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ADVANCE ESTIMATES OF PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS FOR THE SCHOOL YEAR 1955-56

Prepared by
Research Division, National Education Association of the United States

AS COMPARED WITH the school year 1954-55, the present report shows that 1955-56 will be characterised by:

- an increase of 1,273,000 in enrolments in public elementary and secondary schools
- an increase of nearly 51,000 in instructional staff
- an increase of $630,000,000 in current expenditures
- an increase of $11 in the average expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance
- an increase of 3.8 percent in the average salary of instructional staff (classroom teachers, principals, and supervisors)
- a relatively static condition in the number of teachers who hold emergency or temporary certificates

THIS SUMMARY is a series of estimates based upon information supplied by state and territorial departments of education and education associations. It is the fourteenth in a series of national estimates begun in 1942-43.

Most of the figures are estimates based upon facts of previous years, adjusted by expert opinion and preliminary state studies. A number of the states have not completed their statistical compilations for 1954-55 and only a few have systematic data for 1955-56.

On the basis of previous experience it is believed that the present summary presents a reasonably accurate picture of nationwide conditions as of October 1955. Adjustments of facts of individual states may be expected from official studies in the next two years. Elaborate manipulation of these figures, beyond those shown, is not advisable.

Most of the foregoing changes were not unexpected but some of them, such as increasing enrolments, indicate a further piling up of the instructional, financial, personnel, and housing problems which have adversely affected schools during the past few years. In several respects the outlook for 1955-56 is clearly unfavorable:

- The enrolment in teacher-education institutions is not gaining rapidly enough to fill the need for qualified teachers.
- The accelerated growth in pupil enrolments is still compelling school systems to employ large numbers of teachers who are not fully qualified for standard certificates.
- The shortages in buildings and qualified teachers continue to deprive 850,000 to 900,000 pupils of full-time schooling.
- The shortages of buildings and qualified teachers, especially critical in the elementary schools in recent years, are now producing serious problems at the secondary-school level, especially in urban school districts.

The gain of 51,000 in the total number of instructional staff, between 1954-55 and 1955-56, took place at the same time that the number of emergency teachers remained relatively static between 80,600 and 80,800 (see Table 4).

Number of emergency teachers--In 1939-40 there were relatively few classroom teachers who did not hold "regular" certificates for teaching in their respective states. While state standards of preparation required of emergency teachers vary widely, as they do also for those holding standard certificates, the total number of emergency teachers both within a single state and for the nation as a whole is indicative of the shortage of qualified teachers. Actually, it is an understatement of the shortage since the total includes two other conditions which are not readily measured: (a) the number of unfilled positions or vacancies and (b) the number of classroom teachers needed to reduce classes to reasonable size.

The number of persons employed who held substandard certificates was about 1 in 340 of the public-school teachers in 1940-41; the proportion jumped to 1 in 7 by 1946-47. Then the proportion declined steadily from year to year until it reached 1 in 15 in 1951-52 and 1952-53. The ratio was 1 in 14 for 1953-54, 1 in 13 for 1954-55, and is expected to be 1 in 14 in 1955-56.

The 1953 report estimated that about 71,000 emergency classroom teachers would be employed in 1953-54. The actual number was close to 79,000. The outlook in October 1954 was that the total would be 80,680 in 1954-55 and the present survey indicates that actually public schools employed 80,674 in 1954-55. The outlook for 1955-56 is that the total will be 80,815. The "emergency teacher" situation, thought to be a condition which would disappear within 10 years after World War II, is now apparently static (Table 4).

Type and location of the teacher shortage--Details on this point are given in Table 11. A summarized comparison of reports for 1954-55 and 1955-56 (exclusive of the District of Columbia) is as follows:

Type of position	Number of states in which the shortage is					
	Very small		Considerable		Very large	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Rural elementary teachers	4	1	27	32	17	15
Rural secondary teachers						
Regular	27	13	19	33	1	1
*Special	6	1	33	41	8	5
Urban elementary teachers	13	12	31	32	4	4
Urban secondary teachers						
Regular	37	28	11	20	0	0
*Special	13	12	32	32	3	4

(*The term "special" applies to such fields as industrial arts and physical education.)

State departments of education were asked to list the types of teachers or subjects where the greatest shortages existed. Of the 32 answering the question: 21 listed science; 17, mathematics; 17, physical education; 14, music; 13, home economics; and 13, elementary.

education institutions produced 86,696 persons in 1954-55 qualified in their respective states for regular certificates. If it is assumed that about 66 percent of this number (or 57,000) obtain employment in teaching, then a gap of 114,000 exists between that number and the estimated 171,000 actually needed. Part of the 114,000 need is met by the employment of 80,800 emergency teachers; the remainder of the need (approximately 33,200) is not met except by enlarging classes and other improvisations.

