

# Digest of Education Statistics 2012

Table 317. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by sex of student and discipline division: 2010–11

Discipline division	Bachelor's degrees			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees <sup>1</sup>		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All fields, total	1,715,913	734,133	981,780	730,635	291,551	439,084	163,765	79,654	84,111
Agriculture and natural resources	28,623	14,675	13,948	5,773	2,750	3,023	1,246	675	571
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences	15,857	7,825	8,032	2,490	1,198	1,292	692	368	324
Agriculture, general	1,642	946	696	350	171	179	20	12	8
Agricultural business and management, general	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Agribusiness/agricultural business operations	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Agricultural economics	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Farm/farm animal management and science	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Agricultural and biological sciences	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Agricultural biology	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Agricultural chemistry	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Agricultural physics	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Animal/livestock and related sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Aquaculture	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Crop production and related sciences	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Horse husbandry and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Agroecology	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Viticulture and related sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Agricultural and biological sciences, other	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Equestrian and related sciences	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Agricultural and biological sciences, other	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Ornamental horticulture and related sciences	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Landscaping and related sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Turf and turf management and related sciences	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Applied horticulture and related sciences	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
International agriculture and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Agricultural and biological sciences, other	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Animal sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Agricultural and biological sciences, other	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Animal health and related sciences	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Animal nutrition and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Dairy science and related sciences	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Livestock management and related sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Poultry science and related sciences	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Animal science and related sciences, other	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Food science and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Food technology and related sciences	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Food science and related sciences, other	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Plant science and related sciences	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Agronomy and related sciences	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Horticultural and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Agricultural and biological sciences, other	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Plant protection and related sciences	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Range science and related sciences	1,742	946	796	350	171	179	20	12	8
Plant science and related sciences, other	1,059	692	367	63	40	23	0	0	0
Soil science and related sciences	1,375	946	429	73	39	34	0	0	0
Soil chemistry and physics and related sciences	1,452	994	458	436	237	199	139	74	65
Soil sciences, other	1,111	679	432	294	154	140	100	54	46
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences, other	201	164	37	10	4	6	12	4	8
Natural resources and conservation	12,766	6,850	5,916	3,283	1,552	1,731	554	307	247
Natural resources/conservation, general	1,302	733	569	490	203	287	74	34	40
Environmental studies	4,298	2,013	2,285	681	293	388	50	25	25
Environmental science	3,638	1,791	1,847	780	341	439	108	45	63
Natural resources conservation and research, other	5	1	4	27	12	15	3	1	2
Natural resources management and policy	494	276	218	410	184	226	46	29	17
Natural resource economics	37	23	14	8	6	2	7	1	6
Water, wetlands, and marine resources management	73	39	34	82	27	55	0	0	0
Land use planning and management/development	50	28	22	68	40	28	10	5	5
Natural resource recreation and tourism	55	39	16	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural resources law enforcement and protective services	31	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Natural resources management and policy, other	229	122	107	15	7	8	0	0	0



# Digest of Education Statistics 2012

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# FOREWORD

The 2012 edition of the *Digest of Education Statistics* is the 48th in a series of publications initiated in 1962. The *Digest* has been issued annually except for combined editions for the years 1977–78, 1983–84, and 1985–86. Its primary purpose is to provide a compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. The *Digest* includes a selection of data from many sources, both government and private, and draws especially on the results of surveys and activities carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). To qualify for inclusion in the *Digest*, material must be nationwide in scope and of current interest and value. The publication contains information on a variety of subjects in the field of education statistics, including the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to data on educational attainment, finances, federal funds for education, libraries, and international comparisons. Supplemental information on population trends, attitudes on education, education characteristics of the labor force, government finances, and economic trends provides background for evaluating education data. Although the *Digest* contains important information on federal education funding, more detailed information on federal activities is available from federal education program offices.

The *Digest* contains seven chapters: All Levels of Education, Elementary and Secondary Education, Postsecondary Education, Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities, Outcomes of Education, International Comparisons of Education, and Libraries and Adult Education. Preceding these chapters is an Introduction that provides a brief overview of current trends in American education, which supplements the tabular materials in chapters 1 through 7. The *Digest* concludes with three appendixes. The first appendix, Guide to Sources, provides a brief synopsis of the surveys used to generate the *Digest* tables; the second, Definitions, is included to help readers understand terms used in the *Digest*; and the third, Index of Table Numbers, allows readers to quickly locate tables on specific topics.

In addition to updating many of the statistics that have appeared in previous years, this edition contains new material, including

- Percentage distribution of 6- to 18-year-olds, by parent's highest level of educational attainment, household type (either two-parent or single-parent), and child's race/ethnicity (table 12);
- Enrollment and percentage distribution of enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by race/ethnicity and region (table 44);
- Number and percentage of public school students participating in programs for English language learners, by state (table 47);
- Children 3 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, by race/ethnicity and age group (table 49);
- Percentage of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs, by attendance status, level of program, and selected child and family characteristics (table 57);
- Number and enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools that have closed, by school level and type (table 109);
- Number and percentage distribution of public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, by school level, locale, and student race/ethnicity (table 112);
- Public elementary and secondary charter schools and enrollment, by state (table 117);
- First-time kindergartners' reading, mathematics, science, cognitive flexibility, and approaches to learning scale scores in fall and spring of the kindergarten year, by selected child, family, and school characteristics (table 135);
- Number and percentage distribution of kindergartners, by kindergarten entry status (i.e., early entrant, on-time entrant, delayed entrant, or kindergarten repeater) and selected child, family, and school characteristics (table 136);
- Kindergartners' reading, mathematics, science, cognitive flexibility, and approaches to learning scale scores in fall and spring of the kindergarten year, by kindergarten entry status (table 137);
- Percentage of 9th-grade students participating in various school-sponsored and non-school-sponsored activities, by sex and race/ethnicity (table 183);
- Percentage of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders absent from school in the last month, by selected student and school characteristics and number of days absent (table 187);
- Total and current expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by function and subfunction (table 214);
- Total fall enrollment in all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV programs, by degree-granting status and control of institution (table 222);
- Percentage of recent high school completers enrolled in 2-year and 4-year colleges, by income level (table 236);
- Number of postsecondary students who entered the student loan repayment phase, number of students who defaulted, and 2-year student loan cohort default rates, by level and control of institution (table 400);

- Number and percentage of persons 16 to 24 years old who were neither enrolled in school nor working, by educational attainment, age group, family poverty status, and race/ethnicity (table 429);
- Employment to population ratios of all persons, males, and females 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment (tables 431, 432, and 433);
- Unemployment rates of all persons, males, and females 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment (tables 434, 435, and 436);
- Percentage of high school students age 16 and over who were employed, by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, family income, nativity, and hours worked per week (table 441); and
- Average reading literacy scale scores of fourth-graders and percentage whose schools emphasize reading skills and strategies at or before second grade or at third grade, by sex and country or other education system (table 462).

The *Digest* can be accessed from <http://nces.ed.gov/programs/digest>.

Jack Buckley  
Commissioner for Education Statistics

# Contents

	<b>Page</b>
Foreword .....	iii
List of Figures .....	vi
List of Text Tables.....	vii
List of Reference Tables.....	viii
Reader's Guide .....	1
Introduction .....	5
Chapter 1. All Levels of Education .....	11
Chapter 2. Elementary and Secondary Education.....	63
Chapter 3. Postsecondary Education.....	307
Chapter 4. Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities .....	589
Chapter 5. Outcomes of Education .....	615
Chapter 6. International Comparisons of Education.....	657
Chapter 7. Libraries and Adult Education.....	695
Appendix A. Guide to Sources.....	709
Appendix B. Definitions .....	753
Appendix C. Index of Table Numbers.....	775

## List of Figures

Figure	Page
1. The structure of education in the United States . . . . .	14
2. Enrollment, total expenditures in constant dollars, and expenditures as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP), by level of education: Selected years, 1965–66 through 2011–12 . . . . .	15
3. Percentage of persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment: Selected years, 1940 through 2012 . . . . .	16
4. Percentage of persons 25 through 29 years old, by highest level of educational attainment: Selected years, 1940 through 2012 . . . . .	16
5. Highest level of education attained by persons 25 through 29 years old: March 2012 . . . . .	17
6. Percentage of persons 25 through 29 years old, by selected levels of educational attainment and race/ethnicity: 2002 and 2012 . . . . .	17
7. Enrollment, number of teachers, pupil/teacher ratio, and expenditures in public elementary and secondary schools: 1960–61 through 2010–11 . . . . .	69
8. Percentage change in public elementary and secondary enrollment, by state: Fall 2005 to fall 2010 . .	70
9. Total and full-day preprimary enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds: October 1970 through October 2011 . . .	70
10. Percentage of revenue for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: 1970–71 through 2009–10 . . . . .	71
11. Current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: 1970–71 through 2009–10 . . . . .	71
12. Enrollment, degrees conferred, and expenditures in degree-granting institutions: Fall 1960 through fall 2011 and 1960–61 through 2011–12 . . . . .	312
13. Percentage change in total enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by state: Fall 2006 to fall 2011 .	313
14. Enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by age: Fall 1970 through fall 2021 . . . . .	313
15. Ratio of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students to total FTE staff and to FTE faculty in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution: 1991, 2001, and 2011 . . . . .	314
16. Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions in selected fields of study: 2000–01, 2005–06, and 2010–11 . . . . .	314
17. Percentage distribution of total revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source of funds: 2010–11 . . . . .	315
18. Percentage distribution of total revenues of private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds: 2010–11 . . . . .	315
19. Federal on-budget funds for education, by level or other educational purpose: Selected years, 1965 through 2012 . . . . .	597
20. Percentage of federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Fiscal year 2011 . . . . .	598
21. Percentage of U.S. Department of Education outlays, by type of recipient: Fiscal year 2012 . . . . .	598
22. Labor force participation rate of persons 20 to 64 years old, by age group and highest level of educational attainment: 2011 . . . . .	617
23. Unemployment rates of persons 25 to 64 years old, by highest level of educational attainment: 2011 .	617
24. Percentage distribution of 2010–11 high school dropouts and high school completers not enrolled in college, by labor force status: October 2011 . . . . .	618
25. Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment and sex: 2011 . . . . .	618
26. Median annual salaries of bachelor's degree recipients employed full time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1991, 2001, and 2009 . . . . .	619
27. Percentage change in enrollment, by major areas of the world and level of education: 2000 to 2010 . .	661
28. Percentage of the population 25 to 34 years old with a bachelor's or higher level degree, by OECD country: 2010 . . . . .	662
29. Public direct expenditures on education institutions as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP), by OECD country: 2009 . . . . .	663

## List of Text Tables

Table	Page
A. Total elementary and secondary school enrollment, by overall trends: Selected years, 1949–50 to fall 2011 . . . . .	12
B. Number of public school staff, by selected categories: 1969–70, 1980, and 2010 . . . . .	64
C. Postsecondary students denied access to Title IV financial aid because eligibility was suspended due to a drug-related conviction: 2009–10. . . . .	310
D. Federal on-budget funding for education, by category: Selected fiscal years, 1965 through 2011 . . . . .	589
E. Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25 years old and over, by selected levels of educational attainment and sex: Selected years, 1995 through 2011 . . . . .	616
F. Population and enrollment at different levels in major areas of the world: 2000 and 2010 . . . . .	658
G. Common Core of Data (CCD) file versions used in the current edition of the <i>Digest of Education Statistics</i> : 1986–87 through 2010–11 . . . . .	712

## List of Reference Tables

### Chapter 1. All Levels of Education

#### *Enrollment, Teachers, and Schools*

Table	Page
1. Projected number of participants in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Fall 2012 . . . . .	18
2. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution, enrollment level, and attendance status and sex of student: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2021 . . . . .	18
3. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1869–70 through fall 2021. . . . .	19
4. Number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff in postsecondary degree-granting institutions, by control of institution: Selected years, fall 1970 through fall 2021 . .	21
5. Number of educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2010–11 . . . . .	22

#### *Enrollment Rates*

6. Percentage of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by sex, race/ethnicity, and age group: Selected years, 1980 through 2011 . . . . .	23
7. Percentage of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age group: Selected years, 1940 through 2011 . . . . .	25

#### *Educational Attainment*

8. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by race/ethnicity and sex: Selected years, 1910 through 2012 . . . . .	27
9. Percentage of persons 25 to 29 years old with selected levels of educational attainment, by race/ethnicity and sex: Selected years, 1920 through 2012. . . . .	30
10. Number of persons age 18 and over, by highest level of educational attainment, sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 2012 . . . . .	32
11. Persons age 25 and over who hold a bachelor's or higher degree, by sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and field of bachelor's degree: 2011 . . . . .	34
12. Percentage distribution of 6- to 18-year-olds, by parent's highest level of educational attainment, household type, and child's race/ethnicity: 2006 and 2011 . . . . .	35
13. Percentage of persons 18 to 24 years old and age 25 and over, by educational attainment and state: 2000 and 2008–10 . . . . .	36
14. Percentage of persons 18 to 24 years old and age 25 and over, by educational attainment and race/ethnicity with selected subgroups: 2006 and 2011 . . . . .	37
15. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by race/ethnicity and state: 2008–10 . . . . .	38
16. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by sex and state: 2008–10 . . . . .	40
17. Number and percentage of persons age 25 and over in metropolitan areas with populations greater than 1 million, by educational attainment and sex: 2012 . . . . .	41

#### *Computer and Internet Use*

18. Number and percentage of persons 3 years old and over using the Internet and percentage distribution by means of internet access from home and main reason for not having high-speed access, by selected characteristics of students and other users: 2010 . . . . .	42
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**Population**

19. Estimates of resident population, by age group: 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	44
20. Estimates of resident population, by race/ethnicity and age group: Selected years, 1980 through 2011 . . . . .	45
21. Estimated total and school-age resident populations, by state: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	46

**Characteristics of Families With Children**

22. Number and percentage distribution of family households, by family structure and presence of own children under 18: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	47
23. Number and percentage of family households with own children under age 18, under age 6, and under age 3, by race/ethnicity and family structure: 2011 . . . . .	48
24. Median household income, by state: Selected years, 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	49
25. Poverty rates for all persons and poverty status of 5- to 17-year-olds, by region and state: Selected years, 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	50
26. Poverty status of all persons, persons in families, and related children under age 18, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1960 through 2011 . . . . .	51
27. Number and percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty, by family structure and race/ethnicity with selected subgroups: 2006 and 2011 . . . . .	54

**Finances**

28. Expenditures of educational institutions related to the gross domestic product, by level of institution: Selected years, 1929–30 through 2011–12 . . . . .	55
29. Expenditures of educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1899–1900 through 2011–12 . . . . .	56
30. Amount and percentage distribution of direct general expenditures of state and local governments, by function: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2009–10 . . . . .	57
31. Direct general expenditures of state and local governments for all functions and for education, by level of education and state: 2008–09 and 2009–10 . . . . .	58
32. Direct general expenditures per capita of state and local governments for all functions and for education, by level of education and state: 2008–09 and 2009–10 . . . . .	59
33. Gross domestic product, state and local expenditures, national income, personal income, disposable personal income, median family income, and population: Selected years, 1929 through 2011 . . . . .	60
34. Gross domestic product price index, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, and federal budget composite deflator: Selected years, 1919 through 2011 . . . . .	61

**Chapter 2. Elementary and Secondary Education****Enrollment**

35. Historical summary of public elementary and secondary school statistics: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2009–10 . . . . .	72
36. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by region, state, and jurisdiction: Selected years, fall 1990 through fall 2021 . . . . .	74
37. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by level, grade, and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2010 . . . . .	76
38. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by level, grade, and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2009 . . . . .	78
39. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by level and grade: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2010 . . . . .	80
40. Number and percentage of homeschooled students ages 5 through 17 with a grade equivalent of kindergarten through 12th grade, by selected child, parent, and household characteristics: 1999, 2003, and 2007 . . . . .	81

