UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR HAROLD L. ICKES. Secretary
OFFICE OF EDUCATION
J. W. STL'DEBAKER. Commisioner
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BIENNIAL SURVEY OF EDUCATION
1932-1934


# OFFICE OF EDUCATION 

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For aale by the superfntendent of Documenta, Wrahington, D. C.

## CHAPTER I

## STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF EDUCATION, 1933-34

## INJRODUCTION

THIS SUMMARY brings together data from the various statistical chapters of the Biennial Surrey of Education, 1932-34. ${ }^{1}$ Each of these chapters deals with one field of education and has been published separately as part of Bulletin, 1935, No. 2, as follows:

> Chapter II. Statistics of State School Systems, 1933-34.
> Chapter III. Statistics of City School Systems, 1933-34.
> Chapter IV. Statistics of Higher Education, 1933-34.
> Chapter V. Statistics of Public High Schools, 1933-34.
> Chapter VI. Statistics of Private Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1932-33.
> Chapter VII. Statistics of Private Commercial, and Business Schools, 1932-33.
> Chapter VIII: A Review of Educational Legislation, 1933 and 1934.

## NUMBER OF SCHOOLS

A school of elementary or secondary grade, as defined by the Office of Education, is an organized unit under the administration of a principal or teaching-principal, such as an elementary school, ligh school, or junigr college. There may be two or more schools in one building.
More than 279,500 schools of various types are covered in the rauests sent out by the Office of Education for information for the Biennial Survey of Education (table 1). For the 1932-34 biennium, reports were received from 35,920 individual schools or school systems and the State departments of education. ${ }^{2}$

[^0]SOURCE OF REPORT

| - | Number receteed |
| :---: | :---: |
| States, District of Columbia, and outlying parts |  |
| City school systems. | 2,901 |
| County school systems serving cities | 243 |
| Public high schools. | 23, 614 |
| Private elementary and high echools | 8, 455 |
| Private commercial schools. | 651 |

Total 35,920

Tably 1.-TOTAL NUMBER OF BCHOOLS OF VARIOUS TYPES, 1833-34


Table 1.-TOTAL NUMBER OF SCHOOLS OF VARIOUS TYPES, 1933-34Continued

| State or outlylng part | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Eleyentagy } \\ & \text { Schools } \end{aligned}$ |  | Hioz Schools |  | Univeraties, Colleges, and Professional 8chools |  | Schools ror Blind, Deat, Fezble. MINDED, AND Delinquent |  | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Private } \\ & \text { COM- } \\ & \text { MERCIAL } \\ & \text { SCOOLS } \end{aligned}$ | Nurse Train8chools |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Public | $\underset{\text { vato }}{\text { Pr- }}$ | Public | Private | Public | Pri- <br> vate | Public | $\underset{\text { Pri- }}{\text { Pri- }}$ |  |  |
| 1 | 2 | 8 | 4 | 6. | 6 | 7 | 8 | 0 | 10 | 11 |
| Tennesseo- | 5, 874 | 65 | 6.5 |  |  |  | 9 |  |  |  |
| Teras. | 11, 436 | 331 | 1,580 | 93 | 32 | 49 | 10 | , 1 |  | 30 70 |
| Ttah. | ${ }^{668}$ | 11 | 143 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 |  | 3 |  |
| Vermont. | 2,092 | 25 | 95 | 21 | 4 | 3 | 3 |  | 4 | 12 |
| Virginla. | 5, 047 | 72 | 514 | 75 | 11 | 26 |  | 2 | 20 | 45 |
| Washlngton.. | 2,242 | 119 | 355 | 44 | 7 | 11 | 7 |  |  |  |
| West Virginla............ | 5, 933 | 47 | 369 | 18 | 11 | 9 | 1 |  | 10 | 27 |
| Wisconsin-.-............. | 8.157 | 656 | 491 |  | 11 | 18 | 6 | 3. | 13 | 38 |
| W yoming-..........--* | 1,475 | 7 | 118 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 6 3 | 3. | 3 | 36 6 |
| Otlitying parts of the United States |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Alasta.... | 91 |  | 15 |  | 1 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| 1 merican 8amo | 31 |  |  |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| fuam.....-.... | 29 |  | 2 |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Hawall.... | 177 |  | 20 | 9 |  | 0 |  |  |  |  |
| Philippine Islands |  |  | 102 | 51 | 2 | 0 |  |  | 1 |  |
| ( ${ }^{\text {Puerto Rion-............. }}$ | 2,061 |  | 23 | 10 | 1 | , |  |  | 8 |  |
| Urga Mando.....----.- |  |  | 1 |  | 0 | 0 |  |  |  |  |