Teacher education--So as to give a general idea of trends in the potential supply of teachers, the present series of advance estimates each October has asked for opinions on how the total enrolled in teacher education in the current year compares with the enrolment in 1940-41. The general national situation for a period of years (exclusive of the District of Columbia) is shown by the following:

School year	Number of states reporting current enrolments as		
	Much smaller than 1940-41	About the same as 1940-41	Much larger than 1940-41
1950-51	5	11	32
1951-52	3	19	26
1952-53	4	17	27
1953-54	6	18	24
1954-55	9	9	30
1955-56	4	6	38

The year 1949-50 has been the most favorable since World War II with respect to the proportion of the states reporting teacher-education enrolments as "much larger" than in 1940-41. From 1951-52 thru 1953-54 the trend was unfavorable because of the competition for manpower arising from expanding industries and governmental services, and the heavy manpower demands of the military forces. In 1954-55 there was an upward turn in teacher education enrolments which continues for 1955-56.

Consultants also were asked for opinions on how the 1955-56 enrolments in teacher education compare with the enrolments in 1954-55. One state reported that this year's enrolments are smaller; 22, that enrolments are about the same; and 25, that enrolments are much larger than in 1954-55.

In anticipation of the next few years state officials are asked to estimate how well the teacher-education enrolments in 1955-56 would meet the probable demand for teachers in the next three years. The estimates for the 48 states are given in Table 11, columns 10 and 11. Comparisons with other years may be summarized as follows:

Type of teacher	Number of states expecting supply in the next three years								
	To be short			To be balanced			To be an oversupply		
	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56	1953-54	1954-55	1955-56
Elementary ...	48	45	48	0	3	0	0	0	0
Secondary	22	30	40	20	16	8	6	2	0

From a review of the foregoing opinions with regard to teacher-education enrolments it can be seen that the outlook for an adequate supply is not a favorable one. All states expect the shortage of elementary-school teachers to continue into the next three years.

With regard to secondary-school teachers 40 states expect a shortage in the next three years. In 1953-54 the number in the "oversupply" column was 6; for 1954-55 the number is 2; and for 1955-56, zero. In other words, the increasing enrolments,

Year	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1950-51	19,010,554	6,783,956	25,794,510
1951-52	19,713,202	6,998,454	26,711,656
1952-53	20,121,866	7,410,569	27,532,435
1953-54	20,029,384	7,887,319	28,916,703
1954-55	21,774,216	8,191,836	29,966,052
1955-56	22,630,933	8,607,930	31,238,863

The total of 31,238,863 for October 1955 is a substantial estimate of the number of children and youth who will be enrolled in public schools in the school year 1955-56. It is 1,272,811 above the estimated enrolment in 1954-55. The total column is more reliable than the "elementary" and "secondary" columns taken separately because of variations in the states in classifying Grades VII and VIII.

The estimates, compiled by the NEA Research Division (page 6), indicate that the 1955-56 public school enrolment, as of about October 1, exceeded the 1954-55 enrolment by 1,272,811. Early in September 1955 the U. S. Office of Education predicted that the 1955-56 enrolment would be 1,352,200 larger than in 1954-55. In November 1955 the U. S. Office of Education Circular No. 467 showed an increase of only 1,048,172. It is probable that the actual facts are an increase of about 1,300,000.

The September estimates of the U. S. Office of Education were that private and parochial schools in 1955-56 would enrol 188,900 more pupils than in 1954-55. The 1955-56 total was estimated as 4,469,900.3/

For comparative purposes the public school enrolments reported by the U. S. Office of Education have been as follows:

Year	Elementary	Secondary	Total
1950-51	19,900,000	5,806,000	25,706,000
1951-52	20,680,867	5,881,797	26,562,664
1952-53	21,572,000	6,167,000	27,739,000
1953-54	22,794,000	6,389,000	29,183,000
1954-55	24,091,500**	6,582,300**	30,673,800**
1955-56	25,215,000**	6,811,000**	32,026,000**

(**Figures for 1954-55 and 1955-56 taken from press release issued September 8, 1955, by the U. S. Office of Education.)

Children deprived of full-time schooling--The steadily increasing enrolments, combined with the shortage of qualified teachers and the lack of school buildings, have produced conditions in many communities whereby thousands of children are deprived of full educational opportunities. The most obvious type of deprivation are those communities where children must attend schools in shifts or for so-called half day sessions.

Each year this series of advance estimates has attempted to present an estimate of the number of children who must attend school for less than a full day. It has been difficult to obtain complete and entirely stable statistics on the problem.

3/ U. S. Office of Education press release, Thursday, September 8, 1955, and November 1955, Circular No. 467, Fall 1955 Statistics on Enrollment, Teachers, and Schoolhousing in Full-Time Public and Secondary Day Schools.

