110,588	1,848	1,239	495	3,581	969	2,612	14,391	80,721	9	18,079	113,201	6,202	106,998
New Jersey.....	197,529	29,422	1,086	225	30,733	668	30,065	171,919	152,919	4,746	42,246	277,594	47,029	230,565
New York.....	129,367	5,570	2,231	3,549	11,351	533	10,817	3,556	105,039	4,746	27,045	140,182	21,518	118,664
Pennsylvania.....	13,633	4,734	89	89	4,873	24	4,849	364	10,953	624	2,207	12,178	2,050	10,128
Rhode Island.....	11,260	900	322	1,222	1,222	303	918	364	10,953	624	2,207	12,178	2,050	10,128
Vermont.....	1,906,835	208,236	27,217	11,475	246,928	15,083	231,846	104,837	1,568,055	65,506	400,283	2,138,681	344,928	1,793,753
Great Lakes and Plains	233,786	23,501	4,522	2,115	30,138	2,747	27,392	8,905	184,384	14,838	53,049	261,177	25,465	235,712
Illinois.....	207,820	32,891	3,181	1,262	37,334	523	36,811	12,586	182,833	4,161	45,052	244,632	76,118	168,513
Iowa.....	107,082	5,370	2,872	1,000	8,269	652	7,617	4,120	69,269	9,841	31,470	114,699	12,198	102,501
Kansas.....	116,962	10,134	2,626	1,000	12,859	1,099	11,760	3,782	94,718	2,926	27,296	128,722	11,399	117,322
Michigan.....	461,502	64,746	3,870	2,421	71,037	3,181	67,856	35,590	408,439	11,325	74,004	529,358	118,985	410,373
Minnesota.....	145,372	12,552	2,904	1,011	16,467	1,224	15,243	9,991	108,222	4,046	20,201	160,615	6,428	154,187
Missouri.....	119,258	15,534	4,883	1,445	16,345	1,045	15,300	3,168	104,375	2,599	20,201	134,588	13,063	121,525
Nebraska.....	71,402	2,846	1,445	860	5,151	1,177	3,974	6,140	52,055	2,599	75,375	101,187	15,187	85,999
North Dakota.....	46,200	1,253	700	18	1,972	134	1,838	1,710	34,419	11,426	11,426	48,038	4,852	43,187
Ohio.....	241,094	24,050	969	25,019	4,396	4,220	24,592	11,213	195,606	6,669	52,159	285,686	50,827	234,859
South Dakota.....	29,078	3,629	767	317	4,396	1,220	3,176	1,713	22,946	1,146	8,449	32,254	4,158	28,096
Wisconsin.....	127,280	11,730	3,034	3,177	17,941	1,654	16,287	6,881	110,788	1,659	24,239	143,567	14,073	129,494
Southeast	1,493,403	86,056	24,884	5,148	116,088	7,075	109,013	55,281	974,755	40,442	231,637	1,302,116	154,241	1,147,875
Alabama.....	78,558	4,576	1,816	10	6,403	221	6,181	7,760	58,901	1,440	16,638	84,739	9,220	75,519
Arkansas.....	61,930	4,917	1,018	1,269	7,404	249	7,155	2,404	51,382	2,578	22,086	88,185	19,577	68,609
Florida.....	121,548	5,849	3,300	1,729	17,929	720	16,909	3,245	97,075	9,260	28,567	138,147	16,926	121,221
Georgia.....	93,965	9,207	1,979	246	11,355	886	10,469	5,975	63,926	3,970	14,322	109,528	16,573	93,355
Illinois.....	112,663	12,477	2,791	124	15,382	1,045	14,337	6,016	83,730	7,036	23,343	110,740	18,763	91,977
Louisiana.....	78,998	3,087	1,075	374	4,535	688	3,847	6,846	73,484	2,846	12,846	86,330	10,111	76,219
Mississippi.....	165,563	6,148	2,222	374	8,370	679	7,691	4,913	62,846	7,036	29,033	91,879	4,639	87,240
North Carolina.....	76,432	5,036	954	64	5,990	303	5,687	4,071	57,659	10,337	18,337	76,730	25,598	51,132
South Carolina.....	96,272	4,336	478	606	7,233	478	6,755	5,987	74,270	1,150	21,620	103,028	4,466	98,562
Tennessee.....	116,196	12,843	1,888	2,606	17,337	1,256	16,081	5,199	110,557	1,991	14,540	132,277	8,593	123,735
Virginia.....	80,836	1,770	5,278	70	7,118	395	6,724	2,666	73,706	1,264	10,924	87,560	2,588	84,972

	1, 629, 902	185, 483	27, 032	13, 244	225, 760	12, 112	713, 647	106, 301	1, 307, 504	87, 452	342, 283	1, 843, 549	273, 210	1, 570, 339
West and Southwest														
Arizona	55,829	8,619	1,236	1,835	11,690	525	11,165	6,534	50,831	599	9,030	66,994	12,111	54,884
California	566,594	92,331	11,108	1,459	104,898	5,330	99,568	56,692	459,410	38,688	111,372	666,162	43,230	622,932
Colorado	87,951	8,901	1,326	53	10,290	240	10,050	3,372	73,505	98,001	20,154	98,001	24,914	73,087
Idaho	34,639	3,547	324	354	4,225	204	4,021	1,346	29,688	350	7,275	38,660	5,326	33,334
Montana	39,799	4,329	266	2,016	6,612	40	6,571	2,721	35,468	100	8,081	46,370	15,593	30,777
Nevada	8,252	1,732	280	22	1,792	63	1,779	891	7,010	755	2,130	10,032	10,032	10,032
New Mexico	47,868	10,532	200	452	5,953	170	5,779	2,884	36,214	4,489	8,184	48,038	16,364	31,674
Oklahoma	130,403	16,248	1,931	1,292	12,470	872	12,170	3,883	133,411	2,807	23,162	149,580	27,497	122,083
Oregon	190,403	19,478	1,931	1,292	12,470	872	12,170	3,883	133,411	2,807	23,162	149,580	27,497	122,083
Texas	354,407	24,266	6,304	5,322	31,890	2,765	33,127	15,495	268,438	25,807	72,907	357,091	14,843	84,248
Utah	50,978	4,116	664	191	3,965	2,316	4,649	2,460	34,536	2,673	15,959	32,757	81,167	306,367
Washington	137,840	14,639	1,664	110	16,413	1,039	15,374	5,772	113,352	9,277	24,813	134,214	27,359	49,668
Wyoming	22,891	4,598	656	132	1,386	33	1,354	392	17,245	673	5,935	24,245	3,248	20,997
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	288,646	35,577	193	175	35,945	54	35,891	10,480	197,189	65,070	51,797	324,536		324,536
Outlying Parts	42,370	5,057	1,037	1,729	7,822	378	7,444	3,684	31,167	2,243	12,720	49,814	200	49,614
Alaska	5,584	2,599	2	2	2,599	164	2,435	176	5,169	1,384	1,290	8,019		8,019
Canal Zone	315		2		2	2	287		30		30	317		317
Guam	223		8		8		8	27	179		25	231		231
Hawaii	14,273	1,270	5	5	1,276	55	1,220	1,775	9,158	699	3,862	15,493		15,493
Puerto Rico	21,975	1,188	1,027	1,724	3,938	159	3,779	1,706	16,374	160	7,513	25,754	200	25,554

Table V.—Investment in plant of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—Continued

C. Privately Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Plant value, beginning of year			Additions during year			Deductions from plant value	Net addition to plant value (column 6 less column 7)	Plant value, end of year				Plant fund liabilities, end of year	Net investment in plant, end of year (column 13 less column 14)
	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11			12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	4,335,670	317,709	47,362	45,988	411,059	28,706	382,353	3,590,897	674,622	55,850	11,990	4,718,023	565,917	4,152,106
Contiguous States	4,330,155	317,570	47,236	45,903	410,710	28,695	382,016	3,586,848	55,790	11,990	4,712,170	565,433	4,146,738	
North Atlantic	2,183,134	145,714	25,357	16,488	187,559	11,861	175,698	2,087,994	17,124	17,124	2,358,833	242,430	2,116,403	
Connecticut	149,202	9,682	2,044	632	12,358	369	11,990	14,578	115,999	65	30,549	161,191	4,860	156,331
Delaware	1,362	75	75	75	11,957	882	11,075	9,416	98,614	1,556	22,261	131,848	13,251	118,597
District of Columbia	22,955	1,073	1,045	473	6,680	86	6,605	7,247	19,090	660	22,063	24,560	3,251	21,309
Maine	79,240	4,761	2,393	1,377	7,291	611	6,680	5,283	66,932	263	13,442	85,920	9,860	76,060
Maryland	451,107	19,551	3,018	4,186	26,755	1,346	25,409	41,797	394,645	5,441	34,633	476,516	35,916	440,600
Massachusetts	16,414	1,915	1,991	76	12,779	1,125	11,654	15,139	18,280	1,867	18,280	18,280	2,532	15,748
New Hampshire	120,986	8,805	3,841	1,333	67,503	1,210	66,293	18,734	94,447	987	19,457	133,625	6,549	127,076
New Jersey	699,316	33,318	7,227	6,958	37,699	5,210	32,489	64,336	580,383	5,177	111,712	761,609	83,033	678,576
New York	461,307	30,469	4,655	2,574	37,699	2,899	34,800	47,186	372,179	2,673	74,069	496,107	69,038	427,068
Pennsylvania	40,835	3,966	612	4,767	1,175	1,130	4,636	33,618	78	9,513	45,472	9,151	36,320	
Rhode Island	19,639	1,294	224	1,175	2,692	63	2,630	844	18,798	224	2,403	22,269	4,989	17,280
Vermont	1,013,272	85,238	9,667	15,448	90,353	7,143	83,210	85,912	845,776	13,077	151,716	1,096,482	141,566	954,916
Great Lakes and Plains	285,892	13,714	2,519	2,235	18,468	1,562	16,906	31,531	235,268	3,292	32,707	302,798	38,952	263,846
Illinois	109,889	9,921	1,563	840	12,324	1,530	10,794	95,810	95,810	1,959	17,611	120,683	18,799	101,884
Iowa	60,310	4,809	675	207	5,691	1,114	4,577	3,629	51,753	345	9,161	64,887	8,751	56,137
Kansas	31,642	2,268	298	1,986	4,551	1,121	3,430	28,983	28,983	611	4,672	36,073	3,314	32,758
Michigan	75,190	3,802	714	431	4,943	316	4,627	9,141	57,163	532	12,985	79,821	9,194	70,626
Minnesota	68,868	3,527	611	607	4,745	4,498	4,296	3,723	57,262	1,085	11,295	73,366	14,590	58,776
Missouri	111,287	7,815	832	1,163	9,810	829	8,981	9,068	90,166	654	20,379	117,967	11,400	106,567
Nebraska	20,554	1,531	286	268	2,085	77	2,008	1,053	18,535	250	2,724	22,563	1,405	21,158
North Dakota	1,749	81	77	88	20,266	22	19,491	13,703	147,735	3,906	25,475	185,819	24,029	161,790
Ohio	166,328	13,740	1,746	4,780	775	775	19,491	7,184	8,867	36	1,020	11,990	1,559	7,408
South Dakota	8,604	188	80	188	2,932	5	2,653	78	78	408	13,460	79,324	9,573	69,951
Wisconsin	72,959	3,840	337	7,109	6,585	544	6,585	59,481	59,481	408	13,460	79,324	9,573	69,951
Southeast	623,156	48,246	5,402	9,673	63,320	3,216	60,104	53,871	517,271	12,489	99,631	683,262	77,625	605,637
Alabama	39,150	2,729	173	873	2,942	67	2,876	31,509	31,509	1,522	5,856	42,026	3,549	38,477
Arkansas	16,700	1,420	50	123	1,994	118	1,876	13,800	13,800	607	2,600	18,296	2,896	15,400
Florida	84,249	4,538	981	2,020	9,454	418	9,036	8,655	35,862	507	11,270	47,687	7,693	40,000
Georgia	64,407	3,538	330	456	2,627	426	2,201	5,895	5,895	1,024	6,149	50,357	17,698	32,659
Kentucky	48,659	5,715	425	1,974	3,019	317	2,702	4,538	4,538	689	7,481	47,588	4,781	42,807
Louisiana	13,037	1,425	88	31	3,019	317	2,702	4,538	4,538	780	10,503	52,369	6,278	46,091
Mississippi	135,836	8,340	88	1,053	10,409	333	9,707	11,294	107,765	101	2,025	145,504	1,339	144,165
North Carolina	49,273	6,118	219	1,746	6,409	234	5,719	107,765	107,765	3,446	22,753	145,543	9,308	136,234
South Carolina	80,970	5,982	792	2,746	9,982	584	9,398	8,846	48,247	1,998	10,173	60,604	6,804	53,800
Tennessee	59,801	3,554	583	434	3,315	434	3,849	48,180	48,180	1,366	10,564	63,682	9,131	54,551
Virginia	15,571	1,354	106	87	1,547	41	1,506	14,257	14,257	1,172	1,749	17,076	3,322	13,754

	510,591	58,373	6,810	4,295	69,478	6,475	63,003	47,582	413,021	13,100	99,890	573,594	103,812	469,782
West and Southwest														
Arizona	1,117	55	6	68	129	2,191	129	290	544	3	410	1,246	183	1,064
California	200,271	21,499	3,623	1,916	27,038	2,91	24,847	21,375	148,046	7,546	48,152	225,118	27,044	198,074
Colorado	23,818	2,661	35	3,271	3,271	4	3,180	2,454	20,216	7,102	4,226	26,998	9,080	17,918
Idaho	2,589	1,412	52	443	1,907	2	1,903	2,244	3,078	89	1,080	4,491	922	3,570
Montana	5,543	1,412	47	443	1,907	2	1,45	498	4,322		1,768	5,588		5,588
Nevada							34	141	2,630	50	297	3,118	783	2,335
New Mexico	3,084	3,210	34	34	34		34	141	2,630		4,262	29,976	4,977	24,949
Ohio	26,943	2,228	137	125	3,472	490	2,982	1,760	23,529	374	3,302	26,411	3,277	21,133
Oklahoma	22,945	15,035	274	1,033	3,536	70	3,465	2,516	20,279	314	2,452	161,228	38,083	147,485
Oregon	167,760	8,544	1,427	661	17,122	3,353	13,769	14,273	136,720	3,102	2,415	28,220	4,981	49,358
Texas	19,397	3,728	281	8,826	4,097	271	8,822	1,616	21,753	1,386	6,247	40,980	12,592	28,358
Utah			354	15			3,826	2,415	31,902					28,358
Washington	37,124													28,358
Wyoming														
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS														
Outlying Parts	5,515	139	126	85	349	11	337	494	4,049	60	1,249	5,852	484	5,368
Alaska														
Canal Zone														
Guam														
Hawaii	1,784	24	1	25	25	11	25	135	1,437	2	234	1,808		1,808
Puerto Rico	3,732	115	125	85	324		313	359	2,611	58	1,015	4,044	484	3,560

Table V.—Investment in plant of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—Continued

D. Four-Year Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Plant value beginning of year		Additions during year				Net addition to plant value (Column 6 less column 7)		Plant value, end of year					Net investment in plant, end of year (column 13 less column 14)		
	2	3	Plant funds	Other sources		Total additions (Columns 3-5)	Deductions from plant value	8	9	10	Buildings	Improvements other than buildings	Equipment		Total plant value (Columns 9-12)	14
				4	5												6	7	11	12	13
1															15	
Aggregate United States.	9,480,227	856,388	125,376	76,229	1,059,993	62,970	997,023	677,010	7,714,077	1,763,710	322,454	1,763,710	10,477,250	9,107,300		
Contiguous States.	9,434,614	851,214	124,224	76,415	1,051,854	62,580	989,274	672,993	7,680,719	1,750,024	320,151	1,750,024	10,423,888	9,054,622		
North Atlantic.	2,788,426	200,363	31,567	21,334	253,265	15,245	238,020	255,545	2,284,134	450,922	35,845	450,922	3,026,446	2,687,201		
Connecticut.....	205,851	14,776	3,127	1,243	19,145	1,132	18,013	14,968	164,412	41,084	3,401	41,084	223,864	203,685		
Delaware.....	18,935	4,570	339	15	4,924	145	4,779	17,288	5,379	5,379	5,379	23,713	23,211			
District of Columbia.....	118,859	10,793	990	9	11,792	876	10,916	8,386	97,792	3,357	1,357	22,240	129,775	12,410		
Maine.....	39,606	1,910	461	699	3,070	118	2,952	3,070	31,552	6,430	1,552	6,430	42,558	38,594		
Maryland.....	161,724	12,255	2,471	1,130	15,855	954	14,901	8,969	132,366	5,406	5,406	29,884	176,625	15,525		
Massachusetts.....	494,001	19,752	3,504	3,980	27,236	1,310	25,926	42,131	418,028	7,573	52,195	519,927	33,408			
New Hampshire.....	32,307	4,122	319	621	4,441	69	4,373	1,672	29,391	3,751	1,867	3,751	36,680	29,683		
New Jersey.....	220,317	10,555	4,971	621	16,147	1,022	15,124	32,603	166,219	1,845	35,775	23,442	12,706			
New York.....	836,993	74,962	6,334	89,590	5,739	83,850	89,522	685,020	5,531	140,771	920,844	125,019	795,824			
Pennsylvania.....	577,228	33,956	6,092	48,576	3,360	3,360	49,350	467,019	7,351	98,725	622,445	90,219	532,226			
Rhode Island.....	94,383	8,689	662	777	9,228	134	9,473	2,804	48,650	702	11,701	63,556	32,167			
Vermont.....	28,222	2,023	303	335	2,861	365	2,496	1,114	26,412	2,989	203	2,989	6,646	24,072		
Great Lakes and Plains.	2,802,803	271,361	35,633	25,590	332,584	21,399	311,185	182,468	2,316,693	77,660	77,660	537,167	3,113,988	2,630,500		
Illinois.....	493,824	36,832	6,792	4,340	47,964	3,677	44,288	38,458	398,912	17,518	17,518	83,214	538,112	473,997		
Indiana.....	315,371	42,731	4,721	2,102	45,603	2,049	47,553	17,718	216,655	6,097	6,097	36,458	362,921	94,644		
Iowa.....	156,430	9,835	3,419	2,719	17,473	1,748	16,726	16,726	112,107	10,092	10,092	36,979	168,153	70,574		
Kansas.....	139,330	12,337	2,901	2,058	17,296	1,188	16,108	4,998	115,931	3,923	3,923	30,906	158,139	10,389		
Michigan.....	511,704	68,010	4,169	2,842	75,021	3,493	71,528	42,746	443,252	11,856	11,856	85,378	583,239	455,076		
Minnesota.....	209,826	16,019	3,497	1,618	21,134	1,460	19,674	13,337	161,841	5,109	5,109	49,212	229,499	208,481		
Missouri.....	212,641	23,273	1,001	1,619	24,894	813	23,081	11,103	180,165	7,405	7,405	37,049	232,722	211,890		
Nebraska.....	90,190	4,251	1,723	1,129	7,103	1,251	5,852	6,848	69,325	2,849	2,849	17,020	96,402	87,706		
North Dakota.....	43,230	1,208	610	1,817	1,817	1,556	1,662	32,120	44,891	4,333	4,333	44,891	40,641			
Ohio.....	401,258	37,776	2,694	4,780	45,250	1,770	44,080	24,889	333,827	10,576	10,576	76,077	445,339	370,530		
South Dakota.....	36,753	3,816	832	4,647	2,224	1,224	3,423	1,216	29,477	182	182	9,301	40,176	34,458		
Wisconsin.....	192,246	15,224	3,274	5,883	24,381	2,170	22,211	12,527	163,081	2,059	2,059	36,789	214,457	190,811		
Southeast.	1,717,223	127,124	29,168	13,656	169,948	9,161	160,787	102,378	1,409,911	49,896	49,896	315,825	1,878,017	1,650,864		
Alabama.....	115,437	7,305	1,986	50	9,341	288	9,054	10,628	88,782	2,962	2,962	22,118	124,491	111,722		
Arkansas.....	75,401	6,353	1,166	1,412	8,332	253	8,079	3,606	63,562	6,799	6,799	14,233	84,080	72,768		
Florida.....	162,357	15,371	3,922	3,116	19,609	412	19,197	10,786	123,134	3,047	3,047	38,047	181,554	147,726		
Georgia.....	153,130	8,756	2,161	2,869	13,787	1,359	12,428	10,972	118,572	6,415	6,415	29,419	165,568	141,382		
Kentucky.....	139,682	11,965	2,254	83	14,302	1,939	12,363	9,012	119,168	1,745	1,745	22,696	152,621	129,789		
Louisiana.....	161,834	18,192	3,341	2,003	23,341	996	22,346	9,098	138,105	3,197	3,197	33,780	184,180	153,174		
Mississippi.....	72,485	3,641	896	399	4,336	647	4,289	2,870	57,828	2,310	2,310	13,766	76,774	72,522		
North Carolina.....	280,499	13,478	2,620	865	16,963	436	16,527	13,981	221,355	12,995	12,995	48,695	297,026	284,902		
South Carolina.....	122,887	10,919	1,161	74	12,154	596	11,558	8,497	91,617	2,216	2,216	26,115	134,445	120,263		
Tennessee.....	172,956	12,232	2,085	2,672	16,989	742	16,247	11,541	144,010	2,209	2,209	31,443	185,711	175,689		
Virginia.....	166,402	15,786	2,396	2,764	20,946	1,637	19,310	7,908	151,642	3,147	3,147	23,014	182,222	173,489		
West Virginia.....	94,154	3,124	5,374	150	8,648	433	8,214	3,477	85,957	12,499	12,499	5,860	102,368	96,508		

	1, 837, 517	216, 789	27, 663	15, 660	260, 112	16, 721	243, 391	122, 122	1, 472, 793	91, 680	394, 314	2, 080, 909	319, 388	1, 761, 521
West and Southwest														
Arizona	52, 082	9, 505	1, 172	1, 802	11, 670	576	11, 155	6, 548	47, 530	569	8, 590	63, 236	17, 245	50, 991
California	52, 863	97, 024	10, 166	2, 192	109, 697	6, 801	102, 806	55, 086	452, 013	38, 970	129, 721	673, 790	37, 655	600, 880
Colorado	93, 863	11, 223	1, 816	88	12, 836	205	12, 731	4, 614	84, 004	1, 038	22, 738	112, 394	31, 503	33, 460
Idaho	33, 133	4, 243	296	796	5, 335	203	5, 132	1, 401	29, 138	253	7, 474	38, 266	4, 806	33, 460
Montana	44, 689	1, 792	314	2, 016	6, 559	42	6, 517	3, 175	39, 171	100	8, 760	51, 206	15, 593	35, 612
Nebraska	8, 252	1, 792	313	(1)	1, 792	13	1, 779	891	7, 010	---	2, 130	10, 032	---	10, 032
New Mexico	42, 164	5, 302	1, 066	(1)	5, 616	677	4, 939	2, 666	35, 855	805	7, 777	47, 103	17, 147	29, 956
Oklahoma	149, 912	11, 958	1, 937	125	13, 150	385	12, 765	4, 405	123, 871	4, 678	29, 723	162, 677	19, 060	131, 617
Oregon	106, 090	8, 359	7, 152	2, 325	12, 621	867	11, 754	6, 671	82, 698	4, 145	24, 330	117, 544	19, 981	97, 863
Texas	476, 206	36, 426	7, 152	5, 882	49, 460	5, 953	43, 507	25, 074	368, 428	26, 983	99, 219	519, 713	100, 916	418, 796
Utah	63, 947	12, 120	878	191	13, 189	89	13, 100	3, 810	50, 806	3, 808	18, 623	77, 048	14, 666	62, 381
Washington	166, 825	14, 794	1, 914	15	16, 723	897	15, 826	7, 432	136, 078	9, 648	29, 493	182, 652	35, 563	147, 088
Wyoming	21, 607	598	635	132	1, 365	25	1, 341	350	16, 190	673	5, 736	22, 948	3, 248	19, 700
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS	286, 646	35, 577	193	175	35, 945	54	35, 891	10, 480	197, 189	65, 070	51, 797	324, 536	---	324, 536
Outlying Parts	45, 613	5, 173	1, 152	1, 814	8, 139	390	7, 749	4, 016	33, 357	2, 303	13, 686	53, 362	664	52, 678
Alaska	5, 584	2, 599	---	---	2, 599	164	2, 435	176	5, 169	1, 384	1, 290	8, 019	---	8, 019
Canal Zone	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---
Hawaii	14, 323	1, 272	1	5	1, 278	55	1, 223	1, 775	9, 203	701	3, 867	15, 545	---	15, 545
Puerto Rico	25, 706	1, 302	1, 152	1, 808	4, 262	170	4, 092	2, 066	18, 986	218	8, 528	29, 798	684	29, 114

1 Less than \$500.

Table V.—Investment in plant of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—Continued

E. Junior Colleges¹

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Plant value beginning of year		Additions during year				Deductions from plant value	Net addition to plant value (column 6 less column 7)	Plant value, end of year				Total plant value (columns 9-12)	Plant liabilities, end of year	Net investment in plant, end of year (column 13 less column 14)
	2	3	4	5	6	7			8	9	10	11				12	13	14	15
Aggregate United States	645,875	45,726	10,113	5,842	61,681	4,651	57,030	60,351	527,771	13,697	101,138	702,906	75,336	627,570	
Contiguous States	643,603	45,704	10,103	5,842	61,649	4,651	56,998	60,189	525,862	13,697	100,854	700,601	75,336	625,265	
North Atlantic	124,286	9,346	1,555	1,466	12,367	829	11,538	13,372	98,876	867	22,708	135,823	9,975	125,848	
Connecticut.....	3,160	61	23		84	5	79	447	2,935		554	3,239	131	3,108	
Delaware.....	1,362	75	75		334		75	334	1,437		168	1,437		1,437	
District of Columbia.....	5,497	87	85	23	195	6	189	1,448	3,378	199	710	5,686	841	4,846	
Maine.....	1,259	24	8		32		32	80	3,924		236	1,291	27	1,264	
Maryland.....	4,693	175	69		355	303	51	956	3,114	10	664	4,744		4,744	
Massachusetts.....	16,472	737	86	206	1,030	154	876	1,717	13,856	62	1,713	17,348	3,115	14,233	
New Hampshire.....	4,527	120	78		198	61	137	33	3,599		1,032	4,663		4,663	
New Jersey.....	11,257	98	109	7	214	87	127	523	8,949	151	1,761	11,384	45	11,339	
New York.....	59,852	7,778	619	248	8,646	139	8,507	6,534	48,282	356	13,187	68,359	5,042	63,317	
Pennsylvania.....	13,445	83	359	31	473	72	401	1,190	10,199	68	2,389	13,846	383	13,464	
Rhode Island.....	85	11			12		16	63			19	97		97	
Vermont.....	2,677	171	43	840	1,054	1	1,052	94	3,339	20	275	3,729	393	3,336	
Great Lakes and Plains	117,304	2,113	1,251	1,333	4,697	826	3,871	8,282	97,138	923	14,832	121,176	3,006	118,170	
Illinois.....	25,854	384	248	10	641	632	10	1,968	20,740	612	2,543	25,863	302	25,562	
Indiana.....	2,338	32	23		55	3	52	171	1,988	23	208	2,390	271	2,119	
Iowa.....	10,962	344	127	16	487	18	469	772	8,914	94	1,652	11,431	375	11,056	
Kansas.....	9,274	65	22	27	114	32	82	600	7,770	13	972	9,356	324	9,032	
Michigan.....	24,988	538	414	10	962	4	958	1,985	22,350	1	1,611	25,947	24	25,923	
Minnesota.....	4,414	60	19		79	12	67	378	3,644	21	439	4,481		4,481	
Missouri.....	17,903	77	158	1,027	1,261	12	1,200	1,134	14,376	62	3,532	19,103	929	18,174	
Nebraska.....	1,765	126	7		133	3	130	346	1,264		286	1,896	132	1,764	
North Dakota.....	4,720	127	98	18	243	3	243	182	3,735	90	956	4,963	602	4,361	
Ohio.....	6,163	14	21		35	32	3	95	4,514		1,556	6,166	47	6,119	
South Dakota.....	930	1	16		17	1	16	123	653		169	945		945	
Wisconsin.....	7,993	346	98	226	659	28	641	529	7,188	7	910	8,634		8,634	
Southeast	99,038	7,178	1,118	1,164	9,460	1,130	8,331	6,771	82,116	3,035	15,444	107,368	4,721	102,648	
Alabama.....	2,271	4	4		4		4	771	1,628		375	2,274		2,274	
Arkansas.....	2,336	64	7		66		64	130	1,310	426	313	2,400	50	2,349	
Florida.....	3,570	3,598	109	784	4,462	726	3,736	1,324	3,905	276	2,740	12,945	791	12,154	
Georgia.....	1,670	81	105		254	8	246	353	1,195	579	2,136	13,467	96	13,372	
Kentucky.....	9,690	130	104		284	38	246	613	8,172	16	1,563	10,407	404	9,999	
Louisiana.....	1,488	70	70		70		70	271	1,172	16	204	1,559		1,559	
Mississippi.....	19,549	871	268	5	1,144	110	1,034	766	16,570	637	2,874	20,500	83	19,667	
North Carolina.....	20,900	249	189		1,407	101	1,306	1,611	16,717	808	3,110	22,247	1,834	20,413	
South Carolina.....	2,818	235	43		227		244	192	2,389	10	471	3,062	171	2,891	
Tennessee.....	4,286	46	138		478	8	470	348	3,748	39	350	4,428	152	4,276	
Virginia.....	9,595	611	74	20	706	53	653	864	7,095	199	2,090	10,248	1,190	9,058	
West Virginia.....	2,253	10	10	7	17	2	15	87	2,007		174	2,268	50	2,218	

	302, 975	27, 066	6, 179	1, 880	35, 125	1, 866	33, 259	31, 761	247, 732	8, 871	47, 869	336, 234	57, 634	278, 600
West and Southwest														
Arizona	4, 864	70	70	140	140	680	140	276	3, 846	33	850	5, 004	48	4, 956
California	193, 971	16, 497	4, 563	1, 189	22, 249	126	21, 569	22, 982	155, 442	7, 264	29, 802	215, 491	37, 619	177, 872
Colorado	12, 106	533	92	625	796	4	499	1, 211	9, 718	33	1, 642	12, 605	2, 488	10, 116
Idaho	4, 094	716	81	796	100	4	792	189	3, 629	186	881	4, 685	1, 442	3, 483
Montana	652	100		100			100	44	620		89	752		752
Nevada	3, 788	250		271		6	265	399	2, 989		705	4, 055		4, 055
New Mexico	14, 440	1, 797	340	455	2, 592	204	2, 389	743	15, 600	186	2, 701	16, 925	1, 414	15, 415
Oklahoma	7, 299	117	268	385	360	125	360	134	5, 604	36	1, 579	7, 653	1, 139	7, 519
Oregon	45, 961	2, 875	579	3, 858	3, 357	170	3, 357	4, 659	36, 731	1, 119	6, 805	49, 349	14, 344	35, 005
Texas	6, 428	540	62	392	3, 374	231	3, 374	266	5, 482		1, 050	6, 799	134	6, 665
Utah	8, 139	3, 572	104	110	3, 986	413	3, 374	784	9, 176	15	1, 567	11, 512	6	11, 506
Washington	1, 284		21	21		8	13	42	1, 055		199	1, 297		1, 297
Wyoming														
U. S. SERVICE SCHOOLS														
	2, 272	22	10		32		32	162	1, 859		284	2, 304		2, 304
Outlying Parts														
Alaska														
Central Zone	315		2	2	2		2		287		30	317		317
Guam	223		8	8	8		8	27	179		25	231		231
Hawaii	1, 734	22		22	22		22	135	1, 392		229	1, 756		1, 756
Puerto Rico														

¹ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.

² Less than \$500.

Table VI.—Endowment, student-loan, and annuity and living trust funds of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58

A. All Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Endowment funds 1					Annuity and living trust funds					Student-loan funds				
	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year
		Private gifts and grants	Other sources				Private gifts and grants	Other sources				Private gifts and grants	Other sources		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aggregate United States...	4,385,365	192,714	119,654	49,905	4,647,828	86,569	7,825	2,452	5,372	91,473	64,722	3,249	4,511	1,265	71,237
Contiguous States...	4,383,726	192,334	119,528	49,880	4,645,708	86,569	7,825	2,452	5,372	91,473	64,552	3,247	4,526	1,261	71,063
North Atlantic...	2,430,322	107,599	44,314	26,939	2,255,296	26,580	1,999	720	996	28,304	22,008	953	2,004	363	24,601
Connecticut.....	221,452	12,907	7,667	1,303	240,723	2,332	32	3		2,367	2,181	315	90	17	2,569
Delaware.....	15,786	41	2,033	8	17,852						32		6		38
District of Columbia.....	30,474	505	318	2,537	28,760	165	34	1	1	164	434	28	13	21	449
Maine.....	26,548	812	281	2,126	27,516	557			9	563	223	10	6	8	238
Maryland.....	86,635	3,230	1,194	277	90,783	693				653	276	16	2		287
Massachusetts.....	572,190	30,964	11,997	9,342	605,809	7,980	446	306	636	8,096	7,724	314	883	65	8,856
New Hampshire.....	51,661	8,731	2,301	1,572	61,122						1,212	6		4	1,272
New Jersey.....	121,902	4,311	4,124	441	129,896	369	4	5	5	373	1,348	31	292	74	1,597
New York.....	672,009	27,811	9,893	5,444	704,270	10,579	1,200	309	253	11,835	4,853	150	361	82	5,282
Pennsylvania.....	272,901	16,241	3,812	4,195	293,760	2,999	195	93	75	3,212	3,066	45	224	78	3,256
Rhode Island.....	35,743	1,422	632	1,455	36,342	245	82	1	(*)	330	165	28	51	7	237
Vermont.....	18,019	625	62	241	18,465	662	5	1	17	651	494	10	17	1	520
Great Lakes and Plains...	846,316	38,708	17,679	11,163	891,539	25,363	2,377	1,078	1,216	27,602	15,631	1,088	1,152	416	17,455
Illinois.....	266,045	18,551	6,953	2,226	289,322	10,669	443	574	435	11,251	2,847	113	124	73	3,012
Indiana.....	67,399	1,289	2,242	3,049	77,882	3,421	379	36	93	3,743	1,307	88	229	64	1,560
Iowa.....	33,050	880	1,001	880	33,999	1,453	438	197	166	1,922	834	17	91	4	937
Kansas.....	19,408	696	354	55	20,403	615	113	91	78	741	878	15	54	4	943
Michigan.....	35,867	2,179	888	341	38,393	340	28	(*)		368	2,259	388	222	73	2,766
Minnesota.....	80,349	3,273	643	707	87,758	921	53	33	61	946	1,261	29	136	10	1,416
Missouri.....	13,148	2,350	1,694	565	13,898	1,797	34	69	53	1,847	1,901	45	78	4	1,983
Nebraska.....	6,871	682	177	616	7,737	312	35	15	5	357	489	6	8	6	498
North Dakota.....	6,551	89	63	63	6,870					21	175	261	4	1	281
Ohio.....	180,551	8,096	2,609	1,952	189,266	5,435	656	(*)	297	5,868	2,582	292	65	115	2,824
South Dakota.....	9,805	59	59	59	9,946	293	133			82	189	7	2	9	199
Wisconsin.....	32,683	715	1,037	665	33,771	293	186	5	27	436	399	41	136	18	1,057
Southeast...	546,211	23,623	7,910	7,334	570,410	11,070	1,188	281	258	12,282	12,754	558	640	341	13,611
Alabama.....	29,756	1,320	1,126	496	31,706	3,741	3	92	12	3,824	1,097	41	35	5	1,186
Arkansas.....	13,517	2,051	94	43	15,619	375				375	378	6	102	(*)	1,486
Florida.....	13,689	1,842	221	271	15,548	391	601	1	27	971	1,022	79	75	5	1,171
Georgia.....	79,124	4,485	343	202	83,750	357			(*)	358	2,068	44	123	57	2,178
Kentucky.....	46,851	2,382	774	1,692	48,314	2,102	490	62	73	2,579	2,782	84	42	51	2,858
Louisiana.....	45,553	632	937	3,084	44,038	156				156	500	12	19	3	528
Mississippi.....	7,976	268	13	21	8,237	258			(*)	259	188	9	198		198
North Carolina.....	119,957	4,337	957	882	124,369	1,222	22	(*)	46	1,324	350	144	61	62	2,493
South Carolina.....	14,870	693	230	33	15,760	144	10		1	153	1,172	48	47	41	1,217
Tennessee.....	89,166	2,880	1,950	510	93,486	1,897	26	(*)	80	1,843	1,623	29	38	37	1,661
Texas.....	79,356	2,171	1,067	148	82,466	1,403	26	(*)	18	1,411	1,267	5	5	33	1,277
West Virginia.....	6,395	562	161	1	7,117	24	5			29	306	59	60	48	376

	860,877	22,404	49,624	4,443	928,462	23,555	2,260	373	2,903	23,286	14,159	649	730	140	15,337
West and Southwest															
Arizona.....	1,741	50	110	6	1,896	19,887	1,980	189	2,716	19,340	3,082	21	2	1	103
California.....	255,743	8,044	14,373	3,028	274,232	19,887	1,980	189	2,716	19,340	3,082	364	270	32	3,588
Colorado.....	15,134	1,183	163	152	13,325	190	59	1	3	188	704	14	80	4	880
Idaho.....	2,564	163	66	3	12,790	182	59	6	8	240	81	4	80	4	36
Montana.....	6,733	90	285	1	7,106	22	22	22	22	22	233	4	3	1	238
Nevada.....	1,272	59	57	36	1,352	22	22	22	22	22	60	32	5	8	89
New Mexico.....	7,672	39	628	13	8,326	215	30	51	(*)	245	56	4	1	(*)	61
Oklahoma.....	22,965	1,096	1,025	11	25,079	215	30	51	(*)	245	56	4	1	25	5,376
Oregon.....	11,539	1,276	1,54	20	12,949	1,682	105	51	59	1,779	973	15	27	6	1,010
Texas.....	453,667	7,036	29,690	611	489,782	1,682	105	51	59	1,779	2,839	81	109	47	2,982
Utah.....	2,785	710	11	23	3,483	22	15	22	22	37	203	8	6	1	215
Washington.....	64,775	2,580	2,912	252	70,015	1,356	59	127	117	1,425	457	48	45	4	547
Wyoming.....	7,685	80	150	288	7,627	1,356	59	127	117	1,425	200	1	11	5	207
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS															
Outlying Parts	1,638	380	126	24	2,120						170	2	5	4	174
Alaska.....	623	365	15		1,003						35	1	1	1	36
Canal Zone.....															
Guam.....															
Hawaii.....	289	14	13	4	312						37	(*)	1	3	38
Puerto Rico.....	726	1	98	20	805						99	1	3	3	99

* Less than \$500.