The 23,213 public high schools reporting to the Office of Education in 1033-34 were organized on many different plans. There were 1,948 separately organized junior high sctools, , 3,938 6-year junior-senior or undivided 5 - or 6 -year schools, and 753 separately organized senior high schools, making 6,639 reorganized high schools. There were 16,574 regular high schools of 4 years or less. The 1,501 schools for which no reports were received make the total of 24,714 public high schools listed in the file.

Table 2.-NU MBER AND ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOLS BY TYPE (Includes junior high school pupils)


Table 2.-NUMBER AND ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC HIGH SCROOL
BY TYPE (Includes junior high school pupils)-Continued


There are a large number of professional schools. Some are independent institutions and are included among the 1,460 universities, colleges, and professional schools given in columns 6- 7 d 7 of table 1 . Others are schools which are major divisions of a university or college.

Table 3.-NUMBER OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS IN HIGHER EDUCATION, 1933-34 (Independent and parts of universities)
Agriculture 57 Law ..... 133Architecture
Commerce and business
36 Library science ..... 14
Dentistry ..... 95
Education ${ }^{1}$ ..... 26139
Engineering ..... 139
Fine arts ..... 26
Home economics ..... 65
JournalismMedicine76
Music ..... 70
Nursing ..... 41
Osteopathy ..... 6
Pharmacy ..... 66
12118 Veterinary medicine

- Inoluding teachers colleges and normal schools.


## ENROLLMENT, 1939-94

About one-fourth of the total population of the United States attend full-time day school. The number reported for 1933-34 was 30,612,948 (table 2) in continental United States, with an estimated population of $126,626,000$ in July 1934. In addition, some of these same persons and others numbering 421,865 attended summer schools in the public schools or colleges; 932,217 evening and 273,502 parttime and continuation classes in the public schools; 253,991 extension and correspondence courses and 33,484 shòrt courses of 4 days or more offered by colleges.
By levels of education $23,262,371$ were in elementary schools, 8,096,488 in high schools (last 4 years of system only), and $1,055,360$ in higher education, not including private commercial and nursetraining schools.
About $27,150,000$, or 89 percent, were in schgols under public control and $3,365,000$, or 11 percent, were in private schools.

## SIGNIPICANT CHANGES IN ENROLLMENTS FROM 1931-32 TO 193s-34

There were 124,400 fewer kindergarten pupils in public and private schools in 1933-34 than in 1931-32, a decrease of 16.3 percent. The number of pupils in grades 1 to 8 , inclusive, decreased 241,750, or spproximately 1 percent. There were decreases in the first five grades and increases in the sixth to eighth grades, inclusive. The number in grades 9 to 12, inclusive, however, increased almost 500,000 , or 8.9 percent. The number of college students in regulas session in undergraduate and graduate departments of arts and sciences and ${ }^{-}$ professional schools decreased by about 99,000 , or 8.6 percent.
Table 5.-KINDERGARTEN, ELEMENTARY, COMMERCIAL, SECONDARY, NORMAL SCHOOL, AND COLLEGE ENROLLMENTS, 1890-1934