The distribution of average expenditures per pupil for the two years (48 states and the District of Columbia) are as follows:

Amount	1954-55	1955-56
$100-$149	2	2
150- 199	8	8
200- 249	9	5
250- 299	17	15
300 and over	13	19
Total	49	49

The purchasing power of the 1954-55 per-pupil expenditure of $264.58 in prewar dollars (1935-1939 base) was $137.95; on a base of the years 1947-1949 its purchasing power was $230.67. Both of these calculations are based upon the indexes for September 1954 (191.8 on 1935-1939 base; 114.7 on 1947-1949 base).

The purchasing power of the $275.47 in prewar dollars is $143.40; in 1947-1949 dollars the estimated 1955-56 per-pupil expenditure has a purchasing power of $239.75. (For indexes see footnote, Table 6).

In 1939-40 the per-pupil expenditure averaged $88.09 for the United States; that amount had a purchasing power of $88.09 in prewar dollars. The gain between 1939-40 and 1955-56 is estimated as 213 percent in current dollars, but in purchasing power the gain is only 63 percent (that is, in terms of 1935-1939 dollars).

BUILDING SHORTAGE

The present lag in school construction began with the depression of the 1930's because of a lack of funds; it continued during the World War II period because of a lack of materials, funds, and manpower for construction purposes. Meanwhile the birth rates in the years since 1940 have accelerated enrolments far beyond the predictions made in the 1930's. Table 12 summarizes the reports for 1954-55.

Comparison of the conditions in the states (omitting District of Columbia) in 1954-55 and 1955-56 can be summarized as follows:

Type of school	Number of states in which the building shortage is					
	Very small		Considerable		Very large	
	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56	1954-55	1955-56
Rural						
Elementary	20	20	21	22	7	6
Secondary (omitting Rhode Island)	14	14	28	29	5	4
Urban						
Elementary	0	0	27	28	21	20
Secondary	3	4	37	31	8	13

The foregoing summary suggests that the building situation for the nation as a whole has improved slightly since 1954-55 with respect to rural elementary and secondary schools.

TABLE 1.--ESTIMATED NUMBER OF BASIC ADMINISTRATIVE UNITS, BOARD MEMBERS, AND SUPERINTENDENTS, 1954-55 AND 1955-56

State	1954-55			1955-56		
	Administrative units (elementary and high school)	Board members and trustees	Superintendents	Administrative units (elementary and high school)	Board members and trustees	Superintendents
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ala.	111	565	111	112	570	112
Ariz.	298	780	98	285	900	99
Ark.	423	2,197	365	424	2,200	366
Calif.	1,921	8,000	893	1,880	7,950	925
Colo.	1,106	2,779	180	1,003	2,470	180
Conn.	175	1,252	104	175	1,252	104
Del.	105	432	17	102	420	17
D. C.	1	9	1	1	9	1
Fla.	67	536	67	67	536	67
Ga.	203	1,050	203	203	1,050	203
Idaho	178	853	103	168	823	102
Ill.	2,317	13,750	2,800	2,200	12,400	2,700
Ind.	1,110	1,500	270	1,080	1,500	265
Iowa	4,417	18,700	(829)	4,142	18,300	816
Kans.	3,234	10,131	342	3,120	9,789	342
Ky.	224	1,120	224	224	1,120	224
La.	67	689	67	67	689	67
Maine	492	1,478	117	492	1,478	117
Md.	24	1,360	24	24	1,360	24
Mass.	348	1,548	229	348	1,548	229
Mich.	4,000	14,000	606	3,750	13,850	606
Minn.	4,261	14,507	452	3,700	12,750	455
Miss.	869	3,950	431	600	4,000	435
Mo.	3,794	13,863	594	3,600	13,260	590
Mont.	1,194	3,780	185	1,173	3,719	185
Nebr.	5,669	18,417	465	5,347	17,400	456
Nev.	172	520	27	170	514	27
N. H.	*230	*823	*48	*230	*823	*48
N. J.	562	4,284	261	564	4,302	263
N. Mex.	97	485	97	97	485	97
N. Y.	2,253	6,972	169	1,950	6,600	169
N. C.	174	963	174	174	963	174
N. Dak.	1,950	5,900	138	1,900	5,700	135
Ohio	1,306	6,536	306	1,270	6,356	306
Okla.	1,802	6,534	665	1,736	6,336	669
Oreg.	774	3,872	113	750	3,752	120
Pa.	2,461	12,733	195	2,436	12,616	189
R. I.	39	212	37	39	212	37
S. C.	104	575	195	106	590	197
S. Dak.	3,374	10,820	338	3,319	9,957	337
Tenn.	152	1,000	152	152	1,000	152
Texas	1,950	11,700	1,092	1,875	10,900	1,100
Utah	40	207	40	40	207	40
Vt.	263	850	54	261	860	54
Va.	130	692	113	130	692	113
Wash.	520	2,177	253	480	1,978	253
W. Va.	55	275	55	55	275	55
Wis.	4,601	15,200	116	4,290	14,800	118
Wyo.	291	1,089	89	260	985	91
Total	59,908	231,656	14,504	56,571	222,247	14,431

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.