† Including funds functioning as endowment.

Table VI.—Endowment, student-loan, and annuity and living trust funds of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—

Continued

B. Publicly Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Endowment funds 1				Annuity and living trust funds				Student-loan funds						
	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year		
		Private gifts and grants	Other sources			Private gifts and grants	Other sources			Private gifts and grants	Other sources				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aggregate United States.....	824,406	16,600	44,798	8,006	877,798	8,172	598	290	212	8,848	25,759	1,196	1,806	455	28,306
Contiguous States.....	823,373	16,223	44,770	7,982	876,385	8,172	598	290	212	8,848	25,610	1,195	1,801	451	28,155
North Atlantic.....	78,040	2,699	2,716	1,080	82,375	1,035	199	32	45	1,221	2,244	59	164	25	2,443
Connecticut.....	315	9	1	(?)	325						49	(?)	2	(?)	50
Delaware.....	15,645	41	2,033	8	17,711						32	(?)	6		38
District of Columbia.....	2,312	121	33	100	2,466						1	(?)	3		106
Maine.....	4,384	30	2	3	4,395						78	3	1		84
Massachusetts.....	9,916	43	25	3	9,985						23	3	1		27
New Hampshire.....	2,667	45	(?)	3	2,689						23	1	22		507
New Jersey.....	11,550	832	95	4	12,472	26				26	319	2	32	4	324
New York.....	31,885	1,282	409	665	32,911	676	199	32	32	874	405	33	48	17	468
Pennsylvania.....	1,878	306	101	82	2,203						295	4	58		356
Rhode Island.....	55	28	(?)	(?)	58						32	7	4		42
Vermont.....	6,434	28	17	218	6,260	334				321	423	(?)	16	(?)	438
Great Lakes and Plains.....	177,321	7,050	3,192	4,164	183,400	1,731	173	113	35	1,981	6,921	548	697	203	7,963
Illinois.....	5,703	51	30	11	5,772						701	15	23	16	724
Indiana.....	11,798	560	1,048	2,820	10,586	1,271	150	20	14	1,427	559	60	22	2	638
Iowa.....	3,972	58	4	70	3,963						341	80	10	4	427
Kansas.....	9,871	273	201	78	10,344	110				189	688	8	53	4	748
Michigan.....	32,747	1,716	411	286	34,588						213	276	213	65	2,101
Minnesota.....	59,332	1,151	361	244	60,599	228				231	1,728	15	127	1	868
Missouri.....	3,244	56	13	2	3,312	50				50	491	1	27	20	501
Nebraska.....	2,085	61	16	117	2,046	10		(?)		10	260	1	5	4	262
North Dakota.....	5,177	2,818	317	14	5,164					23	914	60	80	(?)	234
Ohio.....	30,756	2,818	49	123	33,769		23			23	50	17	17	73	918
South Dakota.....	2,769	307	743	478	2,817	62		1	10	52	362	(?)	(?)	(?)	51
Wisconsin.....	9,868	307	743	478	10,440							26	120	16	492
Southeast.....	59,037	1,115	790	229	60,712	3,899	3	92	12	3,983	6,663	201	483	130	7,217
Alabama.....	8,193	33	161	(?)	8,387						986	40	34	3	1,067
Arkansas.....	2,803	6	(?)	1	2,808	3,715	3	92	12	3,798	149	1	99	(?)	249
Florida.....	623	11	11	1	632						556	60	71	5	682
Georgia.....	4,573	156	117	143	4,704	1			(?)	1	1,171	7	97	47	1,228
Kentucky.....	6,654	94	53		6,802	176		(?)		176	366	4	23	4	315
Louisiana.....	363	(?)	82	13	363						366	(?)	18	3	381
Mississippi.....	1,679	82	13	13	1,761						1,214	9	1	1	82
North Carolina.....	6,536	223	45	1	6,803						711	22	46	6	1,294
South Carolina.....	1,279	9	3	1	588						711	22	10	(?)	736
Tennessee.....	1,270	40	378	70	1,263	7				7	766	3	23	5	736
Virginia.....	25,623	475	378	70	26,417						766	3	23	30	763
West Virginia.....	183	1			184						141	19	58	27	191

	508,974	5,360	38,072	2,508	549,898	1,507	224	52	120	1,683	9,782	386	457	93	10,532
West and Southwest															
Arizona.....	1,741	50	110	6	1,896	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	54	21	1	1	75
California.....	83,050	1,733	7,627	1,712	90,877	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	1,156	210	95	29	1,491
Colorado.....	2,479	38	17	42	2,591	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	516	14	84	2	609
Idaho.....	11,810	40	65	3	11,912	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	180	8	(?)	1	186
Montana.....	5,142	76	219	3	5,438	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	180	4	3	1	189
Nebraska.....	1,272	59	57	36	1,352	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	60	4	5	8	61
New Mexico.....	7,672	39	628	13	8,326	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	5,043	32	159	(?)	5,207
New York.....	15,120	77	577	11	15,774	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	56	4	1	23	61
Oklahoma.....	2,599	83	25,768	11	2,671	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	589	27	20	5	616
Oregon.....	312,718	969	25,768	268	339,186	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	1,513	11	37	18	1,543
Texas.....	1,432	50	8	6	1,484	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	114	6	4	1	122
Utah.....	56,254	2,086	2,845	121	61,064	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	257	36	36	4	325
Washington.....	7,685	80	150	288	7,627	1,486	224	52	120	1,642	200	1	11	5	207
Wyoming.....															
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS															
Outlying Parts	1,033	377	28	24	1,413						148	1	5	4	151
Alaska.....															
Canal Zone.....	623	385	15		1,003						35	1	1	1	36
Guam.....															
Hawaii.....	289	12	13	4	309						37	(?)	1	3	38
Puerto Rico.....	121	20		20	101						77				76

1 Including funds functioning as endowment.

2 Less than \$500.

Table VI.—Endowment, student-loan, and annuity and living trust funds of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—
Continued

C. Privately Controlled Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

Region and State	Endowment funds ¹				Annuity and living trust funds				Student-loan funds					
	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	
		Private gifts and grants	Other sources			Private gifts and grants	Other sources			Private gifts and grants	Other sources			
1	2	3	4	5	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
Aggregate United States.....	3,560,959	176,114	74,856	41,899	78,396	7,226	2,162	5,160	82,625	38,963	2,053	2,725	810	42,932
Contiguous States.....	3,560,354	176,111	74,758	41,899	78,396	7,226	2,162	5,160	82,625	38,941	2,052	2,725	810	42,908
North Atlantic.....	2,052,282	104,900	41,598	25,859	25,545	1,800	687	951	27,083	19,763	894	1,839	338	22,158
Connecticut.....	221,137	12,898	7,665	1,303	240,398	2,332	3	3	2,367	2,132	315	88	17	2,518
Delaware.....	142	505	318	2,537	28,760	165	1	1	164	433	28	13	26	447
District of Columbia.....	30,474	24,237	249	557	25,050	557	1	9	583	123	137	1	6	132
Maine.....	24,237	3,200	1,192	177	86,467	693	34	1	693	198	10	1	6	202
Maryland.....	82,252	30,921	11,971	9,342	604,825	7,980	446	636	8,096	7,701	311	882	65	8,829
Massachusetts.....	571,274	8,727	2,301	1,569	58,453	446	306	636	8,096	7,723	10	36	6	765
New Hampshire.....	48,984	3,479	4,029	1,436	117,423	343	5	5	348	1,029	29	290	74	1,273
New Jersey.....	110,351	26,529	9,484	4,779	671,359	9,903	4	220	10,560	4,449	117	313	65	4,814
New York.....	640,125	15,935	3,711	4,113	291,556	2,959	93	75	3,212	2,771	41	166	78	2,900
Pennsylvania.....	276,023	1,419	632	1,455	36,285	245	82	(²) 5	330	134	21	47	7	2,195
Rhode Island.....	35,688	1,597	45	1,23	12,204	328	5	5	330	71	10	1	1	82
Vermont.....	11,585	668,995	14,487	6,999	708,140	23,633	2,205	1,181	25,621	8,710	540	455	213	9,492
Great Lakes and Plains.....	668,995	31,657	14,487	6,999	708,140	23,633	2,205	1,181	25,621	8,710	540	455	213	9,492
Illinois.....	260,343	18,500	6,923	2,216	283,550	10,669	443	435	11,251	2,146	98	101	57	2,288
Indiana.....	55,602	729	1,195	229	57,296	2,150	229	16	2,316	749	28	207	61	2,923
Iowa.....	29,079	770	998	811	30,036	1,453	438	197	1,922	493	11	7	1	510
Kansas.....	9,537	424	153	55	10,059	504	113	12	78	552	190	6	1	3
Michigan.....	22,920	463	477	55	23,805	340	(²)	(²)	368	582	82	9	8	665
Minnesota.....	25,217	2,122	282	463	27,159	693	53	50	716	533	14	9	3	8
Missouri.....	77,194	2,274	1,681	563	80,586	1,747	34	69	1,411	1,411	51	51	20	1,482
Nebraska.....	11,061	621	101	499	11,283	312	35	5	357	230	5	3	2	236
North Dakota.....	1,684	7	54	49	1,706	11	11	5	11	25	(²)	(²)	(²)	27
Ohio.....	149,798	5,279	2,290	1,870	155,497	5,453	634	56	5,846	1,668	232	48	42	1,906
Oklahoma.....	3,736	60	40	5	70	70	13	4	82	149	6	2	9	148
South Dakota.....	22,815	408	295	187	23,331	231	186	4	403	536	15	16	1	565
Wisconsin.....	487,174	22,509	7,120	7,105	509,698	7,171	1,185	189	8,299	6,091	357	157	212	6,393
Southwest.....	21,563	1,287	965	496	23,319	27	(²)	(²)	26	101	1	5	2	100
Alabama.....	10,714	2,045	94	42	12,811	375	605	1	375	229	19	3	3	237
Arkansas.....	13,065	4,329	226	59	14,916	391	1	27	971	466	37	4	(²)	489
Florida.....	74,551	4,329	226	59	79,047	356	62	73	357	896	19	26	10	950
Georgia.....	40,196	2,698	721	1,692	41,513	1,926	490	62	403	489	81	20	47	543
Kentucky.....	48,251	937	3,084	3,084	43,675	156	156	(²)	156	134	12	1	1	147
Louisiana.....	119,237	4,183	881	8	127,676	258	22	(²)	259	117	(²)	(²)	(²)	117
Mississippi.....	14,261	683	221	53	117,965	1,722	10	46	1,324	1,136	14	15	56	1,689
North Carolina.....	87,945	2,841	1,941	510	92,223	897	26	(²)	861	34	26	34	40	890
South Carolina.....	53,727	1,682	709	396	56,050	1,396	25	(²)	866	27	2	17	5	820
Tennessee.....	6,212	561	161	1	6,933	24	3	18	44	165	40	2	21	185
Virginia.....	6,212	561	161	1	6,933	24	3	18	44	165	40	2	21	185
West Virginia.....	6,212	561	161	1	6,933	24	3	18	44	165	40	2	21	185

	351,903	17,044	11,552	1,835	378,564	22,048	2,036	321	2,782	21,623	4,377	262	274	47	4,866
West and Southwest															
Arizona	172,293	6,331	6,746	1,314	184,055	18,401	1,756	137	2,505	17,690	1,930	151	1	13	2,267
California	9,655	1,143	146	110	10,878	190	1	1	3	188	188	(2)	2	(2)	197
Colorado	456	123	1	1	10,878	182	59	6	8	240	36	(2)	1	2	36
Idaho	1,590	13	66	1	1,669						53				53
Montana															
Nevada															
New Mexico	7,849	1,019	447	10	9,305	215	30		(2)	245	144	23	5	3	169
Oklahoma	8,940	1,193	154	9	10,278		10			10	383	4	7	1	394
Oregon	140,948	6,067	3,923	343	150,596	1,682	105	51	59	1,779	1,326	69	73	29	1,439
Texas	1,353	660	3	17	1,999	22	15			37	88	3	2	(2)	93
Utah											201	12	8		221
Washington	8,521	494	67	132	8,951	1,356	59	127	117	1,425					
Wyoming															
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS															
Outlying Parts	605	3	98		707						22	1	(2)	(2)	23
Alaska															
Canal Zone															
Guam	1	2			3										
Hawaii															
Puerto Rico	604	1	98		703						22	1	(2)	(2)	23

² Less than \$500.

¹ Including funds functioning as endowment.

Table VI.—Endowment, student-loan, and annuity and living trust funds of institutions of higher education, by State: 1957-58—Continued

D. Four-Year Institutions

[Amounts in thousands of dollars. Detail does not necessarily add to total because of rounding.]

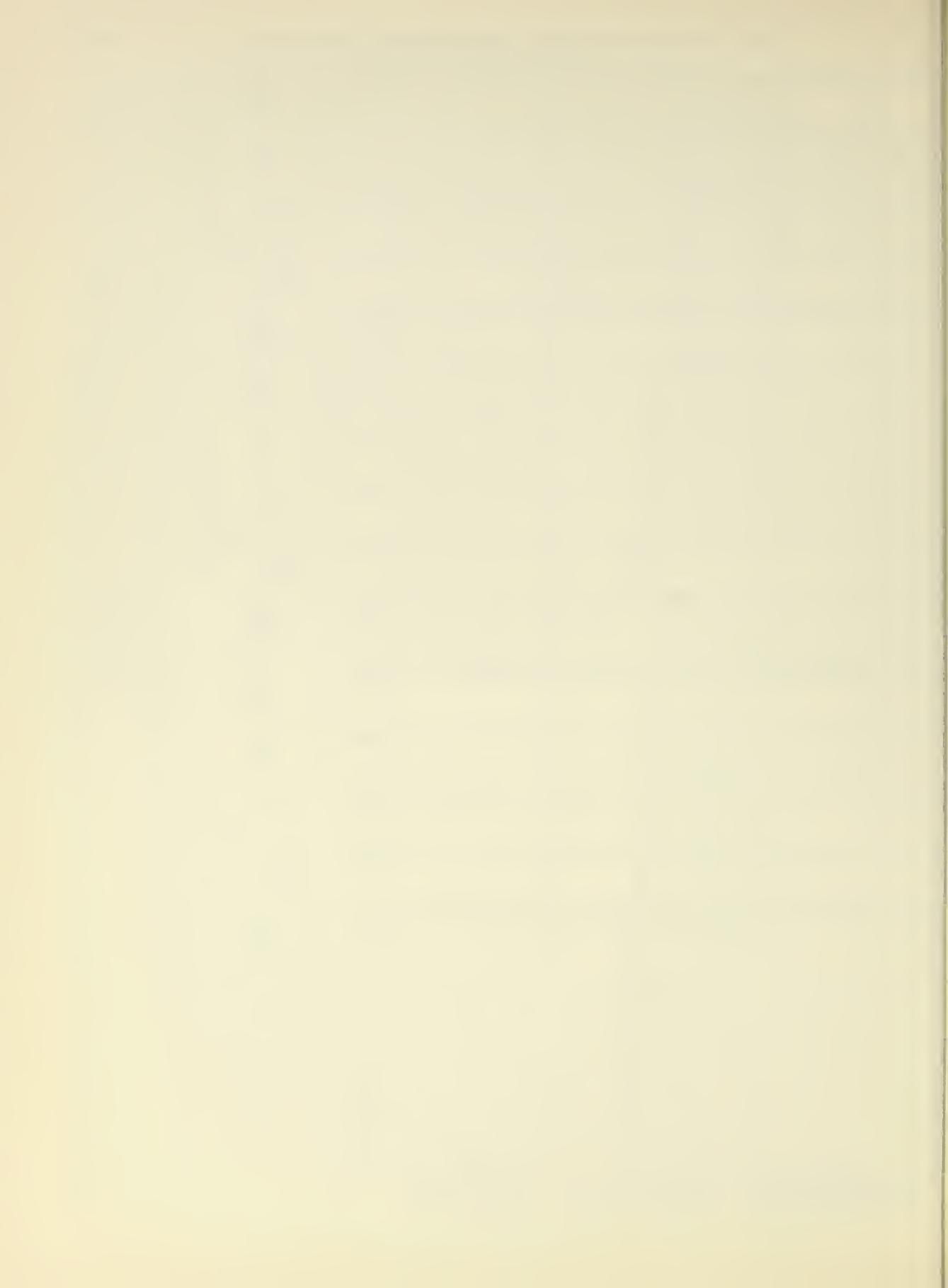
Region and State	Endowment funds ¹						Annuity and living trust funds						Student-loan funds					
	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year	Balance, beginning of fiscal year	Receipts		Deductions	Balance, end of fiscal year			
		Private gifts and grants	Other sources				Private gifts and grants	Other sources				Private gifts and grants	Other sources					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
Aggregate United States—																		
Contiguous States.....																		
North Atlantic.....																		
Connecticut.....	221,399	12,886	7,658	1,294	240,550	2,332	32	3	3	2,367	2,179	315	90	17	2,567			
Delaware.....	15,645	41	2,035	8	17,711	165	37,711	1	1	164	434	32	13	26	38			
District of Columbia.....	30,135	8	23,279	57	6,941	557	34	1	9	583	223	10	6	1	238			
Maine.....	26,464	812	275	2,781	27,951	693	70	1	2	276	276	16	2	8	287			
Maryland.....	86,630	3,230	1,781	9,340	60,704	7,360	446	306	636	8,096	7,656	313	883	65	8,787			
Massachusetts.....	567,683	30,970	1,874	1,572	600,345	369	1,200	5	5	1,205	1,205	30	38	74	1,265			
New Hampshire.....	50,911	8,731	2,123	4,411	129,765	373	1,200	309	283	11,895	4,802	135	52	74	1,591			
New Jersey.....	121,792	4,278	9,884	5,438	699,080	10,376	1,955	77	68	3,162	3,055	176	224	79	5,222			
New York.....	666,866	27,778	3,751	4,138	297,730	2,345	82	2	16	3,320	3,055	76	17	1	5,222			
Pennsylvania.....	276,898	16,224	6,321	1,442	36,338	640	640	2	2	625	483	17	1	7	509			
Rhode Island.....	35,733	1,415	56	241	18,201													
Vermont.....	17,762	625																
Great Lakes and Plains.....																		
Illinois.....	833,406	38,316	17,139	10,917	875,004	25,132	2,366	1,077	1,215	27,360	15,167	1,073	1,148	410	16,978			
Indiana.....	262,374	18,439	6,556	2,276	285,142	10,669	443	574	435	11,251	2,774	113	123	73	2,937			
Iowa.....	67,108	1,288	2,242	3,042	67,596	3,421	438	36	93	3,783	1,506	88	229	64	1,559			
Kansas.....	30,872	1,802	995	880	31,789	1,453	338	197	166	1,922	1,849	89	16	4	1,749			
Kentucky.....	19,093	693	354	55	20,085	1,575	112	91	78	1,699	869	15	54	4	934			
Michigan.....	51,737	2,173	886	336	54,466	336	28	(2)	61	364	2,253	355	222	73	2,758			
Minnesota.....	84,540	643	87,749	707	87,749	921	53	33	33	946	2,252	27	136	10	1,406			
Missouri.....	79,415	2,149	1,694	398	82,860	1,671	694	69	53	1,721	1,841	40	76	6	1,922			
Nebraska.....	13,082	681	1,117	616	13,264	1,312	35	15	8	357	1,435	6	6	35	1,443			
North Dakota.....	6,871	7	54	63	6,869	11	11	15	5	11	161	4	4	1	245			
Ohio.....	179,394	8,098	2,533	1,925	188,099	5,453	656	56	297	5,868	2,534	292	65	115	2,776			
South Dakota.....	6,469	24	89	5	6,577	63	12	12	5	75	2,197	6	9	18	1,917			
Wisconsin.....	32,452	689	1,037	665	33,513	248	176	5	26	403	895	38	136	2	1,051			
Southeast.....																		
Alabama.....	534,488	22,891	7,688	7,123	557,945	10,482	1,169	281	258	11,675	12,037	532	615	329	12,855			
Arkansas.....	29,522	1,320	1,126	496	31,472	3,741	3	92	12	3,824	1,095	41	35	5	1,166			
Florida.....	13,516	2,051	94	43	15,618	375	605	1	27	375	376	6	102	6	483			
Georgia.....	12,505	1,822	128	154	14,301	390	1	1	1	375	984	77	74	5	1,131			
Kentucky.....	44,473	4,473	343	202	82,022	257	1,641	62	73	2,588	1,890	42	122	56	1,998			
Louisiana.....	4,633	1,884	735	1,692	45,561	1,641	481	62	73	2,111	738	81	42	50	811			
Mississippi.....	45,553	632	937	3,084	44,038	156	1	(4)	(4)	156	500	12	19	3	528			
Missouri.....	7,182	230	7,413	13	7,413	258	1	126	46	259	165	9	1	1	175			
North Carolina.....	116,892	4,303	900	773	121,322	1,222	22	22	22	1,324	2,079	126	50	51	2,204			
South Carolina.....	14,634	636	228	33	15,465	144	10	10	1	153	1,165	48	38	41	1,210			
Tennessee.....	88,239	2,826	1,941	483	92,583	1,873	15	15	80	1,657	1,577	27	36	37	1,604			
Virginia.....	77,968	2,156	1,086	148	81,081	400	24	(2)	18	1,408	1,160	35	35	32	1,168			
West Virginia.....	6,355	559	157	1	7,070	24	5	5	29	306	29	59	60	48	376			

	853,125	22,180	49,560	4,385	920,479	23,542	2,260	373	2,902	23,273	13,752	604	723	136	14,944
West and Southwest															
Arizona	1,741	50	110	6	1,896	19,887	1,980	189	2,716	19,340	80	8	2	1	89
California	232,663	8,013	14,332	3,005	272,003	19,877	1,980	189	2,716	19,340	2,943	334	268	30	3,512
Colorado	11,994	1,180	163	152	12,790	177	59	6	3	176	2,636	11	84	4	3,727
Idaho	12,784	183	286	3	13,790	182	59	6	8	240	71	4	1	4	76
Montana	9,722	90	287	3	10,352	182	59	6	8	240	233	4	3	1	239
Nevada	4,222	59	257	36	4,784	22	30			22	60	32	5	8	89
New Mexico	4,131	39	628	13	4,784	22	30			22	56	4	1		61
Oklahoma	22,550	1,096	1,016	11	24,652	215	10		(*)	245	5,161	50	164	25	5,349
Oregon	11,534	1,276	1,154	20	12,943	1,682	105	51	59	1,779	2,708	15	27	6	2,996
Texas	452,726	6,919	29,676	577	488,744	1,682	105	51	59	1,779	2,708	80	108	46	2,850
Utah	2,771	710	10	22	3,469	22	15			37	199	8	5	1	2,211
Washington	64,773	2,580	2,912	252	70,013	1,356	59	127	117	1,425	454	48	45	4	543
Wyoming	7,675	5	150	288	7,542	1,356	59	127	117	1,425	191	1	11	5	198
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS															
Outlying Parts	1,638	378	126	24	2,117						170	2	5	4	174
Alaska															
Canal Zone	623	365	15		1,003						35	1	1	1	36
Guam															
Hawaii	289	12	13	4	309										
Puerto Rico	726	1	98	20	805							(*)	1	3	38
															99

* Including funds functioning as endowment. † Less than \$500.

	7,752	224	64	58	7,983	13	1	13	407	45	7	5	454
West and Southwest													
Arizona		31	41	23	2,729				143	13			13
California	2,680	1	(3)		140	13	1	13	68	27	2	3	168
Colorado	140								10	(3)	(3)	(3)	73
Idaho													10
Montana													
Nevada	3,542				3,542				27		(3)	(3)	27
New Mexico	418		8		427				13	1	(3)	(3)	13
Oklahoma		(3)	1						131	1	(3)	(3)	132
Oregon	5		14	34	1,038				4		(3)	(3)	4
Texas	941	(3)	(3)	1	14				3		(3)	(3)	4
Utah	14	(3)	(3)		3				9				4
Washington	3				85								9
Wyoming	10	75											
U.S. SERVICE SCHOOLS													
Outlying Parts													
Alaska	(3)	2			3								
Canal Zone													
Hawaii													
Puerto Rico	(3)	2			3								

¹ Includes community colleges, technical institutes, and county teachers colleges (normal schools) offering at least 2 but less than 4 years of work immediately beyond high school.
² Including funds functioning as endowment.
³ Less than \$500.



Appendix

Types of Institutions

Classified as universities are institutions which (1) give considerable stress to graduate instruction, (2) confer advanced degrees as well as bachelor's degrees in a variety of liberal arts fields, and (3) have at least two professional schools not exclusively technological.

Liberal arts colleges, as differentiated from universities, are institutions offering a 4-year program in which the principal emphasis is placed on a program of general undergraduate education.

The category of "independently organized professional schools" consists of institutions which offer professional training but are not affiliated with universities. There are four groupings of institutions within this category: (a) *teachers colleges*—devoted primarily to teacher prepara-

tion; (b) *technological schools*—providing training predominantly in technical and physical science disciplines; (c) *theological and religious schools*—offering programs wholly or principally in theology, religion, or religious education; and (d) *other professional schools* (not classified above)—offering programs directed to one or more fields of specialization, such as art, law, business, medicine, pharmacy, optometry, speech, etc.

Junior colleges offer at least two but fewer than four years of undergraduate work; they do not grant a bachelor's degree or equivalent recognition. The junior colleges included in this survey offer degree-credit programs, creditable by transfer to 4-year institutions.

Technical institutes and semiprofessional schools offer two or three years of work not wholly or principally creditable toward a bachelor's degree.

S	N	R	C	T	X	A	L	E
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Form RBS-041 (58)

Budget Bureau No. 51-R233.3.
Approval expires 12-31-59.

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS OF INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION

Report for Fiscal Year Ended _____ 1958
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EXCLUDE "agency funds"—i. e., funds handled by the institution in a custodial capacity only (e. g., funds for student organizations).

In order to avoid accidental omissions, please put a ZERO or DASH in blanks where there is nothing to report.

SCHEDULE I.—CURRENT-FUND INCOME

CURRENT-FUND INCOME includes all income which is expendable for the current operations of the institution. It does NOT include receipts to be added to plant funds, to endowment funds, to student loan funds, or to annuity and living trust funds; report additions to these funds in Schedules III and IV.

A. INCOME FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES:

- 1. Tuition and fees.** Include tuition and general and specific fees assessed against students for educational and general purposes, after deducting all refunds. Include tuition and fees collectible by the institution from all sources—from students, from the Federal Government, from States (under an interstate compact), etc. Include receipts from regular session, from summer session (s), from extension (except instruction abroad), from adult education, and from instruction by mail, radio, or TV. Divide flat-rate charges (such as a *single total charge* for tuition, room, board, plant expansion, etc.) among appropriate items (1, 15a, 15b, 16, 47a, 73f), making estimates if and as needed.

Remissions or exemptions of tuition and fees, in the form of scholarships and fellowships, should be counted as income, even though there is no actual interchange of cash between the institution and the students. (The amounts thus granted should also be included as an expenditure, under G.) (*Manual*, p. 66.)

If students are accepted from a school district or other public body which pays tuition from public funds, the amount derived from this source should be included both here and in item 4 (deduction); and also in item 7 (if from a State) or in item 8 (if from local governments).

(Omit cents)

(Aggregate
U.S.
totals)

Do not include tuition and fees for nursery, demonstration, or laboratory schools (put in item 11e); nor fees for room and board (item 15); nor fees for intercollegiate athletics, student union, student hospital, etc. (item 16). Also omit deposits.

Student fees sent to a State or denominational headquarters and reappropriated by it to your institution should be treated as fees from students, and NOT as income from a State government (item 7), nor as private gifts and grants (item 10).

Total tuition and fees as defined above. \$ 975,879,439

2. Deduction of fees (if included in item 1 above) which are restricted to use for plant expansion or debt retirement (report in 47d), or for student-loan funds (report in 73f) \$ 9,317,712

3. Tuition and fees for educational and general purposes (item 1 less item 2) \$ 966,531,697

4. Deduction of tuition and fees received directly from governmental sources (item 6a below; plus such other tuition and fees as may be included as parts of items 6d, 7 and 8) \$ 27,420,213

5. Tuition and fees for educational and general purposes, received from students (item 3 less item 4) \$ 939,110,754

6. From Federal Government (sum of a-d below) \$ 712,430,804

a. Income from Veterans' Administration for tuition and fees (included in item 4 above) \$ 5,056,154

b. Regular appropriations to land-grant institutions for instruction, facilities, research (experiment stations), and cooperative extension. (Only land-grant institutions should report this item) \$ 83,936,887

c. Federal grants or contractual payments for research. Include income both for "unclassified" (nonsecurity) and "classified" research, conducted either on campus or in off-campus research centers. Do not include amounts already reported under item b. \$ 534,388,710

d. All other Federal grants or payments. Include Federal payments for maintenance of records on students under Public Law 550; and tuition and other costs paid by the Federal Government for training programs for students, such as from the Army and Navy. Exclude any Federal aid received through State channels (include under item 7). Exclude income from Federal land grants (include under item 9). Exclude value of war surplus materials (include as an addition to plant value in Schedule III, item 57) \$ 89,049,053

7. From State government. Include State appropriations, and also (a) all Federal aid received through State channels, and (b) receipts under a regional (interstate) compact. Institutions receiving a biennial appropriation from the State should include only that portion of the appropriation applicable to the fiscal year being reported. \$ 156,537,356

8. From local governments (cities, counties, or school districts). Include all income for educational and general purposes received directly from local governments (e. g., tuition and fees for junior college students) \$ 129,388,742

9. Endowment earnings applicable to current educational and general expenditures (items 24-31). Include general or unrestricted endowment earnings. Include also earnings from restricted endowment funds expendable for items 24-31, indicating by a check mark whether such earnings are here included (a) in full , or (b) only to the extent expended during the fiscal year . Include earnings from endowment funds held in trust outside the institution (by the State or by a private agency). Include earnings from Federal and State land-grant funds. Include transfers to current funds from a reserve for stabilization of endowment. Exclude endowment earnings which are added to the principal of the endowment funds or are transferred to plant funds. Exclude endowment earnings restricted to Student Aid (item G). (Please explain briefly if endowment income reported here does not stand in reasonable relation to value of the endowment fund reported in items 72 and 75, page 6.) \$ 181,638,204

10. Private gifts and grants expendable for current educational and general purposes (items 24-31). Include income from grants or contracts for research from nongovernmental sources. *Do not include* additions to plant funds, endowment funds, loan funds, etc. (report such additions in Schedules III and IV only). Include both restricted and unrestricted gifts and grants. Indicate by a check mark whether *restricted* gifts and grants are here included (a) in full , or (b) only to the extent expended during the fiscal year .

If exact data are not available for reporting in categories a-f below, please *estimate* the amount in each category.

- a. Alumni (individually or through alumni association) \$ 23,149,949
- b. Nonsalaried or contributed services (estimated monetary value) \$ 37,403,125
- c. Churches (denominations, congregations, orders) \$ 48,639,591
- d. Corporations, business concerns \$ 55,837,943
- e. Foundations \$ 49,810,711
- f. All other sources (including individuals other than alumni) \$ 110,129,248
- g. TOTAL PRIVATE GIFTS AND GRANTS (sum of items a-f above) \$ 324,270,567
- h. Of the total private gifts and grants above, what amount was designated by \$ 77,178,202
donors for *organized research*?

11. From organized activities relating to educational departments. Report the *GROSS* income of all enterprises organized and operated in connection with educational departments and conducted primarily for the purpose of giving professional training to students. Examples of such activities are agricultural college creameries, medical-school hospitals, home-economics cafeterias, laboratory or demonstration schools, materials-testing laboratories, etc. (*Manual*, p. 67-F). Here may also be included the receipts from "other activities of a general educational and cultural nature," such as concerts, dramatic productions, and artists' series. (*Manual*, p. 68.)

- a. Agricultural. (Include receipts from creamery, farms, orchards, etc., when these sources of income are classified as organized activities relating to educational departments.) \$ 18,656,422
- b. Medical. (Include receipts from medical-school hospitals and from medical, dental, and optometric clinics considered as organized activities relating to educational departments.) \$ 152,078,102
- c. All other receipts from organized activities relating to educational departments (e. g., tuition from pupils in laboratory school; fees charged to outside concerns for testing of materials by engineering school, where this service is on a systematic, organized basis; receipts from concert series; etc.) \$ 28,568,227

d. TOTAL (sum of items a-c) \$ 199,302,751

12. Sales and services of educational departments. Include incidental income of educational departments from sales and services. The income from such transactions is, in most instances, irregular, or small as compared to total educational and general income. *Do not include here* amounts already reported in item 11 above. (*Manual*, p. 67-E.)

- a. Sales and services of agricultural departments (instruction, extension, research) — e. g., sale of occasional publications, sale of produce of agricultural experiment station, etc. \$ 17,689,109
- b. Sales and services of all other educational departments \$ 29,758,175
- c. TOTAL (sum of a and b) \$ 47,447,584
- 13. **Other sources.** Include interest on investment of current funds (but not of plant funds, endowment funds, etc.); rental of buildings; library fines; etc. *Do not include:* (a) rental of student or faculty housing operated as Auxiliary Enterprises (put in items 15-16 below); (b) rental of property held as investment of endowment (report in item 9 above—or, if income is added to principal, in Schedule IV, item 73d); (c) receipts from bond issues or borrowing on plant (report in item 49a). *Do not include* interfund transfers or loans [all entries in Schedule I (except item 21) should represent revenue receipts, i. e., a true increase of institutional assets, rather than transfers, exchanges, or loans] . . . \$ 71,705,110
- 14. TOTAL CURRENT INCOME FOR EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES (sum of items 5-13) \$ 3,762,531,962
- B. GROSS INCOME OF AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES.** (Include amounts even if funds are not handled by college finance officer.)
 - 15a. **Cafeterias and dining halls** \$ 305,751,886
 - 15b. **Student residence halls** (excluding amounts reported in 15a) \$ 186,949,281
 - 16. **Other auxiliary enterprises** [college bookstores, student unions, student hospitals, faculty housing, intercollegiate athletics, concerts, industrial plants operated on a student self-help basis (not part of endowment), university presses (not part of endowment), etc.] \$ 348,837,957
 - 17. TOTAL GROSS INCOME OF AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES (items 15-16) \$ 841,539,124
- C. STUDENT-AID INCOME FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PRIZES.** (*Exclude* funds for "teaching fellowships" and "service scholarships," since these represent, primarily, compensation for services.)
 - 18. **From restricted endowment funds** designated for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes \$ 18,606,871
 - 19. **From restricted private gifts and grants** (*do not include* transfers from income already reported in item 10; see item 21 below) \$ 32,799,259
 - 20. **From public sources** (*do not include* transfers from income already reported in items 6, 7, or 8; see item 21 below) \$ 20,035,650
 - 21. **Transfers from other income-accounts or funds** (e. g., from educational and general income, from annuity funds, etc.). Include also amounts not actually transferred to "Student-Aid Income," but expended directly (for scholarships and fellowships) from unrestricted current funds. *Include remission of tuition and fees* \$ 64,296,407
 - 22. TOTAL RECEIPTS FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PRIZES (sum of items 18-21) \$ 135,738,137
 - 23. TOTAL, EXCLUDING TRANSFERS AND REMISSIONS (sum of items 18, 19, and 20 only) \$ 71,441,780
- D. TOTAL CURRENT-FUND INCOME** (sum of items 14, 17, and 23) \$ 4,675,512,866

SCHEDULE II.—CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES

NOTE 1.—It is desirable to *prorate* salaries of persons employed in more than one category.

NOTE 2.—Include and distribute among items 24–34, as appropriate, the value of *nonsalaried or contributed services* reported in item 10*b* of Schedule I.

NOTE 3.—Report only expenditures made directly from *current funds*, as distinguished from plant funds (Schedule III) and from endowment, loan, and annuity funds (Schedule IV). The figure for “Total Current Expenditures” (item H, below) should NOT include transfers or loans from current funds. (Transfers from current to plant funds should be reported in item 48*a*; and other transfers from current funds, in items 21 and 73*g*. Loans from current funds to plant funds should be included in item 49*b*.)

E. EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES:

(Omit cents)
\$ 478,166,313

24. General administration and general expense.....
 Include all expenditures of the general executive and administrative offices serving the institution as a whole, and expenditures which are of a general character not related to any specific division of the institution—not including, however, the expenditures for Libraries (item 27) nor for Operation and Maintenance of the Physical Plant (item 28). Include expenditures for student personnel services (as defined in *a*, below). (*Manual*, pp. 70–72.)
 Administrative expenditures appropriately chargeable directly to Auxiliary Enterprises (items 33–34) or to Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments (item 30) should *not* be reported here, but should be included with the expenditures of the appropriate activity. (*Manual*, p. 71.)

a. Of the total amount in item 24, how much was for *Student Personnel Services*?
 Include expenditures for deans of students and their staffs, and for the counseling and guidance program, the placement bureau, the student loan service, the student health service (where not an auxiliary enterprise intended to be self-supporting), student activities financed from institutional funds, etc. *Do not include* expenditures for auxiliary enterprises; report these in items 33–34. (*Manual*, p. 71.)

\$ 88,846,812

25. Instruction and departmental research.....
 Report “all current expenditures of the instructional departments, colleges, and schools of the institution,” including “expenditures for research not separately budgeted or financed.” (*Manual*, p. 72-C.) Include office expenses and equipment; laboratory expenses and equipment; and salaries of department heads, professors and other instructional staff (including student assistants), technicians, secretaries, clerks, etc.

\$ 1,177,349,954

If feasible include here—rather than in item 26 below—the expenditures for *degree-credit* courses given in *extension*. (A “degree-credit” course is one that is creditable toward a *bachelor’s or higher degree*.) (Expenditures for *nondegree* courses in extension should be reported in item 26, below.) (*Manual*, pp. 72-C and 73-F.)

26. Extension and public services.....

\$ 178,928,361

Include expenditures for: all non-degree-credit courses (whether conducted through regular classes or by mail, radio, or TV); cooperative extension (in land-grant institutions); public lectures; institutes; radio and TV programs for the general public (unless part of item 30 below); etc. If feasible, include in item 25, rather than here, expenditures for all *degree-credit* courses, even when such courses are offered under an extension department. (*Manual*, pp. 72-C, 73-F.) *Do not include* expenditures for instruction or services abroad.

27. Libraries. Include total expenditures (for salaries, wages, other operating expenses, books, periodicals, binding, etc.) for separately organized libraries, both general and departmental. (*Manual*, p. 73-G.)

\$ 110,509,805

28. Operation and maintenance of the physical plant. Include salaries, wages, supplies, other expense, and equipment for operation and maintenance of the institutional plant. Expenditures appropriately chargeable directly to Auxiliary Enterprises (items 33–34) or to Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments (item 30) should *not* be reported here, but should be included with the expenditures of the appropriate activity. (*Manual*, p. 73-H.)