It is estimated that in all types of schools 914,853 students graduated from 4 years of high-school work in 1933-34. This increased from 833,252 graduates in 1931-32, or 9.8 percent. The number of baccalaureate and first professional degree graduates from colleges decreased from 138,063 in 1931-32 to 136,156 in 1933-34, or 1.4 percent.
HIGH-SCHOOL A ND COLLEGE GRADUATES, PUBLIC AND PRIVATE

| Year | Gradoates |  | Year | Gradeater |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High school | College |  | Blgh achool | College |
| 1890....... | 43, 731 | 14,300 |  |  |  |
| 1900...... | 94, 884 | 14,300 | 1928... | $\begin{array}{r}561,460 \\ \hline 608,655\end{array}$ | 96,086 111.161 |
| $1910 .$. | 156,429 | 34, 178 | 1980.. | 665, 223 | 111,161 129 |
| 1924. | 311,206 498,006 | 48,622 | 1932. | 833, 252 | 138,088 |
|  | 88, 000 | 82,783 | 1034. | 914,853 | 128, 156 |

Reports from 3,610 public high schools (an 18.7 percent sampling) show for the class graduating in 1933 that 22.9 percent signified their intention of going to college in the fall and 3.5 percent to some other type of institution, making 26.4 percent continuing their education at once. This was a great decrease from the percentages reported in previous years. The actual number of freshmen in college in 1933-34 was 33.8 percent-of the number of high-school graduates in 1933.

PERCENT OF HIGH-SCHOOL GRADUATES CONTINUING THEIR EDUCATION, 1921-33


## TEACHERS

There were more than $1,018,000$ teachers in the public and private schools from kindergarten $\backslash$ through college levels in 1933-34. This does not include teachers in types of private schools not reporting to this office.

Approximately 671,000 were in elementary schools, 248,400 in high schools, including junior high schools, and 87,000 in colleges. From 1931-32 to 1933-34 there was a decrease of 35,856 , or 5 percent, in the number of elementary school teachers. The number of highsthool teachers decreased 8,468 , or 3.3 percent. The high-school enrollment, however, increased about 8.9 percent in the same period. The number of college teachers decreased 1,258 , or 1.4 percent. In all there were 44,454 fewer teachers employed in 1933-34 than in 1931-32, a decrease of 4 percent. During this same 2 years approximately 57,600 students were graduated with first degrees from courses specializing in education or teacher training and another 51,800 without degrees from 1- to 4 -year courses in these subjects in normal schools and junior colleges.
About 23.76 percent of all teachers were men in 1933-34 compared with 21.6 percent in 1931-32 and 20.93 percent in 1929-30. Although there was a decrease of 21,061 teachers in the public elementary schools in the biennium there were 7,124 more men teachers employed in 1934 than in 1932, the percentage increasing from 10 to 12.
Table 6.-Distribution of teachers for 6 Periods