TABLE 3.--ESTIMATED NUMBER OF INSTRUCTIONAL STAFF IN PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS, 1955-56

State	Elementary-school classroom teachers			Secondary-school classroom teachers			Principals and supervisors	Other instructional staff	Total
	Men	Women	Total	Men	Women	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ala.	*1,700	*15,550	*17,250	3,650	6,400	10,050	700	...	*28,000
Ariz.	1,362	4,436	5,798	1,291	683	1,974	450	225	8,447
Ark.	660	7,240	7,900	2,365	3,235	5,600	555	60	14,115
Calif.	11,500	45,000	56,500	13,000	16,000	29,000	6,000	1,350	92,850
Colo.	*1,780	*7,296	9,076	*1,445	*1,735	3,180	936	150	13,342
Conn.	1,575	8,625	10,200	2,450	2,550	5,000	800	...	16,000
Del.	195	1,303	1,498	698	506	1,204	152	...	2,854
D. C.	96	1,834	1,930	585	1,127	1,712	236	107	3,985
Fla.	1,400	14,000	15,400	4,600	5,800	10,400	1,300	800	27,900
Ga.	1,150	18,707	19,857	3,900	6,178	10,078	900	170	31,005
Idaho	*625	*2,863	3,488	*815	*751	1,566	404	...	5,458
Ill.	5,700	33,500	39,200	8,800	8,700	17,500	3,300	...	60,000
Ind.	3,890	13,560	17,450	4,940	5,210	10,150	2,300	1,100	31,000
Iowa	703	13,469	14,172	4,959	4,308	9,267	1,279	...	24,718
Kans.	1,096	10,790	11,886	3,286	3,201	6,487	1,900	...	20,273
Ky.	1,965	13,550	15,515	1,910	3,550	5,460	1,075	...	22,050
La.	1,150	12,100	13,250	2,750	3,950	6,700	1,445	84	21,479
Maine	*500	*4,400	*4,900	*1,025	*904	*1,929	*200	...	7,029
Md.	926	8,527	9,453	3,485	4,191	7,676	1,015	...	18,144
Mass.	2,173	15,680	17,853	5,610	5,883	11,493	1,200	40	30,586
Mich.	6,200	24,800	31,000	9,000	11,000	20,000	1,775	...	52,775
Minn.	2,720	10,880	13,600	4,545	5,555	10,100	990	...	24,690
Miss.	900	9,900	10,800	2,375	3,225	5,600	390	...	16,790
Mo.	2,184	16,566	18,750	3,230	3,670	6,900	1,360	...	27,010
Mont.	549	3,515	4,064	1,017	684	1,701	251	13	6,029
Nebr.	515	8,860	9,375	2,050	1,710	3,760	368	...	13,503
Nev.	252	1,201	1,453	269	204	473	132	...	2,058
N. H.	*250	*1,950	*2,200	*645	*620	*1,265	*175	...	*3,640
N. J.	2,400	21,100	23,500	5,300	5,650	10,950	1,625	...	36,075
N. Mex.	565	4,275	4,840	450	1,300	1,750	700	...	7,290
N. Y.	5,160	46,440	51,600	14,465	26,860	41,325	4,825	...	97,750
N. C.	*5,200	*19,566	24,766	*3,825	*4,877	8,702	1,922	...	35,390
N. Dak.	480	4,820	5,300	810	1,040	1,850	225	...	7,375
Ohio	*4,170	*27,920	*32,090	*11,550	*9,840	*21,390	*1,900	*120	*55,500
Okla.	860	8,650	9,510	3,600	4,500	8,100	2,000	40	19,650
Oreg.	*1,915	*7,654	9,569	*1,615	*1,978	3,593	1,170	293	14,625
Pa.	3,404	32,052	35,456	14,002	14,003	28,005	4,243	2,264	69,968
R. I.	175	2,275	2,450	925	1,175	2,100	320	...	4,870
S. C.	850	11,400	12,250	2,150	4,200	6,350	450	...	19,050
S. Dak.	445	5,030	5,475	1,325	*849	*2,174	205	...	*7,854
Tenn.	1,725	15,110	16,835	2,554	3,832	6,386	2,800	...	26,021
Texas	5,900	35,900	41,800	10,575	12,925	23,500	1,850	1,750	68,900
Utah	900	2,950	3,850	1,800	975	2,775	420	205	7,250
Vt.	110	1,790	1,900	365	395	760	85	160	2,905
Va.	630	16,370	17,000	3,100	6,150	9,250	2,450	...	28,700
Wash.	*1,920	*10,082	12,002	*2,980	*3,647	6,627	1,199	826	20,654
W. Va.	940	8,050	8,990	2,425	3,325	5,750	1,800	160	16,700
Wis.	2,300	14,500	16,800	4,460	3,385	7,845	1,150	...	25,795
Wyo.	512	1,538	2,050	570	530	1,100	190	...	3,340
Total	94,277	627,574	721,851	183,541	222,966	406,507	63,117	9,917	1,201,392

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.