\$ 408,238,467

29. Organized research (separately budgeted or financed—as distinguished from “Departmental Research” of item 25 above). Support for Organized Research may come from outside contracts or grants (item a below) or from the institution’s regular funds (item b). Include expenditures for Organized Research conducted either on the campus, at agricultural experiment station(s), in hospitals, or at off-campus research centers. Include *all* Organized Research, both “unclassified” (nonsecurity) and “classified.”

- a. Expenditures for research under *outside contracts or grants*, public or private. Include all expenditures for direct costs, including the contribution (if any) made by the institution to defray part of these direct costs. *Do not include* overhead or indirect costs (these are already included in other items above.) . . . \$ 604,777,408
- b. Expenditures for *all other organized research* (separately budgeted or financed); e. g., at research agencies (institutes, bureaus, laboratories, etc.) maintained by institution’s regular funds; at agricultural experiment stations; at hospitals; etc. Include also specific grants or allotments made by the institution (from its regular funds) to faculty members for independent research (outside a research agency). *Do not include* overhead or indirect costs of research. *Do not include* any portion of expenditure already reported under “Instruction and Departmental Research” (item 25) . . . \$ 129,109,196
- c. TOTAL (sum of a and b above) \$ 733,886,604

30. Organized activities relating to educational departments (corresponding to activities in item 11). Include all expenditures for administration and for operation and maintenance of the physical plant which are appropriately chargeable to Organized Activities Relating to Educational Departments.

- a. Agricultural \$ 18,349,100
- b. Medical \$ 182,554,952
- c. All other \$ 38,019,421
- d. TOTAL (sum of items a-c) \$ 238,923,473

31. (For land-grant colleges and universities only) Expenditures directly related to Sales and Services of Educational Departments (corresponding to item 12) \$ 7,439,128

32. TOTAL EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL EXPENDITURES (sum of items 24-31) \$ 3,634,142,405

F. AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES. Report GROSS expenditures, including all expenditures for administration and for operation and maintenance of the physical plant which are appropriately chargeable to Auxiliary Enterprises.

- 33a. Cafeterias and dining halls \$ 277,189,759
- 33b. Student residence halls (excluding amounts reported in 33a) \$ 159,653,794
- 34. Other auxiliary enterprises (corresponding to item 16) \$ 311,190,340

35. TOTAL CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES FOR AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES (items 33-34) \$ 778,033,893

G. STUDENT-AID EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS, AND PRIZES \$ 131,386,216

Include all payments for scholarships, fellowships, and prizes, whether income used for such payments came from unrestricted or from specifically designated (i. e., “restricted”) funds. *Include remission of fees.* Payments to students rendering services (e. g., library assistants, teaching fellows, etc.) should be reported under specific items 24-34, and *not* here in G.

H. TOTAL CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES (sum of items 32, 35, and G). (If widely different from total current-fund income in item D on page 2, please explain.) \$ 4,543,562,514

SUPPLEMENTAL DATA ON EXPENDITURES

I. INSTITUTIONAL PAYROLL AND STAFF BENEFITS. Report (a) payroll expenditures during the fiscal year and (b) value of staff benefits. Under **payroll** (items 36-38a below), report *gross* salaries and wages, before deductions for taxes, employees' contributions to retirement system, etc. *Do not include* the value of nonsalaried or contributed services, the value of scholarships or fellowships, nor the value of staff benefits. Under **staff benefits** (item 39), include the *institution's* payments toward retirement allowances, social security taxes, group insurance, workmen's compensation, etc.; and also the estimated value of such perquisites as a residence, services of a chauffeur, etc. If exact data cannot readily be assembled, *approximations* or *reasonable estimates* will suffice. (Please mark approximations with asterisk.)

36. Payroll expenditures for total staff for "Instruction and Departmental Research." (This is the personal-service component of item 25.) Include department heads, professors, instructors, teaching assistants, etc.; and also secretarial and clerical staff of instructional departments.....	\$ 1,101,811,674
37. Payroll expenditures for total staff of "Auxiliary Enterprises" (part of item 35, p. 3).....	\$ 228,700,055
38. Payroll expenditures for <i>all other</i> staff of institution—both academic and nonacademic. (Personal-service component of items 24 and 26-31.).....	\$ 138,828,189
38a. Total payroll expenditures for entire institution (sum of items 36, 37, and 38 above).....	\$ 2,609,339,918
39. Total value of staff benefits (<i>not payroll</i>), as defined above.....	\$ 111,318,431

J. CURRENT-FUND EXPENDITURES FOR PLANT AND EQUIPMENT. (If exact data cannot be readily assembled, *approximations* or *reasonable estimates* will suffice. Please mark approximations with asterisk.)

40. Expenditures from current funds (included in item H) for equipment —i. e., for laboratory and office equipment and machinery, furniture and furnishings, library books, trucks, farm implements, non-laboratory livestock, etc.).....	\$ 117,223,063
41. Expenditures from current funds (included in item H) for plant expansion and improvement (plant additions, fixed equipment, and major alterations).....	\$ 53,965,755
42. Total expenditures for plant and equipment from current funds (item 40 plus item 41).....	\$ 171,188,818

K. (Information to be supplied by LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS ONLY)

Summary of expenditures for interest:

43. Interest paid from current funds (as distinguished from plant or endowment funds):	
a. On loans for Educational and General Purposes (item E, page 3).....	\$ 689,494
b. On loans for Auxiliary Enterprises (item F, page 3).....	\$ 4,913,795
44. Interest paid on mortgages on real property held as part of endowment fund.....	\$ 8,070
45. Interest paid from plant funds.....	\$ 4,000,582
46. Sum of items 43-45 above.....	\$ 9,611,941

SCHEDULE III.—PLANT FUNDS

This Schedule is divided into two parts. The first part deals with transactions of **UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS** and **FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS**; the second part, with the amount **INVESTED IN PLANT**.

UNEXPENDED PLANT FUNDS are funds designated for investment in plant—i. e., for the purchase of land, for construction or acquisition of buildings and additions thereto, for permanent improvements other than buildings, for acquisition of equipment, and for major renewals, replacements, or repairs. **FUNDS FOR RETIREMENT OF INDEBTEDNESS** are funds designated for service of debt arising in connection with the foregoing expenditures. Both these funds are characterized by liquidity of their assets, which consist of "cash, investments, and balances available in public appropriations not yet received or drawn against by the institution." (*Manual*, pp. 43, 97-98, 104-105.)

L. BALANCE at beginning of fiscal year in Unexpended Plant Funds and Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness. \$ 742,294,975

M. ADDITIONS during the fiscal year to Unexpended Plant Funds and Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness:

47. Income from—

- a. Federal Government..... \$ 63,011,519
- b. State government..... \$ 376,331,002
- c. Local government (county, city, district)..... \$ 45,453,635
- d. Student fees restricted to use for plant expansion or debt retirement..... \$ 21,091,523
- e. Private gifts and grants from—
 - (1) Alumni (individually, or through alumni assns.).... \$ 16,269,682
 - (2) Churches (denominations, congregations, orders).... \$ 26,686,947
 - (3) Corporations, business concerns..... \$ 12,508,315
 - (4) Foundations..... \$ 32,685,341
 - (5) All other sources (including individuals other than alumni)..... \$ 68,321,600

- (6) **TOTAL PRIVATE GIFTS AND GRANTS** (sum of items 1-5, above)..... \$ 157,171,885
- f. Earnings on plant-fund investments and proceeds from sale of plant-fund assets..... \$ 16,821,187
- g. Other income (*do not include* transfers or loans)..... \$ 16,897,082
- h. **TOTAL INCOME** (sum of items a-g, above)..... \$ 696,777,933

48. Transfers (not loans) to Unexpended Plant Funds or Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness:

- a. From current funds..... \$ 124,734,078
- b. From other funds..... \$ 59,935,319
- c. **TOTAL TRANSFERS** (sum of a and b)..... \$ 184,669,397

49. Loans to Unexpended Plant Funds or Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness from—

- a. Bond issues, mortgages, Federal Housing and Home Finance Agency, notes, bank loans, etc..... \$ 314,206,343
- b. Institutional funds (endowment funds, funds functioning as endowment, current funds, etc.)..... \$ 31,545,436
- c. **TOTAL LOANS** (sum of a and b)..... \$ 345,751,779

50. Total additions during the fiscal year to Unexpended Plant Funds and Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness (sum of items 47h, 48c, and 49c)..... \$ 1,027,199,009

N. TOTAL OF FUNDS AVAILABLE DURING THE FISCAL YEAR (Initial Balance, item L, plus Total Additions, item 50)..... \$ 1,969,493,984

O. DEDUCTIONS during the fiscal year from Unexpended Plant Funds and from Funds for the Retirement of Indebtedness. (Include only actual deductions or disbursements. Do not include purchases on open account until payment is made.)

- 51. Disbursements from plant funds for additions to plant assets.** (Include disbursements for renewals, replacements, and major repairs; and for building materials, as well as for finished construction.)
- a. Land..... \$ 44,771,194
 - b. Buildings (including fixed equipment)..... \$ 745,905,376
 - c. Improvements other than buildings (utility lines, landscaping, etc.)..... \$ 36,764,272
 - d. Equipment (not reported in b above). Include library books, furniture, furnishings, laboratory and office equipment and machinery, trucks, farm implements, nonlaboratory livestock, etc..... \$ 74,672,273
 - e. TOTAL PLANT ADDITIONS, REPLACEMENTS, ETC., from plant funds (sum of items a-d above)..... \$ 902,113,115
- The following two queries are made in recognition of the fact that some institutions expend current funds for equipment and other plant assets, but later transfer such current-fund expenditures to the plant-fund section of their accounts (*Manual*, pp. 74-75):
- (1) Of the current-fund expenditures for equipment (item 40), how much (if any) was transferred to the plant-fund section and is included in item 51e?..... \$ 20,742,881
 - (2) Of the current-fund expenditures for plant expansion and improvement (item 41), how much (if any) was transferred to the plant-fund section and is included in item 51e?..... \$ 14,956,369

52. Reduction of capital indebtedness:

- a. Repayment or reduction of the principal of bank loans, notes, mortgages, bond issues, etc. (corresponding to item 49a above). Include premium on bonds called..... \$ 58,218,177
 - b. Repayment of interfund loans (corresponding to item 49b above)..... \$ 11,542,370
 - c. TOTAL REDUCTION OF CAPITAL INDEBTEDNESS (sum of a and b).... \$ 69,760,547
- 53. Other deductions** from Unexpended Plant Funds or Funds for Reduction of Indebtedness. (Include interest on plant indebtedness, paid from plant funds; transfers and loans from plant funds to other institutional funds; and other deductions.)... \$ 41,191,763

54. Total deductions during the fiscal year (sum of items 51e, 52c, and 53).....

1,013,065,425

P. BALANCE at end of fiscal year in Unexpended Plant Funds and Funds for Retirement of Indebtedness (item N at bottom of preceding page, less item 54.)..... \$

956,428,559

[**INVESTED IN PLANT**—The purpose of this section is to obtain (a) the net amount added to value of plant during the fiscal year, (b) the book value of plant at the end of the fiscal year, and (c) the net investment in plant (book value of plant less liabilities of plant funds).]

Q. BOOK VALUE OF PLANT at beginning of fiscal year.....

\$10,126,102,894

R. ADDITIONS TO PLANT VALUE during the fiscal year:	
55. By expenditures from plant funds (item 51e).....	\$ 902,113,115
56. By expenditures directly from current funds (item 42). Include in 55 above, not here, expenditures transferred from current funds.....	\$ 135,189,568
57. Gifts and grants of <i>plant assets</i> (real property). (Distinguish from cash gifts, such as in 47e.) Report at appraised value.....	\$ 29,043,577
58. Increase in value due to reappraisal or other adjustments.....	\$ 55,027,687
59. TOTAL ADDITIONS TO PLANT VALUE (sum of items 55-58 above).....	\$ 1,221,973,917
S. DEDUCTIONS FROM PLANT VALUE during the fiscal year:	
60. Plant assets written off or disposed of (including equipment).....	\$ 43,843,032
61. Decrease in value due to reappraisal or other adjustments ³	\$ 23,777,926
62. TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (sum of items 60 and 61).....	\$ 67,620,958
T. NET ADDITIONS TO PLANT VALUE during the fiscal year (item 59 less item 62).....	\$ 1,054,052,989
U. BOOK VALUE OF PLANT at close of fiscal year ¹ (item Q plus item T).....	\$ 1,180,155,883

Consisting of:

63. Land.....	\$ 737,360,530
64. Buildings (including fixed equipment).....	\$ 8,241,707,659
65. Improvements other than buildings.....	\$ 336,150,253
66. Equipment (defined in item 51d above).....	\$ 1,864,847,441
67. TOTAL BOOK VALUE (sum of items 63-66. <i>This sum should equal the figure for item U.</i> In event of discrepancy, please explain).....	\$ 11,180,155,883

Less liabilities of plant funds at close of fiscal year:

68a. Mortgage principal outstanding.....	\$ 144,035,153
68b. Bonds outstanding.....	\$ 978,242,339
68c. Bank loans outstanding (excluding amounts reported in 68a and 68b).....	\$ 85,111,532
69. Accounts payable, notes payable (other than to banks), accrued interest, etc.....	\$ 68,412,617
70a. Loans repayable to other institutional funds (endowment, funds functioning as endowment, current funds, etc.).....	\$ 94,954,692
70b. Endowment funds invested in plant.....	\$ 74,529,508

71. TOTAL LIABILITIES (sum of items above).....	\$ 1,445,285,871
V. NET INVESTMENT IN PLANT at close of fiscal year (item 67 less item 71).....	\$ 9,734,870,012

¹ Report value of physical assets preferably at cost (or appraised value at time of acquisition, if a gift) except that library books may be valued either at cost or at "one dollar per volume or other reduced arbitrary value." (*Manual*, pp. 44, 98.) The book value of service property (such as a powerplant) and of property used for auxiliary enterprises may reflect an allowance for depreciation, if replacement costs are to be met from reserve funds established for this purpose out of income. (*Manual*, pp. 143-151.)

² For definition of "equipment," see item 51d.

³ See concluding sentence of footnote 1 above, regarding depreciation.

SCHEDULE IV.—ENDOWMENT, STUDENT LOAN, AND ANNUITY AND LIVING TRUST FUNDS

NOTE 1.—Items 73 and 74 deal only with additions or deductions to the PRINCIPAL of funds. Except as mentioned in Note 2, income from endowment should be reported in item 9 of Schedule I and not in this Schedule, unless the income is added to principal.

NOTE 2.—Count loan funds as part of endowment (column *b*) when only the *income* of such funds is loanable. The interest or net earnings on such restricted endowment is creditable to loan funds (item 73*d*).

NOTE 3.—“Annuity and living trust agreements” (column *d*) include funds acquired by the institution subject to *annuity agreements* or *living trust agreements*. Such agreements usually require the institution to pay a stipulated sum, or the amount earned, to a designated beneficiary during the life of that individual. Not to be confused with pension or retirement funds.

Item (a)	Endowment and funds functioning as endowment ¹ (b) (Omit cents)	Student loan funds ² (c) (Omit cents)	Annuity and living trust funds ³ (d) (Omit cents)
72. PRINCIPAL OR BALANCE at beginning of fiscal year	1 \$4,385,364,700	\$ 64,721,886	\$ 86,568,699
73. Additions to PRINCIPAL during the fiscal year (exclude amounts reported as current-fund income (Schedule I) or as additions to plant funds (Schedule III):			
a. Private gifts and grants from ⁵ —			
(1) Alumni (individually, or through alumni assn.)	34,885,402	864,554	1,885,468
(2) Churches (denominations, congregations, orders)	2,445,339	34,085	15,622
(3) Corporations, business concerns	7,589,991	159,582	51,505
(4) Foundations	39,465,124	349,278	51,523
(5) All other sources (including individuals other than alumni)	108,328,387	1,841,488	5,820,556
(6) TOTAL private gifts and grants (sum of above items)	192,714,243	3,248,987	7,824,674
b. Public appropriations, added to principal	x x x x x x	7,100	x x x x x x
c. Net realized gains ⁶ on investments, ⁷ added to principal	40,102,235	221,929	134,261
d. Interest or net earnings on investments, ⁷ if added to principal. (See footnote 8)	20,950,547	1,387,104	1,216,425
e. Interest on student loans	x x x x x x	557,211	x x x x x x
f. Student fees specifically designated for loan funds	x x x x x x	86,894	x x x x x x

<i>g.</i> Transfers from other funds (do not include interfund or other loans)	24,397,955	1,734,522	475,215
<i>h.</i> All other additions to PRINCIPAL (exclusive of interfund loans)	34,202,776	596,492	626,083
<i>i.</i> TOTAL ADDITIONS TO PRINCIPAL during the fiscal year (sum of items above)	312,367,760	7,780,179	10,276,658
74. DEDUCTIONS FROM PRINCIPAL during the fiscal year:			
<i>a.</i> All deductions, exclusive of interfund transfers or loans	18,526,827 ¹⁰	854,106	1,581,940
<i>b.</i> Transfers to other funds (do not include interfund loans)	31,377,756	410,640	3,790,266
<i>c.</i> TOTAL DEDUCTIONS (sum of <i>a</i> and <i>b</i>)	49,904,583	1,264,746	5,372,206
75. PRINCIPAL OR BALANCE at end of fiscal year ¹² (sum of items 72 and 73; less item 74c)	4,647,827,877 ¹¹	71,237,319	91,473,151
76. STUDENT LOAN FUNDS:			
<i>a.</i> Amount loaned during fiscal year . . . \$34,283,502 <i>c.</i> Loans outstanding at end of fiscal year. \$-35,389,690			
<i>b.</i> Amount repaid during fiscal year . . . \$28,479,254 <i>d.</i> Unloaned funds at end of fiscal year . . . \$ 36,164,490			

¹ Include in endowment the book value of all assets of the endowment funds and funds functioning as endowment. Include land, securities, and other assets of the endowment which are held in trust (by the State or by a private agency) for the benefit of the institution. Do not include funds held in trust by your institution for another institution. Include loans repayable to endowment funds from plant funds or other funds. Include funded reserves for losses on endowment principal, for stabilization of endowment income, and for amortization of bond premium; also funded reserves for depreciation and major repairs of real property held as part of endowment fund. LAND-GRANT INSTITUTIONS should include the existing principal of the Federal land grant(s).

² All funds available for loans to students. Do not include loan funds exclusively for faculty or staff.

³ Not pension or retirement funds.

⁴ Report loans outstanding less allowance for doubtful loans, plus unloaned funds (both invested and uninvested). (If a funded reserve for loss on loans is maintained, do not make allowance for doubtful accounts.)

⁵ Do not include in column (c) student loans repaid during the year; report these in item 76b.

⁶ If a net loss, report in item 74a.

⁷ Include real property held as part of the endowment fund. Do not, however, include real property held in plant fund (Schedule III), even if such property represents a loan from endowment funds to plant funds. Earnings of plant funds and realized gains or losses on plant-fund assets should be recorded in Schedule III.

⁸ Include here the interest or net earnings on the principal of loan funds which is classified as endowment. See "Note 2" at head of page.

⁹ Net realized losses on investments, decrease in reserve for losses, depreciation of real property uncompensated by an increase in funded reserve for depreciation, etc.

¹⁰ Students' notes written off (repaid loans are reported in item 76b), net realized loss on investments, expenses of administration, etc.

¹¹ Include annuities paid.

¹² Exclusive of loans (if any) repayable to other funds, to bank, etc.

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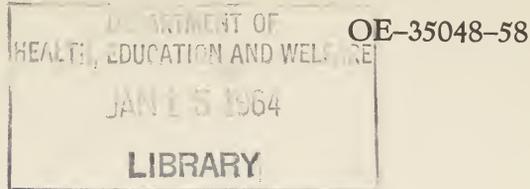
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STATISTICS OF
Special Education for Exceptional
Children and Youth
1957-58

Chapter 5

Exceptional Children and Youth in this report are those enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools in the areas of the—

- *Blind*
- *Partially Seeing*
- *Deaf*
- *Hard of Hearing*
- *Speech Impaired*
- *Crippled*
- *Special Health Problems*
- *Socially and Emotionally Maladjusted*
- *Gifted*
- *Mentally Retarded*



Biennial Survey of Education
in the United States, 1956-58
Chapter 5

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION
FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
AND YOUTH, 1957-58

(Final Report)

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Office of Education
Francis Keppel, *Commissioner*

Biennial Survey of Education in the United States

1956-58

Chapter 1. Statistical Summary of Education, 1957-58

Chapter 2. Statistics of State School Systems: Organization, Staff, Pupils,
and Finances, 1957-58

Chapter 3. Statistics of Local School Systems [No statistics collected for the
biennium]

Chapter 4. Statistics of Higher Education, 1957-58

Section I. Faculty, Students, and Degrees

Section II. Receipts, Expenditures, and Property

Chapter 5. Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1957-58

Chapter 6. Statistics of Libraries in Institutions of Higher Education, 1956-57

Each chapter of the Biennial Survey is printed separately as soon as
completed.

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Foreword

THIS CHAPTER of the *Biennial Survey of Education* presents statistics of special education of exceptional children as of February 1958, and is one of a series dealing with statistics of public education in the United States between 1956 and 1958. Included in this final report are the survey findings from both local public school systems and from public and private residential schools.

Two reports of local public school programs, based on preliminary data, were issued earlier: one an article in *School Life*, November 1960, entitled "Exceptional Children in Local Public Schools," the other a publication entitled *Exceptional Children and Youth: A Chart Book of Special Education Enrollments in Public Day Schools of the United States*. A preprint of table B of this publication has also been issued in advance, under the title *Special Education Enrollments in Local Public Schools: A Directory*.

A project such as this would have been impossible without the cooperation of more than 4,000 school administrators who took time to complete the questionnaires. The U.S. Office of Education is also indebted to the national organizations and agencies that supplied directories for use in compiling mailing lists of residential schools. Among these were the American Foundation for the Blind, the Conference of Executives of American Schools for the Deaf, the American Association on Mental Deficiency, and the National Catholic Education Association. Appreciation is also due the staff members of State education agencies who checked the mailing lists for their respective States and made additions where necessary.

The authors wish to express special appreciation to the staff members of the Division of Educational Statistics of the Office of Education, particularly Virgil Walker, director, Herbert C. Conrad, former director, and Mabel C. Rice, for their valuable assistance in the planning and execution of this survey.

ERIC R. BABER, *Assistant Commissioner*
Division of Elementary and
Secondary Education

RALPH C. M. FLYNT,
Associate Commissioner for Educational Research and Development

National (United States) Totals

National totals are based on a summation of the data for the 48 States constituting the United States at the time the data were collected and for the District of Columbia. Thus Alaska and Hawaii are not included, nor are territories and possessions of the United States.

Explanation of Symbols:

Less than 0.5 percent	*
Data not available	NA
Inapplicable	IN
Quantity is zero in number column	---
Quantity is zero in percent column	O

In tables showing percent distribution, detail may not add to 100 percent because of rounding.

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Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children and Youth, 1957-58

Introduction

THE U.S. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, since its earliest days, has periodically published statistics of special education for exceptional children and youth. These were at first included as part of the annual report of the Commissioner of Education, along with statistics on other segments of American education. Beginning with the school year 1917-18, the Office initiated the Biennial Survey of Education in the United States. Statistics on special education have been included in most, but not all, of the Biennial Surveys since that date.

In the approximately 90 years that have elapsed since the first report in 1870, extensive changes have taken place in special education in this country. Some of these are reflected in the changes which have been made from time to time in this series of statistical surveys. Characteristic of the earlier studies, for example, was the broad range of information collected. Today, special education has become so widespread and complex that it is feasible in a statistical survey of this nature to collect information solely on enrollments of pupils and number of teachers. Separate, specialized studies are now conducted on other topics previously included in the Biennial Surveys, such as organization, finance, and curriculum.

Each of the statistical surveys was designed to reflect current practices while preserving sufficient continuity to allow for reasonable comparisons with previous data. In line with this, two innovations were made in the 1957-58

study: (1) the enumeration of nursery and kindergarten pupils, and (2) the collection of separate statistics on those enrolled full-time in a special program and those enrolled part-time in special education and part-time in regular classes in the public day schools.

This publication is the last of the statistical reports on the 1957-58 data and is the only one of the four reports to include the residential school data. Neither the chartbook, *Exceptional Children and Youth: Special Education Enrollments in Public Day Schools* published in 1961, nor the *Directory of Special Education Enrollments in Local Public Schools* contained statistics on residential schools. The same was true of the November 1960 preliminary report which appeared in *School Life*. This last publication may, therefore, be thought of as an historical compilation of all the statistical data on education of exceptional children for 1957-58 together with some implications for special education.

This publication follows the pattern of previous reports in giving information separately for each area of exceptionality. It also continues the pattern of presenting data for the Nation as a whole (tables 1 to 9), for each State (table A), for each local public school system (tables B and C), and for each residential school (tables D, E, F, and G). Included are enrollments reported under the categories *blind, partially seeing, deaf, hard of hearing, speech impaired, crippled, special health problems, socially and emotionally maladjusted, mentally retarded, and mentally gifted*. These

category titles differ somewhat from earlier surveys, in accordance with changing practice.

A new development in the present publication is the organization of local public school system enrollments into tabular form suitable for use as a directory. For each of 3,641 school systems (listed alphabetically by State) table B¹ gives the number of children in each category of exceptionality who were enrolled in elementary and secondary special education programs, and table C gives enrollments in nursery and kindergarten programs. For the first time since the 1939-40 report there is also included a list of those public and private residential schools for the *blind* (table D), *deaf* (table E), *socially and emotionally maladjusted* (table F), and *mentally retarded* (table G) that reported enrollments in an education program.

All statistics in the 1957-58 survey were collected as of February 15, 1958. They represent, therefore, the number enrolled at a given time rather than over a period of the entire academic year.

¹ This table has also been published separately under the title: *Special Education Enrollments in Local Public Schools: A Directory*. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1961. 58 p. 40 cents.

The historical tables and graphs in this report feature the decade 1948-58. Earlier historical summaries and comparisons may be found in previous issues of this series.²

The data, as has been the custom, were gathered directly from individual local public school systems and from public and private residential schools by means of questionnaires.³ In the case of local schools, all cities listed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census as having 2,500 or more population were included in the mailing list for the local public schools. (See appendix A.) In addition, State education agencies were requested to check the lists for their State and to add all other local school systems and residential institutions known by them to maintain a special education program.

From the 5,040 questionnaires sent to local public school systems, the return was 97 percent. From the 795 forms sent to residential schools, the return was 92 percent.⁴

² See particularly the report of the 1920-22 and the 1946-48 Biennial Surveys. Appendix A, page 105, contains a list of selected Biennial Survey publications in the series on special education of exceptional children and youth.

³ The five questionnaires used to collect data are reproduced in appendix B.

⁴ Procedures and results are discussed further in appendix A.

Overview of Findings

Nearly 976,000 exceptional children and youth were reported to be enrolled in special education in February 1958: about 889,600 in local public schools and about 86,400 in public and private residential schools (table 1). These data, covering the then 48 States and the District of Columbia, were reported by 3,641 local public school systems and 582 residential schools. If the children enrolled in special education programs in private day schools were added, the total would probably be about one and a quarter million.

Although a program involving so many children is very encouraging, a comparison of these findings with rough prevalence estimates⁵ in the various areas of exceptionality indicates that the program as a whole is probably far short of its objective of providing special education for every child who needs it. However in some areas of exceptionality, the need is more adequately met than

in others. In all it is estimated that, in 1957-58, there were approximately 5 million exceptional children (ages 5 to 17) in need of special education.

Enrollment by Area of Exceptionality

The statistics presented in table 1 show that the total number of children enrolled in special education varied greatly from one area of exceptionality to another. This, no doubt, reflects primarily the great variation in the prevalence of the different conditions in children which call for special educational provisions. But there are other factors in the total picture, such as the length of time that the programs have been established and the varying degrees of public recognition and acceptance of the different exceptional needs of children.

Reports from the local public school systems indicated that the largest group of children and youth receiving special education in February

⁵ See appendix C, page 119.

Table 1.—Summary statistics of special education programs, by area of exceptionality: United States, 1957-58¹

Area of exceptionality	Number of pupils enrolled			Number of administrative units reporting enrollments		Number of States with administrative units reporting enrollments	
	Total	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools
Total	975,972	889,560	86,412	2 3,641	2 582	3 49	3 49
Blind.....	4 9,795	2,898	4 6,897	340	51	39	40
Partially seeing.....	8,643	8,643	NA	498	NA	46	NA
Deaf.....	5 20,843	6,473	5 14,370	335	5 66	40	5 45
Hard of hearing.....	13,150	13,150	NA	607	NA	47	NA
Speech impaired.....	489,644	489,644	NA	1,618	NA	49	NA
Crippled.....	29,339	29,339	NA	1,408	NA	48	NA
Special health problems.....	23,077	23,077	NA	1,190	NA	48	NA
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	65,620	28,622	36,998	478	283	47	49
Gifted.....	52,269	52,269	NA	240	NA	38	NA
Mentally retarded.....	251,594	223,447	28,147	3,005	197	49	46
Not reported separately ⁶	11,998	11,998	NA	(?)	NA	(?)	NA

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

² Total reporting special education programs in one or more areas of exceptionality, not the sum of the figures reported in the column.

³ Total number of States in which one or more administrative units reported a program, not the sum of the figures in the column.

⁴ Includes 74 deaf-blind children and an unknown number of partially seeing children.

⁵ Includes 3 deaf-blind children and an unknown number of hard-of-hearing children.

Additional data for residential schools inadvertently omitted from the survey brings the total enrollment to 22,459, the enrollment in residential schools to 15,986, the number of schools to 83, and the number of States to 47.

⁶ Includes the following enrollments given in a combined report for two areas of exceptionality: Blind and partially seeing, 119; deaf and hard of hearing, 1,993; speech impaired and hard of hearing, 4,493; crippled and special health problems, 4,792; and special health problems and socially maladjusted, 22. Also includes 579 pupils for whom no major category of exceptionality was designated.

⁷ Distributed throughout other categories.

1958 were the *speech impaired*, with nearly half a million enrolled. The second largest group served were the *mentally retarded* with about 223,000 receiving specialized instruction in the local public schools and another 28,000 in residential schools. Next in rank order by number enrolled in special education were the *socially and emotionally maladjusted* with over 28,000 reported in local school programs and nearly 37,000 in education programs of residential schools. This is an area where the potential need far outstrips the services rendered.

Total special education enrollments of blind children were nearly 10,000; of deaf children, over 20,000. Roughly one-third of each group were receiving special education in the local public school systems; the remainder were in public or private residential schools. Enrollments of the *partially seeing* (over 8,000) and *hard of hearing* (about 13,000) were lower than the *blind* and the *deaf*, respectively, and were far lower than would be expected from available prevalence estimates. In three other areas of exceptionality—*crippled*, *special health problems*, and *gifted*—the total enrollments were also below the number thought to be in need of special education. The reason for these disparities between estimated prevalence and enrollment is not known. It may be that for some areas of exceptionality the prevalence figures need adjusting or it may be that there is an actual lag in service.

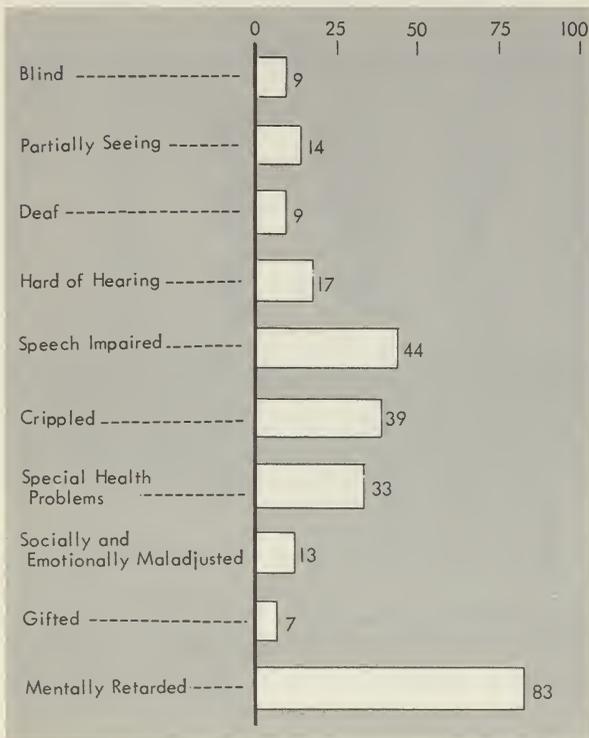
Although separate reports of pupils in each area of exceptionality were requested, it was apparently not possible for some local school systems to supply data in this manner. Instead, they reported combined enrollment figures for two related areas. On the average, this type of reporting represented only about 1 percent of the total. However, combined enrollments of children who were *deaf* or *hard of hearing* and of children who were *crippled* or had *special health problems* made up close to 10 percent of the total reported for those areas.

Number of Administrative Units Reporting Programs

The number of local public and residential school administrative units enrolling pupils in each area of exceptionality is shown in table 1. Although a total of 3,641 public school systems reported enrollments in the present survey, the number having programs for each of the various types of exceptionality varied widely. (The term *program* in this publication is used to mean any provision for the special instruction of one or more exceptional children.)

By far the largest proportion of the 3,641 school systems had special education facilities for the *mentally retarded* (figure 1). This was fol-

Figure 1.—Percent of 3,641 local public school systems reporting special education enrollments, by area of exceptionality: 1957-58



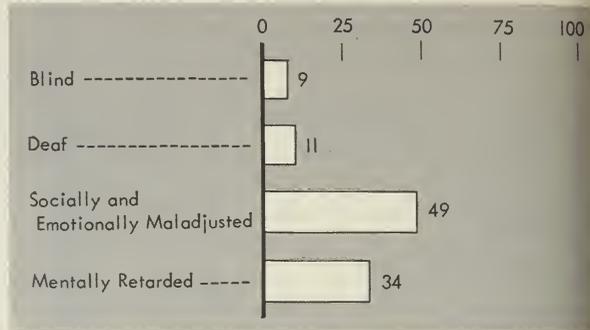
lowed, in order, by programs in the areas of the *speech impaired*, the *crippled*, and *special health problems*. Only a small proportion had programs for children who are *blind*, *deaf*, or *gifted*.

One way of obtaining a picture of the distribution of programs for the various types of exceptional children is to examine the directory found in table B, page 27. This is not a precise picture, however, since it is known that in many cases there are cooperative arrangements whereby one school system is enrolling pupils from a number of other school systems not represented in this report. A more complete study of this practice is planned for the 1962-63 survey.

About one-half of the 582 residential schools reporting enrollments in an education program were for children and youth who are *socially and*

⁶ Eleven of the 582 schools served both *blind* and *deaf* children, and four served both the *mentally retarded* and the *socially and emotionally maladjusted*.

Figure 2.—Percent of 582 residential schools reporting special education enrollments, by area of exceptionality: 1957-58



emotionally maladjusted.⁶ About one-third were for the *mentally retarded* (table 1 and figure 2).

Number of States

Some form of special education was found in each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia in February 1958. Table 1 shows the number of States in which enrollments were reported by local public school systems and by public and private residential schools for each area of exceptionality.⁷

The only local school programs found in all 48 States and the District of Columbia were for children and youth with *speech impairments* or *mental retardation*. Programs for children who are *partially seeing*, *hard of hearing*, *crippled*, or who have *special health problems* were reported in most of the States. School systems in only about four-fifths of the States reported special education provisions in the public day schools for those who are *gifted*, *blind*, or *deaf*. Only residential schools for *socially and emotionally maladjusted* children were reported in all 48 States and the District of Columbia.

Thus, the more than 4,200 administrative units which reported special education enrollments in the present survey, either as local public school systems or as public or private residential schools, were distributed widely but not evenly throughout the 48 States.

⁷ Enrollment figures, by State and by area of exceptionality, are given in table A, page 21.

A Decade of Growth and Change: 1948-58

Steady growth in the total number of exceptional children enrolled in special education programs has been reported in previous publications of this series. Special interest attaches, however, to the decade 1948-58, a period of rapid but uneven expansion, and also the most recent period for which data are available for both local public school systems and residential schools.⁸

Over this 10-year span there was an increase in special education enrollment of about 536,000 exceptional children and youth—a numerical gain greater than the total number reported in the 1947-48 report (table 2). This 122 percent

Table 2.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs in local public school systems and in public and private residential schools, and numerical and percent increase, by area of exceptionality; United States,¹ 1947-48 and 1957-58

Area of exceptionality	Number of pupils enrolled		Numerical increase	Percent increase
	1947-48 ²	1957-58 ³		
Grand total	439, 656	975, 972	536, 316	122
Local public school systems	377, 615	889, 560	511, 945	136
Blind.....	529	2, 898	2, 369	448
Partially seeing.....	7, 464	8, 643	1, 179	16
Deaf.....	3, 514	6, 473	2, 959	84
Hard of hearing.....	9, 914	13, 150	3, 236	33
Speech impaired.....	181, 856	489, 644	307, 788	169
Crippled.....	21, 115	29, 339	8, 224	39
Special health problems.....	19, 124	23, 077	3, 953	21
Socially and emotionally mal-adjusted.....	15, 340	28, 622	13, 282	87
Gifted.....	20, 712	52, 269	31, 557	152
Mentally retarded.....	86, 980	223, 447	136, 467	157
Not reported separately.....	⁴ 11, 067	⁵ 11, 998	931	8
Residential schools	62, 041	86, 412	24, 371	39
Blind.....	5, 150	6, 897	1, 747	34
Deaf.....	12, 971	⁶ 14, 370	⁶ 1, 399	⁶ 11
Socially and emotionally mal-adjusted.....	22, 460	36, 998	14, 538	65
Mentally retarded.....	21, 460	28, 147	6, 687	31

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Based on data collected during the 1946-48 Biennial Survey and adjusted for comparability with the 1957-58 survey (see appendix A, page 103). Reports from local public school systems were for the school year 1947-48. Earlier publications gave the school year for public and private residential school reports as 1946-47, but records in the Office of Education indicate that these data were for the close of the school year 1945-46.

³ 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

⁴ Includes the following enrollments given in a combined report for two areas of exceptionality: Blind and partially seeing, 223; deaf and hard of hearing, 549; speech and deaf and/or hard of hearing, 488; crippled and special health problems, 6,988; socially maladjusted and mentally retarded, 87. Also includes 2,732 pupils for whom no category of exceptionality was designated.

⁵ See footnote 6 of table 1.

⁶ Addition of enrollments for schools inadvertently omitted from the survey brings the total to 15,986, an increase of 3,015 or 23 percent (see appendix A, page 103).

⁸ See footnote 2 of table 2 and appendix A, page 103.

increase was more than three times that of the Nation's schoolage population rise and the rise in total public elementary and secondary school enrollment (both about 40 percent) during this same period.⁹ It appears to represent a significant advance in closing the gap between the number who need special education and the number enrolled.

Another aspect of growth is the geographic spread of special education during this period. About two and one-half times as many local public school systems reported enrollments in special education in the 1957-58 survey as in the 1947-48 survey—3,641 compared with 1,459.