| Teachers In- | . 1800 |  | 1010 |  | 1920 |  | 1930 |  | 1832 |  | 1934 |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | wouren | Men | Women | Men | Women | Men | Women | Total |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | $s$ | 6 | - 7 | 8 | , | 10 | 11 | 12 | 18 | 14 |
| Pubilc elementary schools. | 118,416 | 288, 274 | 91,591 | 389, 952 | 63, 024 | 313, 222 | 67. 239 | 573,718 | ${ }^{67,122}$ | 573, 332 | 74, 246 | :35, 14: | 610, 393 |
| Public hifh schools...--......... | 10, 178 | 10, 200 | 18, 840 | 22,777 | 323364 | ${ }^{\text {B4U, }} 772$ | 174.532 | 1 138,734 |  | 150, 38.5 | 87, 703 | . 140.024 | 227, 727 |
| Private elementary schools (estimated) | 6,648 <br> 4,275 | 10,788 6,842 | 8,171 <br> 4,512 |  | come |  | 121.468 |  | - 3,7851 | 62.309 15.194 | 8, ${ }_{8}^{4.138}$ | 47, 239 12,587 | $\begin{array}{r}51,475 \\ \mathbf{2 0 , 7} \\ \hline\end{array}$ |
| Universities and colleges: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Properatory dopartments | 2, ${ }_{8,087}$ | 1,601 2,110 | 2, 807 14,061 | - $\begin{aligned} & 1,741 \\ & 3,230\end{aligned}$ | 2,714 21,644 |  | 39, ${ }^{1,575}$ | $\begin{array}{r}1,251 \\ 14,460 \\ \\ \hline\end{array}$ | 1,613 | 1,314 | 1.251 | 1,000 | 2,251 |
| Other dopartments.... |  |  |  |  | 2, 982 | 1,239 |  | , 0 | 60, 298 | 17,220 | 59,438 | 17,658 | 77,006 |
| Protesional schools | ${ }^{8}, 277$ |  | 13, 285 |  | 10,603 | 5121 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teachers colleges and normai schoois, pabil..:- | ${ }^{1,008}$ | ${ }_{\text {1, }}^{645}$ | ${ }_{\substack{\text { 1, } \\ 5092 \\ \text { c93 }}}$ | 3. 122 | 2, ${ }_{\text {2 }}^{693}$ | 5, 1661 | 5,315 | 7. ${ }^{\text {ch8 }}$ | 3. ${ }^{8,212}$ | 6, 0801 | 2,003 | 5,337 | 0, 000 |
| Commerecila and bus beess achools.......... | 1,413 | 699 | 4.736 | 1. 200 | - ${ }^{2,976}$ | 3. 189 | 11,863 | 2, 211 | 1 1.464 | ${ }^{1} 1.767$ | 1,464 | 1; 367 | 3,231 |
| Sohols for deloctives and delinquents. | + 1813 | 1,650 | 1,134 | 2,352 |  | - 2.744 | 11, 578 | ${ }^{6} \mathrm{~B}, 571$ | 1,004 | 4.182 | 1,004 | ${ }^{4} 1.182$ | 8, 188 |
| Indian and Alagkan schools.-. | 1,189 | 1,783 | 1,702 | 2,456 | 141 | 652 | 44 | 1,132 | 44 | 1,113 | ${ }^{15}$ | 1,113 | 1,028 |
| Kindergariens: |  |  |  |  |  | 10,022 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Privato...- | 1,350 | 7,150 | 1,500 | 8,000 |  | 717 |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Total, leciuding undiatributed lieme. | 163, 999 | 399,599 | 158,574 | 471,633 | -151,215 | - 663,968 | -217, 138 | - 820.467 | 0, 22, 701 | ${ }^{10} 833,275$ | 242005 | 776,517 | 1.018, 522 |
| ${ }^{1}$ Includes teachers in funlor high schools. <br> 2 Figares for 1028. <br> a Processional departments. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Does not include 1,000 men and 502 women, Huplucates, in univers!ties, colleges, and professlonal schools. |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

SOURCES OF INCOME, 1939-34
The estimated total income for education, public and private, from kindergarten through college reported to this office was $\$ 2,604$,410,935 in 1933-34. This is a decrease of $\$ 479,397,850$, or 15.5 percent, from 1931-32 and of 22.6 percent from 1929-30. These data do not include amounts received for board, room, and other noneducational activities in colleges but do include such income for residential schools for exceptional children. For publicly controllod schools and colleges the decrease in receipts from 1932 to 1934 was 13.2 percent and from 1930 to 1934 it was 21 percent. For privately controlled schools these decreases in receipts were 26.2 percent and 29.8 percent, respectively. The private schools and colleges therefore have lost a higher percentage of their income from 1929-30 to 1933-34 than the public schools and colleges. From 1931-32 to 1933-34 the percentage loss was twice as large.

Table 7.-SOURCE OF INCOME, 1933-34


[^1]
## EXPENDITURES POR PUBLIC AND PRIVATE EDUCATION

Excluding the outlying parts of the United States, the expenditure for current expense, capital outlay, and interest for all levels of education reporting in $1933-34$ was $\$ 2,294,896,416$.
This does not include nurse-training schools, private commercial, music, art, vocational, or correspondence schools. Including certain estimated distributions between elementary and secondary schools, approximately $\$ 1,255,000,000$ was spent for elementary education, $\$ 603,000,000$ for secondary education, and $\$ 420,000,000$ for higher education.