TABLE 5.--NUMBER OF PUBLIC-SCHOOL TEACHERS LEAVING TEACHING BY REASONS FOR LEAVING, 1954-55 AND 1955-56

State	Number of teachers who left teaching in 1954-55	Number of teachers who will leave teaching in 1955-56	Percent leaving in 1954-55 because of:				
			Marriage or family reasons	Retirement for old age or disability	Going to other states	Entering other types of employment	Miscellaneous other reasons
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ala.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ariz.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ark.	2,880	2,900	23%	12%	30%	10%	25%
Calif.	9,126	9,500	38	20	19	7	16
Colo.	1,200	1,200	26	12	35	23	4
Conn.	1,100	1,170	26	20	35	7	12
Del.	373	400	...	...	...	...	...
D. C.	184	190	...	31	...	...	...
Fla.	2,334	2,400	...	11	...	...	...
Ga.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Idaho	1,004	1,040	22	5	26	16	31
Ill.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ind.	2,200	2,400	32	11	21	14	22
Iowa[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kans.	1,968	2,300	...	...	...	...	...
Ky.	2,380	2,350	21	7	13	21	38
La.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Maine	683	*700	30	15	21	9	25
Md.	2,776	*2,850	32	10	27	7	24
Mass.	1,800	2,020	40	26	15	5	14
Mich.	4,700	4,850	...	...	...	...	...
Minn.	2,422	2,500	49	5	14	11	21
Miss.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mo.	3,100	3,100	40	1	34	12	13
Mont.	325	375	47	17	15	17	4
Nebr.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nev.	377	400	...	...	...	...	...
N. H.	*450	*470	*20	*10	*25	*25	*20
N. J.	2,469	2,550	46	16	15	5	18
N. Mex.	665	700	25	9	12	7	47
N. Y.[b]	5,200	5,400	40	15	20	17	8
N. C.	2,321	2,450	51	12	16	16	5
N. Dak.	300	300	20	2	30	40	8
Ohio	4,439	4,000	19	12	11	12	46
Okla.	2,001	2,200	18	11	36	20	15
Oreg.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pa.	3,500	4,115	7	45	10	18	20
R. I.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
S. C.	700	700	50	10	20	10	10
S. Dak.	1,900	2,350	47	3	15	3	32
Tenn.[a]	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Texas	1,200	4,000	23	40	3	7	27
Utah	901	1,000	19	3	7	15	56
Vt.	138	140	39	18	29	10	4
Va.	3,500	3,600	14	6	16	45	19
Wash.	1,500	1,500	29	13	23	10	25
W. Va.	1,150	1,600	21	4	30	8	37
Wis.	2,363	2,400	46	10	15	8	21
Wyo.	660	700	24	10	28	12	26
Total (32 states)	66,353	72,280	31%	14%	20%	14%	21%
Total (38 states)	76,289	82,820					

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.

a/ Data not available.

b/ Upstate only; not including New York City.

TABLE 7.—ESTIMATED DISTRIBUTION OF CLASSROOM TEACHERS' SALARIES, 1955-56

State	Classroom teachers' average salary, 1955-56	Percent of teachers paid			
		Below $2,500	$2,500-3,499	$3,500-4,499	$4,500 and above
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ala.	$3,100	20.0%	70.0%	10.0%	0.0%
Ariz.	4,500	0.0	16.0	42.0	42.0
Ark.	2,280	62.0	37.0	1.0	0.0
Calif.	5,000	0.0	0.1	39.9	60.0
Colo.	3,780	3.0	46.0	35.0	16.0
Conn.	4,450	0.0	30.0	35.0	35.0
Del.	4,300	0.5	15.0	39.5	45.0
Fla.a/	3,980	3.0	55.0	40.0	2.0
Ga.	3,125	12.0	70.0	17.5	0.5
Idaho	3,475	1.0	56.0	38.0	5.0
Ill.	4,550	3.0	25.0	30.0	42.0
Ind.	4,100	2.0	22.0	41.0	35.0
Iowa	3,388	12.0	43.0	32.0	13.0
Kans.	3,510	10.0	47.0	34.0	9.0
Ky.	2,450	76.2	17.0	6.6	0.2
La.	3,850	5.0	25.0	40.0	30.0
Maine	*2,900	*45.0	*43.0	*10.0	*2.0
Md.	4,326	0.4	20.0	36.8	42.8
Mass.	4,140	0.0	33.0	42.0	25.0
Mich.	4,500	2.0	25.0	33.0	40.0
Minn.	4,000	1.0	32.0	35.0	32.0
Miss.	2,281	65.0	30.0	4.0	1.0
Mo.	3,420	24.0	43.0	18.0	15.0
Mont.	*3,807	2.0	36.0	41.0	21.0
Nebr.	2,900	35.0	45.0	12.0	8.0
Nev.	4,378	0.0	3.6	54.7	41.7
N. H.	*3,500	*1.0	*60.0	*34.0	*5.0
N. J.	4,655	0.0	12.2	34.5	53.3
N. Mex.	4,450	0.0	8.0	80.0	12.0
N. Y.	5,150	0.0	12.0	29.0	59.0
N. C.	3,300	7.1	84.7	8.1	0.1
N. Dak.	2,900	42.0	48.0	8.5	1.5
Ohio	*4,165	*0.0	*35.0	*35.0	*30.0
Okla.	3,550	4.0	85.0	10.0	1.0
Oreg.	4,350	0.0	7.0	65.0	28.0
Pa.	4,351	0.1	30.9	49.0	20.0
R. I.	4,275	0.0	32.0	45.0	23.0
S. C.	2,975	10.0	80.0	10.0	0.0
S. Dak.	*3,050	30.0	42.0	14.0	14.0
Tenn.	3,000	32.0	50.0	11.0	7.0
Texas	3,850	3.0	45.0	43.0	9.0
Utah	3,680	0.0	20.0	70.0	10.0
Vt.	3,084	19.0	58.3	21.7	1.0
Va.	3,250	*18.0	*53.0	*25.0	*4.0
Wash.	4,475	0.0	3.0	62.0	35.0
W. Va.	3,000	24.0	57.0	17.0	2.0
Wis.	3,967	7.0	35.0	32.0	26.0
Wyo.	3,625	7.0	40.0	40.0	13.0
Total	$4,000	8.8%	33.8%	31.4%	26.0%