Enrollment Increases by Area of Exceptionality

General statements on total enrollment changes do not adequately describe the changes which have taken place in specific areas of exceptionality. As a whole, the 1948-58 gain of 136 percent (table 2) by the local public school systems exceeded expectations on the basis of comparable gains in the schoolage population. On this basis, residential school enrollments increased at an "expected" rate of about 40 percent.

It is evident from figure 3 that, within these two broad groupings of special education enrollments, wide differences appeared in rate of growth from one area of exceptionality to another.

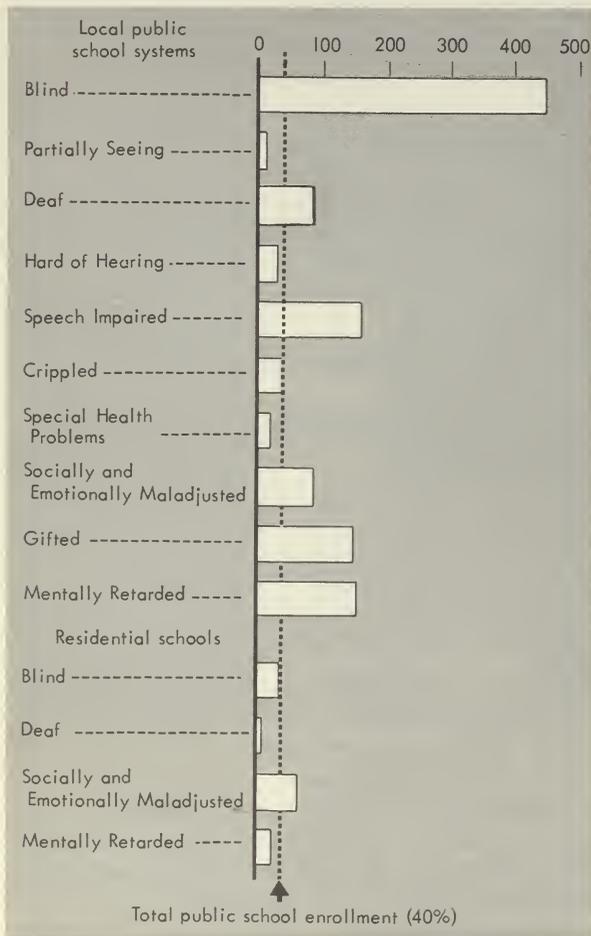
Percentagewise, there was spectacular growth in enrollment of *blind* children in local public school programs. This gain did not result from a loss of enrollments in residential schools, for these enrollments also increased during this period by about 1,750 children (table 2).

The high percentage gain in local school programs for children with *speech impairments* is a continuation of a steady enrollment growth since 1931-32, the first school year in which comparable data were collected for this area of exceptionality.¹⁰

⁹ U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports, Population Estimates*, Series P-25, Nos. 41 and 187; and Samuel Schloss, and Carol Joy Hobson, *Statistics of State School Systems, 1957-58*, Chapter 2, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1956-58, OE 20020-58, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office. 100 p.

¹⁰ Appendix A, page 105, contains a list of selected Biennial Survey publications in the series on special education of exceptional children.

Figure 3.—Percent increase in special education enrollments, by area of exceptionality, and in total public school enrollment: 1947-48 to 1957-58



Local school special education programs for *mentally gifted* and *mentally retarded* children both increased percentagewise at a high rate (figure 3), but the numerical gains were far higher for the *mentally retarded* (table 2). In the case of the *gifted* this was a continuation of a major growth trend since 1937-38 when only about 2,800 such children were reported in special schools or classes. In the case of the *mentally retarded*, however, it is a reversal of a downward trend noted during the decade 1938-48.

Between 1948 and 1958, substantial percentage gains were made in local school programs for the *deaf*. The gain in residential school enrollments is known to be higher than appears in table 2

and figure 3. Addition of data for schools which were inadvertently omitted from this survey brings the residential school increase to 23 percent (see appendix A).

Programs for children who are *partially sighted*, *hard of hearing*, or who have *special health problems* did not expand as rapidly as might have been predicted from the total public day school enrollment increases during the decade (figure 3).

Interpretation of the apparent growth in special education enrollment between 1948 and 1958 in the area of the *socially and emotionally maladjusted* is difficult because of changing terminology used in the surveys, which in turn reflects changing educational and social concepts in the field. In the 1957-58 survey the broad term "socially and emotionally maladjusted" was used. In the 1947-48 survey the terminology used in the questionnaire to local school systems was not identical to that used in the questionnaire to residential schools. In the case of the local school systems the term "behavior problems" was used and the respondents were instructed to report only children assigned to special schools or classes as "truants" or "disciplinary cases." In the case of the residential schools the somewhat broader term "socially maladjusted or delinquent" was used. By 1958 more attention was being paid to a group of children for whom the term "emotionally disturbed" was being used, a trend which appears to be continuing. For this reason the questionnaires to both local public and residential schools used the more encompassing terminology "socially and emotionally maladjusted."

It is therefore not clear how much of the substantial increase in enrollments of the *socially and emotionally maladjusted* between 1948 and 1958 (table 2) is a function of the broader concepts used in the 1957-58 survey and how much is a real increase in educational programs for these children. Some light may be thrown on this by a breakdown of the enrollments in residential schools. Analysis of public training schools separately shows that enrollments increased at more nearly the rate of the schoolage population (about 40 percent). Enrollments in private residential schools increased more than 150 percent in the decade and the number of these schools rose from 27 to 123. (See table F, page 90, for a school-by-school report of enrollments and information on public or private auspices of each school.)

Changes in Distribution of Enrollments Between Local Public and Residential Schools

In this study, there were four areas of exceptionality in which special education enrollments were reported by both local public school systems and public and private residential schools: the *blind*, the *deaf*, the *socially and emotionally maladjusted*, and the *mentally retarded*. Changes in the distribution of enrollments between local public and residential schools can be observed when the 1957-58 data are compared with the data from the 1939-40 and the 1947-48 surveys (figure 4).¹¹

Between 1940 and 1958, an increasingly large proportion of special education enrollments in the areas of the *blind*, *deaf*, and *socially and emotionally maladjusted* has been reported by local public school systems. In the case of the *blind*, the change was from 5 to 30 percent; for the *socially and emotionally maladjusted*, it was from 29 to 44 percent. A high proportion—from 80 to 89 percent—of special education for *mentally retarded* children has been provided by local public school systems since 1940.

These changes do not indicate a lessening in the need for any type of program. Rather, they tend to indicate that more and more a variety of school

Figure 4.—Percent of special education enrollments in local public school systems and in residential schools for four areas of exceptionality: 1939-40, 1947-48, and 1957-58



¹¹ See appendix A for references and brief discussion of comparability of the data.

settings is becoming available for more selective placement of individual children according to their special needs.

Geographic Expansion of Special Education

Historically, the administrative units reporting data in this statistical series have been the individual local public school systems and the individual residential schools. Any increase in the number of administrative units reporting enrollments (over and above those that are attributable to differences in survey response rates or methods) is an indication of increasing accessibility of programs to children and their parents. Similarly, the number of States in which the reporting units are located give some indication of the geographic distribution of special education opportunities across the Nation.

Comparison of the 1957-58 with the 1947-48 survey findings showed a 150 percent increase in the number of local public school systems reporting enrollments of at least one type of exceptional child (table 3). Undoubtedly a great deal of this expansion reflects a continued outward spread of the program from the larger centers of population where it began, to include more village, rural, and sparsely populated areas.

As in enrollment growth, gains in number of local school programs were not uniform for the various types of exceptional children and youth (figure 5).¹² Approximately 2,300 school systems initiated special education programs for *mentally retarded* children and about 1,200 for *speech impaired* children in the years between 1948 and 1958 (table 3). These were the only 2 areas in which each of the 48 States and the District of Columbia were represented by the enrollment reports of the local school systems. This was an increase of nine States in the area of *speech impairment* and three in *mental retardation* (table 4).

Programs for *blind* and *gifted* children showed the greatest geographic percentage growth. Each expanded from a relatively few school systems in a small number of States to a substantial

¹² To some extent the area differences may be due to the increase in programs operated by more than one school system, particularly in areas such as the blind, where few children of similar age or exceptionality would be found in any one moderate-sized community. No attempt was made in either the 1947-48 or the 1957-58 survey to determine the extent of this practice, but a special study of this will be included in the 1962-63 survey.

Table 3.—Number of local public school systems and public and private residential schools reporting special education enrollments, and numerical and percent change, by area of exceptionality: United States,¹ 1947-48 and 1957-58

Area of exceptionality	Number reporting		Numerical change	Percent change
	1947-48 ²	1957-58 ³		
Local public school systems	4 1,459	4 3,641	2,182	+150
Blind.....	39	340	+301	+772
Partially seeing.....	240	498	+258	+108
Deaf.....	122	335	+213	+175
Hard of hearing.....	261	607	+346	+133
Speech impaired.....	455	1,618	+1,163	+256
Crippled.....	959	1,408	+449	+47
Special health problems.....	549	1,190	+641	+117
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	90	478	+388	+431
Gifted.....	15	240	+225	+1,500
Mentally retarded.....	729	3,005	+2,276	+312
Residential schools	4 422	4 582	160	+38
Blind.....	54	51	-3	-6
Deaf.....	79	66	(⁴)	(⁴)
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	163	283	+120	+74
Mentally retarded.....	139	197	+58	+42

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² See footnote 2 of table 2.

³ 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

⁴ Total reporting special education programs, not the sum of the figures in the column.

⁵ In table 2, enrollments in the 2 categories "delicate" and "epileptic" used in the 1947-48 survey were added together to compare with the "special health problems" category used in the 1957-58 survey. Data are not available, however, to obtain a nonduplicated count of school systems for the two groups in 1947-48. Therefore only the school systems reporting "delicate" children in 1947-48 are included in this table.

⁶ Addition of data for residential schools inadvertently omitted from the survey brings the total to 83, an increase of 4 schools or five percent (see appendix A, page 104).

Table 4.—Number of States in which local public school systems and public and private residential schools reported special education enrollments, and numerical and percent change, by area of exceptionality: United States,¹ 1947-48 and 1957-58

Area of exceptionality	Number of States		Numerical change	Percent change
	1947-48 ²	1957-58 ³		
Local public school systems				
Blind.....	13	39	+26	+200
Partially seeing.....	33	46	+13	+39
Deaf.....	31	40	+9	+29
Hard of hearing.....	35	47	+12	+34
Speech impaired.....	40	49	+9	+23
Crippled.....	47	48	+1	+2
Special health problems.....	42	48	+6	+14
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	25	47	+22	+88
Gifted.....	10	38	+28	+280
Mentally retarded.....	46	49	+3	+7
Residential schools				
Blind.....	41	40	-1	-2
Deaf.....	45	45	(⁴)	(⁴)
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	49	49		0
Mentally retarded.....	46	46		0

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

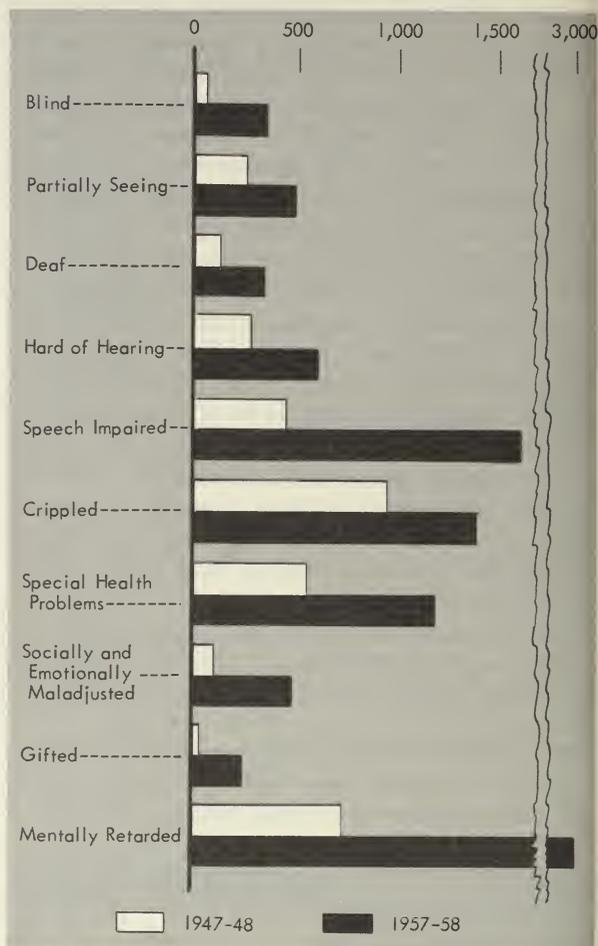
² See footnote 2 of table 2.

³ 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

⁴ Addition of the States with schools inadvertently omitted from the survey brings the total to 47, an increase of two States or 4 percent.

Figure 5.—Number of local public school systems reporting special education enrollments, by area of exceptionality: 1947-48 and 1957-58

[Total 1947-48, 1,459; total 1957-58, 3,641]



number in nearly 40 States (table 4). Some of the geographic expansion in other areas also appears to have been in terms of pioneering efforts in States that hitherto did not have such programs. Reports of local school programs for the *socially and emotionally maladjusted*, for example, increased from about 100 local school systems to nearly 500, with the States represented increasing from 25 to 47 (tables 3 and 4).

Overall, the number of residential schools reporting enrollments increased about 40 percent between 1947 and 1948, (table 3). Changes noted in the area of the *socially and emotionally maladjusted* and the *mentally retarded* seem to be

large enough to be actual increases and not differences attributable to response rates in the two surveys. Unfortunately it is not known how many of these were new programs and how many were inadvertently omitted from the earlier study. Other difficulties of interpreting increases in the area of the *socially and emotionally maladjusted* have already been discussed.

Enrollment by Instructional Level

One of the aspects of special education which, since 1937-38, has been reported regularly in this statistical series is the distribution of enrollment according to elementary and secondary classifications. Several changes were made in the 1957-58 survey which make it possible to elaborate somewhat on these two categories: (1) Nursery and

Table 5.—Number and percent of pupils in nine areas of exceptionality enrolled in local public school special education programs at the nursery and kindergarten, elementary, and secondary levels: United States, 1957-58¹

Area of exceptionality	Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Not reported by level of instruction ²
total	666, 113	4, 230	554, 123	97, 412	10, 348
Blind.....	2, 898	289	2, 043	501	65
Partially seeing.....	8, 643	18	6, 477	1, 925	223
Deaf.....	6, 473	979	3, 935	883	676
Hard of hearing.....	13, 150	7	10, 423	2, 477	243
Speech impaired.....	489, 644	1, 514	444, 138	39, 674	4, 318
Crippled.....	29, 339	1, 216	22, 692	4, 358	1, 073
Special health problems.....	23, 077	12	16, 241	6, 655	169
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	28, 622	2	18, 519	7, 838	2, 263
Gifted.....	52, 269	155	19, 808	32, 159	147
Not reported separately ³	11, 998	38	9, 847	942	1, 171
	PERCENT				
Total	100	1	83	15	2
Blind.....	100	10	70	17	2
Partially seeing.....	100	*	75	22	3
Deaf.....	100	15	61	14	10
Hard of hearing.....	100	*	79	19	2
Speech impaired.....	100	*	91	8	1
Crippled.....	100	4	77	15	4
Special health problems.....	100	*	70	29	1
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	100	*	65	27	8
Gifted.....	100	*	38	62	*
Not reported separately.....	100	*	82	8	10

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

² Includes 1,996 enrollments given in a combined elementary and secondary report, 892 in an instructional program unclassified by level, 187 "12 years of age and older," 95 "3 to 18 years of age," 84 "intermediate" and 7,094 for whom no information was given on level of instruction.

³ See footnote 7 of table 1.

Practically no change occurred in the number of States in which there were residential schools reporting programs mainly because by 1948 most States already had residential school facilities. Where the more sparsely populated States do not maintain residential institutions for the *blind* or the *deaf*, provision is made to send these children to schools in a neighboring State.

kindergarten enrollments were collected from local school systems for the first time, (2) enrollment of *mentally retarded* pupils was collected from local school systems according to the type of school building in which the special class was housed, and (3) space was provided to record enrollments of pupils not classified according to one of the instructional levels specified.

In February 1958, a little over 80 percent of all exceptional pupils (not including the mentally retarded) in local public school programs of special education were enrolled at the elementary level (table 5). The remainder were enrolled in secondary programs (15 percent), nursery-kindergarten programs (1 percent), or were not reported by level of instruction. In the residential schools, the distribution of total enrollments (again not including the mentally retarded) was quite different, with 53 percent in elementary, 38 percent in secondary or vocational programs, 4 percent at the nursery and kindergarten level, and the remainder not reported by level (table 6).

Nursery and Kindergarten

Nursery and kindergarten programs for exceptional children are a comparatively recent development in local public school practices. In February 1958 they were found in about 170 school systems in 29 States (see table C, page 83). The total number of children reported was a little over 5,000 (table 7). The separate kindergarten program was the largest numerically, with 57 percent of the total enrollment, followed by the combined nursery-kindergarten program (27 percent) and the separate nursery school programs (15 percent). Although all types of exceptional children were reported in these programs, the *blind*, *deaf*, *speech impaired*, *crippled*, and *mentally retarded* tended to

Table 6.—Number and percent of pupils in three areas of exceptionality enrolled in public and private residential school special education programs at the nursery and kindergarten, elementary, and secondary levels: United States, 1957-58¹

Area of exceptionality	Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Not reported by instructional level
Total	58,265	2,508	30,828	21,912	3,017
Blind.....	6,897	860	4,252	1,651	² 134
Deaf.....	14,370	1,547	9,433	³ 2,916	⁴ 474
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	36,998	101	17,143	⁵ 17,345	⁶ 2,409
Total	100	4	53	38	5
Blind.....	100	12	62	24	2
Deaf.....	100	11	66	20	3
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	100	*	46	47	7

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

² Includes 61 unclassified by grade, 22 in a special room or class, 14 reported as autistic, 7 slow starters, 4 out-of-course pupils, and 26 for whom no information was given.

³ Includes 41 pupils reported in vocational programs.

⁴ Includes 12 ungraded, 27 non-learners, 18 slow-learners, 4 aphasic, 9 in hard-of-hearing clinic class, 232 in combined elementary and secondary report, and 172 for whom no information was given.

⁵ Includes 1,223 reported in vocational programs.

⁶ Includes 92 ungraded pupils, 1,052 receiving remedial or special education, 15 in a special class for mentally retarded, 16 in a combined vocational and pre-primary report, 374 in a combined secondary and vocational report, 90 reported in spare time study, 16 reported as emotionally disturbed and/or below elementary level, and 754 for whom no information was given.

Table 7.—Number of children enrolled in nursery and kindergarten special education programs in local public school systems, by area of exceptionality: United States, 1957-58¹

Area of exceptionality	Total	Separate nursery program	Separate kindergarten program	Combined nursery and kindergarten program
Total	5,226	808	2,684	1,434
Blind.....	289	58	98	133
Partially seeing.....	18		1	17
Deaf.....	979	207	164	608
Hard of hearing.....	7		7	
Speech impaired.....	1,514	109	1,281	124
Hard of hearing and speech impaired not reported separately.....	37	37		
Crippled.....	1,216	306	511	399
Special health problems.....	12		2	10
Socially and emotionally maladjusted.....	2		2	
Gifted.....	155	25	130	
Mentally retarded.....	996	66	787	143
Not reported by major category of exceptionality.....	1		1	

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958.

predominate. In terms of the proportion of children receiving special education in any one area, the *deaf* (15 percent) and *blind* (10 percent) ranked highest in the nursery and kindergarten aspect of the program (table 5).

As shown in table 6, nursery and kindergarten enrollments comprised a substantial proportion of the total number of children in education programs in residential schools for the *blind* (12 percent) and the *deaf* (11 percent). No separate category was provided on the questionnaire to residential schools for the *socially and emotionally maladjusted*, but about 100 nursery and kindergarten pupils were identified by write-ins.

Elementary and Secondary

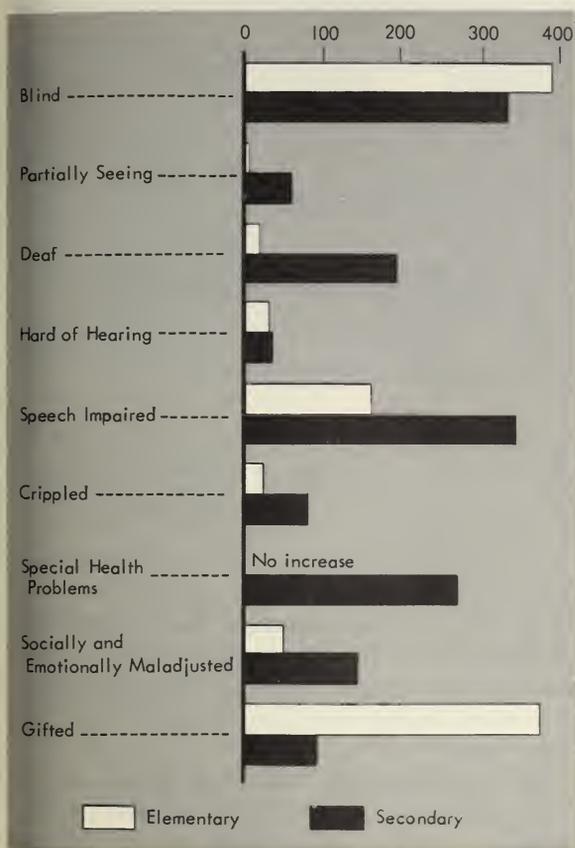
Elementary and secondary school enrollments are shown in table 5 for the local school systems and in table 6 for the residential schools. There was some variation among the different areas of exceptionality in the proportion of pupils enrolled at each of these instructional levels.

In the local schools, the area of special education with the smallest percentage enrolled at the secondary level was *speech impaired* (8 percent); the area with the highest was the *gifted* (62 percent). Data gathered in a comparable way for the total elementary and secondary public school population in the fall of 1957 yielded a figure of 31 percent enrolled in secondary schools.¹³ With the exception of the *gifted*, all areas of exceptionality fell below this figure, and the average for all areas combined was only 15 percent. It is difficult to interpret these findings without first ascertaining what proportion of exceptional children would be expected to be enrolled in special education at the secondary level. For example, some exceptional children, if provided with effective special education at the elementary level, can be educated in the regular classroom in secondary schools.

Between 1948 and 1958, special education enrollments in elementary level programs increased 126 percent, while secondary enrollments increased 151 percent. This compares with a rise of about 40 percent in both elementary and secondary

¹³ Samuel Schloss and Carol Joy Hobson, *Fall 1957, Enrollment, Teachers' and Schoolhousing in Full-time Public Elementary and Day Schools*. Circular Number 513 Revised. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1958, 13 p.

Figure 6.—Percent increase in elementary and secondary enrollments for pupils in nine areas of special education in local public school systems: 1947-48 to 1957-58



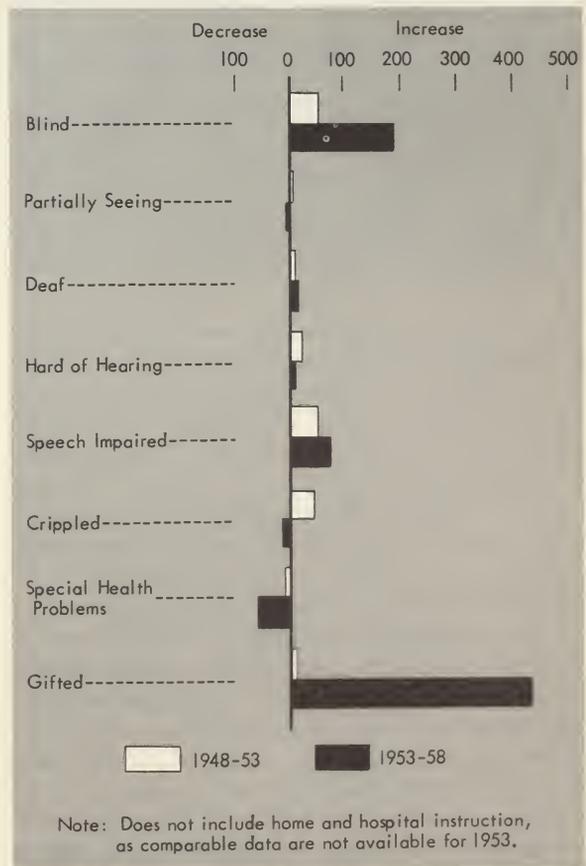
enrollments in the general public school program.¹⁴ The higher rate of growth of special education at the secondary level was found in every area of exceptionality but the *blind* and *gifted* (figure 6). Programs for *blind* children and youth grew rapidly at both levels. In the case of the *gifted*, however, the program seems to have begun primarily as a secondary school effort, and only since 1948 was there a substantial expansion of programs in the elementary schools.

¹⁴ Based on kindergarten through 8th grade as "elementary" and grades 9 to 12 as "secondary." Exact comparisons with recent special education surveys are not possible because school systems have reported, since 1948, according to their own use of the terms elementary and secondary. This means that 7th- and 8th-grade enrollments were reported by some school systems as elementary and by others as secondary. However, if 7th- and 8th-grade enrollments in the general public school program are included with secondary instead of elementary totals, it makes only 1 percent of difference in the relative rate of growth of elementary or secondary schools between 1948 and 1958.

Data from the 1952-53 report give some insight into how these changes were distributed during the 10-year period, 1948-58. Comparable data are available in all areas shown in figure 6 except *socially and emotionally maladjusted* and for all public school programs except home and hospital instruction. By using these data to divide the decade into 5-year periods, and deleting data not comparable from the 1947-48 and 1957-58 surveys, one gains some additional insight into the growth rate (figures 7 and 8).

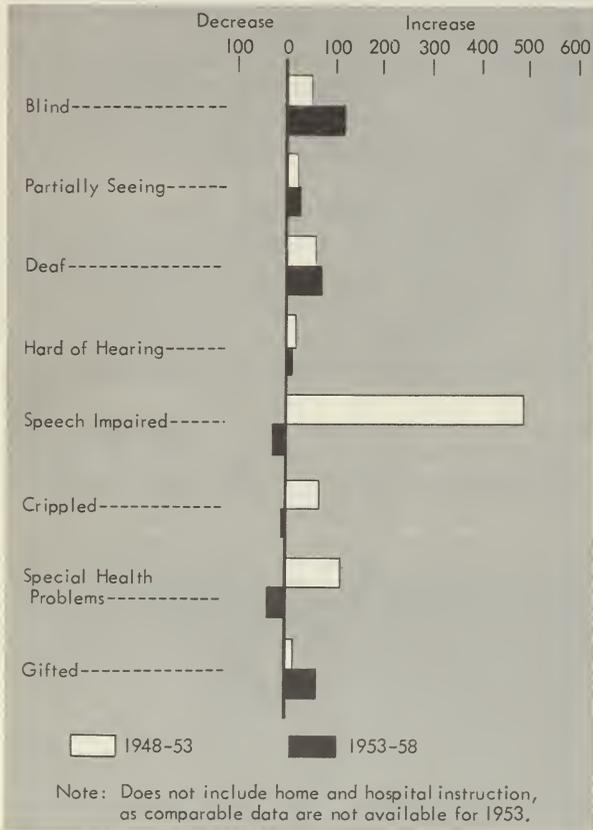
In elementary programs major percentage accelerations in growth were found in the areas of the *blind* and *gifted* during the second half of the decade (figure 7). The drop in enrollments in the area of *special health problems*, which began in the first half, accelerated during the second half. In

Figure 7.—Percent change in elementary enrollments for pupils in eight areas of special education in local public school systems: 1947-48 to 1952-53 and 1952-53 to 1957-58



Note: Does not include home and hospital instruction, as comparable data are not available for 1953.

Figure 8.—Percent change in secondary enrollments for pupils in eight areas of special education in local public school systems: 1947-48 to 1952-53 and 1952-53 to 1957-58

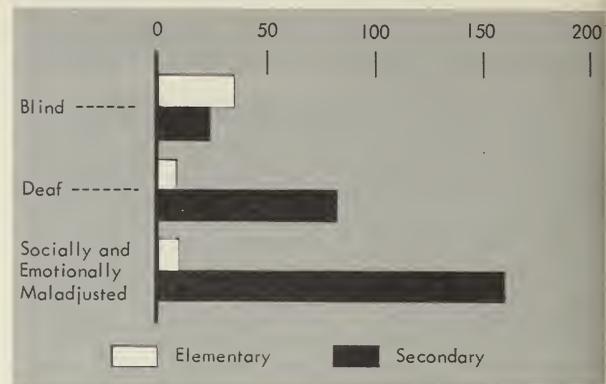


most other areas the change was rather evenly distributed between the two halves of the period. In comparison the total public elementary school program showed a gain of slightly less than 20 percent during each of these two 5-year periods.

In secondary programs, the *speech impaired* made an outstanding percentage gain in the first half of the decade, followed by a loss in the second half (figure 8). The *crippled* and *special health problems* areas also gained in the first and lost in the second half. The area of the *blind* showed an accelerating gain over the entire 10-year period.

In the residential schools for exceptional children (not including those for the *mentally retarded*) the proportion of elementary and secondary pupils enrolled is, again, somewhat different from that of the general local public school program (table 6). For the *blind* and *deaf*, one major difference from

Figure 9.—Percent increase in elementary and secondary enrollments of residential schools in three areas of special education: 1947-48 to 1957-58



the normal school population was the relatively high proportion enrolled in nursery and kindergarten programs. As in the local school special education programs, the somewhat lower proportion of *blind* and *deaf* pupils in secondary school may be due, at least in part, to the fact that some transfer from special education into a regular high school program. Even so, between 1948 and 1958, secondary enrollment in the area of the *deaf* grew at a much higher rate than in the area of the *blind* (figure 9).

The relatively high proportion of *socially and emotionally maladjusted* pupils enrolled at the secondary level is undoubtedly due to the fact that institutions for delinquents are largely made up of secondary schoolage youth. This probably also accounts for the fact that most of the increase in enrollments between 1948 and 1958 was at the secondary level (figure 9).

Mentally Retarded Children and Youth

In the present survey, enrollments of *mentally retarded* children in local public school systems were collected on the basis of the building in which they were housed. Sixty-six percent of the upper range (educable) retarded were housed in elementary school buildings, 25 percent in secondary school buildings, and the remainder in other facilities (table 8).

Local school systems made more extensive use of

Table 8.—Number and percent of mentally retarded children in local public school special education programs housed in elementary, secondary, and special school buildings, by degree of retardation: United States, 1957-58¹

Degree of retardation	Total	Schoolhousing				Other type of program or not reported by schoolhousing
		Elementary school building	Secondary school building	Special school building	Other type of building	
NUMBER						
Total	223,447	147,005	51,104	18,880	² 2,617	3,841
Upper range (approximately 50 to 75 IQ).....	205,245	135,937	50,765	14,346	1,524	³ 2,673
Middle range (approximately 25 to 50 IQ).....	16,799	10,718	324	4,534	1,058	⁴ 165
Upper and middle range not separately reported.....	1,403	350	15		35	⁵ 1,003
PERCENT						
Total	100	66	23	8	1	2
Upper range (approximately 50 to 75 IQ).....	100	66	25	7	1	1
Middle range (approximately 25 to 50 IQ).....	100	64	2	27	6	1
Upper and middle range not separately reported.....	100	25	1	0	2	71

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958. This table does not include 996 nursery and kindergarten pupils.

² Includes 270 in combined elementary and secondary buildings and 392 in other types of school buildings, such as vocation education; 292 in community buildings, such as churches and lodge halls; 368 in other nonschool buildings, rented, or temporary facilities; 447 day pupils in residential institutions; 20 in hospitals; and 828 for whom no information was given on type of schoolhousing.

³ Includes 1,853 part-time in regular class, 723 on home instruction, 31 in a full-time

special class, 21 spending half-day or less in school, 7 on hospital instruction, 4 sent to private day school with tuition paid by local school system, and 34 for whom no information was given about type of program.

⁴ Includes 129 on home instruction, 12 spending half-day or less in school, 1 part-time in regular class, and 23 for whom no information was given about type of program.

⁵ Includes 996 pupils enrolled in nursery and kindergarten programs, and 7 for whom no information was given on type of program.

special school buildings (27 percent) and other community buildings (6 percent) for the middle range (trainable) retarded than for the upper range (educable) retarded (table 8). In 1937-38, similar data were collected but not according to

degree of retardation. At that time 15 percent of all *mentally retarded* children enrolled for special education were in special school buildings, as compared with 8 percent for the upper and middle range combined in the 1957-58 survey.

Types of Program Organization in Local Public School Systems

One aspect of the persistent efforts of special educators to meet more precisely the needs of all exceptional children is found in the increasing diversity of organization of special programs in local public school systems. Some exceptional children, because of the nature or degree of their handicapping condition, may require only a part-time special program, while others must spend their entire school day in a special class. New patterns of organization of special education programs have been emerging in recent years, and some research and study are now being directed toward evaluating their effectiveness. In order to obtain more information on practice, several broad organizational categories were used in this survey to collect enrollment data from the local school systems.¹⁵ They were: (1) Full-time special

school or class, (2) part-time in special class (including instruction by a special, itinerant, or resource teacher) and part-time in regular class, (3) home instruction, and (4) instruction in a hospital or convalescent home. In the questionnaire provision was also made for reporting pupils receiving special education in some other type of organization. The results, by area of exceptionality and organization category, are given in table 9 and figure 10.

In all areas except *speech impaired*, enrollments were reported in both full-time special schools and classes and in part-time special education combined with regular school placement (figure 10). Once again, however, a great deal of variation was found from one area of exceptionality to another. Instruction of *blind*, *partially seeing*, and *socially and emotionally maladjusted* children was about equally divided between full-time and part-time

¹⁵ Data on nursery and kindergarten programs were not collected according to school organization patterns.

Table 9.—Number and percent of pupils in 10 areas of exceptionality enrolled in local public school systems for full- or part-time special education, home or hospital instruction: United States, 1957-58¹

Area of exceptionality	Total	Full-time in special class or in special day school	Part-time in special program and part-time in regular class ²	Home Instruction	Instruction in a hospital, sanatorium, or convalescent home	Other type of program or not reported by type of program
Total	884, 334	285, 472	562, 134	21, 851	10, 047	4, 830
Blind	2, 609	1, 050	1, 299	190	43	27
Partially seeing	8, 625	3, 861	4, 512	182	6	64
Deaf	5, 494	4, 105	1, 260	21	83	25
Hard of hearing	13, 143	3, 224	9, 321	34	14	550
Speech impaired	488, 130	-----	487, 811	194	83	42
Crippled	28, 123	15, 749	1, 576	6, 522	3, 987	289
Special health	23, 065	3, 913	1, 066	12, 739	5, 196	151
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	28, 620	12, 215	14, 390	444	423	1, 148
Gifted	52, 114	35, 168	16, 569	102	-----	275
Mentally retarded (upper range)	205, 245	184, 184	18, 388	723	-----	1, 950
Mentally retarded (middle range)	16, 799	15, 918	716	129	-----	36
Not reported separately ³	12, 367	6, 085	5, 226	571	212	273
PERCENT						
Total	100	32	64	2	1	1
Blind	100	40	50	7	2	1
Partially seeing	100	45	52	2	*	1
Deaf	100	75	23	*	2	1
Hard of hearing	100	25	71	*	*	4
Speech impaired	100	0	100	*	*	*
Crippled	100	56	6	23	14	1
Special health	100	17	5	55	23	1
Socially and emotionally maladjusted	100	43	50	2	1	4
Gifted	100	68	32	*	0	1
Mentally retarded (upper range)	100	90	9	*	0	1
Mentally retarded (middle range)	100	95	4	1	0	*
Not reported separately ³	100	49	42	5	2	2

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia; 1957-58 data were collected as of February 1958. This table does not include 5,226 nursery and kindergarten pupils.

² Includes instruction in a regularly scheduled special class or by a special, itinerant, or resource teacher.

³ Includes the following enrollments given in a combined report for two areas of

special education. Most of the *mentally retarded* children were in full-time special schools or classes, along with a high proportion of both the *deaf* and the *gifted*. In contrast, special education for *hard-of-hearing* children was predominantly on a part-time basis. Because the 1957-58 survey was the first to collect enrollments in full-time special schools and classes separately from enrollments in part-time special education programs, no trends can be reported at this time. However, it is planned to continue the use of these organizational categories in the 1962-63 survey of special education. When those findings become available, some trends in practice may become apparent.

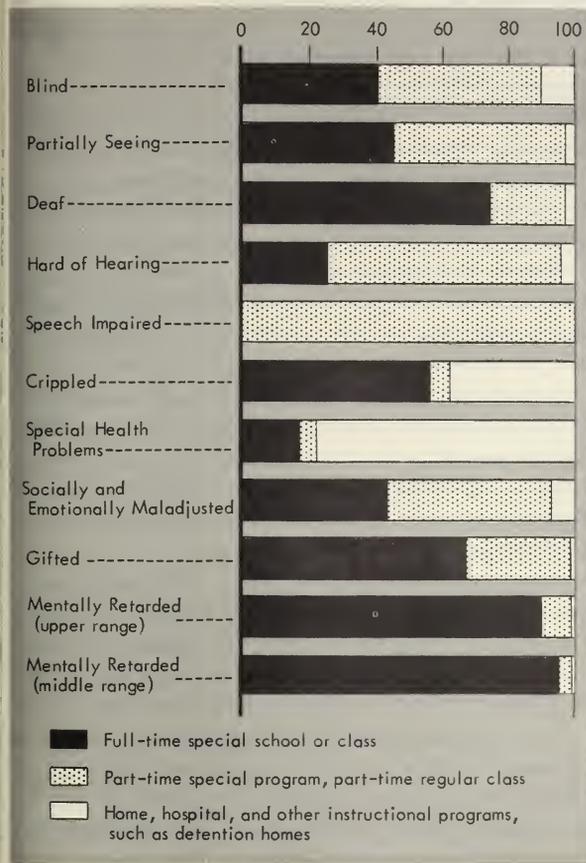
Over the years several types of school programs have been provided to meet the needs of *crippled* children and children with *special health problems*. Some of these children are so handicapped, at least for a part of their lives, that education must be brought to them either in a hospital or in their

exceptionality: blind and partially seeing, 119; deaf and hard of hearing, 1,993; speech impaired and hard of hearing, 4,456; crippled and special health problems, 4,792; special health problems and socially maladjusted, 22; and mentally retarded (upper and middle range), 407. Also includes 578 exceptional pupils for whom no "major" category of exceptionality was designated.

homes. Others can attend special day schools or classes where adaptations are made not only in curriculum and methods of teaching, but also in transportation, housing, and other facilities. Still others, with specialized supervision and necessary program modification, can spend all or part of their day in regular day school classes. In the 1957-58 survey it was found that about one-half of the *crippled* children enrolled for special education and about one-fifth of those with *special health problems* were spending full time in a special school or class. Only a very small percent were enrolled part time in special education and part time in regular classes. Most of the others were receiving instruction in their own home or in a hospital (table 9 and fig. 10).