The total for $1933-34$ is a decrease of $\$ 671,567,344$, or 22.6 percent, from 1931-32 and approximately $\$ 965,000,000$, or 29.8 percent, from 1929-30.

When we consider what education means to the child and what an educated population means in terms of social and economic conditions, education is inexpensive. The entire expenditure for educating 27,147,729 persons in 1933-34 in publicly controlled schools is equivalent to only 7 cents a day for each adult 21 years of age and over. Only 1.4 cents a day in addition for each adult would pay the bill for educating $3,364,800$ persons in private schools. The annual cost per adult for public education was $\$ 25.61$ and for private education $\$ 4.90$, a total of $\$ 30.51$ in 1933-34 as compared with $\$ 44.34$ in 1929-30 and $\$ 40.05$ in 1931-32.

Table 8.-EXPENDITURES FOR SCHOOLS REPORTING, 1933-34 (Includes capital outlay)

| Schools | Public | Private | Total |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| Elementary echools (including kindergarten)............... | 81, 146, 834.998 | 1 \$108,342, 138 | 81, 255, 277, 134 |
| High schools and academles.................. | ${ }^{1} 573,170,231$ | $130,164,007$ | 603, 335, 128 |
| Universities, colleges, and professional schools (Including preparatory departmenta) | 157, 686, 707 | 226,482, 240 | 884, 168,058 |
| Teachers colleges and normal sobosls | 33, 219, 762 | 2,713, 192 | 35, 032,054 |
| Schools for dellinquents (1931) '- | 1,794, 763 | 240, 222 | 2,034,985 |
| Bchools for deaf (1931) | 2, 270, 431 | - 490,013 | 2.760 .44 |
| Bchools for blind (1031) :. | 840, 798 | 222,854 | 1,063, 253 |
| 8chools for mentally deficient (1031) | 505, 874 | 140, 147 | $74,721$ |
| Qovernment sohools for Indians ${ }^{4}$. | 0,578, 483 |  | $0,678,438$ |
| Totel crpenditures (continental Undted State | 1,924,091, 697 | 368,804, 719 | 2,24, 896, 116 |
| Federal ( Ove nmient schools for natives of A lasks | 564,863 803,678 |  | 664, 567 |

[^2]
## VALUE OF PROPERTY AND ENDOWMENTS

Since school property is not for sale estimates of its value are rather inaccurate. It is interesting, however, to know that the estimated value of the educational plant (land, buildings, and equipment) is just over $\$ 9,900,000,000$ and a little over $\$ 2,150,000,000$ is beld as ondowment and other trust funds. This is $\$ 400$ for each pupil.
Table 9.-ESTIMATED NALUE OF PROPERTY AND ENDOWMENTS,


## .SURVIVAL RATE

In the class graduating from high school in 1934 there were about 333 remaining of each original 1,000 enrolled pupils in the fifth grade in 1926-27. In the class graduating from college in 1934 there were about 52 remaining of each original 1,000 in the fifth grade in 1922-23. Table 10.-SURVIVAL OF 1,000 PUPILS ENROLLED IN FIFTH GRADE ${ }^{1}$ - PUBLIC ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

| Grade or year | Clabs Graduatino from High 8Chool in- |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 1931 | 1832 | 1933 | 1984 |
| Elamentary:Filth. |  |  |  |  |
| 81xth... | $\begin{array}{r} 1,000 \\ 893 \\ 782 \\ 719 \end{array}$ | 1,000 | 1,000 |  |
| Berenth. |  | 911798 |  |  |
| Eighth: |  |  | ${ }_{815}^{915}$ | 919 824 |
| High school: |  | 741 | 745 | 754 |
| Ii.... | $\begin{array}{r} 582 \\ 441 \\ -347 \\ 310 \\ 270 \end{array}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 812 \\ & 470 \\ & 384 \\ & 344 \\ & 302 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 642 \\ & 509 \\ & 521 \\ & 370 \\ & 316 \end{aligned}$ | 677562453400333 |
| III... |  |  |  |  |
| IV..... |  |  |  |  |
| Onduates. |  |  |  |  |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1 Fourth grade in 11 -grade syatem; arth grade in $\mathbf{1 2}$-grade system.
Table 11.-SURVIVAL OF 1,000 IN THE FIFTH GRADE THROUGH