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.
a/ Includes junior colleges.

1955

TABLE 9-A.--ESTIMATED RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, 1954-55

State	Receipts, 1954-55: Revenue receipts: Total (in thousands)	Revenue receipts: Percent from state	Nonrevenue receipts (in thousands)	Total receipts (in thousands)	Expense, 1954-55: Current expense: Total (in thousands)	Current expense: Expense per pupil (ADA)	Capital outlay (in thousands)	Total expense (in thousands)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Ala.	$ 96,000	72.9%	$ 7,500	$ 103,500	$ 95,000	$150.50	$ 11,000	$ 106,000
Ariz.	55,712	24.8	15,866	71,578	50,595	288.10	17,571	68,166
Ark.	57,918	54.7	8,500	66,418	46,000	126.00	16,489	62,489
Calif.a/	945,000	42.3	225,000	1,170,000	750,000	316.46	300,000	1,050,000
Colo.	89,823	17.1	18,177	108,000	74,625	289.70	28,000	102,625
Conn.	101,195	16.2	40,000	141,195	101,195	308.50	36,913	138,108
Del.	30,000	88.2	4,880	34,880	16,850	320.00	9,500	26,350
D. C.	35,372	0.0	0	35,372	27,874	290.57	7,375	35,249
Fla.a/	166,407	50.5	59,661	226,068	132,889	224.75	56,151	189,040
Ga.	150,000	73.3	25,000	175,000	135,000	180.00	30,000	165,000
Idaho	*35,000	*24.0	*10,000	*45,000	*29,500	*235.00	*6,000	*35,500
Ill.	610,000	13.1	150,000	760,000	437,000	336.00	140,000	577,000
Ind.	228,179	32.7	42,604	270,783	189,564	270.00	35,572	225,136
Iowa	169,233	13.1	43,000	212,233	136,000	274.00	54,000	190,000
Kans.	107,551	23.1	18,583	126,134	98,700	*267.00	36,782	135,482
Ky.	96,054	36.4	8,400	104,454	80,814	155.10	16,283	97,097
La.	151,595	62.9	38,882	190,477	126,576	250.00	36,238	162,814
Maine	31,790	23.8	5,175	36,965	33,456	211.38	4,246	37,702
Md.	138,600	30.4	19,400	158,000	110,300	243.00b/	47,300	157,600
Mass.	215,000	16.7	50,000	265,000	206,000	320.00	57,000	263,000
Mich.	420,000	50.6	150,000	570,000	352,362	294.00	150,809	503,171
Minn.	184,343	39.7	71,079	255,422	164,998	316.00	65,311	230,309
Miss.	62,718	54.8	4,000	66,718	59,936	135.39	3,542	63,478
Mo.	162,955	32.7	40,000	202,955	148,600	244.00	53,500	202,100
Mont.	43,136	25.6	14,095	57,231	37,882	342.00	12,664	50,546
Nebr.	65,000	4.8	3,000	68,000	60,000	263.00	9,000	69,000
Nev.	12,813	43.7	8,058	20,871	11,750	293.82	9,032	20,782
N. H.	*22,900	*4.1	*4,500	*27,400	*21,000	*290.00	*4,000	*25,000
N. J.	283,900	18.7	63,000	346,900	240,000	332.00	63,000	303,000
N. Mex.	47,837	76.9	*7,500	*55,337	47,134	304.00	7,825	54,959
N. Y.	900,000	37.3	300,000	1,200,000	785,000	375.00	350,000	1,135,000
N. C.	181,226	72.4	20,000	201,226	152,421	166.00	39,805	192,226
N. Dak.	33,700	25.2	2,000	35,700	30,000	266.00	4,000	34,000
Ohio	457,549	28.7	132,000	589,549	380,000	*268.00	130,000	510,000
Okla.	100,328	46.7	*20,710	*121,038	100,328	224.92	20,710	121,038
Oreg.	127,000	26.3	18,000	145,000	98,932	348.00	38,000	136,932
Pa.	548,100	37.5	55,361	603,461	446,200	281.89	200,000	646,200
R. I.	30,750	12.7	2,000	32,750	28,000	285.50	4,400	32,400
S. C.	80,103	60.4	39,834	119,937	79,748	169.00	42,957	122,705
S. Dak.	30,300	12.2	6,534	36,834	33,506	282.46	5,628	39,134
Tenn.	107,872	59.0	21,000	128,872	101,000	152.00	25,000	126,000
Texas	375,356	58.2	65,954	441,310	361,300	246.49	85,534	446,834
Utah	58,060	39.5	11,662	69,722	42,235	241.00	19,732	61,967
Vt.	16,757	26.2	4,932	21,689	15,531	224.44	3,930	19,461
Va.	150,983	35.7	23,288	174,271	123,251	190.00	53,648	176,899
Wash.	172,323	50.7	40,636	212,959	133,187	300.91	40,834	174,021
W. Va.	81,506	59.0	8,604	90,110	73,090	176.00	14,418	87,508
Wis.	172,784	15.5	38,500	211,284	155,000	283.00	78,000	233,000
Wyo.	26,400	34.1	500	26,900	22,000	380.00	2,500	24,500
Total	$8,467,128	37.3%	$1,967,375	$10,434,503	$7,182,329	$264.58	$2,484,199	$9,666,528