41. Percentage distribution of students ages 5 through 17 attending kindergarten through 12th grade, by school type or participation in homeschooling and selected child, parent, and household characteristics: 1999, 2003, and 2007 . . . . .	82
42. Average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2009–10 . . . . .	83
43. Average daily attendance (ADA) as a percentage of total enrollment, school day length, and school year length in public schools, by school level and state: 2003–04 and 2007–08 . . . . .	84
44. Enrollment and percentage distribution of enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by race/ethnicity and region: Selected years, fall 1995 through fall 2021 . . . . .	85
45. Percentage distribution of enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by race/ethnicity and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2000 and fall 2010 . . . . .	86
46. Number and percentage of public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, by state: Selected years, 2000–01 through 2010–11 . . . . .	87
47. Number and percentage of public school students participating in programs for English language learners, by state: Selected years, 2002–03 through 2010–11 . . . . .	88
48. Children 3 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, by type of disability: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2010–11 . . . . .	89
49. Children 3 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, by race/ethnicity and age group: 2000–01 through 2010–11 . . . . .	90
50. Percentage distribution of students 6 to 21 years old served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, by educational environment and type of disability: Selected years, fall 1989 through fall 2010 . . . . .	91
51. Number and percentage of children served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, by age group and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2010–11 . . . . .	92
52. Number of gifted and talented students in public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2004 and 2006 . . . . .	93
53. Percentage of gifted and talented students in public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2004 and 2006 . . . . .	94
54. Enrollment in grades 9 through 12 in public and private schools compared with population 14 to 17 years of age: Selected years, 1889–90 through fall 2012 . . . . .	95
55. Enrollment in foreign language courses compared with enrollment in grades 9 through 12 in public secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1948 through fall 2000 . . . . .	96

### ***Enrollment Status and Child Care Arrangements of Young Children***

56. Enrollment of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children in preprimary programs, by level of program, control of program, and attendance status: Selected years, 1965 through 2011 . . . . .	97
57. Percentage of 3-, 4-, and 5-year-old children enrolled in preprimary programs, by attendance status, level of program, and selected child and family characteristics: 2011 . . . . .	98
58. Number of children under 6 years old and not yet enrolled in kindergarten, percentage in center-based programs, average weekly hours in nonparental care, and percentage in various types of primary care arrangements, by selected child and family characteristics: 2005 . . . . .	99
59. Child care arrangements of 3- to 5-year-old children who are not yet in kindergarten, by age and race/ethnicity: Various years, 1991 through 2005 . . . . .	100
60. Percentage distribution of children at about 2 and 4 years of age, by type of child care arrangement and selected child and family characteristics: 2003–04 and 2005–06 . . . . .	101
61. Percentage distribution of quality rating of child care arrangements of children at about 4 years of age, by type of arrangement and selected child and family characteristics: 2005–06 . . . . .	102
62. Children of prekindergarten through second-grade age, by enrollment status, selected maternal characteristics, and household income: 1995, 2001, and 2005 . . . . .	103

***Parent Involvement in Education***

63. Number of 3- to 5-year-olds not yet enrolled in kindergarten and percentage participating in home literacy activities with a family member, by type and frequency of activity and selected child and family characteristics: 1993, 2001, and 2007 . . . . .	104
64. Percentage of kindergartners through fifth-graders whose parents reported doing education-related activities with their children in the past month, by selected child, parent, and school characteristics: 1999, 2003, and 2007 . . . . .	105
65. Percentage of kindergartners through fifth-graders whose parents reported doing education-related activities with their children in the past week, by selected child, parent, and school characteristics: 1999, 2003, and 2007 . . . . .	106
66. Percentage of elementary and secondary school children whose parents were involved in school activities, by selected child, parent, and school characteristics: 1999, 2003, and 2007 . . . . .	107

***Private Elementary and Secondary Schools***

67. Private elementary and secondary school enrollment and private enrollment as a percentage of total enrollment in public and private schools, by region and grade level: Selected years, fall 1995 through fall 2009 . . . . .	108
68. Enrollment and percentage distribution of students enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, by school orientation and grade level: Selected years, fall 1995 through fall 2009 . . . . .	109
69. Percentage distribution of students enrolled in private elementary and secondary schools, by school orientation and selected characteristics: Fall 2009 . . . . .	111
70. Number and percentage distribution of private elementary and secondary students, teachers, and schools, by orientation of school and selected characteristics: Fall 1999, fall 2007, and fall 2009 . . . . .	112
71. Private elementary and secondary enrollment, number of schools, and average tuition, by school level, orientation, and tuition: 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	113
72. Private elementary and secondary school full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and student to FTE staff ratios, by orientation of school, school level, and type of staff: 2007–08 . . . . .	114
73. Enrollment and instructional staff in Catholic elementary and secondary schools, by level: Selected years, 1919–20 through 2011–12 . . . . .	116
74. Private elementary and secondary schools, enrollment, teachers, and high school graduates, by state: Selected years, 1999 through 2009 . . . . .	117

***Teachers and Other Staff***

75. Public elementary and secondary pupil/teacher ratios, by selected school characteristics: Fall 1990 through fall 2010 . . . . .	118
76. Public and private elementary and secondary teachers, enrollment, and pupil/teacher ratios: Selected years, fall 1955 through fall 2021 . . . . .	119
77. Public elementary and secondary teachers, by level and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, fall 2000 through fall 2010 . . . . .	120
78. Teachers, enrollment, and pupil/teacher ratios in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, fall 2000 through fall 2010 . . . . .	121
79. Highest degree earned, years of full-time teaching experience, and average class size for teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, by state: 2007–08 . . . . .	122
80. Number, highest degree, and years of full-time teaching experience of teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by selected teacher characteristics: 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	123
81. Selected characteristics of public school teachers: Selected years, spring 1961 through spring 2006 . . . . .	125
82. Percentage of public school teachers of grades 9 through 12, by field of main teaching assignment and selected demographic and educational characteristics: 2007–08 . . . . .	126
83. Percentage of teachers indicating that certain issues are serious problems in their schools and that certain problems occur daily, by level and control of school: Selected years, 1987–88 through 2007–08 . . . . .	127

84. Teachers' perceptions about teaching and school conditions, by control and level of school: Selected years, 1993–94 through 2007–08 . . . . .	128
85. Mobility of public and private elementary and secondary teachers, by selected teacher and school characteristics: Selected years, 1987–88 through 2008–09 . . . . .	129
86. Average base salary for full-time teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, by highest degree earned and years of full-time teaching: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2007–08 . . . . .	130
87. Average salaries for full-time teachers in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by selected characteristics: 2007–08 . . . . .	132
88. Average base salary for full-time public elementary and secondary school teachers with a bachelor's degree as their highest degree, by years of full-time teaching experience and state: 1993–94, 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	134
89. Average base salary for full-time public elementary and secondary school teachers with a master's degree as their highest degree, by years of full-time teaching experience and state: 1993–94, 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	135
90. Estimated average annual salary of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, 1959–60 through 2011–12 . . . . .	136
91. Estimated average annual salary of teachers in public elementary and secondary schools, by state: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2011–12 . . . . .	137
92. Staff employed in public elementary and secondary school systems, by type of assignment: Selected years, 1949–50 through fall 2010 . . . . .	138
93. Staff employed in public elementary and secondary school systems, by type of assignment and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2010 . . . . .	139
94. Staff employed in public elementary and secondary school systems, by type of assignment and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2009 . . . . .	140
95. Staff, teachers, and teachers as a percentage of staff in public elementary and secondary school systems, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, fall 2000 through fall 2010 . . . . .	141
96. Staff, enrollment, and pupil/staff ratios in public elementary and secondary school systems, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, fall 2000 through fall 2010 . . . . .	142
97. Number, highest degree, average years of experience, and salaries of principals in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by selected characteristics: 1993–94, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	143

### ***Schools and School Districts***

98. Number of public school districts and public and private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2010–11 . . . . .	144
99. Number and enrollment of regular public school districts, by enrollment size of district: Selected years, 1979–80 through 2010–11 . . . . .	145
100. Number of public elementary and secondary education agencies, by type of agency and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	146
101. Public elementary and secondary school enrollment, number of schools, and other characteristics, by locale: 2008–09, 2009–10, and 2010–11 . . . . .	147
102. Selected statistics on enrollment, teachers, dropouts, and graduates in public school districts enrolling more than 15,000 students: Selected years, 1990 through 2010 . . . . .	148
103. Revenues, expenditures, poverty rate, and Title I allocations of public school districts enrolling more than 15,000 students: 2009–10 and fiscal year 2012 . . . . .	159
104. Enrollment, poverty, and federal funds for the 100 largest school districts, by enrollment size in 2010: Fall 2010, 2009–10, and federal fiscal year 2012 . . . . .	169
105. Public elementary and secondary schools, by level of school: Selected years, 1967–68 through 2010–11 . . . . .	172
106. Number and percentage distribution of public elementary and secondary schools and enrollment, by level, type, and enrollment size of school: 2008–09, 2009–10, and 2010–11 . . . . .	173
107. Average enrollment and percentage distribution of public elementary and secondary schools, by level, type, and enrollment size: Selected years, 1982–83 through 2010–11 . . . . .	174

108.	Number and enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools, by school level, type, and charter and magnet status: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2010–11 . . . . .	175
109.	Number and enrollment of public elementary and secondary schools that have closed, by school level and type: Selected years, 1995–96 through 2010–11 . . . . .	176
110.	Number and percentage distribution of public elementary and secondary school students, by percentage of minority enrollment in the school and student's racial/ethnic group: Selected years, fall 1995 through fall 2010 . . . . .	177
111.	Number and percentage distribution of public elementary and secondary school students, by percentage of student's racial/ethnic group enrolled in the school and student's racial/ethnic group: Selected years, fall 1995 through fall 2010 . . . . .	178
112.	Number and percentage distribution of public school students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch, by school level, locale, and student race/ethnicity: 2010–11 . . . . .	179
113.	Public elementary and secondary schools, by level, type, and state or jurisdiction: 1990–91, 2000–01, 2009–10, and 2010–11 . . . . .	180
114.	Public elementary schools, by grade span, average school size, and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	181
115.	Public secondary schools, by grade span, average school size, and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	182
116.	Number and percentage distribution of public elementary and secondary students and schools, by traditional or charter school status and selected characteristics: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	183
117.	Public elementary and secondary charter schools and enrollment, by state: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	184
118.	Percentage of public schools with permanent and portable (temporary) buildings and with environmental factors that interfere with instruction in classrooms, by selected school characteristics, type of factor, and extent of interference: 2005 . . . . .	185
119.	Percentage of public schools with enrollment under, at, or over capacity, by selected school characteristics: 1999 and 2005 . . . . .	186

### ***Computers and Technology***

120.	Number and internet access of instructional computers and rooms in public schools, by selected school characteristics: Selected years, 1995 through 2008 . . . . .	187
121.	Percentage of public school districts with students enrolled in technology-based distance education courses and number of enrollments in such courses, by instructional level and district characteristics: 2002–03, 2004–05, and 2009–10 . . . . .	188

### ***High School Completers and Dropouts***

122.	High school graduates, by sex and control of school: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2021–22 . . . . .	189
123.	Public high school graduates, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2010–11 . . . . .	190
124.	Averaged freshman graduation rates for public secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2009–10 . . . . .	191
125.	Public high school graduates and averaged freshman graduation rate, by race/ethnicity and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 . . . . .	192
126.	Number and percentage of 9th- to 12th-graders who dropped out of public schools, by race/ethnicity, grade, and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 . . . . .	193
127.	Number of people taking the general educational development (GED) test and percentage distribution of those who passed, by age group: 1971 through 2011 . . . . .	194
128.	Percentage of high school dropouts among persons 16 through 24 years old (status dropout rate), by sex and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1960 through 2011 . . . . .	195
129.	Percentage of high school dropouts among persons 16 through 24 years old (status dropout rate), by income level, and percentage distribution of status dropouts, by labor force status and years of school completed: 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	196

130.	Percentage of high school dropouts among persons 16 through 24 years old (status dropout rate) and number of status dropouts, by noninstitutionalized or institutionalized status, birth in or outside of the United States, and selected characteristics: 2010 . . . . .	197
131.	Number of 14- through 21-year-old students served under Individuals with Disabilities Education Act, Part B, who exited school, by exit reason, age, and type of disability: 2008–09 and 2009–10 . . . . .	198

### ***Educational Achievement***

132.	Percentage of children demonstrating specific cognitive and motor skills at about 9 months of age, by child's age and selected characteristics: 2001–02 . . . . .	199
133.	Percentage of children demonstrating specific cognitive skills, motor skills, and secure emotional attachment to parents at about 2 years of age, by selected characteristics: 2003–04 . . . . .	201
134.	Children's reading, language, mathematics, color knowledge, and fine motor skills at about 4 years of age, by child's age and selected characteristics: 2005–06 . . . . .	203
135.	First-time kindergartners' reading, mathematics, science, cognitive flexibility, and approaches to learning scale scores in fall and spring of the kindergarten year, by selected child, family, and school characteristics: 2010–11 . . . . .	204
136.	Number and percentage distribution of kindergartners, by fall 2010 kindergarten entry status and selected child, family, and school characteristics: 2010–11 . . . . .	206
137.	Kindergartners' reading, mathematics, science, cognitive flexibility, and approaches to learning scale scores in fall and spring of the kindergarten year, by fall 2010 kindergarten entry status: 2010–11 . . . . .	207
138.	Mean reading scale scores and specific reading skills of fall 1998 first-time kindergartners, by time of assessment and selected characteristics: Selected years, fall 1998 through spring 2007 . . . . .	208
139.	Mean mathematics and science scale scores and specific mathematics skills of fall 1998 first-time kindergartners, by time of assessment and selected characteristics: Selected years, fall 1998 through spring 2007 . . . . .	209
140.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score, by age and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1971 through 2008 . . . . .	210
141.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score and standard deviation, by selected student characteristics, percentile, and grade: Selected years, 1992 through 2011 . . . . .	211
142.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score, by grade and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1992 through 2011 . . . . .	212
143.	Percentage of students at or above selected National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading achievement levels, by grade and selected student characteristics: Selected years, 1998 through 2011 . . . . .	213
144.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale scores and percentage distribution of students, by age, amount of reading for school and for fun, and time spent on homework and watching TV/video: Selected years, 1984 through 2008 . . . . .	214
145.	Percentage of students at or above selected National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading score levels, by age, sex, and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1971 through 2008 . . . . .	215
146.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score of 4th-grade public school students and percentage attaining reading achievement levels, by state: Selected years, 1992 through 2011 . . . . .	216
147.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score and percentage of 4th-grade public school students, by race/ethnicity and state: 2011 . . . . .	217
148.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale score of 8th-grade public school students and percentage attaining reading achievement levels, by locale and state: Selected years, 2003 through 2011 . . . . .	218
149.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale scores of 4th- and 8th-grade public school students and percentage attaining reading achievement levels, by race/ethnicity and jurisdiction or specific urban district: 2007, 2009, and 2011 . . . . .	219
150.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scale scores of 4th- and 8th-graders in public schools and percentage scoring at or above selected reading achievement levels, by English language learner status and state: 2011 . . . . .	220