A comparison of these data with earlier surveys shows that a marked change took place between 1938 and 1958 in the proportion of children with *special health problems* enrolled in special day

Figure 10.—Percent of pupils enrolled full or part time in special education programs of local public school systems: 1957-58



schools or classes compared with those in home or hospital instruction.

	Percent in special schools or classes	Percent in home or hospital instruction
1937-38 ¹⁶ -----	89	11
1947-48 ¹⁶ -----	60	40
1957-58-----	22	78

The total number reported was only slightly higher in 1957-58 than in 1937-38. The change in proportion was apparently due to a sharp drop in enrollments in special schools and classes coupled with an equally sharp rise in both home and hospital instruction for this group of exceptional children. As can be noted in the tabulation above, the shift was accelerated during the second half of the 20-year period.

At the same time, there appears to have been a steady reduction of the proportion of *crippled* children enrolled in home or hospital instruction as compared with enrollments in special day schools or classes:

	Percent in special schools or classes	Percent in home or hospital instruction
1937-38 ¹⁶ -----	54	46
1947-48 ¹⁶ -----	57	43
1957-58-----	62	38

The actual number of *crippled* children reported in home or hospital programs has dropped only slightly since 1938. Most of the shift can be accounted for by the increased number of such children reported in special day schools or classes. It is possible that the increasing proportion of cerebral palsied children, due at least in part to a drop in other types of crippling conditions, has been a factor in changing this ratio.

While in the past 20 years there has not been a great deal of change in total enrollments, the number of school systems reporting special education programs for *crippled* children multiplied five times between 1940¹⁷ and 1958, while those reporting programs for children with *special health problems* multiplied seven times. The interpretation of these findings is difficult, but it appears that a large number of the school systems reporting special education for the first time in these areas may have had home instruction programs *only*. Of the approximately 1,400 local public school systems reporting programs for *crippled* children in February 1958, approximately one-half reported home instruction *only* for this group of children; and of the 1,190 reporting programs for children with *special health problems*, about two-thirds were home instruction programs *only*.

In 1957-58, as in former years, small numbers of other types of exceptional children were reported in home or hospital instruction (table 9). In all, the total home instruction program grew from an enrollment of about 9,000 to nearly 22,000 between 1940 and 1958. In the same period hospital instruction provided by local public school systems increased from 8,000 to 10,000 pupils. The actual program growth, in terms of enrollment, was probably even greater because the 1957-58 data are based on "at-date" reporting,

¹⁶ Adjusted for comparison with data from 1957-58 survey. See appendix A, page 103, for references and discussion of comparability of the data.

¹⁷ An 18- rather than a 20-year period is used because data on number of school systems providing home and hospital instruction were not available for 1937-38.

while the earlier figures are cumulative totals of the number in home or hospital instruction during the entire school year. These findings tempt one to repeat the question raised in the 1947-48

survey—Could some of those now being instructed at home attend school, and thereby benefit from group experiences, if transportation and other suitable facilities were provided?

Some Implications for Special Education

The expansion of special education in the United States, both numerically and geographically, has been reflected in the Office of Education statistical reports for nearly a century. During the decade 1948-58, enrollment growth was especially pronounced in the local public school programs, but growth also took place in the residential school programs. At the same time, special education has been changing and some of the change has been reflected in these statistical reports. Too, gaps in educational opportunity have sometimes been identified more specifically as a result of these statistics. All of these findings—the growth, the changes, the gaps—have implications for special education as it moves forward. Some of these will be discussed below. In addition, the reader will undoubtedly see many others which apply to his own interest or role in the broad effort to bring special education of high quality to all exceptional children.

Growth

The numerical expansion of special education, both in programs and enrollment, has implications for many aspects of the education of exceptional children. One of the most important is the growing demand for qualified supervisors and teachers. In a rapidly expanding program, it is always possible that teachers not fully qualified in the special area will be employed. Competition for those who are both qualified and experienced becomes keener. More opportunities become available for advancement into supervisory positions, which in turn creates a need for professional preparation of more depth and breadth than required for a special area teacher. It would seem that there will be a demand for all types of qualified special educators for years to come.

The *geographic expansion* in terms of increasing number of local public school systems which offer programs means that special education is now

becoming more and more conveniently accessible to exceptional children and their families. It also has implications for supervision, since the population of a moderate-sized community may be sufficient for several classes of mentally retarded children, for example, but not sufficient to justify the employment of a supervisor. Similarly, special teachers in these smaller school systems will probably look to the State department for opportunities for inservice education and professional growth. Residential schools with small enrollments may also be creating problems of supervision and inservice professional development of teachers.

Geographic expansion into more and more sparsely populated areas may require increased planning in order to provide feasible administrative units for the conduct of special education programs.

By 1958 geographic growth in terms of number of States had been such that some programs of special education were found in most of the States for most types of exceptional children. In two areas of exceptionality—speech impairment and mental retardation—local public school programs of special education were found in every State. Expansion in the future will necessarily lie in filling in the gaps in individual States. Further, it would seem that statewide pioneering efforts will still be needed to open up new programs, such as those for the emotionally disturbed and the multihandicapped.

New Findings

The large number of *nursery and kindergarten* programs and the further expansion of the *secondary school* program in many areas of exceptionality appear to call for serious consideration of many substantive aspects of special education. For example, should there be a differentiation in teacher certification? Has the curriculum at the two extremes of the age distribution been inte-

grated with that of the elementary program? Are colleges and universities offering courses and experiences which will prepare teachers for working with the very young exceptional child and the older youth?

Considerable *differentiation* in the *organizational patterns of special education programs* within local public school systems is reflected in these statistics. The array of patterns now includes full-time attendance in a special class, part-time attendance in a special class, instruction part-time by an itinerant or resource room teacher, instruction in the pupil's home, and instruction in a hospital, sanatorium, or convalescent home. To the extent that these are available within any one school system (or geographically convenient area) this represents opportunity for flexible placement of children according to their special educational needs. The large number of exceptional children spending part of their schoolday with a special teacher and part with a regular teacher implies, among other things, the need for careful coordination of the child's educational program and orientation of the regular teacher in education of exceptional children. When residential facilities are added to this picture, a wide range of possible programs is now available to meet the varying needs of exceptional children and youth.

Trends which appear in statistical findings often point the way to further substantive studies. One such trend, noted in the present survey, was the increased number of all types of exceptional children and youth enrolled for *home instruction*. This suggests a need for an evaluative study of the adequacy of such programs for meeting various types of special educational needs. For children confined to their homes by illness or injury, a teacher to bring the school program to the home is, in most cases, a necessity if these children are to continue their education. It would seem important to find out whether there are others for whom it would be more beneficial to develop other types of programs, on a multicomunity basis if necessary, to meet their special educational needs.

Apparent Gaps

A number of serious gaps in the development of sufficient special education opportunities have appeared in the course of comparing these statistics

with estimated current national needs and with surveys of earlier years. One of these is the *discrepancy between the number of exceptional children now enrolled in special education programs and the estimated number who need it*. Programs for some types of exceptional children and youth are much further along than others towards the goal of closing this gap. The uneven growth from area to area may indicate that more nationwide effort has been put into providing adequate and appropriate education for some types of exceptional children than for others. In order to estimate the size of the problem more accurately, it will be necessary to secure more reliable prevalence estimates in the various areas of exceptionality. This will require carefully planned and executed studies on a nationwide basis, since none are currently available.

Another gap shows up in the *uneven nationwide distribution* of special education programs for the various types of exceptional children. This indicates that the problem may be one of not only encouraging more and more school systems to initiate programs, but also of finding practical ways to provide adequately for those types of exceptionality which do not occur in large enough numbers to warrant a special local program.

The overall expansion of special education brings to the fore the question of a *failure to grow in some areas of exceptionality*. Has this come about because of a decreased need or because of a failure to make sufficient provisions? One example is the decreasing use of special classes for children with special health problems. Another is the decrease in enrollments in programs for the speech impaired at the secondary level. Still another is the failure of some areas of exceptionality, such as partially seeing and hard of hearing, to keep up with the increases in total schoolage population—a relative rather than an absolute decrease. Studies of a substantive nature may be called for to ascertain the reasons for these and other trends noted in this survey.

Some of the implications for further study have already been translated by the Office of Education into plans for the 1962-63 statistical survey of special education. For the first time, space will be provided on the local public school questionnaire to write in new categories of exceptionality in reporting enrollments. Also for the first time, information will be gathered on the cooperative

arrangements among school systems for providing special education programs for each type of exceptional child. Two innovations of the 1957-58 survey will be continued, thus providing trend data: enrollments in nursery and kindergarten programs and enrollments in part-time special education and part-time regular education programs.

A problem for further study is the terminology used for the various categories of exceptionality. New terms continue to appear; concepts underlying long-used terms continue to change. Rather long-term shifts in terminology have been reflected in the changing categories used to collect statistics from local school systems and residential schools. In the absence of any nationally accepted definitions, however, these categories are interpreted by the respondents according to local practices. Accurate reporting implies the need for precise and generally applicable definitions of terms. As automatic data processing develops

it will have the general effect of accentuating this need. The implication, then, is that special educators must soon reach some general agreements on terminology if reliable nationwide statistics are to be obtained in this field of education.

In summary, the 1957-58 statistical findings show clearly that education of exceptional children has become a large movement within American education. Special education is no longer confined to large city school systems and residential institutions, but has penetrated into more than 3,600 local public school systems and nearly 600 residential schools of all sizes. It reaches at least some children and youth in every State of the Union. Opportunity for special education appears to be available to only about one in every four exceptional children who need it. Nevertheless, the findings suggest that there is increasingly widespread public acceptance—perhaps even demand—for the program.

Basic Tables



Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58

State	All areas of exceptionality				
	Number of pupils enrolled			Number reporting enrollments	
	Total	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools
United States (48 States and District of Columbia)	975,972	889,560	86,412	3,641	582
Alabama.....	5,181	3,679	1,502	68	10
Arizona.....	4,008	2,973	1,035	17	8
Arkansas.....	2,579	1,770	809	32	6
California.....	135,699	130,109	5,590	236	39
Colorado.....	6,942	5,542	1,400	28	8
Connecticut.....	10,258	8,102	2,156	62	15
Delaware.....	2,353	1,831	522	21	7
Florida.....	29,942	27,673	2,269	48	12
Georgia.....	7,403	6,298	1,105	44	8
Idaho.....	2,074	1,539	535	16	3
Illinois.....	65,100	61,812	3,288	185	28
Indiana.....	21,128	19,034	2,094	72	8
Iowa.....	7,472	6,307	1,165	68	6
Kansas.....	6,175	5,115	1,060	41	11
Kentucky.....	5,298	4,210	1,088	49	7
Louisiana.....	13,727	11,306	2,421	50	15
Maine.....	1,854	1,094	760	46	6
Maryland.....	19,757	18,128	1,629	18	12
Massachusetts.....	27,995	24,378	3,617	140	25
Michigan.....	65,863	62,532	3,331	151	19
Minnesota.....	11,713	9,721	1,992	69	16
Mississippi.....	2,110	1,124	986	28	6
Missouri.....	31,669	30,171	1,498	205	15
Montana.....	853	442	411	11	4
Nebraska.....	4,642	2,806	1,836	48	8
Nevada.....	398	387	11	5	1
New Hampshire.....	1,244	996	248	12	5
New Jersey.....	22,242	20,274	1,968	209	13
New Mexico.....	2,907	2,115	792	31	6
New York.....	156,064	147,206	8,858	256	55
North Carolina.....	15,197	12,524	2,673	75	11
North Dakota.....	2,529	2,042	487	31	4
Ohio.....	36,355	33,459	2,896	125	20
Oklahoma.....	11,595	10,819	776	50	11
Oregon.....	6,829	5,594	1,235	39	6
Pennsylvania.....	107,146	100,805	6,341	416	35
Rhode Island.....	3,143	2,733	410	22	5
South Carolina.....	4,260	2,786	1,474	57	8
South Dakota.....	1,554	1,142	412	11	4
Tennessee.....	9,212	7,524	1,688	40	10
Texas.....	33,905	30,666	3,239	211	15
Utah.....	2,923	2,327	596	15	3
Vermont.....	579	104	475	7	14
Virginia.....	10,928	8,955	1,973	81	14
Washington.....	19,723	18,213	1,510	48	12
West Virginia.....	4,362	3,500	862	33	4
Wisconsin.....	21,790	19,941	1,849	109	12
Wyoming.....	588	394	194	4	3
District of Columbia.....	8,704	7,358	1,346	1	9

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	BLIND				
	Number of pupils enrolled			Number reporting enrollments	
	Total	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools
Total	9,795	2,898	6,897	340	51
Alabama.....	163	1	162	1	1
Arizona.....	98	11	87	4	1
Arkansas.....	168	1	167	1	2
California.....	779	602	177	53	2
Colorado.....	116	32	84	5	1
Connecticut.....	204	58	146	15	1
Delaware.....	18	18	0	1	0
Florida.....	313	110	203	8	1
Georgia.....	241	28	213	1	1
Idaho.....	39	1	38	1	1
Illinois.....	426	210	216	14	1
Indiana.....	136	10	126	6	1
Iowa.....	158	0	158	0	1
Kansas.....	112	1	111	1	1
Kentucky.....	145	18	127	1	1
Louisiana.....	263	42	221	6	2
Maine.....	3	3	0	3	0
Maryland.....	233	38	195	4	1
Massachusetts.....	306	37	269	12	1
Michigan.....	612	335	277	21	1
Minnesota.....	198	93	105	6	1
Mississippi.....	289	0	289	0	2
Missouri.....	198	11	187	2	1
Montana.....	36	0	36	0	1
Nebraska.....	70	0	70	0	1
Nevada.....	5	5	0	2	0
New Hampshire.....	0	0	0	25	0
New Jersey.....	98	98	0	1	1
New Mexico.....	110	1	109	1	3
New York.....	1,018	432	586	48	3
North Carolina.....	367	26	341	4	2
North Dakota.....	25	1	24	1	1
Ohio.....	415	215	200	14	1
Oklahoma.....	86	4	82	1	1
Oregon.....	121	39	82	6	1
Pennsylvania.....	632	91	541	35	3
Rhode Island.....	0	0	0	0	1
South Carolina.....	124	0	124	0	1
South Dakota.....	58	0	58	0	2
Tennessee.....	262	13	249	3	1
Texas.....	283	98	185	12	1
Utah.....	42	0	42	0	1
Vermont.....	1	0	1	2	0
Virginia.....	246	2	244	2	2
Washington.....	229	126	103	11	1
West Virginia.....	122	14	108	1	1
Wisconsin.....	205	50	155	6	1
Wyoming.....	0	0	0	0	0
District of Columbia.....	22	22	0	1	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	PARTIALLY SEEING	
	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments
Total	8,643	498
Alabama.....	19	6
Arizona.....	15	4
Arkansas.....	15	4
California.....	793	50
Colorado.....	33	2
Connecticut.....	79	7
Delaware.....	1	1
Florida.....	213	16
Georgia.....	65	1
Idaho.....	15	3
Illinois.....	1,143	38
Indiana.....	146	12
Iowa.....	24	3
Kansas.....	20	4
Kentucky.....	114	7
Louisiana.....	114	8
Maine.....	14	6
Maryland.....	97	3
Massachusetts.....	365	22
Michigan.....	563	22
Minnesota.....	109	9
Mississippi.....	7	3
Missouri.....	109	6
Montana.....		
Nebraska.....	5	3
Nevada.....		
New Hampshire.....	15	1
New Jersey.....	162	14
New Mexico.....	13	7
New York.....	1,474	54
North Carolina.....	91	9
North Dakota.....	7	6
Ohio.....	852	27
Oklahoma.....	70	6
Oregon.....	165	13
Pennsylvania.....	901	45
Rhode Island.....	26	3
South Carolina.....	2	1
South Dakota.....	1	1
Tennessee.....	125	6
Texas.....	215	21
Utah.....	2	1
Vermont.....	1	1
Virginia.....	139	10
Washington.....	101	18
West Virginia.....	17	3
Wisconsin.....	141	10
Wyoming.....		
District of Columbia.....	45	1

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	DEAF				
	Number of pupils enrolled			Number reporting enrollments	
	Total	Local public school system	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools
Total	20,843	6,473	14,370	335	166
Alabama.....	401	11	390	2	2
Arizona.....	154	9	145	3	1
Arkansas.....	416	3	413	3	2
California.....	2,643	1,720	923	53	2
Colorado.....	109	6	103	4	1
Connecticut.....	481	6	475	2	2
Delaware.....	24	24		2	
Florida.....	586	176	410	5	1
Georgia.....	470	74	396	4	2
Idaho.....	69	2	67	2	1
Illinois.....	652	248	404	23	1
Indiana.....	485	49	436	5	1
Iowa.....	75	75		6	
Kansas.....	268		268		2
Kentucky.....	402	52	350	2	1
Louisiana.....	581	50	531	5	3
Maine.....	137	12	125	8	1
Maryland.....	230	69	161	2	1
Massachusetts.....	648	207	441	16	3
Michigan.....	1,011	570	441	22	1
Minnesota.....	342	99	243	3	1
Mississippi.....	232		232		1
Missouri.....	399	99	300	5	1
Montana.....	77		77		1
Nebraska.....	157	1	156	1	1
Nevada.....					
New Hampshire.....	26	1	25	1	1
New Jersey.....	538	183	355	7	1
New Mexico.....	139		139		1
New York.....	2,145	777	1,368	26	7
North Carolina.....	585	3	582	2	2
North Dakota.....	84	1	83	1	1
Ohio.....	1,154	884	270	22	1
Oklahoma.....	238	54	184	3	2
Oregon.....	299	64	235	7	1
Pennsylvania.....	1,177	201	976	32	3
Rhode Island.....	133		133		1
South Carolina.....	199		199		1
South Dakota.....	96		96		1
Tennessee.....	399	1	398	1	1
Texas.....	826	324	502	24	1
Utah.....	132	1	131	1	1
Vermont.....	66	1	65	1	1
Virginia.....	455	16	439	4	2
Washington.....	396	148	248	13	1
West Virginia.....	239	16	223	2	1
Wisconsin.....	392	229	163	9	1
Wyoming.....	7	7		1	
District of Columbia.....	69		69		1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	HARD OF HEARING		SPEECH IMPAIRED	
	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments
Total	13,150	607	489,644	1,618
Alabama.....	54	3	434	8
Arizona.....	17	4	747	6
Arkansas.....	22	5	477	8
California.....	3,624	76	77,120	148
Colorado.....	15	5	3,828	16
Connecticut.....	118	13	4,094	35
Delaware.....	17	1	585	6
Florida.....	712	11	13,403	29
Georgia.....	8	1	2,705	15
Idaho.....	375	4	599	5
Illinois.....	264	33	34,938	139
Indiana.....	803	29	10,023	43
Iowa.....	219	6	2,421	14
Kansas.....	60	5	3,374	26
Kentucky.....	28	4	2,252	10
Louisiana.....	184	9	7,628	23
Maine.....	136	4	353	7
Maryland.....	222	5	6,442	13
Massachusetts.....	795	27	11,428	41
Michigan.....	461	32	40,958	134
Minnesota.....	97	4	4,136	33
Mississippi.....	8	2	600	9
Missouri.....	130	12	15,902	73
Montana.....	1	1	193	4
Nebraska.....	21	4	1,166	11
Nevada.....			134	2
New Hampshire.....	118	3	322	3
New Jersey.....	130	23	8,700	31
New Mexico.....	6	4	268	11
New York.....	763	58	92,514	112
North Carolina.....	127	10	7,868	48
North Dakota.....	40	4	1,542	17
Ohio.....	323	22	12,614	56
Oklahoma.....	70	4	4,915	23
Oregon.....	54	21	2,884	35
Pennsylvania.....	1,015	58	56,126	168
Rhode Island.....	54	5	1,165	7
South Carolina.....	99	4	540	9
South Dakota.....	7	2	703	3
Tennessee.....	192	9	2,739	17
Texas.....	384	25	19,524	100
Utah.....	54	4	1,414	10
Vermont.....			4	1
Virginia.....	142	7	5,052	13
Washington.....	700	25	7,010	40
West Virginia.....	18	3	2,573	5
Wisconsin.....	412	14	12,342	49
Wyoming.....	14	1	185	1
District of Columbia.....	37	1	2,700	1

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	CRIPPLED		SPECIAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	
	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments
Total	29,339	1,408	23,077	1,190
Alabama.....	480	26	31	6
Arizona.....	118	10	148	13
Arkansas.....	133	21	92	9
California.....	3,430	85	4,829	130
Colorado.....	134	13	45	11
Connecticut.....	347	30	684	35
Delaware.....	6	4	31	5
Florida.....	2,038	21	602	13
Georgia.....	175	10	349	7
Idaho.....	124	7	223	5
Illinois.....	2,810	81	724	75
Indiana.....	840	38	462	31
Iowa.....	200	17	331	13
Kansas.....	77	12	114	8
Kentucky.....	503	33	159	14
Louisiana.....	537	36	431	14
Maine.....	84	29	53	14
Maryland.....	650	11	415	12
Massachusetts.....	413	49	1,058	53
Michigan.....	2,255	60	1,924	43
Minnesota.....	579	30	553	20
Mississippi.....	14	3		
Missouri.....	1,150	47	125	22
Montana.....	35	2	42	4
Nebraska.....	195	21	58	8
Nevada.....	20	2	35	3
New Hampshire.....	8	4	27	6
New Jersey.....	811	78	1,227	86
New Mexico.....	220	24	205	18
New York.....	1,361	90	926	93
North Carolina.....	190	17	43	7
North Dakota.....	12	3	79	8
Ohio.....	1,782	51	649	38
Oklahoma.....	286	20	366	17
Oregon.....	368	23	876	24
Pennsylvania.....	1,907	137	1,209	110
Rhode Island.....	57	8	161	9
South Carolina.....	237	18	180	19
South Dakota.....	17	2	50	2
Tennessee.....	545	20	728	18
Texas.....	1,546	75	526	32
Utah.....	100	7	113	8
Vermont.....	9	4	17	3
Virginia.....	366	43	583	47
Washington.....	919	31	744	28
West Virginia.....	277	26	183	18
Wisconsin.....	974	28	646	28
Wyoming.....			21	2
District of Columbia.....		1		1

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	SOCIOALLY AND EMOTIONALLY MALADJUSTED				
	Number of pupils enrolled			Number reporting enrollments	
	Total	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools	Local public school systems	Public and private residential schools
Total	65,620	28,622	36,998	478	283
Alabama.....	828	107	721	5	4
Arizona.....	319	6	313	2	2
Arkansas.....	347	118	229	3	3
California.....	4,961	2,192	2,769	40	16
Colorado.....	410	5	405	3	3
Connecticut.....	638	67	571	14	7
Delaware.....	305	4	301	3	6
Florida.....	3,332	2,184	1,148	19	5
Georgia.....	412	96	316	3	4
Idaho.....	261	29	232	4	1
Illinois.....	10,012	8,830	1,182	50	13
Indiana.....	971	126	845	5	4
Iowa.....	383	132	251	6	2
Kansas.....	408	39	369	6	6
Kentucky.....	377	30	347	3	3
Louisiana.....	1,188	167	1,021	6	5
Maine.....	333	20	313	3	3
Maryland.....	1,217	282	935	9	8
Massachusetts.....	1,210	191	1,019	20	12
Michigan.....	5,118	3,907	1,211	32	8
Minnesota.....	789	59	730	4	6
Mississippi.....	447	6	441	3	2
Missouri.....	1,085	347	738	9	10
Montana.....	154		154		2
Nebraska.....	1,323	21	1,302	4	4
Nevada.....	66	55	11	3	1
New Hampshire.....	154	62	92	3	2
New Jersey.....	1,062	314	748	28	6
New Mexico.....	1,289	819	470	15	3
New York.....	6,176	2,229	3,947	36	29
North Carolina.....	1,061	41	1,020	3	5
North Dakota.....	248	88	160	2	1
Ohio.....	2,572	867	1,705	10	16
Oklahoma.....	396	33	363	6	5
Oregon.....	691	173	518	21	3
Pennsylvania.....	3,522	888	2,634	23	19
Rhode Island.....	235	30	205	3	3
South Carolina.....	752	12	740	3	5
South Dakota.....	129	4	125	2	1
Tennessee.....	1,007	30	977	1	6
Texas.....	1,606	82	1,524	6	7
Utah.....	213	63	150	5	1
Vermont.....	153	2	151	2	2
Virginia.....	923	306	617	11	5
Washington.....	3,755	3,147	608	29	8
West Virginia.....	533	2	531	2	3
Wisconsin.....	640	48	592	7	5
Wyoming.....	119		119		2
District of Columbia.....	^a 1,490	362	^a 1,128	1	6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	GIFTED	
	Number of pupils enrolled	Number of local public school systems reporting enrollments
Total	52,269	240
Alabama.....	117	1
Arizona.....	1,293	2
Arkansas.....	25	1
California.....	5,152	45
Colorado.....	225	3
Connecticut.....	180	4
Delaware.....	270	5
Florida.....	745	10
Georgia.....	1,713	4
Idaho.....	2	1
Illinois.....	2,565	14
Indiana.....	721	2
Iowa.....	315	5
Kansas.....	57	2
Kentucky.....	69	1
Louisiana.....	365	4
Maryland.....	2,084	2
Massachusetts.....	1,267	11
Michigan.....	1,077	8
Minnesota.....	152	3
Mississippi.....		
Missouri.....	1,913	8
Montana.....		
Nebraska.....	589	3
Nevada.....	27	1
New Hampshire.....	163	2
New Jersey.....	528	4
New Mexico.....		
New York.....	19,241	24
North Carolina.....	358	5
North Dakota.....		
Ohio.....	4,072	10
Oklahoma.....	648	2
Oregon.....	213	6
Pennsylvania.....	5,003	22
Rhode Island.....	204	1
South Carolina.....	105	3
South Dakota.....	42	2
Tennessee.....		
Texas.....	293	5
Utah.....		
Vermont.....	20	1
Virginia.....		
Washington.....	896	10
West Virginia.....		
Wisconsin.....	100	3
Wyoming.....		
District of Columbia.....		

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	MENTALLY RETARDED				Number enrolled in public and private residential schools
	Total number enrolled	Number enrolled in local public school systems			
		Upper range	Middle range	Not separately classified	
Total	251,594	205,245	16,799	1,403	28,147
Alabama.....	2,654	2,326	99	.....	229
Arizona.....	1,099	597	.....	12	490
Arkansas.....	884	858	26	.....	.....
California.....	32,178	28,543	1,902	12	1,721
Colorado.....	1,708	876	21	3	808
Connecticut.....	3,433	2,068	401	.....	964
Delaware.....	1,096	740	135	.....	221
Florida.....	6,791	5,658	600	25	508
Georgia.....	1,805	1,571	54	.....	180
Idaho.....	367	130	39	.....	198
Illinois.....	10,850	8,894	428	42	1,486
Indiana.....	4,069	3,099	268	15	687
Iowa.....	3,327	2,400	158	13	756
Kansas.....	1,640	1,243	85	.....	312
Kentucky.....	1,238	893	56	25	264
Louisiana.....	2,346	1,335	363	.....	648
Maine.....	741	380	39	.....	322
Maryland.....	8,092	7,093	661	.....	338
Massachusetts.....	10,373	7,594	883	8	1,888
Michigan.....	11,495	9,709	381	3	1,402
Minnesota.....	4,643	3,472	238	19	914
Mississippi.....	513	378	71	40	24
Missouri.....	10,564	9,595	509	187	273
Montana.....	315	171	.....	.....	144
Nebraska.....	1,058	745	4	1	308
Nevada.....	111	92	19	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	411	278	2	.....	131
New Jersey.....	8,986	6,812	1,200	109	865
New Mexico.....	657	517	66	.....	74
New York.....	26,723	21,658	1,393	715	2,957
North Carolina.....	4,507	3,337	415	25	730
North Dakota.....	492	257	15	.....	220
Ohio.....	11,741	10,494	526	.....	721
Oklahoma.....	4,520	4,162	211	.....	147
Oregon.....	1,158	720	38	.....	400
Pennsylvania.....	35,027	30,242	2,582	13	2,190
Rhode Island.....	853	621	160	.....	72
South Carolina.....	2,022	1,591	20	.....	411
South Dakota.....	451	296	22	.....	133
Tennessee.....	2,694	2,324	306	.....	64
Texas.....	8,542	7,080	434	.....	1,028
Utah.....	831	521	37	.....	273
Vermont.....	308	49	.....	.....	259
Virginia.....	2,977	1,843	421	40	673
Washington.....	4,836	3,300	889	96	551
West Virginia.....	400	277	123	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	5,845	4,440	466	.....	939
Wyoming.....	242	154	13	.....	75
District of Columbia.....	3,981	3,812	20	.....	149

¹ Includes 74 deaf-blind children and an unknown number of partially seeing children.

² Includes 3 deaf-blind children and an unknown number of hard-of-hearing children. See appendix A, page 104, for information about the schools inadvertently omitted from the survey.

³ Includes 453 pupils in Federal training schools. For details, see table F, page 90.

Table A.—Number of pupils enrolled and number of administrative units reporting enrollments in special education programs of local public school systems and public and private residential schools, by State and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State	MENTALLY RETARDED (continued)			Enrollments not reported separately by area of exceptionality
	Number reporting enrollments			
	Local public school systems		Public and private residential schools	
	Upper range	Middle range		
Total	2,869	999	197	4 11,998
Alabama.....	54	6	3	.....
Arizona.....	11	1	5	.....
Arkansas.....	18	5	.....	.....
California.....	218	60	19	190
Colorado.....	17	3	4	319
Connecticut.....	45	27	5	.....
Delaware.....	18	7	2	.....
Florida.....	38	20	6	1,207
Georgia.....	36	3	1	.....
Idaho.....	12	6	1	.....
Illinois.....	99	28	13	716
Indiana.....	40	19	2	2,472
Iowa.....	62	18	3	19
Kansas.....	30	11	2	45
Kentucky.....	16	6	2	11
Louisiana.....	35	25	5	90
Maine.....	27	5	2	.....
Maryland.....	16	14	2	75
Massachusetts.....	134	77	9	132
Michigan.....	90	16	9	389
Minnesota.....	50	17	8	115
Mississippi.....	24	8	1	.....
Missouri.....	185	49	3	94
Montana.....	9	.....	1	.....
Nebraska.....	33	5	2	.....
Nevada.....	5	4	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	8	2	2	.....
New Jersey.....	165	98	6	.....
New Mexico.....	21	13	1	.....
New York.....	249	51	16	3,723
North Carolina.....	60	30	3	.....
North Dakota.....	20	2	1	.....
Ohio.....	106	18	2	181
Oklahoma.....	27	13	3	.....
Oregon.....	15	5	1	.....
Pennsylvania.....	372	145	11	627
Rhode Island.....	17	10	1	255
South Carolina.....	48	3	2	.....
South Dakota.....	10	4	1	.....
Tennessee.....	28	17	2	521
Texas.....	188	37	7	160
Utah.....	13	3	1	22
Vermont.....	5	.....	11	.....
Virginia.....	33	28	6	45
Washington.....	41	28	2	137
West Virginia.....	14	10	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	102	40	5	93
Wyoming.....	4	1	1	.....
District of Columbia.....	1	1	2	360

⁴ Includes the following enrollments given in a combined report for two areas of exceptionality: Blind and partially seeing, 119; deaf and hard of hearing, 1,993; speech impaired and hard of hearing, 4,493; crippled and special health problems, 4,792; and special health problems and socially maladjusted, 22. Also includes 579 pupils for whom no major category of exceptionality was designated.

TABLE B was published earlier under the title, *Special Education Enrollments in Local Public Schools: A Directory*. The following excerpts from the introduction to the directory may be helpful to readers of this publication:

The listing in this directory is confined to special education programs in local public schools. It is arranged alphabetically by State and by local school system within each State. In general, it can be expected that the geographic areas covered by the schools listed may be somewhat larger than indicated by the place name alone, because many have cooperative arrangements with other school systems or accept tuition pupils.

To bring the directory down to convenient size for over 3,600 school systems has meant reducing the data for any locality to the bare minimum that was thought might be helpful to the majority of users. These data include the number of children enrolled in elementary and secondary programs by area of exceptionality. The total enrollments for the mentally retarded are reported by upper (educable) and middle (trainable) range. Some 5,000 nursery school and kindergarten

children, also reported, are not included here.

When the name of the school system is different from the post office address, the post office is given also, for example, when the operating district is a county. When the name of the post office is the same as the school, the post office is omitted. In some instances, the operating district may have a number or title, especially if it is reorganized or consolidated. In others, it may be a high school district or an elementary district. The following key is provided to the abbreviations used in the listing:

Co.—County	U.—Union or unified
H.S.—High school	Cons.—Consolidated
Elem.—Elementary	Twp.—Township

The possible uses of the directory are numerous. It will be possible to derive an impression of the scope and distribution of the programs nationally, and the scope and distribution of programs in any particular area of exceptionality. The material also forms a basic list on such matters as elementary and secondary programs, by area of exceptionality.

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range	Lower range	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
ALABAMA																				
Andalusia.....																			16	
Annisson.....									95		11								47	
Baldwin Co., Bay Minette.....											19								11	
Bessemer.....											13								12	
Bibb Co., Centreville.....											8									
Birmingham.....			12				50		182		153				46				276	
Butler Co., Greenville.....																			32	
Calhoun Co., Anniston.....																			61	
Chambers Co., LaFayette.....																			11	
Cherokee Co., Centre.....																			36	
Chilton Co., Clanton.....																			60	
Choctaw Co., Butler.....																			29	
Clay Co., Ashland.....																			33	
Calbert Co., Escambia.....																			13	7
Conecuh Co., Eufaula.....			2								6								28	
Coosa Co., Andalusia.....											8								33	
Creighton Co., Luverne.....											11								28	
Cullman.....											7								32	
Dalhousie.....						3														
Elba.....																				
Elmore Co., Wetumpka.....											1								15	
Enterprise.....											2		1						36	
Etowah Co., Gadsden.....																			62	
Eufaula.....																			18	
Fairfield.....																			15	
Fayette Co., Fayette.....																			27	
Florence.....																			28	
Fort Payne.....																			16	
Franklin Co., Russellville.....																			58	
Gadsden.....											12								18	
Geneva Co., Geneva.....											9	2							10	
Huntsville.....																				
Jacksonville.....									30		10								10	4
Jasper.....									20		24								150	
Jefferson Co., Birmingham.....																			58	
Jefferson Co., Vernon.....																			36	
Lauderdale Co., Florence.....									80		10								30	
Lawrence Co., Moulton.....																			20	
Limestone Co., Athens.....																				
Madison Co., Tuskegee.....											137								27	
Madison Co., Huntsville.....									1		3									
Marion Co., Hamilton.....																				
Marshall Co., Guntersville.....	1		2								3		1	1	2					
Mobile.....																				
Montgomery Co., Montgomery.....																			300	
Morgan Co., Decatur.....											64								15	
Onaonta.....											1								27	
Opp.....																			18	
Piedmont.....																				
Pike Co., Troy.....																			14	10
Randolph Co., Wetowee.....																			46	
Russellville.....																			25	
Selma.....																			17	
St. Clair Co., Ashville.....			1						3		9		4						33	3
Sheffield.....																			54	
Shelby Co., Columbiana.....																			54	
Sylacauga.....																			12	
Talladega.....											(1)									13

See footnotes at end of table.