Median Education-Elementary School Graduation: Although the population of the United States is probably the best educated national group, the median education in 1934 is only completion of elementary school. The superior education of our population is due to the fact that about 3 percent are college graduates, 7 percent having attended some college; 14 percent have been graduated from high school or continued their education beyond that point; and 33 percent of the adult population have at least entered high school.
Education Level Rising: More than a third of those who entered the fifth grade graduated from high school today, and 5 percent from college, and with the aged who are dying in the relatively uneducated groups, the median education of the population will continue to rise.
It is estimated that in 1934 there were about $2,204,000$ living college graduates and about $8,222,000$ living high-school graduates who had not continued their education through college. Therefore, out of 1,000 persons 21 years of age and over in 1934 there were about 29 with college degrees and 109 with high-school diplomas but not a college degree, making 138 that had gone through high school or beyond, 4 more per 1,000 than in 1932.
Table 12.-ESTIMATED EdUCATION of pópulation 21 Years op AGE AND' OVER, 1934

| Education | Number | Percent |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| College graduates | $2,204,000$ 3,009000 | 2.88 |
| Some collepe work........l | 5, 533,000 | 4.88 6.85 |
| Some high-school work. | 14, 285, 000 | 18.90 |
| - Elementary-school graduates only | 14,049,000 | 18.68 |
| Some elementary sch | 32, 781,000 | 43.58 |
| Iliteratee. | 3, 675, 000 | 4.80 |
| Total. | 75, 216,000 | 100.00 |

The basic data used in table 12 are the number of college and highschool graduates each year since 1870 , life tables compiled by the Bureau of the Census, grade enrollment data reported at various times to the Office of Education, and the number of illiterates and number of persons 21 years of age and over reported by the Bureau of the Census.


[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ The Statistica of City Sehool Syatems, which are tabulated in full every other blennium and in an bridged form every other biennium, are infiull for 1033-34 as given last in 1920-30.
    The Blennial Surpefl of Education, 1884-36, will have a chapter on Statistics of Public-School Libreries, lon first study of its kind since 1929.
    The chapter on Education of Exceptional Children, which combines data for 8 tate and private realdential ebools for exceptional children with the schools and classes in the public-school system for these children, pecuded for 1931-32 will appear again for 1085-36.
    Statititics of Nurse-Training Schoole which appeared least as a soparate chapter for 1930-31 will be included 1 A part of the' Statistics of Higher Education for 1935-36.
    'See Educafionel Dtrectory, part IV, for educational aseoctations of art, musio, and correapondence achoole px included in Biengial Survey disuree.

[^1]:    I Includes $8178,584,584$ from county eovernments.

    - Does nof include $\$ 31,028,725$, recelpts for auxiliary entarprises.
    iNot reported inde $\% 6,064,606$, reoelpts for suxillary enterprisis.
    Not reported asparately.
    - Inoluded in coltumin 8.

[^2]:    1 Estimated
    IIncludes $\$ 2,261,951$ for night, summer, and part-time schools reported separataly from day achool erpenditures.
    ${ }^{2} \$ 23,294,847$ public; $919,087,070$ private; and $\mathbf{\$ 7 2 , 4 8 1 , 0 1 7}$ total axpenditurp for auxiliary enterprises and activities not included.
    cis,728,888 publlo; 8521,623 private; and $90,248,511$ total expenditure for auflitary anterperges and notivities not included.
    istate and private residential schools onit; elty pablio schools not lacluqed.

    - Includes Federal money spent for Indians to the pablio and private a bools and in reservation achools, part of which may bo duplicated above.