151.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) writing scale score of 8th- and 12th-graders, standard deviation, and percentage of students attaining writing achievement levels, by selected student and school characteristics and percentile: 2011 . . . . .	221
152.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) arts scale score of 8th-graders, percentage distribution by frequency of instruction, and percentage participating in selected activities, by subject and selected characteristics: 2008. . . . .	222
153.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) U.S. history scale score, standard deviation, and percentage of students attaining achievement levels, by grade level, selected characteristics, and percentile: Selected years, 1994 through 2010 . . . . .	223
154.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) civics scale score and percentage of students attaining civics achievement levels, by grade level and selected student characteristics: 1998, 2006, and 2010 . . . . .	224
155.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) economics scale score of 12th-graders, percentage attaining economics achievement levels, and percentage with different levels of economics coursework, by selected characteristics: 2006 . . . . .	225
156.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) geography scale score, standard deviation, and percentage of students attaining geography achievement levels, by grade level, selected student characteristics, and percentile: 1994, 2001, and 2010 . . . . .	226
157.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score, by age and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1973 through 2008 . . . . .	227
158.	Percentage of students at or above selected National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics proficiency levels, by age, sex, and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1978 through 2008 . . . . .	228
159.	National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics performance of 17-year-olds, by highest mathematics course taken, sex, and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1978 through 2008 . . . . .	229
160.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score, by grade and selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	230
161.	Percentage of students at or above selected National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics achievement levels, by grade and selected student characteristics: Selected years, 1996 through 2011 . . . . .	231
162.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score of 8th-graders and percentage reporting various attitudes toward mathematics work, by frequency of attitude and selected student and school characteristics: 2011 . . . . .	232
163.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score of high school graduates at grade 12, by highest mathematics course taken in high school and selected student and school characteristics: 2009 . . . . .	233
164.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score of 4th-grade public school students and percentage attaining mathematics achievement levels, by state: Selected years, 1992 through 2011 . . . . .	234
165.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score of 8th-grade public school students and percentage attaining mathematics achievement levels, by state: Selected years, 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	235
166.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale score of 8th-grade public school students, by race/ethnicity, level of parental education, and state: 2011 . . . . .	236
167.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scale scores of 4th- and 8th-grade public school students and percentage attaining achievement levels, by race/ethnicity and jurisdiction or specific urban district: 2007, 2009, and 2011 . . . . .	237
168.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) science scale score, standard deviation, and percentage of students attaining science achievement levels, by grade level, selected student and school characteristics, and percentile: 2009 and 2011 . . . . .	238
169.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) science scale scores of 8th-grade public school students, by race/ethnicity and state: 2009 and 2011 . . . . .	239
170.	Average National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) science scale scores of 12th-graders with various educational goals and attitudes toward science, and percentage reporting these goals and attitudes, by selected student characteristics: 2009. . . . .	240

171.	SAT mean scores of college-bound seniors, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1986–87 through 2011–12 .....	241
172.	SAT mean scores of college-bound seniors, by sex: 1966–67 through 2011–12 .....	242
173.	SAT mean scores and percentage distribution of college-bound seniors, by selected student characteristics: Selected years, 1995–96 through 2011–12 .....	243
174.	SAT mean scores of college-bound seniors and percentage of graduates taking SAT, by state: Selected years, 1995–96 through 2011–12 .....	245
175.	ACT score averages and standard deviations, by sex and race/ethnicity, and percentage of ACT test takers, by selected composite score ranges and planned fields of study: Selected years, 1995 through 2012 .....	246
176.	Percentage distribution of elementary and secondary school children, by average grades and selected child and school characteristics: 1996, 2003, and 2007 .....	247

### ***Coursetaking***

177.	Average number of Carnegie units earned by public high school graduates in various subject fields, by sex and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1982 through 2009. ....	248
178.	Average number of Carnegie units earned by public high school graduates in career/technical education courses in various occupational fields, by sex and race/ethnicity, and percentage distribution of students, by units earned: Selected years, 2000 through 2009 .....	250
179.	Percentage of public and private high school graduates taking selected mathematics and science courses in high school, by sex and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1982 through 2009 .....	252
180.	Percentage of public and private high school graduates taking selected mathematics and science courses in high school, by selected student and school characteristics: Selected years, 1990 through 2009 .....	253
181.	Percentage of public and private high school graduates earning minimum credits in selected combinations of academic courses, by sex and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1982 through 2009 ..	256
182.	Number and percentage of public high school graduates taking dual credit, Advanced Placement (AP), and International Baccalaureate (IB) courses in high school and average credits earned, by selected student and school characteristics: 2000, 2005, and 2009 .....	257

### ***Student Activities and Behavior***

183.	Percentage of 9th-grade students participating in various school-sponsored and non-school-sponsored activities, by sex and race/ethnicity: 2009 .....	259
184.	Percentage of high school seniors who say they engage in various activities, by selected student and school characteristics: 1992 and 2004 .....	260
185.	Percentage of high school seniors who participate in various school-sponsored extracurricular activities, by selected student characteristics: 1992 and 2004 .....	261
186.	Percentage of elementary and secondary school students who do homework outside of school, whose parents check that homework is done, and whose parents help with homework, by frequency and selected student and school characteristics: 2003 and 2007 .....	262
187.	Percentage of 4th-, 8th-, and 12th-graders absent from school in the last month, by selected student and school characteristics and number of days absent: 2002, 2009, and 2011 .....	264
188.	Percentage of schools with various security measures, by school control and selected characteristics: 2007–08 .....	265
189.	Number and percentage of public schools recording at least one crime incident that occurred at school, and number and rate of incidents, by school characteristics and type of incident: 1999–2000 and 2009–10 .....	266
190.	Percentage of public schools recording and reporting to the police at least one crime incident that occurred at school, by type of incident: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2009–10 .....	268
191.	Percentage of public schools recording crime incidents that occurred at school, by type of incident, number of incidents, and selected school characteristics: 2009–10 .....	269
192.	Number of students suspended and expelled from public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2006 .....	270

193.	Percentage of students suspended and expelled from public elementary and secondary schools, by sex, race/ethnicity, and state: 2006 . . . . .	272
194.	Percentage of students in grades 9 through 12 who reported experience with drugs and violence on school property, by race/ethnicity, grade, and sex: Selected years, 1997 through 2011 . . . . .	273
195.	Percentage of 12- to 17-year-olds reporting use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes during the past 30 days and the past year, by substance used, sex, and race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1985 through 2010 . . . . .	274
196.	Percentage of high school seniors reporting use of alcohol and illicit drugs, by frequency of use and substance used: Selected years, 1975 through 2011 . . . . .	275

### ***State Regulations***

197.	Age range for compulsory school attendance and special education services, and policies on year-round schools and kindergarten programs, by state: Selected years, 2000 through 2011 . . . . .	276
198.	Minimum amount of instructional time per year and policy on textbook selection, by state: 2000, 2006, 2008, and 2011 . . . . .	277
199.	Credit requirements and exit exam requirements for a standard high school diploma and the use of other high school completion credentials, by state: 2011 and 2012 . . . . .	278
200.	States that use criterion-referenced tests (CRTs) aligned to state standards, by subject area and level: 2006–07 . . . . .	279
201.	Required testing for initial certification of elementary and secondary school teachers, by type of assessment and state: 2011 and 2012 . . . . .	280

### ***Revenues and Expenditures***

202.	Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1919–20 through 2009–10 . . . . .	281
203.	Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 . . . . .	283
204.	Revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source and state or jurisdiction: 2008–09 . . . . .	284
205.	Summary of expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by purpose: Selected years, 1919–20 through 2009–10 . . . . .	285
206.	Students transported at public expense and current expenditures for transportation: Selected years, 1929–30 through 2009–10 . . . . .	286
207.	Current expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2009–10 . . . . .	287
208.	Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by function and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 . . . . .	289
209.	Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by function and state or jurisdiction: 2008–09 . . . . .	291
210.	Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary education, by function and subfunction: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2009–10 . . . . .	293
211.	Expenditures for instruction in public elementary and secondary schools, by subfunction and state or jurisdiction: 2008–09 and 2009–10 . . . . .	295
212.	Public elementary and secondary revenues and expenditures, by type of locale: 2009–10 . . . . .	296
213.	Total and current expenditures per pupil in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, 1919–20 through 2009–10 . . . . .	297
214.	Total and current expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by function and subfunction: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2009–10 . . . . .	298
215.	Total and current expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary education, by function and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 . . . . .	300
216.	Total and current expenditures per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary education, by function and state or jurisdiction: 2008–09 . . . . .	301

217.	Current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2009–10 . . . . .	302
218.	Current expenditure per pupil in average daily attendance in public elementary and secondary schools, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1969–70 through 2009–10 . . . . .	304

### Chapter 3. Postsecondary Education

#### *Enrollment*

219.	Enrollment, staff, and degrees/certificates conferred in all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV programs, by level and control of institution, sex of student, type of staff, and type of degree: Fall 2010, fall 2011, and 2010–11 . . . . .	317
220.	Historical summary of faculty, enrollment, degrees, and finances in degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2010–11 . . . . .	318
221.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex of student, and control of institution: Selected years, 1947 through 2011 . . . . .	319
222.	Total fall enrollment in all postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV programs, by degree-granting status and control of institution: 1995 through 2011 . . . . .	320
223.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution: 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	321
224.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and age: Selected years, 1970 through 2021 . . . . .	322
225.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment, sex, attendance status, and age of student: 2007, 2009, and 2011 . . . . .	323
226.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment, control and level of institution, attendance status, and age of student: 2011 . . . . .	324
227.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution, attendance status, and age of student: 2011 . . . . .	325
228.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment, sex of student, level and control of institution, and attendance status of student: 2011 . . . . .	326
229.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment, sex of student, level and control of institution, and attendance status of student: 2010 . . . . .	327
230.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution, attendance status, and sex of student: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	328
231.	Fall enrollment and number of degree-granting institutions, by control and religious affiliation of institution: Selected years, 1980 through 2011 . . . . .	329
232.	Total fall enrollment of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex of student, and level and control of institution: 1955 through 2011 . . . . .	331
233.	Total fall enrollment of first-time degree/certificate-seeking students in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex of student, control of institution, and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 2000 through 2011 . . . . .	332
234.	Recent high school completers and their enrollment in 2-year and 4-year colleges, by sex: 1960 through 2011 . . . . .	333
235.	Percentage of recent high school completers enrolled in 2- and 4-year colleges, by race/ethnicity: 1960 through 2011 . . . . .	334
236.	Percentage of recent high school completers enrolled in 2-year and 4-year colleges, by income level: 1975 through 2011 . . . . .	335
237.	Graduation rates of previous year's 12th-graders and college attendance rates of those who graduated, by selected high school characteristics: 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 . . . . .	336
238.	Estimated rate of 2009–10 high school graduates attending degree-granting institutions, by state: 2010 . . . . .	337
239.	Enrollment rates of 18- to 24-year-olds in degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and sex and race/ethnicity of student: 1967 through 2011 . . . . .	338

240.	Total undergraduate fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex of student, and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	339
241.	Total postbaccalaureate fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex of student, and control of institution: 1967 through 2011 . . . . .	341
242.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	342
243.	Total fall enrollment in public degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	343
244.	Total fall enrollment in private degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	344
245.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	345
246.	Total fall enrollment in public degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	346
247.	Total fall enrollment in private degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	347
248.	Total fall enrollment in private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	348
249.	Total fall enrollment in private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, sex, and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	349
250.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	350
251.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 2000 through 2011 . . . . .	351
252.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control, level of enrollment, level of institution, and state or jurisdiction: 2011 . . . . .	352
253.	Full-time-equivalent fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution: 1967 through 2011 . . . . .	353
254.	Full-time-equivalent fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2000, 2010, and 2011 . . . . .	354
255.	Full-time-equivalent fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2000, 2010, and 2011 . . . . .	355
256.	Total 12-month enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	356
257.	Total 12-month enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 2004–05 through 2010–11 . . . . .	357
258.	Residence and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2010 . . . . .	358
259.	Residence and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in degree-granting institutions who graduated from high school in the previous 12 months, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2010 . . . . .	359
260.	Residence and migration of all first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduates in 4-year degree-granting institutions who graduated from high school in the previous 12 months, by state or jurisdiction: Fall 2010 . . . . .	360
261.	Number of U.S. students studying abroad and percentage distribution, by sex, race/ethnicity, and other selected characteristics: Selected years, 1996–97 through 2009–10 . . . . .	361
262.	Foreign students enrolled in institutions of higher education in the United States, by continent, region, and selected countries of origin: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2010–11 . . . . .	362
263.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level of enrollment, sex, attendance status, and race/ethnicity of student: Selected years, 1976 through 2011 . . . . .	363
264.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and race/ethnicity of student: Selected years, 1976 through 2011 . . . . .	366

265.	Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity of student and state or jurisdiction: 2011 .	368
266.	Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity of student and state or jurisdiction: 2010 .	370
267.	Fall enrollment of males and females and specific racial/ethnic groups in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and percentage of U.S. resident enrollment in the same racial/ethnic group: 2011 . . . . .	372
268.	Total fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution, level of enrollment, and race/ethnicity of student: 2011 . . . . .	374
269.	Number and percentage distribution of students enrolled in postsecondary institutions, by level, disability status, and selected student characteristics: 2003–04 and 2007–08 . . . . .	376
270.	Percentage of first-year undergraduate students who took remedial education courses, by selected student and institution characteristics: 2003–04 and 2007–08 . . . . .	377
271.	Enrollment in postsecondary education, by level of enrollment, level of institution, student age, and major field of study: 2007–08 . . . . .	378
272.	Course enrollments in languages other than English compared with total enrollment at postsecondary degree-granting institutions, by enrollment level, institution level, and language: Selected years, 1965 through 2009 . . . . .	379
273.	Number and percentage distribution of course enrollments in languages other than English at postsecondary degree-granting institutions, by language and enrollment level: 2002, 2006, and 2009. .	380
274.	Graduate enrollment in science and engineering programs in degree-granting institutions, by discipline: Fall 1998 through fall 2010 . . . . .	381
275.	Number of degree-granting institutions and enrollment in these institutions, by enrollment size, control, and level of institution: Fall 2011 . . . . .	382
276.	Enrollment of the 120 largest degree-granting college and university campuses, by selected characteristics and institution: Fall 2011 . . . . .	383
277.	Selected statistics for degree-granting institutions enrolling more than 15,000 students in 2011: Selected years, 1990 through 2010–11 . . . . .	384
278.	Enrollment and degrees conferred in degree-granting women's colleges, by selected characteristics and institution: Fall 2011 and 2010–11 . . . . .	394
279.	Enrollment and degrees conferred in degree-granting institutions that serve large proportions of Hispanic undergraduate students, by selected characteristics, state, and institution: Fall 2011 and 2010–11 . . . . .	395
280.	Fall enrollment and degrees conferred in degree-granting tribally controlled institutions, by state and institution: Selected years, fall 2000 through fall 2011, and 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	406
281.	Fall enrollment, degrees conferred, and expenditures in degree-granting historically Black colleges and universities, by institution: 2010, 2011, and 2010–11 . . . . .	407
282.	Selected statistics on degree-granting historically Black colleges and universities, by control and level of institution: Selected years, 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	409
283.	Fall enrollment in degree-granting historically Black colleges and universities, by sex of student and level and control of institution: Selected years, 1976 through 2011 . . . . .	410

### **Staff**

284.	Employees in degree-granting institutions, by sex, employment status, control and level of institution, and primary occupation: Selected years, fall 1991 through fall 2011 . . . . .	411
285.	Total and full-time-equivalent (FTE) staff and FTE student/FTE staff ratios in postsecondary institutions participating in Title IV programs, by degree-granting status, control of institution, and primary occupation: Fall 1991, fall 2001, and fall 2011 . . . . .	412
286.	Employees in degree-granting institutions, by employment status, sex, control and level of institution, and primary occupation: Fall 2011 . . . . .	413
287.	Employees in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity, sex, employment status, control and level of institution, and primary occupation: Fall 2011 . . . . .	415
288.	Ratios of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students to FTE staff and FTE faculty in public degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2011 . . . . .	416