State	County	City	Number of Children	Number of Youth	Total	Number of Children	Number of Youth	Total	Number of Children	Number of Youth	Total
California	Alameda Co., Hayward		160	9	169	162	345	507	15	1	16
	Alameda Co., Downey		776	42	818	815	109	924	8	0	8
	Albany U.		42	10	52	51	14	65	15	15	30
	Alhambra Elem.		424	23	447	447	50	497	33	3	36
	Alhambra H. S.		10	4	14	14	14	28	22	44	66
	Allamogosa U. Elem., Salinas		314	3	317	317	80	237	112	22	134
	Alum Rock U. Elem., San Jose		67	5	72	72	1	73	42	22	64
	Amador Co., Jackson		1,138	1	1,139	1,138	197	1,335	18	54	172
	Anaheim Elem.		225	33	258	258	40	298	36	36	72
	Antelope Valley Joint U.H.S., Lancaster		12	10	22	22	4	26	31	34	65
	Antioch-Live Oak U., Antioch		10	33	43	43	75	118	31	54	85
	Arcade Elem., Sacramento		10	10	20	20	4	24	33	33	66
	Arcadia U.		815	68	883	883	50	933	31	34	65
	Arcata Elem.		8	7	15	15	14	29	197	34	231
	Arden-Carmichael U. Elem., Carmichael		513	27	540	540	10	550	66	66	132
	Astoria Elem.		66	6	72	72	4	76	155	24	179
	Arvin Elem.		75	3	78	78	7	85	225	33	258
	Bakersfield Elem.		300	23	323	323	40	363	33	12	45
	Baldwin Park Elem.		294	8	302	302	45	347	30	30	60
	Baldwin U. H. S.		300	3	303	303	188	491	25	48	73
	Beardley Elem., Bakersfield		8	2	10	10	8	18	48	13	61
	Bellflower Elem.		283	4	287	287	56	343	30	68	98
	Bloomfield Elem., Antiochia		100	10	110	110	2	112	30	12	42
	Burbank U.		195	11	206	206	23	229	80	31	111
	Burlingame Elem.		242	5	247	247	1	248	13	13	26
	Butte Co., Oroville		762	5	767	767	8	775	30	30	60
	Butte Co., Oroville		634	27	661	661	8	669	66	66	132
	Cajon Valley Elem., El Cajon		11,171	72	11,243	11,243	88	11,331	498	93	591
	Cambrian Elem., Campbell		122	1	123	123	21	144	495	6	501
	Campbell U. Elem.		65	4	69	69	1	70	6	6	12
	Campbell Dist. H. S.		350	7	357	357	29	386	90	36	126
	Carpinteria U. H. S.		441	3	444	444	4	448	36	36	72
	Casero Valley Elem.		127	14	141	141	3	144	48	48	96
	Cemencia Valley U. H. S., Hawthorne		859	1	860	860	5	865	34	34	68
	Ceres Elem.		11	1	12	12	4	16	38	9	47
	Chicago Lake Joint Elem.		2	2	4	4	6	10	14	14	28
	China U.		10	11	21	21	6	27	14	14	28
	Chula Vista Elem.		195	5	200	200	1	201	56	56	112
	Collan Elem.		762	5	767	767	8	775	30	68	98
	Colusa Co., Colusa		634	27	661	661	8	669	66	66	132
	Compton		11,171	72	11,243	11,243	88	11,331	498	93	591
	Contra Costa Co., Martinez		1	1	2	2	21	23	498	6	504
	Coronado U.		65	4	69	69	1	70	6	6	12
	Corona U.		350	7	357	357	29	386	90	36	126
	Costa Mesa U.		441	3	444	444	4	448	36	36	72
	Covina Elem.		127	14	141	141	3	144	48	48	96
	Culver City U.		859	1	860	860	5	865	34	34	68
	Cupertino U.		11	1	12	12	4	16	38	9	47
	Decato Elem.		11	1	12	12	6	18	14	14	28
	Delano Elem.		1	1	2	2	6	8	14	12	26
	Duarte Elem.		600	3	603	603	1	604	56	56	112
	Duarte Elem.		600	3	603	603	1	604	56	56	112
	Earlham Elem.		10	10	20	20	6	26	34	34	68
	East Whittier Elem., Whittier		3	42	45	45	1	46	30	30	60
	El Monte		600	2	602	602	1	603	35	35	70
	El Sagundo U.		142	8	150	150	11	161	117	15	132
	Enterprise Elem., Compton		323	6	329	329	6	335	117	15	132
	Escalon U. H. S.		115	5	120	120	6	126	54	54	108
	Escandido U. Elem.		142	8	150	150	11	161	12	12	24
	Eureka		323	6	329	329	6	335	65	75	140
	Fillmore U. Elem.		115	5	120	120	7	127	75	15	90
	Fontana U.		15	15	30	30	6	36	82	15	97
	Franklin-McKinley Elem., San Jose		6	6	12	12	6	18	15	15	30
	Freedom U. Elem.		80	20	100	100	111	211	17	17	34
	Fresno Co., Fresno		1,456	81	1,537	1,537	80	1,617	540	12	552
	Fresno U.		300	5	305	305	55	360	170	140	310
	Garden Grove Elem.		10	10	20	20	10	30	300	10	310

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionalality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
CALIFORNIA—Continued																				
Glitroy Elem.																			18	
Glendale U.	9		1		(2)		(2)	654	7	211	213		(2)	(2)				142		12
Glenn Co., Willows								50										48		
Hanford Elem.	11							400	112									77		
Hawthorne Elem.								35										219		48
Hayward								73										12		
Healdsburg U. Elem.								100										32		
Healdsburg U. H. S.								41										18		
Hemet Valley U. Elem., Hemet			7					100										75		
Hermosa Beach Elem.								41										68		
Hilmar U.								4										35		
Hudson Elem., Puente			4		1			120	30	2	8		26	45	11	7	76	57		
Humboldt Co., Eureka			4					403										34		
Imperial Co., El Centro			4					348		12			1				40	32		24
Inglewood U.	7				15			1,677	45									119		
Jefferson Elem., Daly City			4		21			1,110		14			4					104		20
Jefferson U. Elem., Santa Clara			4		7								4					56		
Kern Co., Bakersfield	6	1	4										4					11		
Kern Co., Joint U.H.S., Bakersfield													4					30		
Kings Co., Hanford					7								4					71		24
La Canada Elem.													4					42		14
La Fayette Elem.													4					13		
La Grange Elem.													4					15		
La Mesa													10					14		
Lancaster Spring Valley Elem., La Mesa					9	1		7										31		57
Larkspur Elem.								140										36		
Los Altos Elem.								49	26									86		185
Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles					4			221										8,225		33
Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles					18			774										684		47
Los Gatos U.					1			125										35		12
Los Nietos Elem.					8			153										70		
Lodi Elem.	17	13	26	13	26	4	77	14	1918	42			39	55	7		24			
Long Beach U.								(1)										19		
Los Altos Elem.								265										36		
Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles	75	58	150	71	1,166	97	618	8,743	1,901	756	246	80	266	327	2			82		
Los Angeles Co., Los Angeles																		10		
Los Gatos U.																		35		47
Los Nietos Elem.																		70		12
Lynwood U.																		19		
Madera Co., Madera																		36		
Madera Elem.								81		5	4		8	2				15		
Madera Co., Madera																		51		12
Manhattan Beach Elem.	5				2					7			5		3			13		
Marin Co., San Rafael					7					12			2					15		
Marysville Elem.																		25		4
McFarland U. Elem.																		66		21
Mendota U. Elem.																		15		
Merced Co., Merced					5													25		
Merced Elem.					34													66		21
Merced Co., Merced																		15		
Mill Valley Elem.					10			151		13			8					100		10
Modesto	7		3	3	10			519	6	10	7		7	10				270		12
Modesto U.					40			600	52	38								169		24
Monterey Co., Salinas					8			250										27		
Monterey Co., Salinas								900										100		10
Monterey View Elem., Bakersfield																		100		10
Mountain View U., Concord	3		4		18								10		12	30		66		36
Mount Eden Elem.																		15		
Mount View Elem., El Monte					46			1,453	107	25			28	24				132		10
Mount View Elem., El Monte								86		1								42		
Muroc U., Edward, Air Force Base	1																	36		
Napa Co., Napa																		13		12
Napa Co., Napa																		28		

	1	2			156	28									17	6	40
Napa																	54
National Elem., National City																	13
Norhoff U. Elem., Ojai																	75
North Sacramento Elem.																	118
Norwalk-La Mirada Elem., Norwalk																	8
Novato U.																	56
Oakdale Joint U. H. S.																	1,110
Oakland U.																	24
Oceanside Libby U. Elem., Oceanside																	86
Ontario Elem.																	160
Orange Co., Santa Ana																	120
Orosi U. Elem.																	
Oxnard Elem.																	63
Pacific Grove U.																	37
Painville Elem.																	15
Palo Alto U.																	55
Palo Verde U., Blythe																	36
Paramount U.																	88
Pasadena																	362
Pittsburg U.																	
Placer Co., Auburn																	126
Pomona U.																	108
Porterville																	66
Rancho Elem., Pico																	66
Redlands Elem.																	12
Redondo Beach Elem.																	161
Redwood City Elem.																	55
Reedley Joint Elem.																	53
Reef-Sunset U. Elem., Avenal																	
Richland Elem., Shafter																	45
Richmond																	125
Rincon Valley U. Elem., Santa Rosa																	
Riverbank Elem.																	19
Riverside Co., Riverside																	22
Riverside Elem.																	80
Roseville Joint U. H. S.																	225
Sacramento Co., Sacramento																	15
Sacramento U.																	15
Salinas																	121
San Benito Co., Hollister																	431
San Bernardino Co., San Bernardino																	71
San Bernardino																	94
San Bernardino																	134
San Carlos Elem.																	156
San Diego Co., San Diego																	11
San Diego U.																	178
San Francisco U.																	1,824
San Gabriel Elem.																	1,551
Sangeo U. Elem.																	16
San Jose U.																	36
San Leandro U.																	70
San Luis Obispo Co., San Luis Obispo																	100
San Marino U.																	108
San Mateo Co., Redwood City																	68
San Mateo																	126
San Rafael Elem.																	20
Santa Ana																	38
Santa Barbara																	40
Santa Clara Co., San Jose																	157
Santa Clara Elem.																	120
Santa Cruz Co., Santa Cruz																	90
Santa Cruz Elem.																	71
Santa Maria Elem.																	27
Santa Monica U.																	147
Santa Paula																	20
Santa Rosa Elem.																	53
Sausalito Elem.																	32
Shasta Co., Redding																	200
Shasta Co., U. Elem., Project City																	74
Shasta U. H. S. and College, Redding																	19
Shelton Co., Fairfield																	110
Sanoma Co., Santa Rosa																	15
Sanoma Co., Santa Rosa																	18
South Bay U. Elem., Palm City																	46
																	132
																	15

See footnotes at end of table.

Locality	2	23	(1) (2)	7	(2) (4)	(2) (4)	53	86	219	(1) (2)	196	21	134	8	29	17	491	3	103	18	24	213	58
Elkhart																							
Evansville																							
Fairmount	4		(1)				843	11	36										30	4		137	
Fr. Wayne							155	11														20	
Franklin							60	2															
Gay	2						801	2															
Geokon							125	5														365	48
Greensburg							53															31	
Hammond	1						(2)	(4)	219	(1) (2)		1											
Hobart							(2)	(4)	(2)	(1) (2)													
Huntingburg							10	1															
Huntington							188																
Indianapolis							1,799																
Jacksonville																							
Jeffersonville																							
Kendallville							(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)		1											
Kokomo-Center Twp., Kokomo							(2)	(4)	(2)	(2)													
Lafayette							120																
LaPorte							3																
Lawrenceburg																							
Linton-Stockton, Linton							(1)																
Ligonport																							
Madison Cons.							119	7															
Madisonville	2						216	2															
Marionville	1						60	7															
Michigan City																							
Mishawaka							221	7															
Missisquoi Joint, Gas City	1																						
Mitchell							73																
Monicello-Union Twp. Joint, Monicello							2																
Mt. Vernon							61																
Muncie	2						387	4															
Nappanee Cons.							5																
New Albany-Floyd Co. Cons., New Albany							71	13															
New Castle-Henry Twp., New Castle	2						11	5															
Noblesville Cons.							249	10															
North Judson Cons.							(1) (2)	13															
Plymouth	1						137	10															
Princeton							(2)	(2)															
Richmond							1	3															
Rochester							460	8															
Rowlett							17	17															
Shelbyville							65	12															
South Bend	24						107	4															
Tell City							92	4															
Terre Haute							650	47															
Valparaiso	2						480	17															
Vevay							(2)																
Vincennes							185	1															
Wabash							95																
Warren Twp., Indianapolis							192	5															
Washington Twp., Indianapolis							277	13															
Westchester Twp., Chesterton							273	13															
West Lafayette							113	4															
Washington-Jefferson Cons., Washington							2																
IOWA																							
Albia																							
Albia Cons.																							
Algona							25																
Ames							90	2															
Ankeny							4																
Boone							2																
Boone																							
Britt																							
Burlington																							
Cedar Falls																							
Cedar Rapids																							
Centerville																							
Central Cmty., Elkader							82	41															
Charles City							755	50															

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range	Lower range	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
MISSOURI—Continued																				
Piedmont																				
Plattsburg									4										25	
Pleasant Hill																			25	
Pleasant Hope									1,146		1								133	3
Paplar Bluff																			13	14
Portageville													2						49	1
Purdy									177										77	2
Raytown									34	1									30	2
Republic																			28	
Richland									173										30	
Richmond																			26	
Risco																			23	7
Ritenour Overland								3	349	15	14	5	15	4					129	197
Riverview Gardens, St. Louis									51	7		3							29	9
Rolla									134										48	
St. Charles																			20	2
St. Clair																			79	
St. Genevieve																			47	
St. James																			90	
St. Joseph																			28	
St. Louis			51	14	87		37		2,250		19	19	5	17	15	10	1,200	7	1,355	
Sallsbury											19	277							34	
Savannah																			36	
Scudder, Robertson																			18	
Sedalia									170	8	6	2	1						90	
Seneca																			28	
Seymour									27	4	1								34	
St. Weston			5	3															41	1
Smithton																			18	
Smithville			1																5	
Springfield									787		17	20							30	
Springfield																			50	2
Stannberry																			8	
Starkton																			17	1
Staver																			29	
Stratford									31											
Thayer																			(4)	
Trenton																			33	
Troy															18				26	
Union																			21	
Unionville																			17	
University City							6	2	440	1	6	4				303			27	2
Versailles															(1)				21	2
Walnut Grove									188	12		2							23	4
Warrensburg																			15	3
Warrenton																			44	
Washington									139										39	
Waynesville																			26	
Webb City																			14	
Weldon Spring									117	6									54	
Wellston, St. Louis									59	5	2								55	
Wellsville																			49	
West Plains																			15	
Willard																			12	
Willow Springs																			47	
Windsor, Imperial																			15	
Windsor																			15	

MONTANA

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionalality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NEW YORK—Continued																				
North Tonawanda.....									33	14				3					36	
Norwich.....								22	2										26	
Norwood-Norfolk, Norwood.....					1				2	1	2	4			3				16	
Oceanside.....	2																		25	
Ogdensburg.....																			45	
Olean.....									105										56	
Omelia.....			1																71	
Ontonagon.....			1																14	
Ontonagon-Ephratah, St. Johnsville.....													2		14				36	
Oswego.....																			30	
Oswego Co., Pulaski.....			3							1									47	
Panama.....	1		3						3	1	13								14	
Patchogue.....											2								22	
Peekskill.....										6	2								35	
Perry.....									67		2								11	
Persia, Gowanda.....																			11	
Plainville.....	1	3	1		3	1	5	3	21	4	1	1	10	4				10		
Plattsburgh.....	2		2		6		6		93	5	9	2	3	3	1			181		
Port Chester.....											28								4	
Port Jefferson.....																			4	
Port Jervis.....																			13	
Port Washington.....	2						5		186	11	1		2						48	
Poughkeepsie.....			9																3	
Queensbury, Glens Falls.....																			35	
Ramapo, Suffern.....									45	8			5	1					16	
Randolph.....																			23	
Ravenna.....																			17	
Rensselaer.....																			75	
Rensselaer Co., East Greenbush.....			45				43	50	1,396	304	100	23	70	45	40			967		
Rochester.....			20				(2)	(2)	(2)	(2)			4	12				24		
Rockville.....																		69		
Rome.....	2								20	5	100	11	1	1				34		
Rosavelle.....	2	1							9		13		12		4			21		
Roslyn.....																		64		
Rush-Henrietta, Henrietta.....																			19	
Salamanca.....																			9	
Saratoga Lake.....									74	26									14	
Saratoga Springs.....		1																	54	
Saugerties.....																			36	
Saugerties, H. S. Schenectady.....		1																	15	
Schenectady.....	8		20				13		526		47	12	10	8				492		
Schuylerville.....									72	7								10		
Scotia-Glenville, Scotia.....									265									23		
Seaford.....											1		4		3			14		
Sherburne.....																		14		
Sherburne.....																		24		
Sherman.....																		15		
Sherrill.....									39	6								14		
Silver Creek.....																		30		
Sloan, Buffalo.....																		30		
South Colonie, Albany.....																		50		
South Huntington, Huntington Station.....	3				4		6		52				4	4				25		
Southold, Greenport.....																		12		
Southwestern, Jamestown.....																		13		
Spring Valley.....																		27		
Springville.....																		16		
Stamford.....																		192		
Suffolk Co., Patchogue.....	8										131	3	28	16				10		

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued																				
Henderson Co., Hendersonville									50										28	
Hickory					2		23	1	148	16	1								25	21
High Point									321										30	17
Hoke Co., Raeford			2		1		2		2		1		1		2				40	8
Johnston Co., Smithfield	1						30		406										55	
Kannapolis							10		20											
Kinston									105											11
Laurinburg																				15
Leaksville																				12
Lee Co., Sanford									60		9									35
Lenoir									148	3				2						47
Lenoir Co., Kinston									96											36
Lexington									76											23
Macon Co., Franklin									274											
Martin Co., Williamson									278											
Mecklenburg Co., Charlotte									775	120										
Mr. Airy																				13
Murphy																				20
New Hanover Co., Wilmington									350		15									21
Orange Co., Hillsboro									82											15
Oxford																				25
Person Co., Elizabeth City																				47
Perquimans Co., Hertford																				30
Raleigh									300		8									120
Rocky Mount									60											42
Rocky Mount									239											72
Rowan Co., Salisbury																				27
Rutherford Co., Rutherfordton									1160	10										58
Salisbury	(1)								(1)											10
Sampson Co., Clinton									290	10										52
Sanford									18											46
Scotland Co., Laurinburg																				30
Shelby									100		12									45
Shelbyville									121		9						136			60
Swain Co., Bryson City																				49
Tarboro			4																	14
Transylvania Co., Brevard																				8
Union Co., Monroe																				9
Wadesboro																				7
Wake Co., Raleigh			2				3		21		3		2		21					
Washington							3		120											
Washington Co., Plymouth							16		25											
Wilson									160											
Winston-Salem			19						203								91			74
Yadkin Co., Yadkinville									85											13
NORTH DAKOTA																				
Balfour									6											
Bismarck									208				7							29
Bohneau Co., Bohnetou																				2
Cando																				7
Dickinson									97	5										
Douglas																				8
Eddy Co., New Rockford			2						230		6									67
Fargo			1						77		1									
Foster Co., Carrington																				
Grand Forks																				
Grand Forks							3		142		7		17		60					20

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded	
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range	Upper range	Middle range
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued																				
Union City Joint.....																				
Union Co., Lack Haven.....								150											10	7
Union Joint, Rimersburg.....								194			3	1							18	4
Uniontown.....								20					4				19		10	7
Unionville—Chad Ford Joint, Unionville.....								9		5					37	63			100	7
United Joint, Armagh.....																			36	
Upland.....																			100	
Upper Adams Joint, Biglerville.....								35		5									94	19
Upper Darby Twp.....								465					9	7					16	
Upper Dauphin Joint, Elizabethtown.....											4								17	
Upper Merion Twp., Kings of Pasta.....																			17	
Upper Moreland Twp., Willow Grove.....							2	20		6	2		1						14	1
Upper Perkiomen Joint, Pottsville.....											1								17	
Vandergrift.....																			17	
Warren Co., Franklin.....																			9	
Warren Area Joint.....																			9	
Warren Co., Warren.....																			28	16
Warwick U., Lititz.....								208		17									43	8
Washington.....																			16	10
Washington Co., Wash.....																			13	13
Washington Twp., Apollo.....							30	1,360			65	12							30	25
Wayne Co., Stroudsburg.....																			12	12
Waynesboro Area Joint.....								854		76	14	2							189	44
Wellsboro—Charleston Joint, Wellsboro.....													1	1					95	1
Wesleyville.....																			57	3
West Allegheny Joint, Imperial.....																			21	5
West Chester.....							1	25		20	1		1						66	13
West Deer Twp., Cheswick.....																			124	18
West Forest Joint, Tonesta.....																			29	14
West Jefferson Hills U., Clairton.....																			14	14
West Mahanoy Twp., Shenandoah.....																			18	
West Middlesex Joint.....																			18	
Westmont—Upper Yoder Joint, Johnstown.....							1				1								21	5
West Pottstown.....																				
West Reading.....									9	2									40	
West Shore, Leynmore.....																			37	
West Snyder Joint, Beavertown.....								15		8	3	1							30	
West York Area Joint, York.....																			30	
Wharton U., Farmington.....								12											19	
Whitehall Twp., Hadensauqua.....																			15	15
Whitpain Twp., Blue Bell.....								170		20			33	12					133	38
	3		17	8				150		5			1	3					156	8
Williamsport.....																			36	
Wilson, Easton.....																			371	2
Wilson, Jessup.....								23		3			15	15					126	65
York, Jessup.....							4	744		8	15	1	33	11						
York Co., York.....																				
RHODE ISLAND																				
Barrington.....																			5	5
Bristol.....							5												29	
Burrillville, Harrisville.....								43											14	
Central Falls.....								60		12			5						11	
Conventry.....																			14	
Cranston.....							215												22	9
Cumberland Valley Falls.....								22		(?)									204	
East Greenwich.....											2		1						14	

	1	3	8	14	151	10	(1)	2	10	31	27	32	10
East Providence.....													
Exeter.....													3
Narragansett.....													1
New Shoreham, Block Island.....						130		4				10	8
North Kingstown, Wickford.....													37
North Providence.....						322		2					35
Pawtucket.....													
Providence.....	13												
Schuette, North Scituate.....													6
Smithfield, Esmond.....						54							10
Warren.....						370		17					10
Warwick.....	3							2					10
Westerly.....								4					12
SOUTH CAROLINA													
Aiken.....						16		6					16
Anderson Co., Williamston.....						75							12
Bamberg.....													
Beaufort.....													
Bellton-Honea Path, Honea Path.....								15					90
Bennettsville.....													
Camden.....						30							58
Charleston.....								13					30
Charke Co., Gaffney.....													25
Chesterfield.....													56
Chester.....													15
Clover Cons.....								2					36
Columbia.....						245		17					64
Conway.....													58
Dacusville.....													15
Darlington.....													45
Denmark, Columbia.....													12
Dillon.....						20							29
Duncan, Lyman.....													
Edgefield.....													
Esisto, Cayado.....													
Fairfield Co., Wimsboro.....						18							8
Flores.....													
Flores, Nichols.....													
Georgetown.....													
Greenville Co., Greenville.....													
Greenwood.....													
Hampton.....													
Harrisville.....						40							
Inman.....													
Kingstree.....													
Lancaster Co., Lancaster.....													
Lancaster.....													
Laurens Co., Clinton.....													
Liberty.....													
Loris.....													
Lower Marlboro, Blenheim.....													
Manning.....													
McColl-Paicher, McColl.....													
Marble Beach.....													
Newberry Co., Newberry.....													
North Augusta.....													
Orangeburg.....													
Rack Hill.....													
St. Matthews.....													
St. Stephen.....													
Seneca.....													
Six Mile, Clemson.....													
Spartanburg Co., Spartanburg.....													
Union.....													
Wallace.....													
Walter.....													
Wampsee-Little River, Ocean Drive.....													
York Cons.....	2												30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded		
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
WASHINGTON—Continued																					
Parí Angeles								43											61		
Parí Townsend							4												9		
Prasser											3	1							13	2	
Pullman							4		(1)	16			7		10	10			24		
Puyallup			(1)							22	5	4	6	1	11	9			80	6	
Renton	7		10		9		21		608		20	29	2		90	25	9		23	17	
Richland															10	100					
Rochester	17	3	27	10	49	2	38	8	1,464		190	48			216	91			1,137	52	
Seattle									41		1		2								
Sedra-Waalley			1																		
Shelton									125		71	6	18	9	12	16			206	20	
Spokane	4		12		(2)		(2)		82	20	15	2	11	11	2	2			47	63	
Sunnyside					7		30		46		52	7	155	232	29	91	11		427	53	
Tacoma	124	3	16		1		132		979												
Tacuel					1														35	12	
Vancouver		2			3				177	10	17		2		1,428	43			75	4	
Walla Walla							1												30	12	
Wapato			2				6	2	170	5	11				28	5			23	23	
Wenatchee	1		2		4		8		380		13								158	250	
White River, Buckley																			122	20	
Yakima			6	3			9		275	55	30	5	14	2	10	12					
WEST VIRGINIA																					
Berkeley Co., Martinsburg																					
Baone Co., Madison											2		3						4	8	
Brooke Co., Weirsburg											4										
Cabell Co., Huntington							15												10	12	
Clay Co., Clay			15		14						29	12	25	14					90		
Doddridge Co., West Union												1								1	
Fayette Co., Fayetteville																					
Fayette Co., Weirsville											26										
Greenb Co., Weirsburg			1								5		12						11	16	
Hardy Co., New Cumberland											3		1								
Hardy Co., Macfield											7										
Harrison Co., Clarksburg																			32	30	
Harrison Co., Charleston	14										87	14									
Kanawha Co., Weston							1		1,997		3		6	1							
Lewis Co., Hamlin											5										
Lincoln Co., Hamlin											3										
Marion Co., Fairmont											1										
Mercer Co., Princeton											9		12	1		1			30	22	
Mineral Co., Keyser																					
Mingo Co., Williamson											4										
Monongalia Co., Morgantown									63										13		
Morgan Co., Berkeley Springs																			2	11	
Nicholas Co., Summersville											1								48		
Ohio Co., Wheeling									345		15										
Pocahontas Co., Marlinton											2								15	8	
Preston Co., Kingwood									3		3	5	19	10	1						
Raleigh Co., Beckley											6	1	1	1					2		
Randolph Co., Elkins											3		1	1							
Richie Co., Harrisville											1										
Taylor Co., Grafton											1		2	5						11	
Tyler Co., Middlebourne											1		1	1							
Upshur Co., Buckhannon													2	5							
Wayne Co., Wayne											4		14								
Weitzel Co., New Martinsville									150	15											
Wood Co., Parkersburg				1	2		2				15	2	10	1					11	4	
WISCONSIN																					

Table B.—Number of pupils enrolled in special education programs of local public school systems at the elementary and secondary level, by administrative unit and area of exceptionality: 1957-58.—Continued

State and administrative unit	Blind		Partially seeing		Deaf		Hard of hearing		Speech impaired		Crippled		Special health problems		Socially and emotionally maladjusted		Mentally gifted		Mentally retarded		
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	Upper range	Middle range	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
WISCONSIN—Continued																					
Rhineland...																					
Rice Lake...					(1)				50										11		
Ripon...																			12		
Rock Co., Janesville...																			19		
St. Croix, Hammond...									193										33		12
Sauk Co., Baraboo...									100				1						16		8
Shawano...									75										15		
Shawano Co., Shawano...									50										20		
Sheboygan...									253		20								59		5
Sheboygan Co., Sheboygan...										1			11								
Shell Lake...																			1		
South Milwaukee...									139	9									28		
Stoughton...									30	13			3	1					15		
Sturgeon Bay...																			32		7
Sun Prairie...																			48		
Supior...			4	6			5	1	287	45	12		6						10		7
Town of...																			71		1
Waubesa Co., Elkhorn...									185		3								81		5
Washington Co., West Bend...							8		391	100	3						16		12		
Watertown...																			15		
Watertown...									75	15									138		8
Waukesha...																			42		
Waukesha Co., Waukesha...							19		657	14	21		6						7		
Waupaca Co., Waupaca...																			12		
Waupun...																			12		
Waupun...																			73		16
Waushara...			6	4	15		5	2	274	23	8	4	5						112		
Waushara...	(1)								315	30			14	19		29			97		18
West Allis...											71		10						13		
Winnebago Co., Oshkosh...																			12		
Winnebago...																			13		
Wisconsin Rapids...									80	10									12		
Wood Co., Wisconsin Rapids...									121		7								13		
																			11		
WYOMING																					
Casper...																					
Cheyenne...							14		185				18	2					60		13
Laramie...																			65		
Sheridan...					7								1						14		
																			15		
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA																					
Washington ¹ ...	16	6	36	9			30	7	2,000	700	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	(1, 2)	104	258			3,812		20

¹ Reported other pupils enrolled in a special education program but did not indicate whether they were receiving instruction at the elementary or secondary level.

² Reported other pupils enrolled in a special education program but did not classify them separately according to area of exceptionality.

³ Reported some pupils as multihandicapped. A total of 324 such children were reported for the Nation

as a whole. It should be noted that school systems were requested to report each child according to his major category of exceptionality. Therefore this is not a count of the number of multihandicapped pupils enrolled in special education programs.

⁴ Reported teachers but gave no data on number of pupils enrolled.

Table C.—Number of pupils enrolled in nursery and kindergarten special education programs of local public school systems, by State, administrative unit, and area of exceptionality: 1957-58

State and administrative unit	Total	Blind	Deaf	Speech impaired	Crippled	Other areas
California	1,735	32	191	1,213	282	17
Alhambra H.S.	5		5			
Arden—Carmichael U. Elem.	25	3	10		12	
Bellflower Elem.	296			296		
Burlingame Elem.	8		8			
Ceres Elem.	7		7			
Chula Vista Elem.	12				12	
Contra Costa Co., Martinez.	3				3	
Covina Elem.	8		8			
Cupertino Elem.	150			148		2
E. Whittier Elem.	3				3	
El Monte.	22				22	
Eureka.	3				3	
Glendale.	396			396		
Headburg U. Elem.	12			12		
Imperial Co., El Centro.	24	5	3		15	1
Inglewood.	15				15	
Kern Co., Bakersfield.	3	3			4	
Kings Co., Hanford.	4					
Larkspur Elem.	39			37		2
Lemon Grove Elem.	52			52		
Lennox.	12					12
Little Lake, Santa Fe Springs.	8		8			
Long Beach U.	41		12		29	
Los Angeles.	87		69		18	
Mount Diablo U., Concord.	23				23	
Orisi U. Elem.	10		4	6		
Palo Alto U.	124			124		
Redlands.	4				4	
Redley Joint Elem.	27			27		
Richmond.	23		6		17	
Rincon Valley U., Santa Rosa	1	1				
Sacramento U.	14	3	6		5	
San Diego U.	60	7	22		31	
San Jose U.	10		10			
San Lorenzo, Elem.	8				8	
San Marion U.	80			80		
San Mateo Co., Redwood City.	13				13	
Santa Monica U.	1	1				
Santa Paula.	24				24	
Shasta Co., Redding.	2		2			
Spring Valley Elem., La Mesa.	6		4		2	
Stockton U.	20	1	6		13	
Temple U.	8	8				
Vineland Elem., Bakersfield.	36		1	35		
Wasco U. Elem.	6				6	
Colorado	11				8	3
Boulder School District 3.	3					3
Denver City—County, Denver.	8				8	
Connecticut	1				1	
Putnam.	1				1	
Delaware	1				1	
Fairfax School, Wilmington.	1				1	
Florida	153	20	30		77	26
Dade Co., Miami.	83	20	18		20	25
Duval Co., Jacksonville.	12				12	
Orange Co., Orlando.	25		12		13	
Sarasota Co., Sarasota.	7				7	
Volusia Co., Deland.	26				25	1
Georgia	9	6	2		1	
Atlanta.	9	6	2		1	

Table C.—Number of pupils enrolled in nursery and kindergarten special education programs of local public school systems, by State, administrative unit, and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State and administrative unit	Total	Blind	Deaf	Speech impaired	Crippled	Other areas
Illinois	390	37	124	119	110	
Arlington Heights School District 25.	68			68		
Champaign School District 4.	15	5	10			
Chicago.	223	20	102		101	
Evanston Cons. School District 65.	11	2	3		6	
Highland Park Elem. School District 108.	4			4		
J. Sterling Morton, Cicero.	7	7				1
LaGrange School District 102.	6			6		
Rockford School District 205.	5		3			2
Springfield School District 186.	1	1				
Urbana School District 116.						
W. Aurora School District 129, Aurora.	49	2		47		
Indiana	34		19		15	
Indianapolis.	15					15
Muncie.	8		8			
South Bend.	11		11			
Iowa	50		10		1	39
Ames.	25					25
Des Moines.	11		10		1	
Mason City.	13					13
W. Des Moines School District 5.	1					1
Louisiana	49	8			33	8
East Baton Rouge Parish, Baton Rouge.	40	8			24	8
Lake Charles.	9				9	
Maryland	42		15		27	
Baltimore.	42		15		27	
Massachusetts	133		30			103
Boston.	15		12			3
Brookline.	100					100
Waltham.	14		14			
Worcester.	4		4			
Michigan	500	90	134	56	206	14
Battle Creek.	21	5				16
Berkley.	16					16
Dearborn.	17	2	6			8
Detroit.	109	32	49			28
Ecorse.	12		10			2
Ferndale.	16		16			
Fitzgerald School, Van Dyke.	60			56		4
Flint.	17				17	
Garden City.	6	6				
Grand Rapids.	31	7	8			16
Grosse Pointe.	13					13
Huntington Wood School.	16					16
Jackson U.	23	2	2			9
Kalamazoo School District 1.	30	6	8			16
Lakeview School District 1.	14		14			
Lansing.	26		6			20
Livonia.	5	5				
Muskegon.	3			2		3
Pontiac.	4					4
River Rouge.	10	10				
Royal Oak.	8	8				
Saint Clair River Area.	4	4				
Saginaw.	22	3	4			15
Ypsilanti.	17		9			8

Table C.—Number of pupils enrolled in nursery and kindergarten special education programs of local public school systems, by State, administrative unit, and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State and administrative unit	Total	Blind	Deaf	Speech impaired	Crippled	Other areas
Minnesota	97	10	25	9	34	19
Duluth Special School District	19					19
Minneapolis Special School District	69	10	25		34	
Morrison, Little Falls	9			9		
Mississippi	41			41		
Gulfport	15			15		
Meridian	26			26		
Missouri	65		7	43	15	
Clayton	25			25		
Desloge	18			18		
Saint Louis	22		7		15	
Montana	10				10	
Billings	10				10	
Nebraska	10				8	2
Emerson	2					2
Lincoln	8				8	
Nevada	4	4				
Washoe Co., Reno	4	4				
New Jersey	103	5	16		25	57
Camden	57					57
Jersey	15				15	
Newark	31	5	16		10	
New York	962	29	79	28	78	748
Binghamton	12					12
Hempstead U., Valley Stream	1	1				
Islip U.	3	1	1		1	
Kingston	30					30
Malverne U.	1	1				
New York, Brooklyn	844	20	77		47	700
Peeckskill	2	2				
Plainview U.	3					3
Roosevelt U.	10				10	
Schuylerville Central	28			28		
Syracuse	27	3	1		20	3
Uniondale	1	1				
North Carolina	11					11
Gaston Co., Gastonia	11					11
Ohio	180	4	138		38	
Akron	14		14			

Table C.—Number of pupils enrolled in nursery and kindergarten special education programs of local public school systems, by State, administrative unit, and area of exceptionality: 1957-58—Continued

State and administrative unit	Total	Blind	Deaf	Speech impaired	Crippled	Other areas
Ohio—Continued						
Canton	10		10			
Cincinnati	45	3	20			22
Columbus	29		29			
Dayton	28		20			8
Freemont	3		3			
Mansfield	19	1	10			8
Springfield	2		2			
Toledo	13		13			
Youngstown	11		11			
Zanesville	6		6			
Oregon	44	6	12		11	15
Portland	44	6	12		11	15
Pennsylvania	130	5	31		81	13
Butler Co., Butler	12					12
Carbon Co., Jim Thorpe	5	5				
Columbia Boro., Columbia	13					13
Lancaster Co., Lancaster	24		12			12
Leet Twp., Leetsdale	22					22
Pittsburgh	15					15
Philadelphia	39		19			20
Texas	29	4	25			
Houston	16	4	12			
Pasadena	13		13			
Virginia	35				15	20
Richmond	35				15	20
Washington	282	29	52	5	63	133
Bremerton School District 100-C	3					3
Hoquiam School District 28	5			5		
Kent School District 415	24					24
Lake Washington School District 414 Kirkland	20					20
Mount Vernon Cons. School District 320	2					2
Olympia School District 1	18					18
Richland School District 400	37					37
Seattle School District 1	77	7	20			50
Spokane School District 81	32	7	13			12
Tacoma School District 10	64	15	19			30
Wisconsin	115		39			76
Kenosha	22					22
Madison	9		6			3
Milwaukee	61		26			35
Racine	16					16
Wausau	7		7			

Table D.—Selected data for 51 public and private residential schools for blind children and youth: 1957-58

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in education program					
	Public agency			Private agency	Total	Nursery	Kinder- garten	Ele- mentary	Secondary	Not reported by instructional level
	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board							
Total ¹	21	4	20	28	6,897	175	685	4,252	1,651	134
Alabama										
Alabama Institute for Deaf and Blind, Talladega.....			X		162			122	40	
Arizona										
Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind, Tucson.....			X		87			72	15	
Arkansas										
Arkansas School for the Blind, Little Rock.....			X		135		6	70	59	
Arkansas School for the Negro Blind and Deaf, Little Rock.....			X		32			14	18	
California										
California School for the Blind, Berkeley.....	X				149		11	102	36	
Nursery School for Visually Handicapped Children, Los Angeles.....				X (8)	28	28				
Colorado										
Colorado School for the Deaf and the Blind, Colorado Springs.....			X		84		13	54	17	
Connecticut										
Oak Hill School (A Division of Connecticut Institute for the Blind), Hartford.....				X (138)	146	7	24	70	36	9
Florida										
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, St. Augustine.....			X		203		9	142	33	19
Georgia										
Georgia Academy for the Blind, Macon.....	X				213			153	60	
Idaho										
Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind, Gooding.....	X				38		6	21	11	
Illinois										
Illinois Braille and Sight Saving School, Jacksonville.....	X	X			216		16	150	50	
Indiana										
Indiana School for the Blind, Indianapolis.....		X			126			88	25	13
Iowa										
Iowa Braille and Sight Saving School, Vinton.....			X		158		14	99	45	
Kansas										
Kansas State School for the Blind, Kansas City.....			X		111		9	59	40	3
Kentucky										
Kentucky School for the Blind, Louisville.....	X				127		20	90	17	
Louisiana										
Louisiana State School for the Blind, Southern University, Baton Rouge.....	X				115			72	43	
Louisiana State School for the Blind, Baton Rouge.....	X				106		46	38	22	
Maryland										
The Maryland School for the Blind, Baltimore.....				X (195)	195	7	38	110	40	
Massachusetts										
Perkins School for the Blind, Watertown.....				X (269)	269	7	26	203	29	4
Michigan										
Michigan School for the Blind, Lansing.....	X				277		36	130	111	
Minnesota										
Minnesota Braille and Sight Saving School, Faribault.....		X			105		1	70	33	1
Mississippi										
Mississippi School for the Blind, Jackson.....			X		159			106	50	3
Mississippi School for the Blind (Colored Division), Jackson.....			X		130		6	102	22	
Missouri										
Missouri School for the Blind, St. Louis.....			X		187		24	125	38	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table D.—Selected data for 51 public and private residential schools for blind children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in education program					
	Public agency			Private agency	Total	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Ele-mentary	Secondary	Not reported by instructional level
	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board							
Montana										
Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, Great Falls.....	X				36		6	28	2	
Nebraska										
Nebraska School for the Blind, Nebraska City.....			X		70		9	49	12	
New Mexico										
New Mexico School for the Visually Handicapped, Alamogordo.....			X		109		8	72	29	
New York										
Lavelle School for the Blind, Bronx.....				X (120)	120	9	13	98		
New York Institute for the Education of the Blind, New York.....				X (250)	250	36	10	65	125	14
New York State School for the Blind, Batavia.....	X				216	28	113	75		
North Carolina										
North Carolina State School for the Blind and Deaf, Ashe Avenue, Raleigh.....			X		181		28	122	31	
North Carolina State School for the Blind and Deaf, Garner Road, Raleigh.....			X		160		22	107	31	
North Dakota										
North Dakota School for the Blind, Bathgate.....			X		24			16	8	
Ohio										
The Ohio State School for the Blind, Columbus.....	X				200		18	99	83	
Oklahoma										
Oklahoma School for the Blind, Muskogee.....	X				82			63	19	
Oregon										
Oregon State School for the Blind, Salem.....			X		82	9	10	63		
Pennsylvania										
Overbrook School for the Blind, Philadelphia.....				X (292)	312	7	44	153	108	
Royer Greaves School for the Blind, Paoli.....	X				64		19			45
Western Pennsylvania School for Blind Children, Pittsburgh.....				X	165	28	12	98	27	
South Carolina										
South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, Spartanburg.....			X		124			109	15	
South Dakota										
South Dakota School for the Blind, Gary.....			X		58		4	32	22	
Tennessee										
Tennessee School for the Blind, Donelson.....	X				206			158	48	
Tennessee School for the Blind, Nashville.....	X				43			38	5	
Texas										
Texas School for the Blind, Austin.....	X				185			139	46	
Utah										
Utah School for the Deaf and the Blind, Ogden.....	X				42			35	7	
Virginia										
The Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Staunton.....	X		X		171	9	27	104	31	
Virginia State School, Hampton.....	X				73			43	14	16
Washington										
Washington State School for the Blind, Vancouver.....			X		103		18	59	19	7
West Virginia										
West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Romney.....	X				108		8	70	30	
Wisconsin										
Wisconsin School for the Visually Handicapped, Janesville.....	X				155		11	95	49	

¹ Column totals for administrative control add to more than 51 schools because two reported two sources of administrative control.