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.
a/ Includes junior colleges.
b/ Per pupil in ADM.

TABLE 10.--ESTIMATED PUPIL ENROLMENT AND PERCENT NOT ATTENDING REGULAR FULL-TIME SCHOOL

State	1954-55 Enrolment			1955-56 Enrolment			Percent not in full-time attendance, 1955-56
	Elementary	Secondary	Total	Elementary	Secondary	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Ala.	453,990	266,488	720,478	*463,000	*272,000	735,000	1.0%
Ariz.	166,041	42,793	208,834	179,324	46,216	225,540	0.0
Ark.	269,803	148,497	418,300	272,000	152,000	424,000	4.0
Calif.	1,787,679	495,033	2,282,712	1,914,000	533,000	2,447,000	9.0
Colo.	211,500	70,500	282,000	222,375	74,125	296,500	5.0
Conn.	234,505	129,878	364,383	240,357	141,047	381,404	0.0
Del.	37,921	22,547	60,468	37,733	24,191	61,924	6.0
D. C.	65,702	38,648	104,350	67,845	38,456	106,301	0.0
Fla.	445,873	255,611	701,484	475,104	280,844	755,948	4.0
Ga.	666,808	225,659	892,467	688,000	237,000	925,000	1.5
Idaho	*103,176	*35,883	*139,059	*104,700	*37,000	*141,700	*1.5
Ill.	1,037,886	325,374	1,363,260	1,142,000	358,000	1,500,000	1.5
Ind.	646,899	192,989	839,888	670,000	200,000	870,000	1.6
Iowa	420,000	128,000	548,000	453,152	126,716	579,868	0.5
Kans.	323,160	95,300	418,460	338,210	98,000	436,210	0.0
Ky.	483,133	115,596	598,729	488,333	123,596	611,929	12.0
La.	457,664	117,302	574,966	474,800	118,700	593,500	*1.0
Maine	138,730	34,891	173,621	*140,000	*37,000	*177,000	*0.0
Md.	289,037	164,763	453,800	302,905	176,832	479,737	3.3
Mass.	450,000	275,000	725,000	456,000	291,000	747,000	2.1
Mich.	897,000	447,000	1,344,000	905,000	480,000	1,385,000	2.0
Minn.	366,211	216,762	582,973	375,900	222,600	598,500	1.8
Miss.	448,780	93,158	541,938	461,900	95,600	557,500	0.0
Mo.	568,000	158,000	726,000	583,500	161,500	745,000	2.0
Mont.	90,000	30,300	120,300	89,686	34,066	123,752	0.3
Nebr.	193,200	59,550	252,750	201,850	59,000	260,850	0.0
Nev.	38,358	9,841	48,199	42,194	10,825	53,019	3.0
N. H.	*59,290	*24,443	*83,733	*61,000	*26,000	*87,000	*0.0
N. J.	670,000	174,000	844,000	693,000	180,000	873,000	3.0
N. Mex.	*143,000	*37,000	*180,000	*148,000	*39,000	*187,000	*3.0
N. Y.	1,484,000	897,000	2,381,000	1,518,000	959,000	2,477,000	8.0
N. C.	785,005	215,070	1,000,075	805,500	224,500	1,030,000	0.4
N. Dak.	96,500	29,500	126,000	101,000	31,000	132,000	1.0
Ohio	1,121,819	320,156	1,441,975	1,187,048	332,000	1,519,048	*2.0
Okla.	394,231	135,649	529,880	395,000	140,000	535,000	2.0
Oreg.	245,341	79,434	324,775	261,241	81,017	342,258	0.1
Pa.	1,119,161	643,549	1,762,710	1,130,522	655,645	1,786,167	1.3
R. I.	77,194	37,014	114,208	*79,000	*39,000	*118,000	0.5
S. C.	398,138	154,811	552,949	409,100	157,825	566,925	0.0
S. Dak.	100,784	31,393	132,177	108,590	35,343	143,933	0.0
Tenn.	600,076	140,857	740,933	623,000	147,000	770,000	0.0
Texas	1,318,616	354,985	1,673,601	1,380,000	376,000	1,756,000	1.5
Utah	119,476	71,976	191,452	120,236	78,285	198,521	0.0
Vt.	51,320	18,022	69,342	53,100	18,500	71,600	0.1
Va.	540,537	183,938	724,475	570,000	200,000	770,000	8.0
Wash.	372,627	112,368	484,995	391,324	117,001	508,325	1.0
W. Va.	298,148	159,600	457,748	296,000	162,000	458,000	0.0
Wis.	435,404	160,000	595,404	455,404	162,500	617,904	1.0
Wyo.	52,493	15,708	68,201	55,000	17,000	72,000	0.1
Total	21,774,216	8,191,836	29,966,052	22,630,933	8,607,930	31,238,863	2.9%