289.	Ratios of full-time-equivalent (FTE) students to FTE staff and FTE faculty in private degree-granting institutions, by level of institution and state or jurisdiction: Fall 2011 . . . . .	417
290.	Number of instructional faculty in degree-granting institutions, by employment status, sex, control, and level of institution: Selected years, fall 1970 through fall 2011. . . . .	418
291.	Full-time instructional faculty in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity, sex, and academic rank: Fall 2007, fall 2009, and fall 2011. . . . .	419
292.	Percentage distribution of full-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution, selected instruction activities, and number of classes taught for credit: Fall 2003 . . . . .	420
293.	Percentage distribution of part-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution, selected instruction activities, and number of classes taught for credit: Fall 2003 . . . . .	422
294.	Full-time and part-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution and selected characteristics: Fall 1992, fall 1998, and fall 2003. . . . .	424
295.	Full-time and part-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity, sex, and selected characteristics: Fall 2003 . . . . .	426
296.	Full-time and part-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by field and faculty characteristics: Fall 1992, fall 1998, and fall 2003. . . . .	428
297.	Full-time and part-time faculty and instructional staff in degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity, sex, and program area: Fall 1998 and fall 2003 . . . . .	430
298.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by academic rank, control and level of institution, and sex: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2011–12. .	432
299.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by academic rank, sex, and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2011–12 .	435
300.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2011–12. . . . .	436
301.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11. . . . .	437
302.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in 4-year degree-granting institutions, by control and classification of institution, academic rank of faculty, and state or jurisdiction: 2011–12 . . . . .	438
303.	Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in 4-year degree-granting institutions, by control and classification of institution, academic rank of faculty, and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	439
304.	Average benefit expenditure for full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by type of benefit and control of institution: Selected years, 1977–78 through 2010–11 . .	440
305.	Percentage of full-time instructional faculty with tenure for degree-granting institutions with a tenure system, by academic rank, sex, and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1993–94 through 2011–12 . . . . .	442

### ***Institutions***

306.	Degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2011–12 . . . . .	443
307.	Degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2011–12. . . .	444
308.	Number of non-degree-granting Title IV institutions offering postsecondary education, by control of institution and state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 2000–01 through 2011–12. . . . .	446
309.	Degree-granting institutions that have closed their doors, by control and level of institution: 1969–70 through 2011–12. . . . .	447

**Degrees**

310. Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1869–70 through 2021–22 . . . . .	448
311. Certificates below the associate's degree level conferred by degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions, by length of curriculum, sex of student, institution level and control, and discipline division: 2010–11 . . . . .	449
312. Associate's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by sex of student and discipline division: 2000–01 through 2010–11 . . . . .	451
313. Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	452
314. Master's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	453
315. Doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	454
316. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	455
317. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by sex of student and discipline division: 2010–11 . . . . .	456
318. Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by control of institution and level of degree: 1969–70 through 2010–11 . . . . .	470
319. Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, level of degree, and field of study: 2010–11 . . . . .	471
320. Number of degree-granting institutions conferring degrees, by control, level of degree, and field of study: 2010–11 . . . . .	472
321. Number of degree-granting institutions conferring doctor's degrees in dentistry, medicine, and law, and number of such degrees conferred, by sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	473
322. Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions in selected professional fields, by sex of student, control of institution, and field of study: Selected years, 1985–86 through 2010–11 . . . . .	474
323. Certificates below the associate's degree level conferred by degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: 1998–99 through 2010–11 . . . . .	475
324. Associate's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2010–11 . . . . .	476
325. Associate's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	477
326. Associate's degrees conferred to males by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	478
327. Associate's degrees conferred to females by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	479
328. Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2010–11 . . . . .	480
329. Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	481
330. Bachelor's degrees conferred to males by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	482
331. Bachelor's degrees conferred to females by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	483
332. Master's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2010–11 . . . . .	484
333. Master's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	485
334. Master's degrees conferred to males by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	486

335.	Master's degrees conferred to females by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	487
336.	Doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and sex of student: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2010–11 . . . . .	488
337.	Doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	489
338.	Doctor's degrees conferred to males by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	490
339.	Doctor's degrees conferred to females by degree-granting institutions, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	491
340.	Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions in selected professional fields, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	492
341.	Degrees conferred to males by degree-granting institutions in selected professional fields, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	492
342.	Degrees conferred to females by degree-granting institutions in selected professional fields, by race/ethnicity and field of study: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	493
343.	Degrees in agriculture and natural resources conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	494
344.	Degrees in architecture and related services conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	495
345.	Degrees in the biological and biomedical sciences conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1951–52 through 2010–11 . . . . .	496
346.	Degrees in biology, microbiology, and zoology conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	497
347.	Degrees in business conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1955–56 through 2010–11 . . . . .	498
348.	Degrees in communication, journalism, and related programs and in communications technologies conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	499
349.	Degrees in computer and information sciences conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	500
350.	Degrees in education conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	501
351.	Degrees in engineering and engineering technologies conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	502
352.	Degrees in chemical, civil, electrical, and mechanical engineering conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	503
353.	Degrees in English language and literature/letters conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	504
354.	Degrees in foreign languages and literatures conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1959–60 through 2010–11 . . . . .	505
355.	Degrees in French, German, Italian, and Spanish language and literature conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	506
356.	Degrees in Arabic, Chinese, Korean, and Russian language and literature conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: 1969–70 through 2010–11 . . . . .	507
357.	Degrees in the health professions and related programs conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	508
358.	Degrees in mathematics and statistics conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	509
359.	Degrees in the physical sciences and science technologies conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1959–60 through 2010–11 . . . . .	510

360.	Degrees in chemistry, geology and earth science, and physics conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	511
361.	Degrees in psychology conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	512
362.	Degrees in public administration and social services conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	513
363.	Degrees in the social sciences and history conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	514
364.	Degrees in economics, history, political science and government, and sociology conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	515
365.	Degrees in visual and performing arts conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and sex of student: 1970–71 through 2010–11 . . . . .	516
366.	Statistical profile of persons receiving doctor's degrees, by field of study and selected characteristics: 2008–09 and 2009–10 . . . . .	517
367.	Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by control, level of degree, and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	518
368.	Bachelor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	519
369.	Master's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by field of study and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	520
370.	Degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by level of degree and state or jurisdiction: 2008–09 through 2010–11 . . . . .	521
371.	Doctor's degrees conferred by the 60 institutions conferring the most doctor's degrees, by rank order: 2001–02 through 2010–11 . . . . .	522

### **Outcomes**

372.	Percentage distribution of 1990 high school sophomores, by highest level of education completed through 2000 and selected student characteristics: 2000 . . . . .	523
373.	Number and percentage of degree-granting institutions with first-year undergraduates using various selection criteria for admission, by control and level of institution: Selected years, 2000–01 through 2011–12 . . . . .	524
374.	Institutions' acceptance rates; number of applications, admissions, and enrollees; and enrollees' SAT and ACT scores, by control and level of institution: 2011–12 . . . . .	525
375.	Percentage of degree-granting institutions offering remedial services, by control and level of institution: 1989–90 through 2011–12 . . . . .	526
376.	Percentage of first-time, full-time bachelor's degree-seeking students at 4-year institutions who completed a bachelor's degree, by race/ethnicity, time to completion, sex, and control of institution: Selected cohort entry years, 1996 through 2005 . . . . .	527
377.	Percentage of first-time, full-time degree/certificate-seeking students at 2-year institutions who completed a credential within 150 percent of normal time, by race/ethnicity, sex, and control of institution: Selected cohort entry years, 2000 through 2008 . . . . .	532
378.	Retention of first-time degree-seeking undergraduates at degree-granting institutions, by attendance status, level and control of institution, and percentage of applications accepted: 2006 to 2011 . . . . .	534
379.	Percentage distribution of first-time postsecondary students starting at 2- and 4-year institutions during the 2003–04 academic year, by highest degree attained, enrollment status, and selected characteristics: Spring 2009 . . . . .	536
380.	Average scores on Graduate Record Examination (GRE) general and subject tests: 1965 through 2011 . . . . .	538

**Student Charges and Student Financial Assistance**

381.	Average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates charged for full-time students in degree-granting institutions, by level and control of institution: 1969–70 through 2011–12 . . . . .	540
382.	Average undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates charged for full-time students in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 and 2011–12. . .	544
383.	Undergraduate tuition and fees and room and board rates for full-time students in degree-granting institutions, by percentile of charges and control and level of institution: Selected years, 2000–01 through 2011–12 . . . . .	545
384.	Average total cost of attendance for first-time, full-time undergraduate students in degree-granting institutions, by control and level of institution, living arrangement, and component of student costs: 2009–10, 2010–11, and 2011–12 . . . . .	546
385.	Average graduate tuition and required fees in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution and percentile: 1989–90 through 2011–12 . . . . .	547
386.	Percentage of undergraduates receiving financial aid, by type and source of aid and selected student characteristics: 2007–08 . . . . .	548
387.	Full-time, first-time degree/certificate-seeking undergraduate students enrolled in degree-granting institutions, by participation and average amount awarded in financial aid programs, and control and level of institution: 2000–01 through 2010–11. . . . .	549
388.	Average amount of grant and scholarship aid and average net price for first-time, full-time students receiving Title IV aid, and percentage distribution of students, by control and level of institution and income level: 2009–10 and 2010–11 . . . . .	551
389.	Average amount of financial aid awarded to full-time, full-year undergraduates, by type and source of aid and selected student characteristics: 2007–08 . . . . .	552
390.	Average amount of financial aid awarded to part-time or part-year undergraduates, by type and source of aid and selected student characteristics: 2007–08 . . . . .	553
391.	Amount borrowed, aid status, and sources of aid for full-time and part-time undergraduates, by control and level of institution: 2003–04 and 2007–08 . . . . .	554
392.	Percentage of full-time, full-year undergraduates receiving financial aid, by type and source of aid and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08 . . . . .	555
393.	Average amount of financial aid awarded to full-time, full-year undergraduates, by type and source of aid and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08. . . . .	556
394.	Percentage of part-time or part-year undergraduates receiving financial aid, by type and source of aid and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08. . . . .	558
395.	Percentage of full-time and part-time undergraduates receiving federal aid, by aid program and control and level of institution: 2003–04 and 2007–08 . . . . .	559
396.	Amount borrowed, aid status, and sources of aid for full-time, full-year postbaccalaureate students, by level of study and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08 . . .	560
397.	Amount borrowed, aid status, and sources of aid for part-time or part-year postbaccalaureate students, by level of study and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08. . . .	561
398.	Percentage of full-time, full-year postbaccalaureate students receiving financial aid, by type of aid, level of study, and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08 . . . .	562
399.	Percentage of part-time or part-year postbaccalaureate students receiving financial aid, by type of aid, level of study, and control and level of institution: Selected years, 1992–93 through 2007–08 . .	563
400.	Number of postsecondary students who entered the student loan repayment phase, number of students who defaulted, and 2-year student loan cohort default rates, by level and control of institution: Fiscal years 2007 through 2010. . . . .	564

**Revenues**

401.	Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source of revenue and level of institution: Selected years, 2005–06 through 2010–11 . . . . .	565
402.	Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source of revenue and state or jurisdiction: 2010–11 . . . . .	567
403.	Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source of revenue and state or jurisdiction: 2009–10. . . . .	568

404.	Appropriations from state and local governments for public degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1990–91 through 2010–11 . . . . .	569
405.	Total revenue of private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and level of institution: 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	570
406.	Total revenue of private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and classification of institution: 2010–11 . . . . .	572
407.	Total revenue of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and level of institution: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	573
408.	Total revenue of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds and classification of institution: 2010–11 . . . . .	574
409.	Revenue received from the federal government by the 120 degree-granting institutions receiving the largest amounts, by control and rank order: 2010–11 . . . . .	575
410.	Voluntary support for degree-granting institutions, by source and purpose of support: Selected years, 1949–50 through 2010–11 . . . . .	576
411.	Endowment funds of the 120 colleges and universities with the largest endowments, by rank order: 2010 and 2011 . . . . .	577

### **Expenditures**

412.	Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions, by purpose of expenditure and level of institution: 2004–05 through 2010–11 . . . . .	578
413.	Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions, by level of institution, purpose of expenditure, and state or jurisdiction: 2007–08 through 2010–11 . . . . .	580
414.	Total expenditures of private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by purpose and level of institution: 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	581
415.	Total expenditures of private nonprofit degree-granting institutions, by purpose and classification of institution: 2010–11 . . . . .	583
416.	Total expenditures of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose and level of institution: 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	584
417.	Total expenditures of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose and classification of institution: 2010–11 . . . . .	586
418.	Total expenditures of private nonprofit and for-profit degree-granting institutions, by state or jurisdiction: Selected years, 1999–2000 through 2010–11 . . . . .	587

### **Chapter 4. Federal Programs for Education and Related Activities**

419.	Federal support and estimated federal tax expenditures for education, by category: Selected fiscal years, 1965 through 2012 . . . . .	599
420.	Federal on-budget funds for education, by agency: Selected fiscal years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	601
421.	Federal on-budget funds for education, by level/educational purpose, agency, and program: Selected fiscal years, 1970 through 2012 . . . . .	602
422.	Estimated federal support for education, by type of ultimate recipient and agency: Fiscal year 2011 . . . . .	609
423.	U.S. Department of Education outlays, by type of recipient and level of education: Selected fiscal years, 1980 through 2012 . . . . .	610
424.	U.S. Department of Education appropriations for major programs, by state or jurisdiction: Fiscal year 2011 . . . . .	611
425.	Appropriations for Title I and selected other programs under the No Child Left Behind Act of 2001, by program and state or jurisdiction: Fiscal years 2011 and 2012 . . . . .	612
426.	Federal obligations for research, development, and R&D plant, by category of obligation, performers, and fields of science: Fiscal years 2003 through 2011 . . . . .	613

## Chapter 5. Outcomes of Education

### ***Educational Attainment and Labor Force Status***

427.	Labor force participation, employment, and unemployment of persons 25 to 64 years old, by sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and educational attainment: 2009, 2010, and 2011 . . . . .	620
428.	Labor force participation, employment, and unemployment of persons 16 to 24 years old who are not enrolled in school, by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment: 2009, 2010, and 2011 . . . . .	622
429.	Number and percentage of persons 16 to 24 years old who were neither enrolled in school nor working, by educational attainment, age group, family poverty status, and race/ethnicity: 2012 . . . . .	624
430.	Percentage distribution of 25- to 34-year-olds with various levels of educational attainment, by labor force status, sex, race/ethnicity, and U.S. nativity and citizenship status: 2011 . . . . .	625
431.	Employment to population ratios of persons 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	626
432.	Employment to population ratios of males 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	627
433.	Employment to population ratios of females 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	628
434.	Unemployment rates of persons 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	629
435.	Unemployment rates of males 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	630
436.	Unemployment rates of females 16 to 64 years old, by age group and educational attainment: Selected years, 1975 through 2012 . . . . .	631

### ***Educational Attainment, Occupation, and Earnings***

437.	Occupation of employed persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment and sex: 2011 . . . . .	632
438.	Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment and sex: 1990 through 2011 . . . . .	633
439.	Median annual earnings of full-time year-round workers 25 to 34 years old, by sex, race/ethnicity, and educational attainment: Selected years, 1995 through 2011 . . . . .	637
440.	Distribution of earnings and median earnings of persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment and sex: 2011 . . . . .	639

### ***Employment of Students***

441.	Percentage of high school students age 16 and over who were employed, by age group, sex, race/ethnicity, family income, nativity, and hours worked per week: Selected years, 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	641
442.	Percentage of college students 16 to 24 years old who were employed, by attendance status, hours worked per week, and level and control of institution: Selected years, October 1970 through 2011 . . . . .	643
443.	Percentage of college students 16 to 24 years old who were employed, by attendance status, hours worked per week, and selected characteristics: October 2011 . . . . .	644