² Number in parentheses indicates pupils enrolled, in whole or in part, at public expense.

³ Includes pupils reported in the following categories: Blind, 6,254; blind-deaf, 74;

and "other," 569. Of this latter group 378 were identified as partially seeing, 14 as cerebral palsied and blind, and 12 as enrolled in a sight-saving program.

⁴ Department of Public Welfare.

⁵ Department of Health.

⁶ Receives annual State subsidy.

⁷ Department of Institutions, Division of Children and Youth Services.

Table E.—Selected data for 66 public and private residential schools for deaf children and youth: 1957-58

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Public agency			Private agency		Total	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Elem-entary	Sec-ondary	Not re-ported by instruc-tional level
	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board								
Total	22	5	23	18	3,074	24,370	418	1,129	9,433	2,916	474
Alabama											
Alabama School for the Deaf, Talladega.....			X		IN	267			164	103	
Alabama School for the Negro Deaf, Talladega.....			X		IN	123		2	115	6	
Arizona											
Arizona State School for the Deaf and the Blind, Tucson.....			X		IN	145		18	77	50	
Arkansas											
Arkansas School for the Deaf, Little Rock.....			X		IN	343	6	16	48	273	
Arkansas School for the Negro Blind and Deaf, Little Rock.....			X		IN	70			30	40	
California											
California School for the Deaf, Berkeley.....	X				IN	431		46	256	129	
California School for the Deaf, Riverside.....	X				IN	492			225	267	
Colorado											
Colorado School for the Deaf and Blind, Colorado Springs.....			X		IN	103		14	76	13	
Connecticut											
American School for the Deaf, West Hartford.....				X	327	336	34	19	218	65	
The Mystic Oral School for the Deaf, Mystic.....			X		IN	139	15	25	99		
Florida											
Florida School for the Deaf and the Blind, St. Augustine.....			X		IN	410		12	378	20	
Georgia											
Georgia School for the Deaf, Cave Spring.....	X				IN	257			206	51	
Georgia School for the Deaf (Negro Division), Cave Spring.....	X				IN	139			139		
Idaho											
Idaho State School for the Deaf and the Blind, Gooding.....	X				IN	67		8	34	25	
Illinois											
Illinois School for the Deaf, Jacksonville.....		X			IN	404		18	307	79	
Indiana											
Indiana State School for the Deaf, Indianapolis.....		X			IN	436		78	267	91	
Kansas											
Institute of Logopedics, Wichita.....				X	6	32	8	7	17		164
Kansas School for the Deaf, Olathe.....			X		IN	236			72		
Kentucky											
Kentucky School for the Deaf, Danville.....			X		IN	350		50	300		
Louisiana											
Chinchora Institute for the Deaf, Marrero.....				X	68	27			41		
Louisiana State School for the Deaf, Baton Rouge.....	X				IN	298		62	179	30	27
State School for Deaf Negroes, Baton Rouge.....	X				IN	165		36	125	4	
Maine											
Governor Baxter State School for the Deaf, Portland.....		X			IN	125			125		
Maryland											
Maryland School for the Deaf, Frederick.....	X		X		IN	161		8	92	43	18
Massachusetts											
Beverly School for the Deaf, Beverly.....				X	97	97	10	16	71		
The Boston School for the Deaf, Randolph.....				X	180	180	15	16	145		4
The Clarke School for the Deaf, Northampton.....				X	117	164		28	136		
Michigan											
Michigan School for the Deaf, Flint.....	X				IN	441	7	19	212	194	9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E.—Selected data for 66 public and private residential schools for deaf children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Public agency			Private agency		Total	Nursery	Kinder-garten	Elemen-tary	Second-ary	Not re-ported by in-struction-al level
	State education agency or board	Other State depart-ment	Other State-appointed board								
Minnesota											
Minnesota School for the Deaf, Faribault.....		X			IN	243		87	69	87	
Mississippi											
Mississippi School for the Deaf, Fondren Station.....			X		IN	232					232
Missouri											
Missouri School for the Deaf, Fulton.....	X		X		IN	300			207	93	
Montana											
Montana School for the Deaf and Blind, Great Falls.....	X				IN	77		6	43	28	
Nebraska											
Nebraska School for the Deaf, Omaha.....			X		IN	156			119	37	
New Hampshire											
Crotched Mountain School for the Deaf, Greenfield.....				X	21	25	7	7	11		
New Jersey											
New Jersey School for the Deaf, West Trenton.....	X				IN	355	26		118	139	72
New Mexico											
New Mexico School for the Deaf, Santa Fe.....			X		IN	139		20	109	10	
New York											
Lexington School for the Deaf, New York City.....				X	244	245	34	15	150	46	
Mill Neck Manor Lutheran School for the Deaf, Mill Neck.....				X	72	80	21	7	52		
New York School for the Deaf, White Plains.....				X	192	192	35		157		
Rochester School for the Deaf, Rochester.....				X	219	219	16	17	182	4	
St. Joseph's School for the Deaf, New York City.....				X	154	154		40	114		
St. Mary's School for the Deaf, Buffalo.....				X	305	351	24	13	264	50	
The Central New York School for the Deaf, Rome.....				X	127	127	16	19	75	17	
North Carolina											
North Carolina School for the Blind and the Deaf, Raleigh.....			X		IN	127		28	81	18	
North Carolina School for the Deaf, Morganton.....			X		IN	455		43	286	126	
North Dakota											
North Dakota School for the Deaf, Devils Lake.....			X		IN	83		9	56	18	
Ohio											
The Ohio School for the Deaf, Columbus.....	X				IN	270			130	140	
Oklahoma											
Deaf, Blind, and Orphans Institute, Taft.....			X		IN	15		1	11	3	
Oklahoma School for the Deaf, Sulphur.....	X				IN	169			83	86	
Oregon											
Oregon State School for the Deaf, Salem.....			X		IN	235	21	27	174	13	
Pennsylvania											
Pennsylvania State Oral School for the Deaf, Scranton.....	X		X		IN	77	12	9	56		
The Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Philadelphia.....				X	455	475		20	445	10	
Western Pennsylvania School for the Deaf, Pittsburgh.....				X	424	424	44	110	150	52	68
Rhode Island											
Rhode Island School for the Deaf, Providence.....	X				IN	133	22	15	85	11	
South Carolina											
South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind, Spartanburg.....			X		IN	199			169	30	
South Dakota											
South Dakota School for the Deaf, Sioux Falls.....			X		IN	96		8	72	16	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table E.—Selected data for 66 public and private residential schools for deaf children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Public agency			Private agency		Total	Nurse-y	Kinder-garten	Elemen-tary	Secund-ary	Not re-ported by in-struction-al level
	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board								
Tennessee											
Tennessee School for the Deaf, Knoxville.....	X				1N	398			373	25	
Texas											
Texas School for the Deaf, Austin.....	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)		1N	502		22	462	18	
Utah											
Utah School for the Deaf and the Blind, Ogden.....	X				1N	131			75	56	
Vermont											
The Austine School for the Deaf, Brattleboro.....				X	65	65		10	55		
Virginia											
The Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Staunton.....	X				1N	321	18	31	230	10	32
Virginia State School, Hampton.....	X				1N	118			92	14	12
Washington											
Washington State School for the Deaf, Vancouver.....		X			1N	248		14	203	31	
West Virginia											
The West Virginia School for the Deaf and the Blind, Romney.....	X				1N	223		30	183	10	
Wisconsin											
The Wisconsin School for the Deaf, Delavan.....	X				1N	163		16	93	54	
District of Columbia											
The Kendall School of Gallaudet College, Washington.....				X	69	69		7	45	17	

¹ Column totals for administrative control add to more than 66 schools because some reported 2 sources of administrative control.

² Includes pupils reported in the following categories: deaf, 14,270; deaf-blind, 3; and "other," 97. Of this latter group 84 were identified as hard of hearing, 5 as acoustically handicapped and cerebral palsied, 2 as aphasic, and 1 as autistic.

³ Department of Public Welfare.

⁴ Department of Health.

⁵ Department of Institutional Service.

⁶ Includes 41 pupils reported in vocational programs.

⁷ Reported as public school, but no information was given on source of administrative control.

⁸ Department of Institutions, Division of Children and Youth Services.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
Total	100	110	73	136	25	123	4,908	36,998	2,101	17,143	16,122	1,223	2,409
Alabama													
Alabama Boys' Industrial School, Birmingham.....	X			X			IN	195		165	30		
Alabama Industrial School for Negro Children, Mount Meigs.....			X	X			IN	426		393	33		
Alabama Vocational School for Girls, Birmingham.....		X		X			IN	24			24		
State Training School for Girls, Birmingham.....		X		X			IN	76		26	50		
Arizona													
Arizona State Industrial School, Wilcox.....	X			X			IN	180		20	120	40	
Good Shepherd School for Girls, Phoenix.....		X				X	133	133		28	105		
Arkansas													
Arkansas Boys' Industrial School, Pine Bluff.....	X			X			IN	140		60	80		
Arkansas State Training School for Girls, Alexander.....		X		X			IN	44		28	16		
Fargo Training School, Brinkley.....		X		X			IN	45		12	33		
California													
California School for Child Training, Inglewood.....	X					X		40					40
Clear Water Ranch Children's Home, Inc., Philo.....			X			X	4	13		13			
Convent of the Good Shepherd of Los Angeles, Los Angeles.....		X				X	165	182		14	168		
Devereaux Foundation, Goleta.....		X	X			X		152		60	61	31	
Fred C. Nelles School for Boys, Whittier.....	X			X		X	IN	289		176	113		
Fricot Ranch School for Boys, San Andreas.....	X			X		X	IN	180		160	20		
Northern Reception Center-Clinic, Sacramento.....			X	X		X	IN	140		75	65		
Paso Robles School for Boys, Paso Robles.....	X			X		X	IN	350			350		
Preston School of Industry, Ione.....	X			X		X	IN	620		222	398		
Scudder-Oaks Country School, Claremont.....			X			X		24		12	12		
Southern Reception Center-Clinic, Norwalk.....			X	X		X	IN	230					230
The Archbishop Hanna Center for Boys, Sonoma.....	X					X	120	146		81	25		40
Tujunga Highland School, Tujunga.....			X			X	4	15		11	4		
University Mound School, Sisters of the Good Shepherd, San Francisco.....		X				X	125	125			125		
Ventura School for Girls, Ventura.....		X		X			IN	175		25	150		
William Tell Aggiler High School (Rancho San Antonio Institution), Chatsworth.....	X					X	NA	88			88		
Colorado													
Good Shepherd Home, Denver.....		X				X	48	63			63		
State Industrial School, Golden.....	X			X			IN	229		26	203		
State Training School for Girls, Morrison.....		X		X			IN	113		64	49		
Connecticut													
Children's Services of Connecticut, Children's Village, Hartford.....			X			X	NA	12		12			
Connecticut Child Study and Treatment Home, Camden.....			X	X			IN	15		15			
Connecticut Junior Republic Association, Inc., Litchfield.....	X					X	35	88		88			
Connecticut School for Boys, Meriden.....	X			X			IN	186		134	52		
Grove School, Madison.....	X					X	1	20		2	18		
House of Good Shepherd, Hartford.....		X				X	66	66			66		
Long Lane School, Middletown.....		X		X			IN	184		60	100	24	
Delaware													
Detention Home for Juveniles, Wilmington.....			X	X			IN	18		8	10		
Ferris School for Boys, Wilmington.....	X			X			IN	56		56			
Governor Bacon Health Center, Delaware City.....			X	X			IN	133		105	20	8	
The Kruse School, Wilmington.....		X		X			IN	41					41
Van Hook Schools, Inc., New Castle.....			X			X	NA	16					16
Woods Haven School for Girls, Claymont.....		X				³ X	NA	37					37
Florida													
Brewster Hall, Bradenton.....			X			X	NA	25	5	18	2		
Bougainvillea Public School (Dade County Children's Home), Miami.....			X		X		IN	105		46	59		
Florida School for Boys at Marianna, Marianna.....	X			X			IN	778		586	192		
Florida School for Girls, Forest Hill.....		X		X			IN	120		32	56		32
Florida School for Girls, Ocala.....		X		X			IN	120		42	51		27

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
Georgia													
Georgia Training School for Boys, Milledgeville.....	X			X			IN	213		141	29	43	
Georgia Training School for Boys, Colored Division, Augusta.....	X			X			IN	(+)					
Georgia Training School for Girls, Atlanta.....		X		X			IN	73		38	35		
Georgia Training School for Girls, Colored Division, Macon.....		X		X			IN	30		30			
Idaho													
Idaho Industrial Training School, St. Anthony.....			X	X			IN	232		103	89	40	
Illinois													
Chicago Home for Girls (Branch of Montefiore), Chicago.....		X				X	1	7		2	5		
Chicago Parental School, Chicago.....	X				X		IN	199					199
Chicago Parental School, Chicago.....		X			X		IN	30					30
Evanston Children's Home, Evanston.....			X			X	IN	11		11			
Grace Abbott Children's Center School, Peoria.....			X	X			IN	21	1	20			
Illinois Industrial School for Boys, Sheridan.....	X			X			IN	152		80	50	22	
Illinois State Training School for Boys, St. Charles.....	X			X			IN	405		260	145		
Illinois State Training School for Girls, Geneva.....		X		X			IN	187		47	70	70	
Namequa Lodge, East Moline.....		X					NA	20		8	12		
Ridge Farm, Lake Forest.....			X			X	3	1		3			
St. Joseph's Home for the Friendless, Chicago.....			X			X	30	95	26	69			
The Sonia Shankman Orthogenic School (University of Chicago), Chicago.....			X			X		37	10	20	7		
The William Healy School, Chicago.....			X			X		15		15			
Indiana													
Father Gibault School for Boys, Terre Haute.....	X					X	100	125		81	44		
Indiana Boys' School, Plainfield.....	X			X			IN	420		73	347		
Marydale General Vocational High School, Indianapolis.....		X				X	NA	54		12	42		
The Indiana Girls School, Indianapolis.....		X		X			IN	246		98	136	12	
Iowa													
Iowa Training School for Boys, Eldora.....	X			X			IN	170		60	110		
Iowa Training School for Girls, Mitchellville.....		X		X			IN	81		22	55	4	
Kansas													
Kansas Children's Receiving Home, Atchison.....			X	X			IN	40		40			
Kansas State Girls' Industrial School, Beloit.....		X		X			IN	72		13	51	8	
Kansas Treatment Center for Children, Topeka.....			X	X			IN	27		27			
State Industrial School for Boys, Topeka.....	X			X			IN	175		34	62		79
The Southard School, Topeka.....			X			X		20		20			
Topeka State Hospital (Children's Unit School), Topeka.....			X	X			IN	35		13	22		
Kentucky													
Louisville and Jefferson County Children's Home, Anchorage.....			X		X		IN	162		72	90		
Maryhurst School, Louisville.....		X				X	50	72		13	46		13
Our Lady of the Highlands School, Fort Thomas.....		X				X	NA	113		75	38		
Louisiana													
Convent of the Good Shepherd, New Orleans.....	X					X	8	107		75	32		
Louisiana Training Institute, Monroe.....	X			X			IN	248		176	72		
Milne Municipal Boys Home, New Orleans.....	X				X		IN	100		100			
State Industrial School for Colored Youth, Baton Rouge.....		X		X			IN	466		321	145		
State Industrial School for Girls, Alexandria.....		X		X			IN	100		24	46	30	
Maine													
Maine State School for Girls, Hallowell.....		X		X			IN	87		40	47		
State School for Boys, South Portland.....	X			X			IN	219		145	33		41
Sweetser Children's Home, Saco.....			X			X	NA	7		7			
Maryland													
Barrett School for Girls, Glen Burnie.....		X		X			IN	42		19	8	9	6
Boys' Village of Maryland, Cheltenham.....	X			X			IN	224		194	30		
Child Study Center of Maryland, Inc., Baltimore.....			X			X	5	11		11			
House of the Good Shepherd for Colored Girls, Baltimore.....		X				X	62	63		53		10	
Linwood Children's Center, Inc., Ellicott City.....			X			X	7	7		7			
Maryland Training School for Boys, Baltimore.....	X			X			IN	450		181			269
Montrose School for Girls, Reisterstown.....		X		X			IN	122		65	57		
The Children's Guild, Inc., Baltimore.....			X			X		16	16				

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
Massachusetts													
Catholic Boys Guidance Centre, Boston.....	X					X	NA	50		12	38		
Essex County Training School, Lawrence.....			X		X		IN	62		48	14		
Hampden County Training School, Feeding Hills.....	X				X		IN	45		15	30		
Industrial School for Boys, Shirley.....	X			X			IN	146			136		10
Industrial School for Girls, Lancaster.....		X		X			IN	87		30	21		
Institute for Juvenile Guidance, Bridgewater.....	X			X			IN	60		20	20		12
Lyman School for Boys, Westborough.....	X			X			IN	199		66	133		
Mary Immaculate Elementary and High School, Boston.....		X				X	IN	90		53	86		
Middlesex County Training School, Lowell.....	X				X		IN	120		120			
Reception-Detention Facilities for Girls, Boston.....		X		X			IN	30		20	10		
Residential Treatment Unit, Oakdale.....	X			X			IN	71		71			
The Parents' School for Atypical Children, Inc., Chatham.....			X			X	2	10		10			
Michigan													
Boys' Republic, Farmington.....	X					X	16	65					65
Boysville of Michigan, Inc., Clinton.....	X					X	12	140		25	115		
Boys Vocational School, Lansing.....	X			X			IN	379			90		289
Children's Readjustment Center, Ann Arbor.....	X					X		10		10			
Girls' Training School, Adrian.....		X		X				195		85	110		
Starr Commonwealth for Boys, Albion.....	X					X	89	160		74	86		
Villa Maria School, Grand Rapids.....		X				X	96	96			96		
Vista Maria School, House of the Good Shepherd, Inc., Detroit.....		X				X	131	166		15	151		
Minnesota													
Hennepin County Home School for Boys, Glen Lake.....	X				X		IN	111		10	93		8
Home of the Good Shepherd, St. Paul.....		X				X	45	76		5	71		
Home School for Boys, St. Paul.....	X				X		IN	58		16	42		
Home School for Girls and Youth, Conservation Commission Reception Center, Sauk Centre.....		X		X			IN	199		34	125		40
Minnesota Children's Center, St. Paul.....			X	X			IN	7		7			
Minnesota State Training School for Boys and Youth, Conservation Commission Reception Center, Red Wing.....	X			X			IN	279		87	192		
Mississippi													
Columbia Training School, Columbia.....			X	X			IN	200		125	75		
Oakley Training School, Raymond.....			X	X			IN	241		232	9		
Missouri													
Hilltop School for Girls, Independence.....		X			X		IN	6		3	3		
House of the Good Shepherd, Marygrove High School, Kansas City.....		X				X	27	27			27		
Hyde School (State Training School for Girls), Chillicothe.....		X		X			IN	136		59	77		
Jackson County's McCune Home for Boys, Independence.....	X				X		IN	54					54
Jackson County Parental Homes (School serves Hiram Young Home for Girls and Industrial Home for Boys), Independence.....			X		X		IN	52		23	29		
Meramec Hills, Manchester.....		X			X		IN	39		31	7		1
Missouri Hills, Florissant.....	X				X		IN	143		101	27		15
Missouri Training School for Boys, Boonville.....	X			X			IN	180		140			40
Mount Euphrasia School, (Convent of the Good Shepherd), St. Louis.....		X				X	26	84		12	58		14
Spofford Home School, Kansas City.....			X			X	5	17		17			
Montana													
Good Shepherd Home, Helena.....		X				X	30	94		15	79		
State of Montana Vocational School for Girls, Helena.....		X		X			IN	60		25	35		
Nebraska													
Boys' Training School, Kearney.....	X			X			IN	180		70	110		
Father Flanagan's Boys' Home, Boys Town.....	X					X	880		346	534			
Girls' Training School, Geneva.....		X		X			IN	82		22	60		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Omaha.....		X				X	51	160		36	124		
Nevada													
Nevada School for Industry, Elko.....	X			X			IN	11		11			

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
New Hampshire													
New Hampshire State Industrial School, Manchester			X	X			IN	70		50	20		
North Riding, Inc. (Hampshire Country School), East Ridge			X			X	3	22		10	12		
New Jersey													
Arthur Brisbane Child Treatment Center, Farmingdale			X	X			IN	90		90			
Bonnie Brae Farm for Boys, Millington	X					X	12	20		8	12		
Collier School for Care and Training of Girls, Wickatunk		X				X	13	68		26	42		
State Home for Boys, Jamesburg	X			X			IN	348		171	38	139	
State Home for Girls, Trenton		X		X			IN	156		66	26	64	
Our Lady of Grace School, Morristown		X				X		66		17	49		
New Mexico													
Girls' Welfare Home, Albuquerque		X		X			IN	173		75	98		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Mesilla Park		X				X	6	70		70			
New Mexico Boy's School, Springer	X			X			IN	227		110	117		
New York													
Annex of State Training School for Boys, New Hampton				X			IN	60		60			
Astor Home for Children, Rhinebeck	X					X	38	38		38			
Berman School, Inc., Freeport (L.I.)			X			X	25	25		25			
Berkshire Industrial Farm, Canaan	X					X	145	145		33	112		
Child Development Center, New York			X			X	25	25	25				
George Junior Republic Association, Inc., Freeville			X			X	156	172		1	171		
Guardian Angel School, Troy		X				X	150	150		36	114		
Hawthorne Cedar Knolls School, Hawthorne			X			X	NA	175		30	145		
Henry Ittleson Center for Child Research (Jewish Board of Guardians), New York			X			X	15	21		21			
Holy Angels Home of the Sisters of our Lady of Charity of Refuge, Rochester		X				X	35	35		27	8		
House of the Good Shepherd, Villa Loretto, Peekskill		X				X	150	150		30	120		
Lincoln Hall, Lincolnale	X					X	240	240		95	145		
Linden Hill School of the Jewish Board of Guardians, Hawthorne			X			X	21	26		18	8		
Little Flower House of Providence, Wading River (L.I.)			X			X	228	228		228			
New York State Training School for Boys, Warwick	X			X			IN	423		332	91		
New York State Training School for Girls, Hudson		X		X			IN	306		83	223		
Otisville Training School for Boys, Otisville	X			X			IN	299		92	141	66	
Our Lady of Charity School, Buffalo		X				X	94	105		25	46	34	
Saint Anne Institute, Albany		X				X	176	176			176		
St. Christofer's School, Dobbs Ferry		X		X		X	11	12		9	3		
St. Germaines Home (P. S. 619 M), Peekskill		X				X	NA	142			142		
St. Johns Home, Rockaway Park (L.I.)	X					X	Majority	120		120			
St. Mary's-in-the-Field, Valhalla		X				X	31	48		10	38		
St. Philomena Training School, Brooklyn		X				X	NA	121		56	65		
State Agricultural and Industrial School, Industry	X			X			IN	221		131	90		
The Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry	X					X	300	300		80	220		
The Institute for Special Education, Inc., Arverne (L.I.)	X		X			X	2	56	11	45			
The Wiltwyck School for Boys, Inc., New York	X					X	100	101		101		7	
Waterford Country Boarding School Farm and Camp, Brooklyn			X			X	5	27		15	5		
North Carolina													
Eastern Carolina Training School, Rocky Mount	X			X			IN	135		92	43		
Morrison Training School, Hoffman	X			X			IN	283		199	74	10	
State Home and Industrial School for Girls, Eagle Springs		X		X			IN	203		135	68		
State Training School for Girls, Kinston		X		X			IN	89		48	37	4	
Stonewall Jackson Manual and Industrial Training School, Concord	X			X			IN	310		258	52		
North Dakota													
State Training School (Marmot High School), Mandan			X	X	X		IN	160		60	100		
Ohio													
Bellefaire, Cleveland			X			X	NA	73				73	
Blossom Hill School, Brecksville		X			X		IN	67		28	34	5	
Boys' Industrial School, Lancaster	X			X		X	IN	495		55	372	68	
Child Guidance Home, Cincinnati			X			X	NA	8		3		5	
Cleveland Boys' School, Hudson	X			X		X	IN	92		64	28		
Columbus Receiving Hospital for Children, Columbus			X		X		IN	20		20			
Girls' Industrial School, Delaware		X		X			IN	250		113	137		
Glenvue-Hillcrest Schools, Glendale		X	X		X		IN	104		38	63	3	

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
Juvenile Diagnostic Center, Columbus.....			X	X			IN	89		16	57		16
Marybrook School, Inc., Maumee.....		X				X	NA	90		10	80		
Marycrest School for Girls, Cleveland.....		X				X		100			100		
Mt. Alverno School, Cincinnati.....	X					X		110		110			
Mt. St. Mary's Convent of the Good Shepherd, Cincinnati.....		X				X		25		14	36		
Provincial Convent of Good Shepherd, Our Lady of the Woods, Cincinnati.....		X				X		68		29	39		
St. Euphrasia School, Columbus.....		X				X		70		6	64		
The Children's Aid Society of Cleveland, Cleveland.....			X			X		19		19			
Oklahoma													
Girls Town, Tecumseh.....		X		X			IN	136		56	80		
St. John Vianney Training School, Bixby.....		X				X		42		15	40		
State Training School for Negro Boys, Boley.....	X			X			IN	81		30	41		10
State Training School for Negro Girls, Taft.....		X		X			IN	53			53		
State Training School for White Boys, Helena.....	X			X			IN	38		19	19		
Oregon													
Hillcrest School of Oregon, Salem.....		X		X			IN	163		25	120		18
MacLaren School for Boys, Woodburn.....	X			X			IN	260		75	185		
Villa St. Rose, Portland.....		X				X	NA	95		14	81		
Pennsylvania													
Allentown State Hospital, Allentown.....		X		X			IN	70		46	8		16
Children's Residential Treatment Service, Western Psychiatric Institute, Pittsburgh.....			X			X		9		9			
Devereaux Foundation, Devon.....			X			X		284		217	67		
Eastern Pennsylvania Psychiatric Institute, Children's Unit, Philadelphia.....			X	X			IN	13		13			
Gumbert Schools for Girls, Pittsburgh.....		X				X	IN	50		25	25		
Harborcreek School for Boys, Harborcreek.....	X					X	63	70		70			
House of the Good Shepherd, Philadelphia.....		X				X	40	40					40
House of the Good Shepherd in the City of Philadelphia, Philadelphia.....		X				X		80			80		
Lourdesmount School, Clarks Summit.....		X				X	Majority	75		10	65	10	
Luzerne County Industry School for Boys, Kis—Lyn.....	X				X		IN	235		45	190		
Oakbourne Hospital, West Chester.....			X			X		20		20			
Our Lady of Charity School, Pittsburgh.....		X				X		85		30	55		
Pennsylvania Industrial School, Camp Hill.....	X			X			IN	430		160	180		90
Philadelphia Protector for Boys, Phoenixville P.O.....	X					X	260	260					260
Rosehill School, Chester Heights.....			X			X		25		10	9		6
Sleighton Farm School for Girls, Darling.....		X				X	176	176			162	14	
The Glen Mills School, Glen Mills.....	X					X	260	260		200	60		
Thorn Hill School of Allegheny County, Warrendale.....	X			X			IN	322		283	39		
Toner Institute, Pittsburgh.....	X					X	40	120		120			
Rhode Island													
Erma Pendleton Bradley Hospital, Riverside.....		X				X	30	50		50			
Rhode Island Training School for Boys, Howard.....	X			X			IN	125		75	15	35	
Rhode Island Training School for Girls, Howard.....		X		X			IN	30			30		
South Carolina													
John G. Richards Industrial School, Columbia.....	X			X			IN	234		197	37		
South Carolina Industrial School for Boys, Florence.....	X			X			IN	274		232	42		
South Carolina Industrial School for Negro Girls, Columbia.....		X		X			IN	51		51			
South Carolina Industrial School for White Girls, Columbia.....		X		X			IN	130		78	52		
St. Euphrasia Training School for Girls, Batesburg.....		X				X	NA	51		20	31		
South Dakota													
State Training School, Plankinton.....			X	X			IN	125		50	65	10	
Tennessee													
Convent of the Good Shepherd, Memphis.....		X				X	116	116		49	67		
State Vocational Training School for Colored Boys, Pikeville.....	X			X			IN	248		162	86		
State Vocational Training School for White Boys, Nashville.....	X			X			IN	293		223	70		
Tennessee Vocational School for Girls, Nashville.....		X		X			IN	122		51	10	61	
Tennessee Vocational School for Girls, Tullahoma.....		X		X			IN	162		113	32	17	
The Kings Daughters Hospital School, Columbia.....			X			X	9	36					36

See footnotes at end of table.

Table F.—Selected data for 283 public and private residential schools for socially and emotionally maladjusted children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	School for—			Administrative control of school			Pupils enrolled in private schools at public expense	Number enrolled in education program					
	Boys	Girls	Both boys and girls	Public agency		Private agency		Total	Nursery and kindergarten	Elementary	Secondary	Vocational	Not reported by instructional level
				State	City or county								
Texas													
Crockett State School, Crockett.....		X		X			IN	114		114			
Dallas City—County Boys' Industrial School, Hutchins.....	X				X		IN	72		64	8		
Gainesville State School for Girls, Gainesville.....		X		X			IN	235		85		60	
Gatesville State School for Boys, Gatesville.....	X			X			IN	787		654	133		
Harris County Boys' School, Webster.....	X				X		IN	61		25	36		
St. Euphrasia Academy, Houston.....		X				X	IN	12		40	24		
The Brown School, Austin.....			X			X	IN	65		215	75	100	
Utah													
Utah State Industrial School, Ogden.....			X	X			IN	150		25	125		
Vermont													
Intramural School of the Children's Home, Inc., Burlington.....			X			X	NA	16		16			
Weeks School, Vergennes.....			X	X			IN	135		85		50	
Virginia													
Beaumont School for Boys, Beaumont.....	X			X			IN	190		165	25		
Bon Air School for Girls, Bon Air.....		X		X			IN	109		82	27		
Hanover School for Boys, Hanover.....	X			X			IN	193		138	55		
Janie Porter Barrett School for Girls, Peaks Memorial Foundation, Richmond.....		X	X			X	IN	119		41	61	17	
							IN	6		6			
Washington													
Green Hill School, Chehalis.....	X			X			IN	117		38	79		
Home of the Good Shepherd, Seattle.....		X				X	IN	118		25	93		
Little Flower School, Spokane.....		X				X	IN	53		8	45		
Luther Burbank School, Mercer Island.....	X			X			IN	84		62	22		
Maple Lane School (Washington State Training School for Girls), Centralia.....		X		X			IN	140		10	106	24	
Martha Washington School, Seattle.....		X		X			IN	60		25	35		
Ruth School for Girls, Burien.....		X				X	IN	20		20	6		
Ryther Child Center, Seattle.....			X			X	IN	16		16			
West Virginia													
Our Lady of the Valley School, Wheeling.....		X				X	NA	135		60	75		
West Virginia Industrial School for Boys, Grafton.....	X			X			IN	180		91	89		
Johnson School (West Virginia Industrial Home for Girls), Industrial.....		X		X			IN	216		96	120		
Wisconsin													
House of the Good Shepherd, Milwaukee.....		X				X	IN	81			70	11	
Our Lady of Charity Training School for Girls, Green Bay.....		X				X	IN	59		16	35	8	
Saint Charles Boys' Home, Milwaukee.....	X					X	IN	40		32	8		
Wisconsin School for Boys, Waukesha.....	X			X			IN	256		72	184		
Wisconsin School for Girls, Oregon.....		X		X			IN	156			156		
Wyoming													
Wyoming Girls' School, Sheridan.....		X		X			IN	58		18	40		
Wyoming Industrial Institute, Worland.....	X			X			IN	61		21	40		
District of Columbia													
Cedar Knoll, Laurel, Maryland.....			X	X			IN	410		175	195	40	
Maple Glen School for Boys, Laurel, Maryland.....	X			X			IN	241		226	15		
St. Euphrasia School, House of Good Shepherd, Washington.....		X				X	IN	4		17	5	12	
Washington City Orphan Asylum, Hillcrest Residence, Washington.....			X			X	IN	2		7			
Federal Government													
Natural Bridge Forestry Camp, Greenlee, Virginia.....	X			Federal			IN	48		18		30	
National Training School, Washington, D.C.....	X			Federal			IN	405		86	319		

¹ Column totals for administrative control add to more than 283 schools because one reported two sources of administrative control.

² Based on data reported in "other" category, see questionnaire, page 115.

³ Reported to be in transition from private to State ownership.

⁴ Four teachers were reported, but no enrollment data were given.

⁵ Reported separate schools for boys and girls but did not give separate enrollment figures.

Table G.—Selected data for 197 public and private residential schools for mentally retarded children and youth: 1957-58

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school					Number enrolled in education program	
	Public agency				Private agency	Total number	Number enrolled in private schools at public expense
	County authority	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board			
Total ¹	1	7	56	17	117	28,147	1,144
Alabama							
Lee McBride White Foundation, Inc., Birmingham					X	NA	
Partlow State School, Tuscaloosa				Board of Managers		213	IN
Pineview Clinic for Handicapped Children, Inc., Montgomery					X	16	
Arizona							
Arizona Children's Colony, Randolph			Public Welfare			204	IN
Arizona Society for Brain Injured, Phoenix					X	128	90
Hobby Horse Ranch School, Cortaro					X	8	
Skull Valley Ranch School, Skull Valley					X	12	
Valley of the Sun School for Handicapped Children, Phoenix					X	138	93
California							
Adams School, Los Angeles					X	41	
Ballard School for Girls, Pasadena					X	8	NA
Blake Hammond Manor, Ben Lomond					X	23	2
Devereux Schools in California, Santa Barbara					X	74	
Exceptional Children's Opportunity School, Los Angeles					X	10	2
Good Shepherd Lutheran Home of the West, Terra Bella					X	26	
Hergl School for Retarded Children, San Francisco					X	8	
Houghton School for Exceptional Children, Ojai					X	12	
Kendall Manor, Colton					X	18	3
Lucinda Weeks School, Inc., San Francisco					X	73	4
Mrs. Smith's School for Retarded Children, Pacoima					X	6	
National Society for Brain Injured, Inc., Los Angeles					X	37	37
Pacific State Hospital School, Pomona			Mental Hygiene			411	IN
Porterville State Hospital, Porterville			Mental Hygiene			241	IN
Seeman School, El Monte					X	56	8
Sonoma State Hospital, Eldridge			Mental Hygiene			400	IN
St. Vincent's Institution, Santa Barbara					X	163	35
Stagg Manor, Danville					X	22	6
The Cedars Development School, Ross					X	92	2
Colorado							
Laradon Hall School for Exceptional Children, Denver					X	72	5
State Home and Training School, Grand Junction	X					290	IN
State Home and Training School, Wheat Ridge	X					388	IN
The Wallace School, Denver					X	58	8
Connecticut							
Deanwood School of Darien, Inc., Darien					X	24	
Laurel School Inc., Norfolk					X	8	3
Mansfield State Training School and Hospital, Mansfield Depot				Board of Trustees		404	IN
Southbury Training School, Southbury				Board of Trustees		489	IN
The Kolburne School, Norwalk					X	39	
Delaware							
Hospital for Mentally Retarded at Stockley, Georgetown	X					209	IN
Van Hook Schools, Inc., New Castle					X	12	
Florida							
Maysland School, Miami					X	10	
Pine Castle School, Jacksonville					X	65	(3)
Sunland Training Center, Gainesville		X				355	IN
Sunny Life Farm, Inc., Palatka					X	13	NA
The Haven School, Inc., Miami					X	53	30
Van Hook School of Florida, Deland					X	12	
Georgia							
Georgia Training School for Mental Defectives, Gracewood			Public Welfare			180	IN
Idaho							
Nampa State School, Nampa			Health			198	IN

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G.—Selected data for 197 public and private residential schools for mentally retarded children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school					Number enrolled in education program	
	Public agency				Private agency	Total number	Number enrolled in private schools at public expense
	County authority	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board			
Illinois							
Aid to Retarded Children, Inc., Springfield					X	27	
Dixon State School, Dixon			Public Welfare			363	IN
Lincoln State School, Lincoln			Public Welfare			249	IN
Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy School for Exceptional Children, Palos Park					X	179	
Mary Pogue School Inc., Wheaton					X	40	
North Central Illinois Association for the Aid of Retarded Children, Dixon					X	18	
Peoria Council for Mentally Retarded Children, Peoria					X	48	6
St. Mary of Providence, Chicago					X	250	NA
Southwest School for Mentally Retarded Children, Chicago					X	33	
Suburban Southwest Association for Mentally Retarded Children, Evergreen Park					X	26	NA
The Beverly Farm Foundation, Godfrey					X	220	20
Victor C. Neumann, Chicago					X	25	2
William Frederick School of North West Suburban Aid for the Retarded, Park Ridge					X	8	
Indiana							
Fort Wayne State School, Fort Wayne			Mental Health			366	IN
Muscatauck State School, Buttersville			Mental Health			321	IN
Iowa							
Glenwood State School, Glenwood				State Board of Control		510	IN
Powell School, Red Oak					X	34	2
Woodward State Hospital and School, Woodward				State Board of Control		212	IN
Kansas							
Parsons State Hospital and Training Center, Parsons			Social Welfare			226	IN
Winfield State Hospital and Training Center, Winfield			Social Welfare			86	IN
Kentucky							
Kentucky Training School, Frankfort			Social Welfare			184	IN
Stewart Home School, Frankfort					X	80	
Louisiana							
Louise S. Davis School, New Orleans					X	66	2
St. Marys Training School for Retarded Children, Clarks					X	83	17
State Colony and Training School, Pineville			Institutions			355	IN
The Magnolia School, Inc., New Orleans					X	103	55
The Walters School, Inc., New Orleans					X	41	4
Maine							
Pineland Hospital and Training Center, Pownal			Institutional Services			261	IN
The Pride Training School, South Portland					X	61	37
Maryland							
Rosewood State Training School, Owings Mills			Mental Hygiene			266	IN
The School of the Chimes, Inc., Baltimore					X	72	70
Massachusetts							
Avalon School and Camp, Great Barrington					X	32	
Belchertown State School, Belchertown			Mental Health			225	IN
Lakeville State Sanitorium, Middleboro			Public Health			19	IN
Myles Standish State School, Taunton			Mental Health			350	IN
Perkins School, Lancaster					X	55	
Pollock School, Inc., Brookline					X	19	2
Riverbrook School for Retarded Children, Stockbridge					X	8	
Walter E. Fernald State School, Waverly			Mental Health			680	IN
Wrentham State School, Wrentham			Mental Health			500	IN
Michigan							
Children's Retreat, Grand Rapids					X	175	
Coldwater State Home and Training School, Coldwater			Mental Health			136	IN
Harris Brigham School, Kalamazoo					X	11	
Lapeer State Home and Training School, Lapeer			Mental Health			431	IN
Mont Stowell Manor, Hudson					X	14	NA
Tanglewood School, Charlotte					X	6	
The Battle Creek School for Exceptional Children, Battle Creek					X	37	
The Manor Foundation, Jonesville					X	24	
Wayne County Training School, Northville	X					568	IN