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.

TABLE 12.--ESTIMATE OF BUILDING SHORTAGE, 1955-56

State	Building shortage				Number of additional elementary-school classrooms needed (if all regular classes were limited to 30 pupils)
	Rural		Urban		
	Elementary	Secondary	Elementary	Secondary	
1	2	3	4	5	6
Ala.	Some	Some	Large	Some	a/
Ariz.	Small	Small	Some	Some	731
Ark.	Large	Some	Large	Large	735
Calif.	Some	Some	Large	Some	5,500
Colo.	Small	Small	Large	Large	1,300
Conn.	Some	Some	Some	Some	695
Del.	Some	Some	Some	Some	a/
D. C.	...	...	Large	Some	263
Fla.	Some	Some	Large	Large	1,900
Ga.	Some	Some	Large	Some	900
Idaho	Some	Some	Large	Some	a/
Ill.	Small	Some	Some	Some	3,000
Ind.	Some	Small	Some	Small	2,400
Iowa	Small	Small	Some	Some	900
Kans.	Some	Some	Some	Some	4,000
Ky.	Large	Some	Large	Some	3,000
La.	Some	Some	Some	Some	a/
Maine	Some	Some	Some	Some	232
Md.	Small	Small	Some	Some	1,041
Mass.	Large	Some	Large	Large	1,150
Mich.	Small	Small	Some	Some	0
Minn.	Small	Some	Large	Large	a/
Miss.	Large	Large	Large	Some	6,500
Mo.	Small	Some	Large	Large	4,200
Mont.	Small	Small	Large	Some	256
Nebr.	Small	Large	Large	Large	659
Nev.	Small	Small	Some	Some	150
N. H.	*Some	*Some	*Some	*Some	*200
N. J.	Some	Some	Large	Large	a/
N. Mex.	Some	Small	Large	Large	500
N. Y.	Small	Some	Some	Some	2,400
N. C.	Some	Some	Large	Large	4,000
N. Dak.	Small	Some	Some	Some	390
Ohio	*Small	*Some	*Some	*Small	*2,000
Okla.	Small	Small	Some	Some	1,200
Oreg.	Some	Small	Some	Some	150
Pa.	Large	Large	Some	Some	2,285
R. I.	Some	...	Some	Small	a/
S. C.	Some	Some	Some	Large	1,200
S. Dak.	Small	Small	Some	Some	200
Tenn.	Some	Some	Some	Some	3,000
Texas	Small	Some	Large	Some	7,500
Utah	Some	Some	Large	Large	471
Vt.	Large	Large	Some	Some	220
Va.	Some	Some	Some	Some	2,800
Wash.	Some	Some	Large	Large	650
W. Va.	Small	Some	Some	Some	1,200
Wis.	Small	Small	Some	Small	850
Wyo.	Small	Small	Some	Some	100
Total (42 states)...	...	...	...	...	70,828

* Estimated by NEA Research Division.
a/ Data not available.