### ***Labor Force Status of Recent High School Completers and Dropouts***

444.	Labor force status of 2009, 2010, and 2011 high school completers, by college enrollment status, sex, and race/ethnicity: October 2009, 2010, and 2011 . . . . .	645
445.	Labor force status of high school dropouts, by sex and race/ethnicity: October, selected years, 1980 through 2011 . . . . .	647
446.	Among special education students out of high school up to 8 years, percentage attending and completing postsecondary education, living independently, and working competitively, by type of disability: 2007 and 2009 . . . . .	648

***Labor Market Outcomes of Bachelor's Degree Recipients***

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| 447. | Number, percentage distribution, unemployment rates, and median salaries of 25- to 29-year-old bachelor's degree holders and percentage of degree holders among all 25- to 29-year-olds, by field of study: 2009 and 2011 . . . . . | 649 |
| 448. | Percentage distribution of recipients of bachelor's degrees in various fields of study 1 year after graduation, by time to completion, enrollment and employment status, and occupation: 2001 and 2009 . . . . .                    | 651 |
| 449. | Percentage, selected employment characteristics, and annual salaries of bachelor's degree recipients employed full time 1 year after graduation, by field of study: 1991, 2001, and 2009 . . . . .                                  | 652 |

***Skills of Adults***

- |      |   |     |
|------|---|-----|
| 450. | Literacy skills of adults, by type of literacy, proficiency levels, and selected characteristics: 1992 and 2003 . . . . . | 653 |
|------|---|-----|

***Behavior and Attitudes of High School Students and Young Adults***

- |      |  |     |
|------|--|-----|
| 451. | Percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes during the past 30 days and the past year, by substance used: Selected years, 1982 through 2010. . . . .           | 654 |
| 452. | Percentage of 18- to 25-year-olds reporting use of illicit drugs, alcohol, and cigarettes during the past 30 days and the past year, by substance used and selected characteristics: 2005 and 2010 . . . . . | 655 |
| 453. | Percentage of 1972 high school seniors, 1992 high school seniors, and 2004 high school seniors who felt that certain life values were "very important," by sex: Selected years, 1972 through 2004 . . . . .  | 656 |

**Chapter 6. International Comparisons of Education*****Population, Enrollment, and Teachers***

- |      |  |     |
|------|--|-----|
| 454. | Population, school enrollment, and teachers, by major areas of the world and level of education: Selected years, 1980 through 2010 . . . . .                               | 664 |
| 455. | Selected population and enrollment statistics for countries with populations over 10 million in 2010, by continent and country: Selected years, 1990 through 2010. . . . . | 665 |
| 456. | School-age populations as a percentage of total population, by age group and country: Selected years, 1985 through 2009 . . . . .  | 668 |
| 457. | Percentage of population enrolled in secondary and postsecondary education, by age group and country: Selected years, 1985 through 2009 . . . . .                          | 669 |
| 458. | Pupil/teacher ratios in public and private elementary and secondary schools, by level of education and country: Selected years, 2000 through 2010 . . . . .                | 670 |
| 459. | Teachers' statutory teaching and total working time and average class size in public elementary and secondary schools, by level of education and country: 2010 . . . . .   | 671 |

***Achievement and Instruction***

- |      |  |     |
|------|--|-----|
| 460. | Average fourth-grade scores and annual instructional time in mathematics and science, by country or other education system: 2011 . . . . .   | 672 |
| 461. | Average eighth-grade scores and annual instructional time in mathematics and science, by country or other education system: 2011 . . . . .   | 673 |
| 462. | Average reading literacy scale scores of fourth-graders and percentage whose schools emphasize reading skills and strategies at or before second grade or at third grade, by sex and country or other education system: 2001, 2006, and 2011 . . . . . | 675 |
| 463. | Average reading literacy, mathematics literacy, and science literacy scores of 15-year-old students, by sex and country: 2009 . . . . .  | 676 |
| 464. | Average reading scores and percentage distribution of 15-year-old students scoring at each reading literacy proficiency level, by country: 2009 . . . . .  | 677 |

465.	Average mathematics scores and percentage distribution of 15-year-old students scoring at each mathematics literacy proficiency level, by country: 2009 .....	679
466.	Average science scores and percentage distribution of 15-year-old students scoring at each science literacy proficiency level, by country: 2009 .....	681

### ***Attainment, Degrees, and Outcomes***

467.	Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years old who completed high school, by age group and country: Selected years, 2001 through 2010 .....	683
468.	Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years old who attained selected levels of postsecondary education, by age group and country: 2001 and 2010 .....	684
469.	Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years old who attained a bachelor's or higher level degree, by age group and country: Selected years, 1999 through 2010 .....	685
470.	Percentage of the population 25 to 64 years old who attained a postsecondary vocational degree, by age group and country: Selected years, 1999 through 2010 .....	686
471.	Number of bachelor's degree recipients per 100 persons at the typical age of graduation, by sex and country: 2003 through 2009 .....	687
472.	Percentage of bachelor's and higher level degrees awarded to women, by field of study and country: 2010. ....	688
473.	Percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded in mathematics, science, and engineering, by field of study and country: Selected years, 1990 through 2009 .....	689
474.	Percentage of graduate degrees awarded in mathematics, science, and engineering, by field of study and country: Selected years, 1990 through 2009 .....	690
475.	Employment to population ratios of 25- to 64-year-olds, by sex, highest level of educational attainment, and country: 2010. ....	691

### ***Finances***

476.	Gross domestic product per capita and public and private education expenditures per student, by level of education and country: Selected years, 2005 through 2009 .....	692
477.	Public and private direct expenditures on education institutions as a percentage of gross domestic product, by level of education and country: Selected years, 1995 through 2009 .....	694

## **Chapter 7. Libraries and Adult Education**

### ***Libraries***

478.	Selected statistics on public school libraries/media centers, by level of school: 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08 .....	696
479.	Selected statistics on public school libraries/media centers, by level and enrollment size of school: 2007–08 .....	697
480.	Selected statistics on public school libraries/media centers, by state: 2007–08 .....	698
481.	Collections, staff, and operating expenditures of degree-granting institution libraries: Selected years, 1981–82 through 2009–10 .....	699
482.	Collections, staff, operating expenditures, public service hours, and reference services of the 60 largest college and university libraries: Fiscal year 2010 .....	700
483.	Public libraries, books and serial volumes, library visits, circulation, and reference transactions, by state: Fiscal years 2008 and 2009 .....	701

**Adult Education**

484.	Participants in state-administered adult basic education, secondary education, and English as a second language programs, by type of program and state or jurisdiction: Selected fiscal years, 2000 through 2010 . . . . .	702
485.	Participation of employed persons, 17 years old and over, in career-related adult education during the previous 12 months, by selected characteristics of participants: 1995, 1999, and 2005 . . . . .	703
486.	Participation rate of persons, 17 years old and over, in adult education during the previous 12 months, by selected characteristics of participants: Selected years, 1991 through 2005 . . . . .	706

# READER'S GUIDE

## Data Sources

The data in this volume were obtained from many different sources—including students and teachers, state education agencies, local elementary and secondary schools, and colleges and universities—using surveys and compilations of administrative records. Users should be cautious when comparing data from different sources. Differences in aspects such as procedures, timing, question phrasing, and interviewer training can affect the comparability of results across data sources.

Most of the tables present data from surveys conducted by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) or conducted by other agencies and organizations with support from NCES. Some tables also include other data published by federal and state agencies, private research organizations, or professional organizations. Brief descriptions of the surveys and other data sources used in this volume can be found in Appendix A: Guide to Sources. For each NCES and non-NCES data source, the Guide to Sources also provides information on where to obtain further details about that source.

Data are obtained primarily from two types of surveys: universe surveys and sample surveys. In universe surveys, information is collected from every member of the population. For example, in a survey regarding certain expenditures of public elementary and secondary schools, data would be obtained from each school district in the United States. When data from an entire population are available, estimates of the total population or a subpopulation are made by simply summing the units in the population or subpopulation. As a result, there is no sampling error, and observed differences are reported as true.

Since a universe survey is often expensive and time consuming, many surveys collect data from a sample of the population of interest (sample survey). For example, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) assesses a representative sample of students rather than the entire population of students. When a sample survey is used, statistical uncertainty is introduced, because the data come from only a portion of the entire population. This statistical uncertainty must be considered when reporting estimates and making comparisons. For information about how NCES accounts for statistical uncertainty when reporting sample survey results, see “Data Analysis and Interpretation,” later in this Reader’s Guide.

## Common Measures and Indexes

Various types of statistics derived from universe and sample surveys are reported. Many tables report the size of a population or a subpopulation, and often the size of a subpopulation is expressed as a percentage of the total population.

In addition, the average (or *mean*) value of some characteristic of the population or subpopulation may be reported. The average is obtained by summing the values for all members of the population and dividing the sum by the size of the population. An example is the average annual salary of full-time instructional faculty at postsecondary degree-granting institutions. Another measure that is sometimes used is the *median*. The median is the midpoint value of a characteristic at or above which 50 percent of the population is estimated to fall, and at or below which 50 percent of the population is estimated to fall. An example is the median annual earnings of young adults who are full-time year-round workers. Some tables also present an *average per capita*, or per person, which represents an average computed for every person in a specified group or population. It is derived by dividing the total for an item (such as income or expenditures) by the number of persons in the specified population.

Many tables report financial data in dollar amounts. Unless otherwise noted, all financial data are in *current dollars*, meaning not adjusted for changes in the purchasing power of the dollar over time due to inflation. For example, 1991–92 teacher salaries in current dollars are the amounts that the teachers earned in 1991–92, without any adjustments to account for inflation. *Constant dollar* adjustments attempt to remove the effects of price changes (inflation) from statistical series reported in dollars. For example, if teacher salaries over a 20-year period are adjusted to constant 2011–12 dollars, the salaries for all years are adjusted to the dollar values that presumably would exist if prices in each year were the same as in 2011–12, in other words, as if the dollar had constant purchasing power over the entire period. Any changes in the constant dollar amounts would reflect only changes in real values. Constant dollar amounts are computed using *price indexes*. Price indexes for inflation adjustments can be found in table 34. Each table that presents constant dollars includes a note indicating which index was used for the inflation adjustments; in most cases, the Consumer Price Index was used.

When presenting data for a time series, some tables include both *actual* and *projected* data. Actual data are data that have already been collected. Projected data can be used when data

for a recent or future year are not yet available. Projections are estimates that are based on recent trends in relevant statistics and patterns associated with correlated variables. Unless otherwise noted, all data in this volume are actual.

## Standard Errors

Using estimates calculated from data based on a sample of the population requires consideration of several factors before the estimates become meaningful. When using data from a sample, some margin of error will always be present in estimations of characteristics of the total population or subpopulation because the data are available from only a portion of the total population. Consequently, data from samples can provide only an approximation of the true or actual value. The margin of error of an estimate, or the range of potential true or actual values, depends on several factors such as the amount of variation in the responses, the size and representativeness of the sample, and the size of the subgroup for which the estimate is computed. The magnitude of this margin of error is measured by what statisticians call the “standard error” of an estimate.

When data from sample surveys are reported, the standard error is calculated for each estimate. In the tables, the standard error for each estimate generally appears in parentheses next to the estimate to which it applies. In order to caution the reader when interpreting findings, estimates from sample surveys are flagged with a “!” when the standard error is between 30 and 50 percent of the estimate, and suppressed with a “‡” when the standard error is 50 percent of the estimate or greater.

## Nonsampling Errors

In addition to standard errors, which apply only to sample surveys, all surveys are subject to nonsampling errors. Nonsampling errors may arise when individual respondents or interviewers interpret questions differently; when respondents must estimate values, or when coders, keyers, and other processors handle answers differently; when people who should be included in the universe are not; or when people fail to respond, either totally or partially. Total nonresponse means that people do not respond to the survey at all, while partial nonresponse (or item nonresponse) means that people fail to respond to specific survey items. To compensate for nonresponse, adjustments are often made. For universe surveys, an adjustment made for either type of nonresponse, total or partial, is often referred to as an imputation, which is often a substitution of the “average” questionnaire response for the nonresponse. For universe surveys, imputations are usually made separately within various groups of sample members that have similar survey characteristics. For sample surveys, total nonresponse is handled through nonresponse adjustments to the sample weights. For sample surveys, imputation for item nonresponse is usually made by substituting for a missing item the response to that item of a respondent having characteristics

that are similar to those of the nonrespondent. For additional general information about imputations, see the *NCES Statistical Standards* (NCES 2003-601). Appendix A: Guide to Sources includes some information about specific surveys’ response rates, nonresponse adjustments, and other efforts to reduce nonsampling error. Although the magnitude of non-sampling error is frequently unknown, idiosyncrasies that have been identified are noted in the appropriate tables.

## Data Analysis and Interpretation

When estimates are from a sample, caution is warranted when drawing conclusions about one estimate in comparison to another, or about whether a time series of estimates is increasing, decreasing, or staying the same. Although one estimate may appear to be larger than another, a statistical test may find that the apparent difference between them is not reliably measurable due to the uncertainty around the estimates. In this case, the estimates will be described as having no measurable difference, meaning that the difference between them is not statistically significant.

Whether differences in means or percentages are statistically significant can be determined using the standard errors of the estimates. In reports produced by NCES, when differences are statistically significant, the probability that the difference occurred by chance is less than 5 percent, according to NCES standards.

Data presented in the text do not investigate more complex hypotheses, account for interrelationships among variables, or support causal inferences. We encourage readers who are interested in more complex questions and in-depth analysis to explore other NCES resources, including publications, online data tools, and public- and restricted-use datasets at <http://nces.ed.gov>.

In all text that reports estimates based on samples, differences between estimates (including increases and decreases) are stated only when they are statistically significant. To determine whether differences reported are statistically significant, two-tailed *t* tests at the .05 level are typically used. The *t* test formula for determining statistical significance is adjusted when the samples being compared are dependent. The *t* test formula is not adjusted for multiple comparisons, with the exception of statistical tests conducted using the NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/naepdata/>). When the variables to be tested are postulated to form a trend, the relationship may be tested using linear regression, logistic regression, or ANOVA trend analysis instead of a series of *t* tests. These alternate methods of analysis test for specific relationships (e.g., linear, quadratic, or cubic) among variables. For more information on data analysis, please see the *NCES Statistical Standards*, Standard 5-1, available at [http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/2002/std5\\_1.asp](http://nces.ed.gov/statprog/2002/std5_1.asp).

A number of considerations influence the ultimate selection of the data years to include in the tables and to feature in the text. To make analyses as timely as possible, the latest year of available data is shown. The choice of comparison years is often also based on the need to show the earliest

available survey year, as in the case of NAEP and the international assessment surveys. The text typically compares the most current year's data with those from the initial year and then with those from a more recent year. In the case of surveys with long time frames, such as surveys measuring enrollment, changes over the course of a decade may be noted in the text. Where applicable, the text may also note years in which the data begin to diverge from previous trends. In figures and tables, intervening years are selected in increments in order to show the general trend.

## Rounding and Other Considerations

All calculations are based on unrounded estimates. Therefore, the reader may find that a calculation, such as a difference or a percentage change, cited in the text or a figure may not be identical to the calculation obtained by using the rounded values shown in the accompanying tables. Although values reported in the tables are generally rounded to one decimal place (e.g., 76.5 percent), values reported in the text are generally rounded to whole numbers (with any value of 0.50 or above rounded to the next highest whole number). Due to rounding, cumulative percentages may sometimes equal 99 or 101 percent rather than 100 percent.