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G.—Selected data for 197 public and private residential schools for mentally retarded children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school					Number enrolled in education program	
	Public agency				Private agency	Total number	Number enrolled in private schools at public expense
	County authority	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board			
Minnesota							
Cambridge State School, Cambridge			Public Welfare			246	IN
Faribault State School and Hospital, Faribault			Public Welfare			190	IN
Hammer School, Wayzata					X	14	3
Lake Park-Wild Rice Children's Home, Fergus Falls					X	16	NA
Laura Baker School, Northfield					X	54	5
Owatonna State School, Owatonna			Public Welfare			360	IN
St. Cloud Children's Home, St. Cloud					X	24	8
Vasa Lutheran Home for Children, Red Wing					X	10	(3)
Mississippi							
Ellisville State School, Ellisville				Board of Trustees of Mental Institutions.		24	IN
Missouri							
Missouri State School, Marshall			Mental Health			182	IN
St. Louis State Training School, St. Louis			Mental Health			62	IN
Trowbridge Training School, Inc., Kansas City					X	29	
Montana							
Montana State Training School and Hospital, Boulder		X				144	IN
Nebraska							
Beatrice State Home, Beatrice				Board of Control		229	IN
Martin Luther Home Society, Inc., Beatrice					X	79	1
New Hampshire							
Brown School, Canaan					X	NA	
Laconia State School, Laconia				Board of Trustees		131	IN
New Jersey							
Bayside Training School, Inc., Ocean City					X	10	10
Dorothy Hall School, Belmar					X	NA	
Edward R. Johnstone Training and Research Center, Bordentown			Institutions and Agencies			183	IN
State Colony at Woodbine, Woodbine			Institutions and Agencies			233	IN
The Training School, Vineland					X	204	50
Vineland State School, Vineland			Institutions and Agencies			235	IN
New Mexico							
Los Lunas Hospital and Training School, Los Lunas		X				74	IN
New York							
Algonquin School, Saranac Lake					X	20	
Bailey Hall, Katonah					X	17	
Craig Colony, Jeanette R. Hawkins School, Sonyea			Mental Hygiene			105	IN
Debbiroy, Inc. (Avery Training School), Hawthorne					X	30	12
Fairview School, Inc., Fishkill					X	6	NA
Letchworth Village, Thiells			Mental Hygiene			490	IN
Lochland School, Inc., Geneva					X	21	
Manbeth Hall, Churchville					X	14	
Newark State School, Newark			Mental Hygiene			345	IN
Otsego School for Backward Children, Edmeston					X	42	NA
Rhinebeck Country School, Rhinebeck					X	36	1
Rome State School, Rome			Mental Hygiene			399	IN
Syracuse State School, Syracuse			Mental Hygiene			347	IN
Wassaic State School, Wassaic			Mental Hygiene			331	IN
Wharton Memorial Institute, Long Island					X	114	NA
Willowbrook State School, Staten Island			Mental Hygiene			640	IN
North Carolina							
Caswell Training School, Kinston				State Hospitals Board of Control		567	IN
Goldsboro Training School, Goldsboro				State Hospitals Board of Control		145	IN
Pinecrest School and Home, Walnut Cove					X	18	
North Dakota							
Grafton State School, Grafton				Board of Administration		220	IN
Ohio							
Columbus State School, Columbus			Mental Hygiene			709	IN
Neil Training School, Delaware					X	12	5

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G.—Selected data for 197 public and private residential schools for mentally retarded children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school					Number enrolled in education program	
	Public agency					Total number	Number enrolled in private schools at public expense
	County authority	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board	Private agency		
Oklahoma							
Bess Fitts School, Tulsa.....					X	7	
Enid State School, Enid.....			Mental Health			125	IN
Pauls Valley State School, Pauls Valley.....			Mental Health			15	IN
Oregon							
Oregon Fairview Home, Salem.....				State Board of Control.....		400	IN
Pennsylvania							
Downingtown Special School, Downingtown.....					X	8	
Elwyn Training School, Elwyn.....					X	442	331
Laurelton State Village, Laurelton.....			Public Welfare			289	IN
Martha Lloyd School Inc., Troy.....					X	73	51
Pennhurst State School, Spring City.....			Public Welfare			221	IN
Polk State School, Polk.....			Public Welfare			345	IN
St. Anthony's School, Oakmont.....					X	92	
The Brett School, Dingmans Ferry.....					X	17	
The Devereaux Foundation, Devon.....					X	287	
The Woods Schools, Langhorne.....					X	409	
Tipahato, Blue Ridge Summit.....					X	7	
Rhode Island							
Pine Harbor, Pascoag.....					X	72	
South Carolina							
Pineland, A State Training School, Columbia.....			Mental Health Commission.			69	IN
Whitten Village, Clinton.....			Board of Trustees			342	IN
South Dakota							
Redfield State Hospital and School, Redfield.....				State Board of Charities and Corrections.		133	IN
Tennessee							
Clover Bottom Home, Nashville.....			Mental Health			50	IN
The King's Daughter's Hospital School, Columbia.....					X	14	
Texas							
Abilene State School, Abilene.....				Board of State Hospitals and Special Schools.		108	IN
Bilbie Hall, Inc., San Benito.....					X	9	
Marbridge Foundation, Buda.....					X	25	7
Mexia State School, Mexia.....				Board of State Hospitals and Special Schools.		149	IN
Mission Road Foundation, San Antonio.....					X	56	NA
The Austin State School, Austin.....				Board of State Hospitals and Special Schools.		431	IN
The Brown Schools, Austin.....					X	250	
Utah							
Utah State Training School, American Fork.....			Public Welfare			273	IN
Vermont							
Bellows Fall Special School, Inc., Bellows Fall.....					X	15	15
Bennington Friends of Retarded Children, Inc., Bennington.....					X	30	NA
Brandon Training School, Brandon.....			Institutions			59	IN
Brookside School, West Springfield.....					X	15	15
Carillon Nursery, Fairlee.....					X	8	
Franklin County Association for Retarded Children, Inc. (Maplewood School), St. Albans.....					X	15	NA
Green Mountain Special Schools #1 and 2, Montpelier.....					X	30	NA
Havenwood School, Rutland.....					X	12	NA
Northeastern Vermont Special School, Inc., Newport.....					X	15	NA
St. Johnsbury Community School, Inc., St. Johnsbury.....					X	15	NA
The Francis A. Hicks School, Brattleboro.....					X	30	30

See footnotes at end of table.

Table G.—Selected data for 197 public and private residential schools for mentally retarded children and youth: 1957-58—Continued

Name and location of school	Administrative control of school				Number enrolled in education program		
	Public agency				Private agency	Total number	Number enrolled in private schools at public expense
	County authority	State education agency or board	Other State department	Other State-appointed board			
Virginia							
Bellevue School, Hollins.....					X	12	
Lynchburg Training School and Hospital, Lynchburg.....				Mental Hygiene and Hospitals.		353	IN
Petersburg Training School and Hospital, Petersburg.....				Mental Hygiene and Hospitals.		264	IN
Stoutamyre School of Special Education, Bridgewater.....					X	19	3
The Partridge Schools, Gainesville.....					X	NA	25
Thompson Homestead, Albemarle.....					X	25	1
Washington							
Lakeland Village, Medical Lake.....				Institutions.		439	IN
Ranier School, Buckley.....		X		Institutions.		112	IN
Wisconsin							
Bethesda Lutheran Home, Wagetown.....					X	91	
Northern Wisconsin Colony and Training Schools, Chippewa Falls.....				Public Welfare.....		290	IN
St. Coletta School for Exceptional Children, Jefferson.....					X	256	14
Southern Wisconsin Colony and Training School, Union Grove.....				Public Welfare.....		280	IN
The Pines, Delavan.....					X	22	2
Wyoming							
Wyoming State Training School, Lander.....				State Board of Charities and Reforms.		75	IN
District of Columbia							
District Training School, Laurel.....				Public Welfare.....		103	IN
St. Johns Development Service for Children, Washington.....					X	46	16

¹ Column totals for administrative control add to more than 197 schools because one reported two sources of administrative control.

² An attempt was made to collect enrollment of mentally retarded children in 3 categories: (1) Classes of pupils in the upper range only (approximately 50-75 IQ); (2) classes of pupils in the middle range only (approximately 25-50 IQ); (3) classes of

pupils in both ranges (see appendix B). Unfortunately these categories were not clear for a large number of respondents used the third category as a total of the first 2. The forms were edited carefully, but there may still be some error in the reporting of individual school systems, and thus of the total enrolled.

³ Received public funds but did not report number of pupils.

Appendixes

APPENDIX A. Survey Method

Sources of Data

This survey included the 48 States in 1958 and the District of Columbia. The new States of Hawaii and Alaska were not included, but both are known to have special education programs. The basic mailing list of local public schools consisted of all independent school systems in places of 2,500 or more population and places of 2,500 or more population which were parts of county systems or superintendency unions. The four mailing lists of public and private residential facilities for exceptional children included those for the blind, deaf, socially and emotionally maladjusted, and mentally retarded. These lists were derived from the following sources:

Directory of Catholic Facilities for Exceptional Children in the United States. Washington: National Catholic Educational Association, 1955, 248 p.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, Office of Education, Washington: *Education Directory 1956-57, Part 2, Counties and Cities.*

HAYNES, E. NELSON, ed., *Directory for Exceptional Children*, 2d ed. Boston: Porter Sargent Publisher, 1956, 237 p.

LENDE, HELGA, comp. *Directory of Activities for the Blind in the United States and Canada*, 10th edition. New York: American Foundation for the Blind, Inc., 1954.

DOCTOR, POWRIE VAUX, ed., *American Annals of the Deaf*, Vol. 102, No. 1, January 1957. p. 82-85.

BLACKBURN, DONALD G., comp., *Directory of Public Training Schools for Delinquent Children*, Washington: U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Children's Bureau. February 1958. 72 p.

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE, CHILDREN'S BUREAU, *Residential Treatment Centers for Emotionally Disturbed Children, A Listing.* Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953, 79 p.

DAYTON, NEIL A., comp., *Directory of the American Association on Mental Deficiency, 1958, Appendix A, Listings of State and Private Training Schools and Homes for the Retarded.* Willimantic, Conn.: The Association, 151 p. Mailing list included only those reporting at least one teacher in the description of their institution.

These lists, subdivided according to State, were then sent to the respective State education agencies for additions of school systems (such as intermediate administrative units or school systems in places of less than 2,500 population) or residential facilities known to be maintaining a program of special education.

Excluded from the study were private and parochial day schools for exceptional children, laboratory schools in colleges and universities, Federal schools on Indian or military reservations, private day care centers, speech and hearing clinics, and residential facilities for cerebral palsied, epileptic, or crippled children. Adequate mailing lists did not appear to be available for these at the time the study was conducted.

Response to the Survey Questionnaire

Questionnaires were mailed to 5,040 local public school systems, but 58 of these were later dropped from the study because of school district reorganization, duplications, and so forth. The following tabulation summarizes the results of the survey:

	Number	Percent
Total.....	4,982	100
Reporting special education program..	3,641	73
Reporting no special education program.....	1,182	24
Questionnaire not returned.....	157	3
Questionnaire returned but not useable.....	2	(*)

The 157 which did not respond to the survey questionnaire contained only 11 school systems with a total public school enrollment of over 10,000; 19 fell in the enrollment group 5,000 to 9,999; the remainder were all in places with enrollment of less than 5,000.

Questionnaires were mailed to 780 public and private residential schools for exceptional children, but 86 of these were later dropped from the study because of duplications or because they were not within the scope of the study. Some were day camps or schools; others were for normal children only. In still other cases two schools within one institution made a combined report.

The following tabulation summarizes the results of the survey for the four types of residential institutions for exceptional children:

	Blind	Deaf	Socially and emotionally maladjusted	Mentally retarded
Total included in survey	53	67	353	236
Reporting education program.....	51	66	283	197
Reporting no education program.....	---	---	41	8
Questionnaire not returned.....	2	1	24	29
Questionnaire returned but not useable.....	---	---	5	2

At-Date Reporting

The present statistics were collected as of a particular date (February 1958) rather than as a cumulative enrollment

ment for the entire year. This would make comparatively little difference where the children remain in one class throughout the year; it might make a considerable difference in programs where turnover of children is rapid. Any such differences would be on the conservative side, however, in at-date reporting, since the enrollment in a unit at a given time usually tends to be less than enrollment in that unit over the entire year.

While reporting over an entire year gives a somewhat more complete picture of the entire number of children served over a *period of time*, it entails considerably greater labor on the part of local authorities. Reporting at a given date gives a more accurate picture of the *capacity* of the program for sustained service, and gives a cross section of the program at that time. It should also be noted that the basis for reporting is enrollment, not average daily attendance or average daily membership.

Categories of Exceptionality

If one wishes to count children in terms of type of exceptionality, he immediately encounters the problem of definitions. For example, What is a blind child and what is a partially seeing child? In the absence of any nationally accepted definitions, the solution has been to accept the classification as made by the local school system or the residential institution. While this may lack scientific rigor, especially with regard to uniformity of classification, it should reflect reasonably accurately the educational program as *it is being administered*.

Many exceptional children have more than one disability. This also creates a dilemma regarding how they should be classified. Many of them, furthermore, receive more than one kind of special education service, for example, speech correction and special teaching for the hard of hearing or cerebral palsied. The solution which has been used is to request that each child be *counted once only* according to his *major disability*.

Teacher Data

An accurate count of the number of teachers proved, in actual practice, to be extremely difficult to make. There are several reasons for this. In the first place, many teachers are employed on a part-time basis. In other instances, a teacher may function in more than one area of special education, such as blind and partially seeing, speech impaired and hard of hearing, or crippled and special health problems. Other teachers function part time as classroom teachers and part time as guidance counselors (in secondary school programs, particularly). In other instances a teacher who has a self-contained classroom may function as a resource room teacher for some children who come into the room for part of the day only. In addition, especially at the older ages, there is a considerable amount of departmentalized teaching.

In this survey, a question was included to collect teacher data in terms of fractions (tenths) of time devoted to specialized areas. It appears that this was too detailed a question. In only 40 percent of the questionnaires

from local public school systems did the respondent fill in teacher data in every case that he reported pupil data. It was decided that it would not be valid to estimate the total number of teachers from only 40 percent of the forms. A question was also included on the total number of full-time and part-time special education teachers. So many school systems did not respond to this question that it was decided not to tabulate the results. Similar difficulties were encountered in the reports on teachers in nursery and kindergarten programs and in residential schools. (See reprint of questionnaires in app. B.)

Omission of 17 Residential Schools for Deaf Children

Through an oversight, 2 public and 14 private residential schools for the deaf were omitted from the survey. In addition, one public residential school for the deaf did not return the questionnaire. The following tabulation shows the distribution, by State, of these 17 schools, and the number of pupils enrolled on October 31, 1958, as reported in the *American Annals of the Deaf*, Vol. 104, No. 1, (table A, p. 116, and table C, p. 149).

<i>State</i>	<i>Number of schools omitted</i>	<i>Number of pupils enrolled</i>
Total.....	17	1, 616
Florida.....	1	18
Illinois.....	1	20
Iowa.....	1	310
Massachusetts.....	1	27
Michigan.....	1	104
Minnesota.....	1	21
Missouri.....	2	299
New York.....	1	5
Ohio.....	1	128
Oklahoma.....	1	61
Pennsylvania.....	2	333
Texas.....	2	165
Wisconsin.....	1	102
Wyoming.....	1	23

Comparison of 1957-58 Data With Previous Surveys

This publication has featured the decade 1948-58 in reporting trends. Comparisons with other years have also been made in order to show trends over a longer period or in order to break the 1948-58 decade into two 5-year periods. Where sufficient information was available, adjustments have been made in the earlier data to make them as comparable as possible to that collected in 1957-58. The following summarizes some of the differences in the surveys and the type of adjustment made:

Geographic coverage in many of the previous surveys included territories and outlying parts. Such data were subtracted from the total before comparison was made with 1958 statistics.

Until 1952-53, coverage of *local public school systems* was limited to those in urban places of 2,500 or more population. In 1952-53 and again in 1957-

58, county school systems and school systems in smaller rural areas were included when identified by the State education agency as having a program of special education for one or more types of exceptional child. No adjustment has been made to compare with 1957-58 data, but it is thought that the numbers would be relatively small prior to 1950.

Enrollment in *home and hospital instruction*, prior to 1957-58, was collected on a cumulative basis for an entire year, rather than for a single date. No adjustment was made for this, so the reader should bear in mind that the increases reported in the 1957-58 survey are necessarily conservative.

In 1947-48, some of the *area totals* included children in other areas of exceptionality. For example, visually handicapped children not reported separately as blind or partially seeing were totaled in with the blind pupils. All of these combined figures were subtracted before making comparisons with 1957-58 data.

The following are references to the previous statistical reports referred to in this publication:

HILL, ARTHUR S., and RICE, MABEL C. *Statistics of Special Education for Exceptional Children, 1952-53*, Chapter 5, Biennial Survey of Education in the

United States, 1952-54. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1954.

MARTENS, ELISE H.; HARRIS, CATHERINE; and STORY, ROBERT C., *Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children, 1947-48*, Chapter 5, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1946-48. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1950.

——— and FOSTER, EMERY M., *Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children*, Chapter V, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1939-40. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1942.

Statistics of Special Schools and Classes for Exceptional Children, 1937-38, Chapter 3, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1936-38. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1940.

FOSTER, EMERY M., ET AL., *The Education of Exceptional Children*, Chapter 6, Biennial Survey of Education in the United States: 1930-1932. Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1933.

OFFICE OF EDUCATION. *Biennial Survey of Education, 1920-22, Vol. I, Chapter 4, 5, 6, and 7*; Bulletin 1924, No. 14, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1925.

Appendix B. Survey Questionnaires

Form RSX-1 (58)

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
Office of Education
Washington 25, D. C.

Budget Bureau No. 51-R 163.2
Approval expires 2/15/59

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN

Section I: Public School Systems

Information supplied by:

_____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Date)

PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE ADDRESSED COPY TO THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION.
RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES.

If NO special class or other special instruction is provided for exceptional children in your school system, please check here, and return the form at once to the Office of Education

Dear Superintendent:

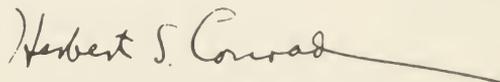
Widespread interest exists in the growth of programs of special education for exceptional children. The last study by the Office of Education on special schools and classes for exceptional children was for the school year 1952-53.

In order to continue our established series of publications in this field, we are requesting you to let us have the information called for in these pages.

May we ask that you or one of your assistants fill out the form promptly? This will enable us to publish the findings at an early date. An envelope, requiring no postage, is enclosed for your convenience in returning the report to us.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,



Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical
Services Branch

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

PART 2: NUMBER OF PUPILS AND TEACHERS IN NURSERY AND KINDERGARTEN PROGRAMS

1. Does your school system maintain --
 - a. nursery schools for exceptional children? Yes _____ No _____
 - b. kindergarten programs for exceptional children? Yes _____ No _____
 - c. combination nursery-kindergarten programs for exceptional children? Yes _____ No _____

2. If your answer is "YES" to any part of Question 1, please give, in the table below, the number of pupils and teachers according to the category of exceptionality. Use the same definitions of exceptionality as used in Part 1.

AREA OF EXCEPTIONALITY		NURSERY SCHOOL	KINDERGARTEN	NURSERY-KINDERGARTEN
BLIND	Pupils			
	Teachers			
DEAF	Pupils			
	Teachers			
CRIPPLED (including cerebral palsied)	Pupils			
	Teachers			
OTHER (please specify)	Pupils			
	Teachers			
	Pupils			
	Teachers			

PART 3: TOTAL NUMBER OF TEACHERS, BY AREA OF EXCEPTIONALITY

1. Give the total number of special education teachers in your school system according to the area of exceptionality in which each teacher spends the major portion of his time. Count each teacher only once. Use the same definitions of exceptionality as used in Part 1.

	Full time in special education	Part time in special education		Full time in special education	Part time in special education
TOTAL	_____	_____	Crippled	_____	_____
Blind	_____	_____	Special health problems	_____	_____
Partially seeing	_____	_____	Socially and emotionally maladjusted	_____	_____
Deaf	_____	_____	Mentally gifted	_____	_____
Hard of hearing	_____	_____	Mentally retarded (upper range)	_____	_____
Speech impaired	_____	_____	Mentally retarded (middle range)	_____	_____

PART 4: NUMBER OF DIRECTORS AND SUPERVISORS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION

(Include only persons working out of a board of education office. Do not include such persons as principals of special schools, psychologists, therapists, or social workers. Do not include teachers.)

1. Give the total number of directors, coordinators, supervisors, and consultants spending full time in the administration or supervision of education programs for exceptional children in your school system _____

2. Give the total number of directors, coordinators, supervisors, and consultants spending half-time or more, but not full time, in the administration or supervision of educational programs for exceptional children in your school system _____

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Section II: Residential Schools
Part 1--Residential Schools for Blind Children

Information supplied by:

_____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Date)

PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE ADDRESSED COPY TO THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION
RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES

If NO educational program is provided in your school (institution), please check here, and return the form at once to the Office of Education.

Dear Superintendent:

Widespread interest exists in the growth of programs of special education for exceptional children. The last study by the Office of Education on residential schools for exceptional children was for the school year 1946-47.

In order to continue our established series of publications in this field, we are requesting you to let us have the information called for on the reverse side of this page.

May we ask that you or one of your assistants fill out the form promptly? This will enable us to publish the findings at an early date. An envelope, requiring no postage, is enclosed for your convenience in returning the report to us.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical Services Branch

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

Part 1--Residential Schools for Blind Children

1. Corporate name of school _____
2. Address _____
3. Name and title of executive officer of school _____

4. Name and title of person in charge of education program _____

5. Authority or authorities by which the school is controlled in its general administrative policies (Check as many as apply): Private agency _____ ; County authority _____ ; State department of public instruction or State board of education _____ ; Other State department or State appointed board (Please specify) _____
_____ : Any other administration (Please specify) _____
6. If the school is privately controlled how many pupils are received, in whole or in part, at public expense? _____
7. Are any teachers in your school provided by the local public school system? Yes _____ No _____
If "yes" how many? _____

8. In the table below report the number of pupils and teachers in your school?
 - a. In reporting blind children, use the definition that is legal for your State.
 - b. Count only children actually enrolled in and attending your school.
 - c. Count each child only once. If a child is assigned to more than one program, classify him in the program where he spends the major amount of his school time.
 - d. If a teacher works in more than one of the programs listed below, give approximate fractional amount of time (in tenths) for which he is assigned to a given program.
 - e. Please report the number enrolled in school on February 15, 1958 (or as close to this date as convenient).

GRADE LEVEL	BLIND		BLIND-DEAF		OTHER ¹	
	PUPILS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Nursery						
Kindergarten						
Elementary						
Secondary						
Other (Specify)						

¹ Please specify (for example, partially seeing): _____

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Section II: Residential Schools
Part 2--Residential Schools for Deaf Children

Information supplied by:

_____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Date)

PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE ADDRESSED COPY TO THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION
RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES

If NO educational program is provided in your school (institution), please check here, and return the form at once to the Office of Education

Dear Superintendent:

Widespread interest exists in the growth of programs of special education for exceptional children. The last study by the Office of Education on residential schools for exceptional children was for the school year 1946-47.

In order to continue our established series of publications in this field, we are requesting you to let us have the information called for on the reverse side of this page.

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Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical Services Branch

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

Part 2--Residential Schools for Deaf Children

1. Corporate name of school _____
2. Address _____
3. Name and title of executive officer of school _____

4. Name and title of person in charge of education program _____

5. Authority or authorities by which the school is controlled in its general administrative policies (Check as many as apply): Private agency _____; County authority _____; State department of public instruction or State board of education _____; Other State department or State appointed board (Please specify) _____
_____ : Any other administration
(Please specify) _____

6. If the school is privately controlled how many pupils are received, in whole or in part, at public expense?

7. Are any teachers in your school provided by the local public school system? Yes _____ No _____. If "yes" how many? _____.

8. In the table below report the number of pupils and teachers in your school.
- a. Count only children actually enrolled in and attending your school.
 - b. Count each child only once. If a child is assigned to more than one program, classify him in the program where he spends the major amount of his school time.
 - c. If a teacher works in more than one of the programs listed below, give approximate fractional amount of time (in tenths) for which he is assigned to a given program.
 - d. Please report the number enrolled in school on February 15, 1958 (or as close to this date as convenient).

GRADE LEVEL	DEAF		DEAF-BLIND		OTHER ¹	
	PUPILS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	TEACHERS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Nursery						
Kindergarten						
Elementary						
Secondary						
Other (Specify)						

¹ Please specify: _____

DEPARTMENT OF
HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
WASHINGTON 25, D. C.

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Section II: Residential Schools
Part 3--Residential Schools for Emotionally and Socially Maladjusted
Children (including Delinquents)

Information supplied by:

_____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Date)

PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE ADDRESSED COPY TO THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION
RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES

If NO educational program is provided in your school (institution), please check here, and return the form at once to the Office of Education

Dear Superintendent:

Widespread interest exists in the growth of programs of special education for exceptional children. The last study by the Office of Education on residential schools for exceptional children was for the school year 1946-47.

In order to continue our established series of publications in this field, we are requesting you to let us have the information called for on the reverse side of this page.

May we ask that you or one of your assistants fill out the form promptly? This will enable us to publish the findings at an early date. An envelope, requiring no postage, is enclosed for your convenience in returning the report to us.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical Services Branch

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

**Part 3--Residential Schools for Emotionally and Socially
Maladjusted Children (including Delinquents)**

1. Corporate name of school _____
2. Address _____
3. Name and title of executive officer of school _____

4. Name and title of person in charge of education program _____

5. Authority or authorities by which the school is controlled in its general administrative policies (Check as many as apply): Private agency _____; County authority _____; State department of public instruction or State board of education _____; Other State department or State appointed board (Please specify) _____
_____ ; Any other administration
(Please specify) _____
6. If the school is privately controlled, how many pupils are received, in whole or in part, at public expense? _____.
7. Are any teachers in your school provided by the local public school system? Yes _____ No _____.
If "yes" how many? _____.
8. School is for (check): Boys _____ Girls _____ Both _____.
9. In the table below report the number of pupils and teachers in your school.
 - a. Count only children actually enrolled in and attending your school.
 - b. Count each child only once. If a child is assigned to more than one program, classify him in the program where he spends the major amount of his school time.
 - c. If a teacher works in more than one of the programs listed below, give approximate fractional amount of time (in tenths) for which he is assigned to a given program.
 - d. Please report the number enrolled in school on February 15, 1958 (or as close to this date as convenient).

GRADE LEVEL	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Elementary		
Secondary		
Other (specify)		

STATISTICS OF SPECIAL EDUCATION FOR EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN
Section II: Residential Schools
Part 4--Residential Schools for Mentally Retarded Children

Information supplied by:

_____ (Name)

_____ (Title)

_____ (Date)

PLEASE RETURN ONLY THE ADDRESSED COPY TO THE OFFICE OF EDUCATION
RETAIN OTHER COPY FOR YOUR FILES

If NO educational program is provided in your school (institution), please check here, and return the form at once to the Office of Education

Dear Superintendent:

Widespread interest exists in the growth of programs of special education for exceptional children. The last study by the Office of Education on residential schools for exceptional children was for the school year 1946-47.

In order to continue our established series of publications in this field, we are requesting you to let us have the information called for on the reverse side of this page.

May we ask that you or one of your assistants fill out the form promptly? This will enable us to publish the findings at an early date. An envelope, requiring no postage, is enclosed for your convenience in returning the report to us.

Your cooperation will be deeply appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

Herbert S. Conrad, Director
Research and Statistical Services Branch

(PLEASE TURN THE PAGE)

Part 4--Residential Schools for Mentally Retarded Children

1. Corporate name of school _____
2. Address _____
3. Name and title of executive officer of school _____

4. Name and title of person in charge of educational program _____

5. Authority or authorities by which the school is controlled in its general administrative policies (Check as many as apply): Private agency _____; County authority _____; State department of public instruction or State board of education _____; Other State department or State appointed board (Please specify) _____
_____ ; Any other administration
(Please specify) _____
6. If the school is privately controlled, how many pupils are received, in whole or in part, at public expense? _____ .
7. Are any teachers in your school provided by the local public school system? Yes _____ No _____. If "yes" how many? _____ .
8. In the table below report the number of pupils and teachers in your school.
 - a. Count only children and youth actually enrolled in and attending your school. Count each child only once.
 - b. If a teacher's time is divided among classes of a different type with respect to range of pupils taught, give the approximate fractional amount of time (in tenths) for each type of class. Thus, if a teacher spends three-fifths of his time with upper range classes, one-fifth with middle range classes, and one-fifth with combined classes, he should be reported as .6 in the first row, .2 in the second row, and .2 in the third row.
 - c. Teachers employed part-time by the school should be reported only for the fractional amount of full-time which they work, divided, of course, among the different categories of the table below.
 - d. Please report the number of pupils enrolled and number of teachers employed on February 15, 1958 (or as close to that date as convenient).

TYPE OF CLASS	PUPILS	TEACHERS
Classes of pupils in the upper range (approximately 50 - 75 I.Q.) only		
Classes of pupils in the middle range (approximately 25 - 50 I.Q.) only		
Classes of pupils in both ranges:		}
a. upper range		
b. middle range		



APPENDIX C. Estimates of Prevalence

No study of sufficient scope has been conducted that would form the basis for a completely reliable estimate of the number of exceptional children and youth in need of special education. The estimates that have been made vary widely according to the categories and definitions of exceptionality used and the purpose for which they were made.

In order to ascertain the progress that is being made in providing special education for all exceptional children, it has been necessary to arrive at some estimate of the number of such children in the Nation. An effort has been made to be as conservative as possible. A variety of sources have been used, including information from State education agencies, national organizations, other government agencies, and individual studies. Some examples of the sources are described below.

Blind. Registration of the American Printing House for the Blind, January 1960, plus conservative estimates of numbers of legally blind children enrolled in private and parochial schools.

Partially seeing. Estimates of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness and Winifred Hathaway's, *Education and Health of the Partially Seeing Child*, page 16, fourth edition, 1959, published by the Society, that 0.2 percent of the school and preschool population have serious visual losses but that, according to interviews and replies to letters of inquiry about such children, about one-third of these are visually handicapped to the extent that they need frequent instruction (at least one hour per week) from a specially qualified teacher of partially seeing children. The estimated number of "legally blind" being educated as readers of print have been removed from this estimate.

Deaf. Frampton and Gall, *Special Education for the Exceptional*, vol. II, 1955, p. 149, and information supplied by Gallaudet College, Washington, D.C.

Hard of hearing and speech impaired. "The Report of the Commissioner of Education in Response to the Request of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives for an Office of Education Plan in the Field of Speech and Hearing," February 11, 1958, table 1, page 8. Wendell, Johnson, *Children With Speech and Hearing Impairment: Preparing To Work With Them in the Schools*, U.S. Office of Education Bulletin 1959, No. 5, Washington: U.S. Government Printing Office, 20 cents.

Crippled. *Crippled Children's Program Statistical Highlights, 1958*, Statistical Series No. 56, United States Children's Bureau, 1960, p. IV. Mayer A. Perlstein, "What Teachers Should Know About the Child With Cerebral Palsy," *Special Education for the Exceptional*, vol. III, 1956, p. 101. Elise N. Martens, "Needs of Exceptional Children," p. 4, Leaflet No. 74, U.S. Office of Education, 1944.

Special health problems. This category includes a variety of physical limitations, such as epilepsy, cardiac conditions, or chronic illnesses. The estimate of one percent is based on a compilation of estimates from such sources as the National Epilepsy League and "Children and Youth, Selected Health Characteristics, United States, July 1957-June 1958," Health Statistics Series C-1; U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Public Health Service, Washington, 1959.

Seriously socially maladjusted or emotionally disturbed. *The Prevalence of Exceptional Children in Illinois in 1958*, Circular—Census 1A, State of Illinois, Springfield, 1959. The recent report of the California State Department of Education to the California State Legislature, *The Emotionally Handicapped Child and the School*, December 24, 1959, includes prevalence estimates ranging from 4 to 12 percent. The National Association for Mental Health estimates 1 in 10 children in public schools have emotional problems requiring psychiatric help. *Facts About Mental Illness*, National Association for Mental Health, Leaflet, 1960.

Table H.—Estimated number of schoolage children and youth in need of special education, by area of exceptionality: United States,¹ 1957-58

Area of exceptionality	Estimates of prevalence ²	Estimated number of schoolage exceptional children ³
Total	12.468	5,209,400
Blind.....	.033	13,800
Partially seeing.....	.06	25,100
Deaf.....	.075	31,300
Hard of hearing.....	.5	208,900
Speech impaired.....	3.5	1,462,400
Crippled.....	1.0	417,800
Special health problems.....	1.0	417,800
Emotionally disturbed or Socially maladjusted.....	2.0	835,600
Gifted.....	2.0	835,600
Mentally retarded.....	2.3	961,000

¹ Includes 48 States and the District of Columbia.

² Estimates are for the major or primary type of exceptionality in each child, although it is known that some children require special education for two or more exceptional conditions, such as mental retardation and a speech impairment.

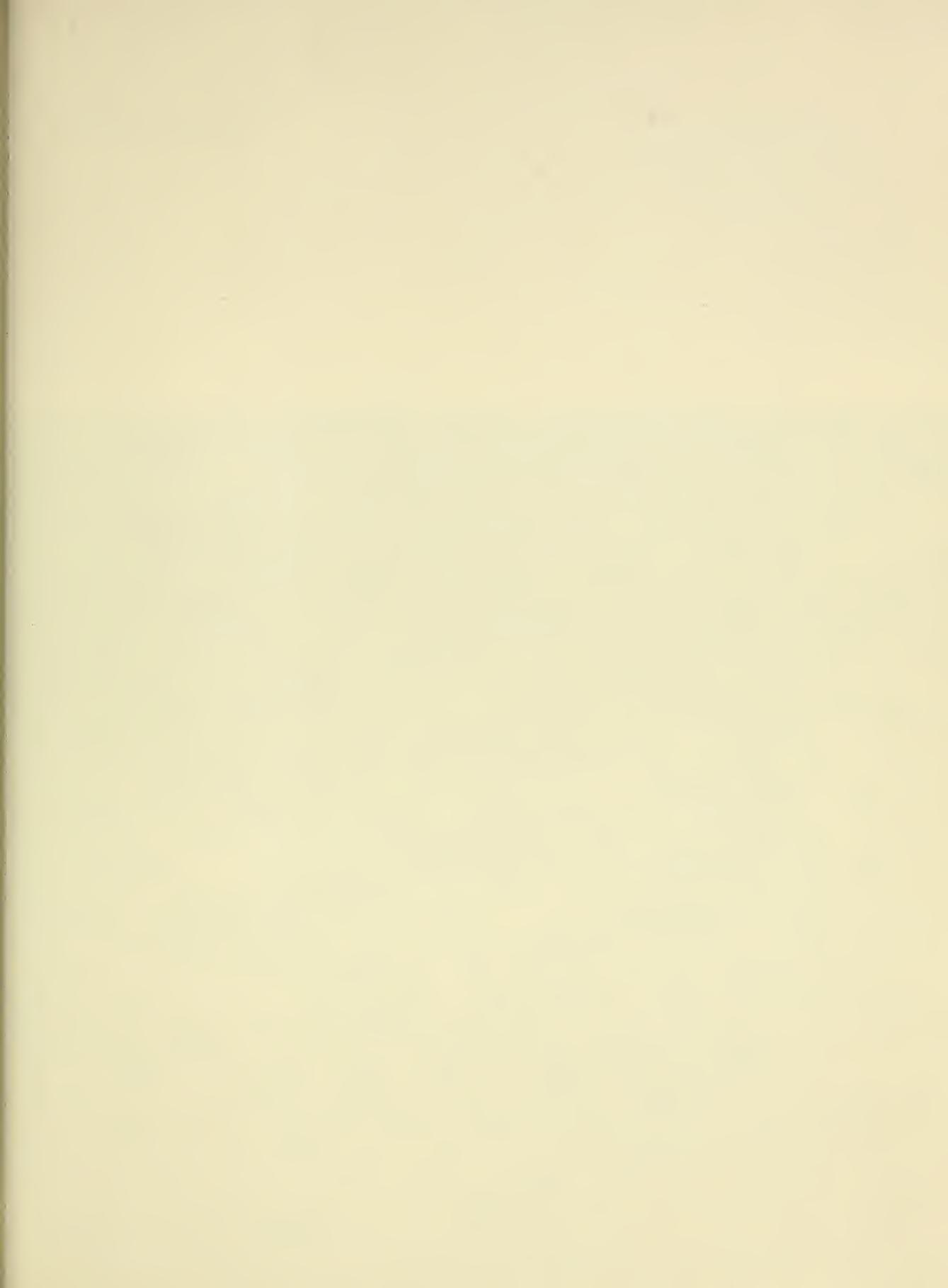
³ Based on an estimated 41,782,000 children 5 to 17 years of age on July 1, 1958. *Illustrative Projections of the Population of the United States, by Age and Sex, 1950 to 1980*. U.S. Bureau of the Census, Series P-25, No. 187, November 1958. Detail does not add to total because of rounding.

Mentally retarded. The 2.3 percent prevalence figure for the mentally retarded includes children with an IQ of approximately 68 or below. (It is, of course recognized that some other important factors besides the IQ are considered in defining mentally retarded children who need special education. The IQ, however, is the most generally used single measure.) Sources: Allen L. Edwards, *Experimental Design in Psychological Research*, 1950, p. 396; and Lionel S. Penrose, *The Biology of Mental Defect*, New York: Grune and Stratton, 1949. This figure of 2.3 percent needing special education is a very conservative one. A discussion of this estimate of prevalence may be found in the testimony of the U.S. Commissioner of Education on S. 395 and S. 1092, published on pages 47-49 of "Mentally Retarded Children—Hearing Before the Committee on Labor and Public Welfare,

United States Senate, Eighty-fifth Congress, First Session, on S. 395 and S. 1092," April 4, 1957.

Gifted. The 2.0 prevalence figure for the gifted includes children with an IQ of approximately 132 or above. (It is, of course, recognized that some other important factors besides the IQ such as special talents or leadership qualities are considered in defining gifted children who need special education. The IQ, however, is the most generally used single measure.) Source: Allen L. Edwards *Experimental Design in Psychological Research*, 1950, p. 396.

The estimated prevalence rates are given in table H for each area of exceptionality. These have been applied to the estimated schoolage population for July 1, 1958, in order to provide a basis for comparison with the findings of the 1957-58 statistical survey of special education.



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