## Race and Ethnicity

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is responsible for the standards that govern the categories used to collect and present federal data on race and ethnicity. The OMB revised the guidelines on racial/ethnic categories used by the federal government in October 1997, with a January 2003 deadline for implementation. The revised standards require a minimum of these five categories for data on race: American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and White. The standards also require the collection of data on the ethnicity categories Hispanic or Latino and Not Hispanic or Latino. It is important to note that Hispanic origin is an ethnicity rather than a race, and therefore persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Origin can be viewed as the heritage, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. The race categories White, Black, Asian, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, and American Indian or Alaska Native exclude persons of Hispanic origin unless otherwise noted.

For a description of each racial/ethnic category, please see the "Racial/ethnic group" entry in Appendix B: Definitions. Some of the category labels are shortened for more concise presentation in text, tables, and figures. American Indian or Alaska Native is denoted as American Indian/Alaska Native (except when separate estimates are available for American Indians alone or Alaska Natives alone); Black or African American is shortened to Black; and Hispanic or Latino is shortened to Hispanic. When discussed separately

from Asian estimates, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander is shortened to Pacific Islander.

Many of the data sources used for this volume are federal surveys that collect data using the OMB standards for racial/ethnic classification described above; however, some sources have not fully adopted the standards, and some tables include historical data collected prior to the adoption of the OMB standards. Asians and Pacific Islanders are combined into a single category for years in which the data were not collected separately for the two groups. The combined category can sometimes mask significant differences between the two subgroups. For example, prior to 2011, NAEP collected data that did not allow for separate reporting of estimates for Asians and Pacific Islanders. The population counts presented in table 21, based on the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Reports, indicate that 96 percent of all Asian/Pacific Islander 5- to 24-year-olds were Asian in 2010. Thus, the combined category for Asians/Pacific Islanders is more representative of Asians than of Pacific Islanders.

Some surveys give respondents the option of selecting either an "other" race category, a "two or more races" or "multiracial" category, or both. Where possible, tables present data on the "two or more races" category; however, in some cases this category may not be separately shown because the information was not collected or due to other data issues. Some tables include the "other" category. Any comparisons made between persons of one racial/ethnic group and persons of "all other racial/ethnic groups" include only the racial/ethnic groups shown in the reference table. In some surveys, respondents are not given the option to select more than one race. In these surveys, respondents of two or more races must select a single race category. Any comparisons between data from surveys that give the option to select more than one race and surveys that do not offer such an option should take into account the fact that there is a potential for bias if members of one racial group are more likely than members of the others to identify themselves as "two or more races."<sup>1</sup> For postsecondary data, foreign students are counted separately and are therefore not included in any racial/ethnic category.

In addition to the major racial/ethnic categories, several tables include Hispanic ancestry subgroups (such as Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Dominican, Salvadoran, Other Central American, and South American) and Asian ancestry subgroups (such as Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, and Vietnamese). In addition, selected tables include "two or more races" subgroups (such as White and Black, White and Asian, and White and American Indian/Alaska Native).

<sup>1</sup>For discussion of such bias in responses to the 2000 Census, see Parker, J. et al. (2004). Bridging Between Two Standards for Collecting Information on Race and Ethnicity: An Application to Census 2000 and Vital Rates. *Public Health Reports*, 119(2): 192–205. Available at <http://www.pubmedcentral.nih.gov/articlerender.fcgi?artid=1497618>.

## Limitations of the Data

Due to large standard errors, some differences that seem substantial are not statistically significant and, therefore, are not cited in the text. This situation often applies to estimates involving American Indians/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders. The relatively small sizes of these populations pose many measurement difficulties when conducting statistical analysis. Even in larger surveys, the numbers of American Indians/Alaska Natives and Pacific Islanders included in a sample are often small. Researchers studying data on these two populations often face small sample sizes that increase the size of standard errors and reduce the reliability of results. Readers should keep these limitations in mind when comparing estimates presented in the tables.

As mentioned, caution should be exercised when comparing data from different sources. Differences in sampling, data

collection procedures, coverage of target population, timing, phrasing of questions, scope of nonresponse, interviewer training, and data processing and coding mean that results from different sources may not be strictly comparable. For example, the racial/ethnic categories presented to a respondent, and the way in which the question is asked, can influence the response, especially for individuals who consider themselves of mixed race or ethnicity. In addition, data on American Indians/Alaska Natives are often subject to inaccuracies that can result from respondents self-identifying their race/ethnicity. Research on the collection of race/ethnicity data suggests that the categorization of American Indian and Alaska Native is the least stable self-identification.<sup>2</sup>

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<sup>2</sup>See U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics (1995). *A Test of Methods for Collecting Racial and Ethnic Information* (USDL 95-428). Washington DC: Author.

# INTRODUCTION

The Introduction provides an overview of key data presented throughout this volume, describing in brief the participation of students, teachers, and faculty in U.S. educational institutions; the performance of U.S. elementary/secondary students overall and in comparison to students in other countries; the numbers of high school graduates and postsecondary degrees; and the amounts of expenditures on education at the elementary/secondary and postsecondary levels.

In fall 2012, about 76.3 million people were enrolled in American schools and colleges (table 1). About 4.7 million people were employed as elementary and secondary school teachers or as college faculty, in full-time equivalents (FTE). Other professional, administrative, and support staff at educational institutions totaled 5.6 million. All data for 2012 in this Introduction are projected, except for data on educational attainment. Some data for other years are projected or estimated as noted. In discussions of historical trends, different time periods and specific years are cited, depending on the timing of important changes as well as the availability of relevant data.

## Elementary/Secondary Education

### *Enrollment*

A pattern of annual increases in total public elementary and secondary school enrollment began in 1985, but enrollment stabilized at 49.3 million between 2006 and 2008, before beginning to increase again (table 3). Overall, public school enrollment rose 26 percent, from 39.4 million to 49.8 million, between 1985 and 2012. Private school enrollment fluctuated during this period, with the fall 2012 enrollment of 5.3 million being 5 percent lower than the enrollment of 5.6 million in 1985. About 10 percent of elementary and secondary school students were enrolled in private schools in 2012.

In public schools between 1985 and 2012, there was a 30 percent increase in elementary enrollment (prekindergarten through grade 8), compared with a 19 percent increase in secondary enrollment (grades 9 through 12) (table 3). Part of the relatively fast growth in public elementary school enrollment resulted from the expansion of prekindergarten enrollment (table 39). Between fall 1985 and fall 2010, enrollment in prekindergarten increased 745 percent, while enrollment in other elementary grades (including kindergarten through grade 8 plus ungraded elementary programs) increased 24 percent. The number of children enrolled in prekindergarten increased from 0.2 million in 1985 to 1.3 million in 2010, and the number enrolled in other elementary grades increased from 26.9 million to 33.3 million. Public secondary school

enrollment declined 8 percent from 1985 to 1990, but then increased 33 percent from 1990 to 2007, before declining 2 percent from 2007 to 2012 (table 3). Between 1990 and 2012, the net increase in public secondary school enrollment was 30 percent, compared with a 17 percent increase in public elementary school enrollment. Overall, public school enrollment rose 3 percent between 2002 and 2012.

Since the enrollment rates of 5- and 6-year-olds, 7- to 13-year-olds, and 14- to 17-year-olds changed by about 2 or fewer percentage points from 1985 to 2011, increases in public elementary and secondary school enrollment primarily reflect increases in the number of children in these age groups (tables 7 and 19). For example, the enrollment rate of 7- to 13-year-olds decreased from 99 to 98 percent between 1985 and 2011, but the number of 7- to 13-year-olds increased by 25 percent. Increases in both the enrollment rate of 3- and 4-year-old children (from 39 percent in 1985 to 52 percent in 2011) and the number of children in this age group (from 7.1 million to 8.2 million) also contributed to overall enrollment increases.

The National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) projects record levels of total elementary and secondary enrollment from 2012 (55.1 million) through at least 2021 (58.4 million) (table 3). For public schools, the projected fall 2012 enrollment is expected to be a new record, and new records are expected every year through 2021, the last year for which NCES enrollment projections have been developed. Public elementary school enrollment (prekindergarten through grade 8) is projected to increase by 7 percent between 2012 and 2021. Public secondary school enrollment (grades 9 through 12) is expected to increase 5 percent between 2012 and 2021. Overall, total public school enrollment is expected to increase 7 percent between 2012 and 2021.

### *Teachers*

A projected 3.7 million full-time-equivalent (FTE) elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in fall 2012 (table 4). This number has risen 7 percent since 2002. The 2012 projected number of FTE teachers includes 3.3 million public school teachers and 0.4 million private school teachers.

The number of public school teachers has increased by a larger percentage than the number of public school students over the past 10 years, resulting in declines in the pupil/teacher ratio (table 76). In fall 2002, the number of public school pupils per teacher was 15.9, compared with a projected number of 15.2 public school pupils per teacher in fall 2012.

The average salary for public school teachers in 2011–12 was \$56,643 in current dollars (i.e., dollars that are not adjusted for inflation) (table 90). In constant (i.e., inflation-adjusted) dollars, the average salary was about 1 percent higher in 2011–12 than in 1990–91.

## Student Performance

Most of the student performance data in the *Digest* are drawn from the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP). The NAEP assessments have been conducted using three basic designs: the national main NAEP, state NAEP, and long-term trend NAEP. The national main NAEP and state NAEP provide current information about student performance in a variety of subjects, while long-term trend NAEP provides information on performance since the early 1970s in reading and mathematics only. Results from long-term trend NAEP are included in the discussion in chapter 2 of the *Digest*, while the information in this Introduction includes only results from the national main and state NAEP.

The main NAEP reports current information for the nation and specific geographic regions of the country. The assessment program includes students drawn from both public and private schools and reports results for student achievement at grades 4, 8, and 12. The main NAEP assessments follow the frameworks developed by the National Assessment Governing Board and use the latest advances in assessment methodology. The state NAEP is identical in content to the national main NAEP, but the state NAEP reports information only for public school students. Chapter 2 presents more information on the NAEP designs and methodology, and additional details appear in Appendix A: Guide to Sources.

## Reading

The main NAEP assessment data are reported on a scale of 0 to 500. From 2009 to 2011, there were no measurable changes in average reading scores for 4th-grade males and females or for 4th-grade students from any of the five racial/ethnic groups (table 141). From 1992 to 2011, male 4th-graders' average reading scores increased from 213 to 218 and female 4th-graders' scores increased from 221 to 225 (tables 141 and 142). The 2011 average NAEP reading score for 8th-graders was 1 point higher than the 2009 score and 5 points higher than the 1992 score. For 12th-graders, the 2009 average reading score was 4 points lower than the score in 1992 but 2 points higher than the score in 2005 (12th-graders were not assessed in 2007 or 2011).

The 2011 main NAEP reading assessment of states found that the average reading proficiency of public school 4th- and 8th-graders varied across participating jurisdictions (the 50 states, the Department of Defense overseas and domestic schools, and the District of Columbia). For 4th-graders in public schools, the U.S. average score was 220, with average scores in participating jurisdictions ranging from 201 in the District of Columbia to 237 in Massachusetts (table 146). For 8th-graders in public schools, the U.S. average score

was 264, with average scores in participating jurisdictions ranging from 242 in the District of Columbia to 275 in Connecticut, New Jersey, and Massachusetts (table 148).

## Mathematics

The average mathematics score for the nation's 4th-graders in 2011 was higher than the scores in the eight previous assessment years (table 160). On a 0- to 500-point scale, 4th-graders scored 1 point higher in 2011 than in 2009 and 28 points higher than in 1990 (the first assessment year). Average scores for White, Black, and Hispanic 4th-graders were higher in 2011 than in any of the previous assessment years. The 25-point score gap between White and Black 4th-graders in 2011 was not significantly different from the gap in 2009. However, larger gains from 1990 to 2011 for Black 4th-graders than for White 4th-graders contributed to a smaller gap in 2011 than in 1990. The 20-point score gap between White and Hispanic 4th-graders in 2011 was not significantly different from the gap in either 2009 or 1990. For the nation's 8th-graders, the average mathematics score in 2011 was also higher than the scores in the eight previous assessment years. Eighth-graders scored 1 point higher in 2011 than in 2009 and 21 points higher than in 1990. The average score for female 8th-graders was higher in 2011 than in 2009, while there was no significant change in the score for males. Scores for both groups were higher in 2011 than in the earlier assessment years, from 1990 to 2007. Male 8th-graders scored 1 point higher, on average, than female 8th-graders in 2011. While there were no significant changes from 2009 to 2011 in the average scores for White or Black 8th-graders, the average score for Hispanic 8th-graders was 4 points higher in 2011 than in 2009. Scores for all three groups were higher in 2011 than in 1990. The 31-point score gap between White and Black 8th-graders in 2011 did not differ significantly from the gap in either 2009 or 1990. The 23-point score gap between White and Hispanic 8th-graders in 2011 was smaller than the gap in 2009 but not significantly different from the gap in 1990. For 12th-graders, the average mathematics score (reported on a scale of 0 to 300) was 3 points higher in 2009 than in 2005 (data for 12th-graders were not collected in 2011). Average scores increased from 2005 to 2009 for both male and female 12th-graders as well as for 12th-graders from all the racial/ethnic groups.

The 2011 main NAEP assessment of states found that the average mathematics proficiency of public school 4th- and 8th-graders varied across participating jurisdictions (the 50 states, the Department of Defense overseas and domestic schools, and the District of Columbia). For 4th-graders in public schools, the U.S. average score was 240, with average scores in participating jurisdictions ranging from 222 in the District of Columbia to 252 in New Hampshire and 253 in Massachusetts (table 164). For 8th-graders in public schools, the U.S. average score was 283, with average scores in participating jurisdictions ranging from 260 in the District of Columbia to 299 in Massachusetts (table 165).

## Science

NAEP has assessed the science abilities of students in grades 4, 8, and 12 in both public and private schools since 1996. As of 2009, however, NAEP science assessments are based on a new framework, so results from these assessments cannot be compared to results from earlier science assessments. Scores are based on a scale ranging from 0 to 300. In 2009, White 4th-graders had a higher average science score (163) than did Black (127), Hispanic (131), Asian/Pacific Islander (160), and American Indian/Alaska Native (135) 4th-graders (table 168). The average science score was higher for male 4th-graders (151) than for female 4th-graders (149). In 2009, the pattern of differences in average science scores by students' race/ethnicity at grade 8 was similar to the pattern at grade 4. The average science score also was higher for male 8th-graders (152) than for female 8th-graders (148). At grade 12, average scores for White (159) and Asian/Pacific Islander (164) students were higher than the scores for Black (125), Hispanic (134), and American Indian/Alaska Native (144) students. The average science score in 2009 for male 12th-graders (153) was higher than the score for female 12th-graders (147). In 2011, a science assessment was conducted at grade 8 only. The average 8th-grade science score increased from 150 in 2009 to 152 in 2011. Although the average science score of White 8th-graders continued to be higher than the average scores of 8th-graders in the other racial/ethnic groups in 2011, score gaps between White and Black 8th-graders and between White and Hispanic 8th-graders narrowed from 2009 to 2011. In 2011, the average score of male 8th-graders was 5 points higher than the average score of female 8th-graders, which was not significantly different from the 4-point gap in 2009.

## International Comparisons

The 2011 Trends in International Mathematics and Science Study (TIMSS) assessed students' mathematics and science performance at grade 4 in 45 countries and at grade 8 in 38 countries. In addition to countries, a number of subnational entities—including the public school systems in several U.S. states—also participated in TIMSS as separate education systems. Results for the participating states are included in the discussion in chapter 6 of the *Digest*, while this Introduction includes only results for the United States and other countries. TIMSS assessments are curriculum based and measure what students have actually learned against the subject matter that is expected to be taught in the participating countries by the end of grades 4 and 8. At both grades, TIMSS scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1,000, with the scale average set at 500. In 2011, the average mathematics scores of U.S. 4th-graders (541) and 8th-graders (509) were higher than the scale average (tables 460 and 461). U.S. 4th-graders scored higher in mathematics, on average, than their counterparts in 37 countries and lower than those in 3 countries (table 460). Average mathematics scores in the other 4 countries were not measurably different from the U.S. average. At grade 8, the average U.S. mathematics score was higher than the average

scores of students in 27 countries in 2011 and below the average scores of students in 4 countries (table 461). Average 8th-grade mathematics scores in the other 6 countries were not measurably different from the U.S. average. The average science scores of both U.S. 4th-graders (544) and U.S. 8th-graders (525) were higher than the TIMSS scale average of 500 in 2011. The average U.S. 4th-grade science score was higher than the average scores of students in 39 countries and lower than those of students in 5 countries. At grade 8, the average U.S. science score was higher than the average scores of students in 28 countries, lower than those in 6 countries, and not measurably different from those in the other 3 countries.

The 2009 Program for International Student Assessment (PISA) assessed 15-year-olds' reading, mathematics, and science literacy in 34 countries that are members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and in 31 non-OECD jurisdictions. PISA scores are reported on a scale of 0 to 1,000. In reading literacy, the average score of 15-year-olds in the United States was 500, which was not measurably different from the OECD average of 493 (table 463). The average reading literacy score in the United States was lower than the average score in 6 of the 33 other OECD countries that participated in the 2009 assessment, higher than the average score in 13 of the other OECD countries, and not measurably different from the average score in 14 of the OECD countries. Three of the 31 participating non-OECD jurisdictions had higher average reading literacy scores than the United States. In mathematics literacy, U.S. 15-year-olds' average score of 487 on the 2009 PISA was lower than the OECD average score of 496. The average mathematics literacy score in the United States was lower than the average score in 17 OECD countries, higher than the average score in 5 OECD countries, and not measurably different from the average score in 11 OECD countries. Six of the non-OECD jurisdictions had higher average mathematics literacy scores than the United States. In science literacy, the average score of 15-year-olds in the United States was not measurably different from the OECD average score. The U.S. average science literacy score was lower than the average score in 12 OECD countries, higher than the average score in 9 OECD countries, and not measurably different from the average score in 12 OECD countries. Six of the non-OECD jurisdictions had higher science literacy scores than the United States.

The Progress in International Reading Literacy Study (PIRLS) measures the reading knowledge and skills of 4th-graders over time. On the 2011 PIRLS, U.S. 4th-graders had an average reading literacy score of 556 (table 462). The U.S. average score in 2011 was 14 points higher than in 2001 and 16 points higher than in 2006. In all 3 assessment years, the U.S. average score was higher than the PIRLS scale average. (PIRLS scores are reported on a scale from 0 to 1,000, with the scale average set at 500.) In 2011, PIRLS assessed 4th-grade reading literacy in 40 countries. The average reading literacy score of 4th-graders in the United States was higher than the average score in 33 of the 39 other participating countries, lower than the average score in 3 countries, and not measurably different from the average in the remaining 3 countries.

## High School Graduates and Dropouts

About 3,376,000 high school students are expected to graduate during the 2012–13 school year (table 122), including about 3,092,000 public school graduates and 283,000 private school graduates. High school graduates include only recipients of diplomas, not recipients of equivalency credentials. The number of high school graduates projected for 2012–13 is lower than the record high in 2009–10, but exceeds the high point during the baby boom era in 1975–76, when 3,142,000 students earned diplomas. In 2009–10, an estimated 78.2 percent of public high school students graduated on time—that is, received a diploma 4 years after beginning their freshman year (table 124).

The number of General Educational Development (GED) credentials issued by the states to GED test passers rose from 330,000 in 1977 to 487,000 in 2000 (table 127). A record number of 648,000 GED credentials were issued in 2001. In 2002, there were revisions to the GED test and to the data reporting procedures. In 2001, test takers were required to successfully complete all five components of the GED or else begin the five-part series again with the new test that was introduced in 2002. Prior to 2002, reporting was based on summary data from the states on the number of GED credentials issued. As of 2002, reporting has been based on individual GED candidate- and test-level records collected by the GED Testing Service. Between 2002 and 2011, the number of persons passing the GED tests increased by 32 percent, from 330,000 to 434,000.<sup>1</sup>

The percentage of dropouts among 16- to 24-year-olds has decreased over the past two decades. This percentage, known as the status dropout rate, includes all people in the 16- to 24-year-old age group who are not enrolled in school and who have not completed a high school program, regardless of when they left school. (People who left school but went on to receive a GED credential are not treated as dropouts in this measure.) Between 1990 and 2011, the status dropout rate declined from 12.1 percent to 7.1 percent (table 128). Although the status dropout rate declined for both Blacks and Hispanics during this period, their rates in 2011 (7.3 and 13.6 percent, respectively) remained higher than the rate for Whites (5.0 percent). This measure is based on the civilian noninstitutionalized population, which excludes people in prisons, people in the military, and other people not living in households.

## Educational Technology

The number of computers used for instruction in public elementary and secondary schools has increased. In 2008,

the average public school contained 189 instructional computers, compared to 110 in 2000 (table 120). Most of these computers (98 percent) had internet access in 2008, up from 77 percent in 2000. There were 3 students per computer with internet access in 2008, compared to 7 students per computer with internet access in 2000.

## Postsecondary Education

### College Enrollment

College enrollment was 21.0 million in fall 2011, which was nearly as high as the record enrollment in fall 2010 (table 3). College enrollment is expected to set new records from fall 2012 through fall 2021. Between fall 2011 and fall 2021, enrollment is expected to increase by 13 percent. Despite decreases in the size of the traditional college-age population (18 to 24 years old) during the late 1980s and early 1990s, total enrollment increased during this period (tables 19 and 221). The traditional college-age population rose 11 percent between 2001 and 2011, and total college enrollment increased 32 percent during the same period. Between 2001 and 2011, the number of full-time students increased by 38 percent, compared with a 23 percent increase in part-time students (table 221). During the same time period, the number of males enrolled increased 30 percent, while the number of females enrolled increased 33 percent.

### Faculty

In fall 2011, degree-granting institutions—defined as postsecondary institutions that grant an associate’s or higher degree and are eligible for Title IV federal financial aid programs—employed 1.5 million faculty members, including 0.8 million full-time and 0.8 million part-time faculty (table 286). In addition, degree-granting institutions employed 0.4 million graduate assistants.

### Postsecondary Degrees

During the 2012–13 academic year, postsecondary degrees are projected to number 993,000 associate’s degrees; 1,812,000 bachelor’s degrees; 756,000 master’s degrees; and 175,000 doctor’s degrees (table 310). The doctor’s degree total includes most degrees formerly classified as first-professional, such as M.D., D.D.S., and law degrees. Between 2000–01 and 2010–11 (the last year of actual data), the number of degrees conferred increased at all levels. The number of associate’s degrees was 63 percent higher in 2010–11 than in 2000–01, the number of bachelor’s degrees was 38 percent higher, the number of master’s degrees was 54 percent higher, and the number of doctor’s degrees was 37 percent higher.

<sup>1</sup>Information on changes in GED test series and reporting is based on the 2003 edition of *Who Passed the GED Tests?*, by the GED Testing Service of the American Council on Education, as well as communication with staff of the GED Testing Service.

Between 2000–01 and 2010–11, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to males increased 38 percent, as did the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to females. Females earned 57 percent of all bachelor's degrees in 2010–11, the same percentage as in 2000–01. Between 2000–01 and 2010–11, the number of White students earning bachelor's degrees increased 28 percent, compared with the larger increases of 55 percent for Black students, 98 percent for Hispanic students, 53 percent for Asian/Pacific Islander students, and 32 percent for American Indian/Alaska Native students (table 328). In 2010–11, White students earned 69 percent of all bachelor's degrees awarded (vs. 75 percent in 2000–01), Black students earned 10 percent (vs. 9 percent in 2000–01), Hispanic students earned 9 percent (vs. 6 percent in 2000–01), and Asian/Pacific Islander students earned 7 percent (vs. 6 percent in 2000–01). American Indian/Alaska Native students earned about 1 percent of the degrees in both years.

### ***Undergraduate Prices***

For the 2011–12 academic year, annual prices for undergraduate tuition, room, and board were estimated to be \$14,292 at public institutions, \$37,768 at private nonprofit institutions, and \$23,330 at private for-profit institutions (table 381). Between 2001–02 and 2011–12, prices for undergraduate tuition, room, and board at public institutions rose 40 percent, and prices at private nonprofit institutions rose 28 percent, after adjustment for inflation. Prices for total tuition, room, and board at private for-profit institutions were 2 percent lower in 2011–12 than in 2001–02.

## **Educational Attainment**

The U.S. Census Bureau collects annual statistics on the educational attainment of the population. Between 2002 and 2012, the percentage of the adult population 25 years of age and over who had completed high school rose from 84 percent to 88 percent, and the percentage of adults with a bachelor's degree increased from 27 percent to 31 percent (table 8). High school completers include those people who graduated from high school with a diploma, as well as those who completed high school through equivalency programs. The percentage of young adults (25- to 29-year-olds) who had completed high school increased from 86 percent in 2002 to 90 percent in 2012 (table 9).<sup>2</sup> The percentage of young adults who had completed a bachelor's degree increased from 29 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2012.

## **Education Expenditures**

Expenditures for public and private education, from pre-kindergarten through graduate school (excluding postsecondary schools not awarding associate's or higher degrees), are estimated at \$1.2 trillion for 2011–12 (table 28). Expenditures of elementary and secondary schools are expected to total \$700 billion, while those of degree-granting postsecondary institutions are expected to total \$483 billion. Total expenditures for education are expected to amount to 7.8 percent of the gross domestic product in 2011–12, about 0.5 percentage points higher than in 2001–02.

<sup>2</sup>For the 2002 data on high school completion and bachelor's degree attainment of 25- to 29-year-olds, see *Digest of Education Statistics 2011* (NCES 2012-001), table 8.



## CHAPTER 1

# All Levels of Education

This chapter provides a broad overview of education in the United States. It brings together material from preprimary, elementary, secondary, and postsecondary education, as well as from the general population, to present a composite picture of the American educational system. Tables feature data on the total number of people enrolled in school, the number of teachers, the number of schools, and total expenditures for education at all levels. This chapter also includes statistics on education-related topics such as educational attainment, computer and internet usage, family characteristics, and population. Economic indicators and price indexes have been added to facilitate analyses.

Many of the statistics in this chapter are derived from the statistical activities of the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). In addition, substantial contributions have been drawn from the work of other groups, both governmental and nongovernmental, as shown in the source notes of the tables. Information on survey methodologies is contained in Appendix A: Guide to Sources and in the publications cited in the table source notes.

## The U.S. System of Education

The U.S. system of education can be described as having three levels of formal education (elementary, secondary, and postsecondary) (figure 1). Students may spend 1 to 3 years in preprimary programs (prekindergarten [PK] and kindergarten [K]), which may be offered either in separate schools or in elementary schools that also offer higher grades. (In *Digest of Education Statistics* tables, prekindergarten and kindergarten are generally defined as a part of elementary education.) Following kindergarten, students ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in elementary school. The elementary school program is followed by a 4- to 6-year program in secondary school. Students normally complete the entire program through grade 12 by age 18. Education at the elementary and secondary levels is provided in a range of institutional settings—including elementary schools (preprimary schools, middle schools, and schools offering broader ranges of elementary grades); secondary schools (junior high schools, high schools, and senior high schools); and combined elementary/secondary schools—that vary in structure from locality to locality.

High school graduates who decide to continue their education may enter a specialized career/technical institution, a 2-year community or junior college, or a 4-year college or university. A 2-year college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college curriculum and a selection of terminal career and technical education programs. Academic courses completed at a 2-year college are usually transferable for credit at a 4-year college or university. A career/technical institution offers postsecondary technical training programs of varying lengths leading to a specific career.

An associate's degree requires at least 2 years of postsecondary coursework, and a bachelor's degree normally requires 4 years of postsecondary coursework. At least 1 year of coursework beyond the bachelor's is necessary for a master's degree, while a doctor's degree usually requires a minimum of 3 or 4 years beyond the bachelor's.

Professional schools differ widely in admission requirements and program length. Medical students, for example, generally complete a bachelor's program of premedical studies at a college or university before they can enter the 4-year program at a medical school. Law programs normally require 3 years of coursework beyond the bachelor's degree level.

## Enrollment

Total enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools (prekindergarten through grade 12) grew rapidly during the 1950s and 1960s, reaching a peak year in 1971 (table A, table 3, and figure 2). This enrollment rise reflected what is known as the “baby boom,” a dramatic increase in births following World War II. Between 1971 and 1984, total elementary and secondary school enrollment decreased every year, reflecting the decline in the size of the school-age population over that period. After these years of decline, enrollment in elementary and secondary schools started increasing in fall 1985, began hitting new record levels in the mid-1990s, and continued to reach new record levels every year through 2006. Enrollment in fall 2010 (54.9 million) was about the same as in fall 2009 (also 54.9 million), but slightly lower than in fall 2006 (55.3 million). However, annual enrollment increases are projected from fall 2011 through fall 2021 (the last year for which NCES has projected school enrollment).

**Table A. Total elementary and secondary school enrollment, by overall trends: Selected years, 1949–50 to fall 2011**

Trend and year	Number of students (in millions)
"Baby boom" increases	
1949–50 school year .....	28.5
Fall 1959 .....	40.9
Fall 1969 .....	51.1
Fall 1971 (peak) .....	51.3
13 years with annual declines	
Fall 1972 (first year of decline) .....	50.7
Fall 1984 (final year of decline) .....	44.9
Annual increases from 1985 to 2006	
Fall 1985 .....	45.0
Fall 1996 (new record highs begin) .....	51.5
Fall 2006 (final year of record highs) .....	55.3
Slight declines or stable enrollment	
Fall 2007 .....	55.2
Fall 2008 .....	55.0
Fall 2009 .....	54.9
Fall 2010 .....	54.9
Annual increases projected to start again	
Fall 2011 .....	55.0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1949–50*; *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1959 through 1972*; Common Core of Data (CCD), 1984 through 2010; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1997–98 through 2009–10; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*.

From 1985 to 2011, total public and private school enrollment rates changed by about 2 percentage points or less for 5- and 6-year-olds (no measurable difference between 1985 and 2011), 7- to 13-year-olds (99 percent in 1985 vs. 98 percent in 2011), and 14- to 17-year-olds (95 percent in 1985 vs. 97 percent in 2011) (table 7). Since these enrollment rates remained relatively steady between 1985 and 2011, increases in public and private elementary and secondary school enrollment primarily reflect increases in the number of children in these age groups. Between 1985 and 2011, the number of 5- and 6-year-olds increased by 18 percent, the number of 7- to 13-year-olds increased by 25 percent, and the number of 14- to 17-year-olds increased by 13 percent (table 19). Increases in the enrollment rate of prekindergarten age children (ages 3 and 4) from 39 percent in 1985 to 52 percent in 2011 (table 7) and in the number of 3- and 4-year-olds from 7.1 million to 8.2 million (table 19) also contributed to overall prekindergarten through grade 12 enrollment increases.

Public school enrollment at the elementary level (prekindergarten through grade 8) rose from 29.9 million in fall 1990 to 34.2 million in fall 2003 (table 3). After a decrease of less than 1 percent between fall 2003 and fall 2004, elementary enrollment generally increased to a projected total of 35.1 million for fall 2012. Public elementary enrollment is projected to continue increasing annually, for an increase of 7 percent between 2012 and 2021. Public school enrollment at the secondary level (grades 9 through 12) rose from 11.3 million in 1990 to 15.1 million in 2007, but then declined 2 percent to a projected enrollment of 14.8 million in 2012. Public secondary enrollment is projected to increase about 5 percent between 2012 and 2021. Total public ele-

mentary and secondary enrollment is projected to set new records every year from 2012 to 2021.

The percentage of students in private elementary and secondary schools declined from 11.4 percent in fall 1999 to 10.0 percent in fall 2009 (table 3). In fall 2012, an estimated 5.3 million students were enrolled in private schools at the elementary and secondary levels.

Total enrollment in public and private postsecondary degree-granting institutions reached 14.5 million in fall 1992 and decreased to 14.3 million in fall 1995 (derived from table 3). Total enrollment increased 47 percent between 1995 and 2011 (to 21.0 million), and a further increase of 13 percent is expected between fall 2011 and fall 2021. The percentage of students who attended private institutions rose from 23 to 28 percent between 2001 and 2011. In fall 2011, about 5.9 million students attended private institutions, with about 3.9 million in nonprofit institutions and 2.0 million in for-profit institutions (table 221). Enrollment increases in postsecondary degree-granting institutions have been driven by both increases in population and increases in enrollment rates. For example, the percentage of 18- and 19-year-olds enrolled in postsecondary degree-granting institutions rose from 44 to 50 percent between 2001 and 2011, and the enrollment rate of 20- to 24-year-olds rose from 34 percent to 40 percent (table 7). During the same period, the number of 18- and 19-year-olds rose 8 percent, and the number of 20- to 24-year-olds rose 12 percent (table 19).

## Educational Attainment

The percentages of adults 25 years old and over completing high school and higher education have been rising. In 2012, some 88 percent of the population 25 years old and over had completed at least high school, and 31 percent had completed a bachelor's or higher degree (table 8 and figure 3). These percentages are higher than in 2002, when 84 percent had completed at least high school and 27 percent had completed a bachelor's or higher degree. In 2012, about 8 percent of people 25 years old or over held a master's degree as their highest degree and 3 percent held a doctor's or first-professional degree (table 10).

Among young adults (25- to 29-year-olds), the percentage who had completed at least high school increased from 86 percent in 2002 to 90 percent in 2012 (table 9 and figure 4).<sup>1</sup> The percentage of young adults who had completed a bachelor's or higher degree increased from 29 percent in 2002 to 33 percent in 2012. In 2012, about 5 percent of young adults held a master's degree as their highest degree and 2 percent held a doctor's or first-professional degree (table 10 and figure 5).

In both 2002 and 2012, the educational attainment of young adults differed by race/ethnicity. From 2002 to 2012,

<sup>1</sup>For the 2002 data on high school completion and bachelor's degree attainment of 25- to 29-year-olds, see *Digest of Education Statistics 2011* (NCES 2012-001), table 8.

the percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds who had completed at least high school increased from 93 to 95 percent for Whites and from 62 to 75 percent for Hispanics (figure 6). During this period, there was no measurable change in the percentage of Black and Asian 25- to 29-year-olds who had completed high school. In 2012, the percentage of 25- to 29-year-olds who had completed high school was higher for Whites (95 percent) and Asians (96 percent) than for Blacks (89 percent); the percentage for Hispanics (75 percent) was lower than for Whites, Asians, or Blacks (table 9 and figure 6). In 2012, the percentage of bachelor's degree holders also varied among 25- to 29-year-olds of different racial/ethnic groups, with 62 percent of Asians in this age group holding a bachelor's or higher degree, compared with 40 percent of Whites, 23 percent of Blacks, and 15 percent of Hispanics.

## Teachers and Faculty

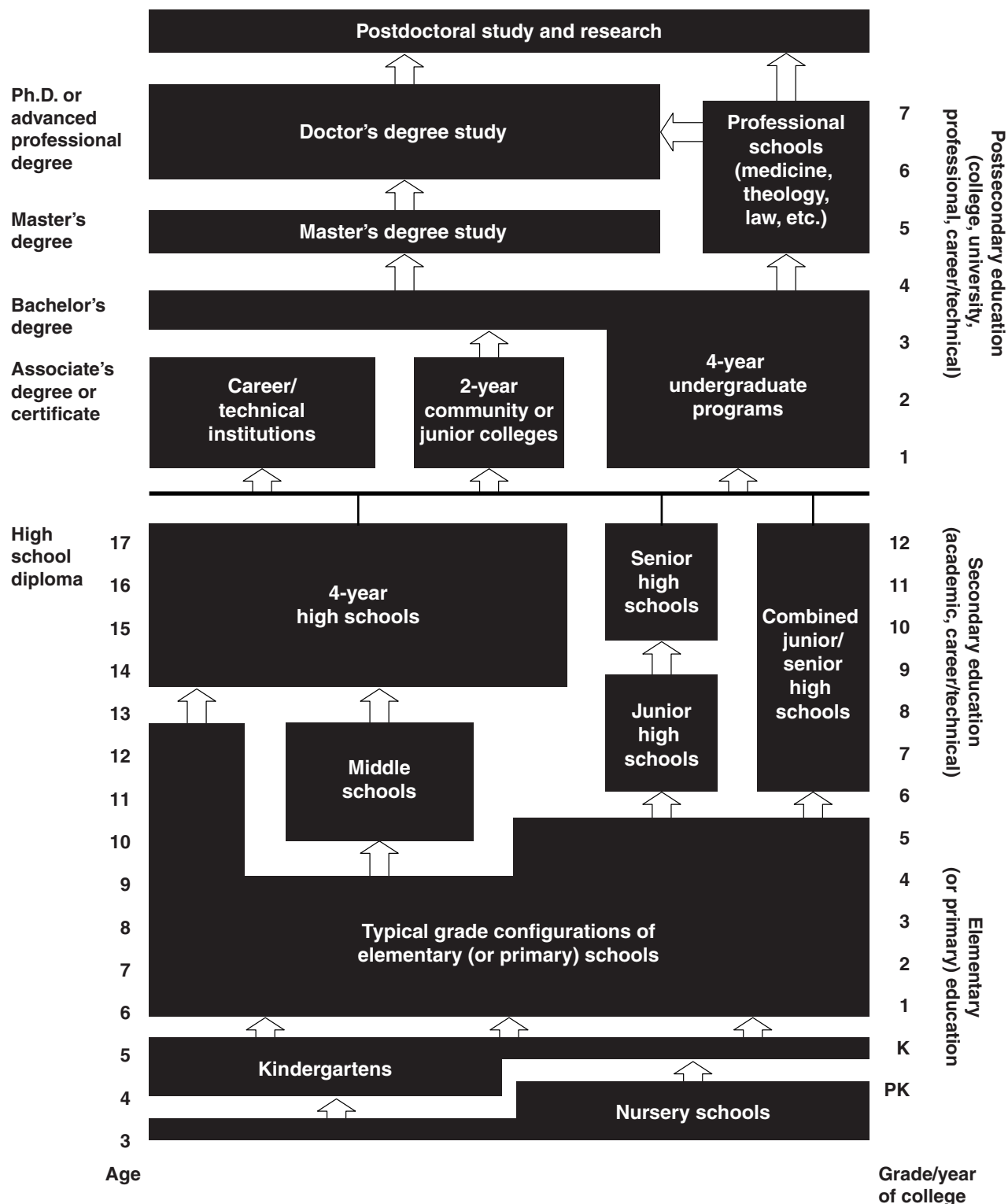
A projected 3.7 million elementary and secondary school full-time-equivalent (FTE) teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2012 (table 4), an increase of about 7 percent over 2002. The number of FTE public school teachers in 2012 was about 3.3 million, and the number of

FTE private school teachers was about 0.4 million. FTE faculty at postsecondary degree-granting institutions totaled a projected 1.0 million in 2012, including 0.7 million at public institutions and 0.4 million at private institutions (table 1).

## Expenditures

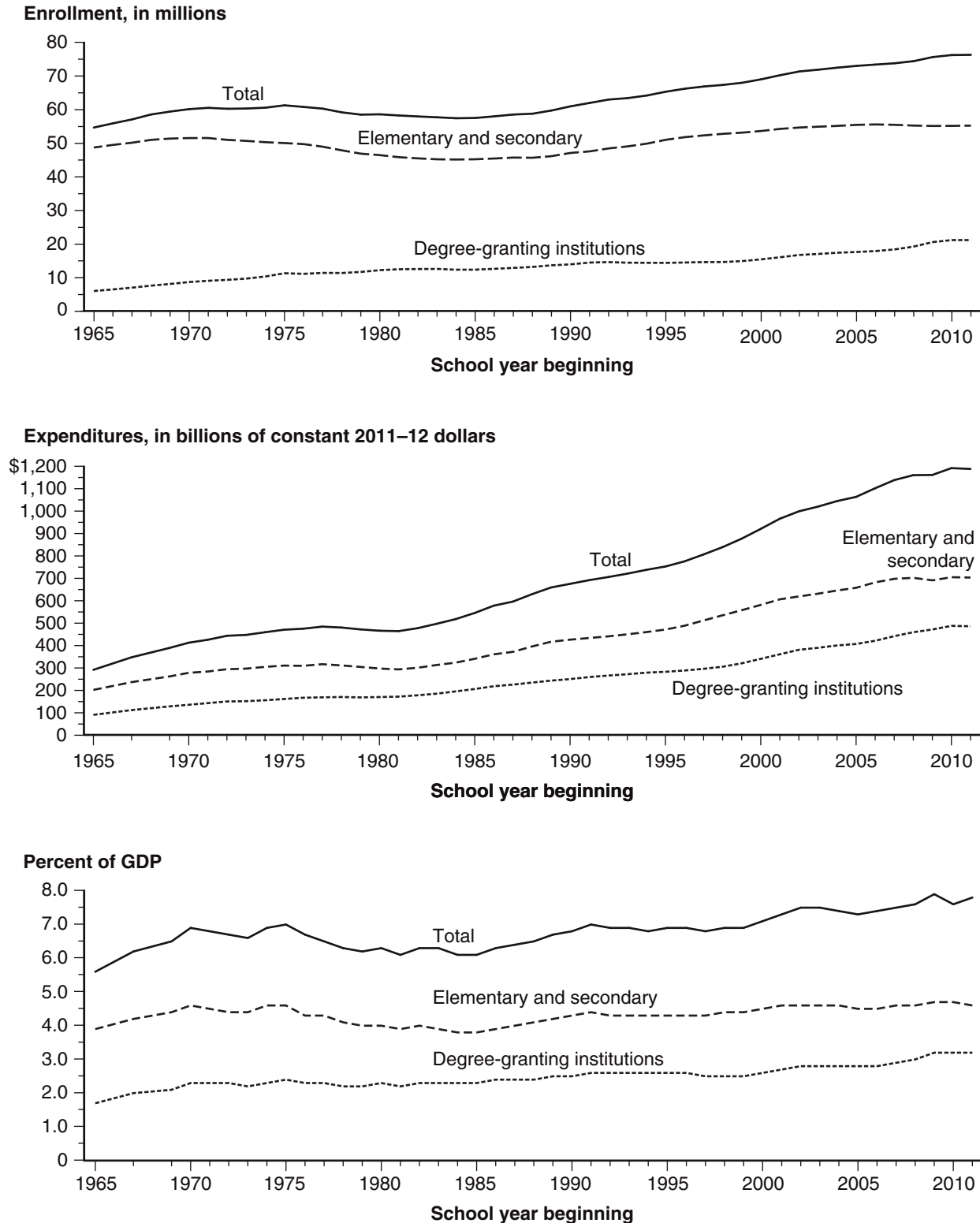
Expenditures of educational institutions were an estimated \$1.2 trillion for the 2011–12 school year (table 29 and figure 2). Elementary and secondary schools spent about 59 percent of this total (\$700 billion), and colleges and universities spent the remaining 41 percent (\$483 billion). After adjustment for inflation, total expenditures of all educational institutions rose by an estimated 23 percent between 2001–02 and 2011–12. Inflation-adjusted expenditures of elementary and secondary schools rose by an estimated 16 percent during this period, while those of postsecondary degree-granting institutions rose by an estimated 35 percent. In 2011–12, expenditures of educational institutions were an estimated 7.8 percent of the gross domestic product (table 28).

Figure 1. The structure of education in the United States



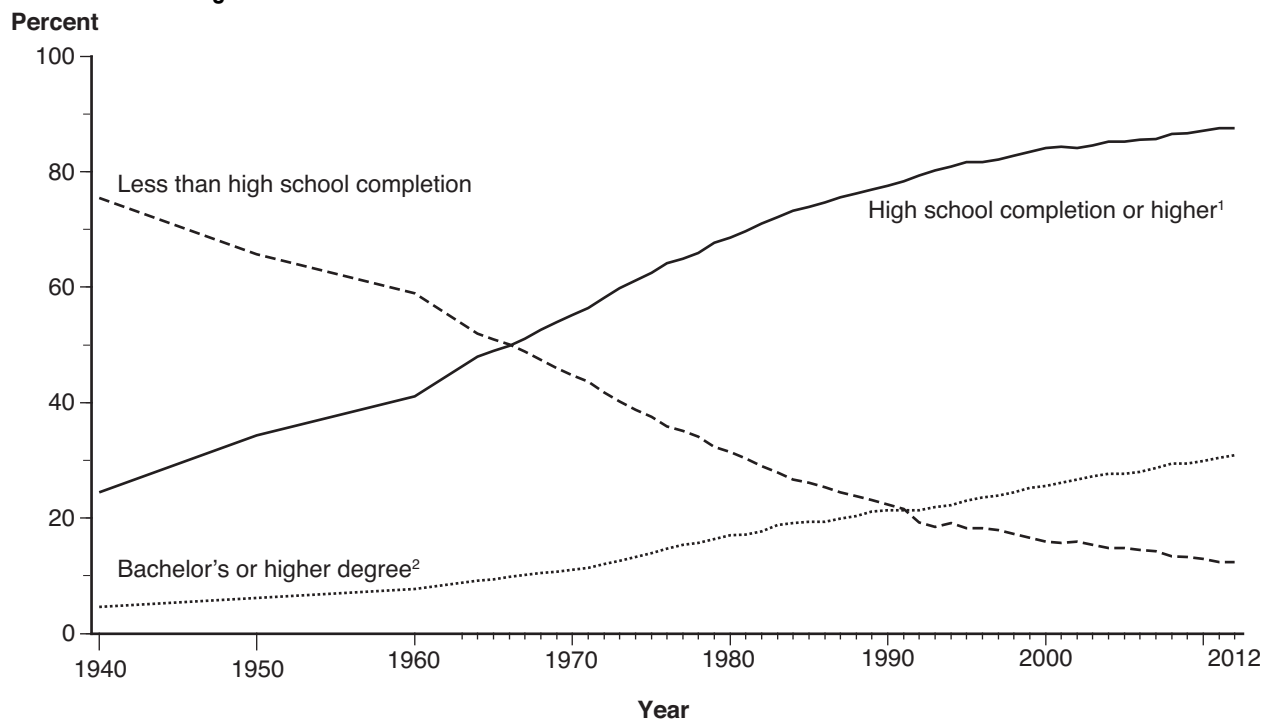
NOTE: Figure is not intended to show relative number of institutions nor relative size of enrollment for the different levels of education. Figure reflects typical patterns of progression rather than all possible variations. Adult education programs, while not separately delineated above, may provide instruction at the adult basic, adult secondary, or postsecondary education levels. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Annual Reports Program.

**Figure 2. Enrollment, total expenditures in constant dollars, and expenditures as a percentage of the gross domestic product (GDP), by level of education: Selected years, 1965–66 through 2011–12**



NOTE: Elementary and secondary enrollment data for school year 2011 (2011–12) are projected. Elementary and secondary expenditure data for school years 2010 and 2011 (2010–11 and 2011–12) are estimated. Postsecondary expenditure data for school year 2011 (2011–12) are estimated.

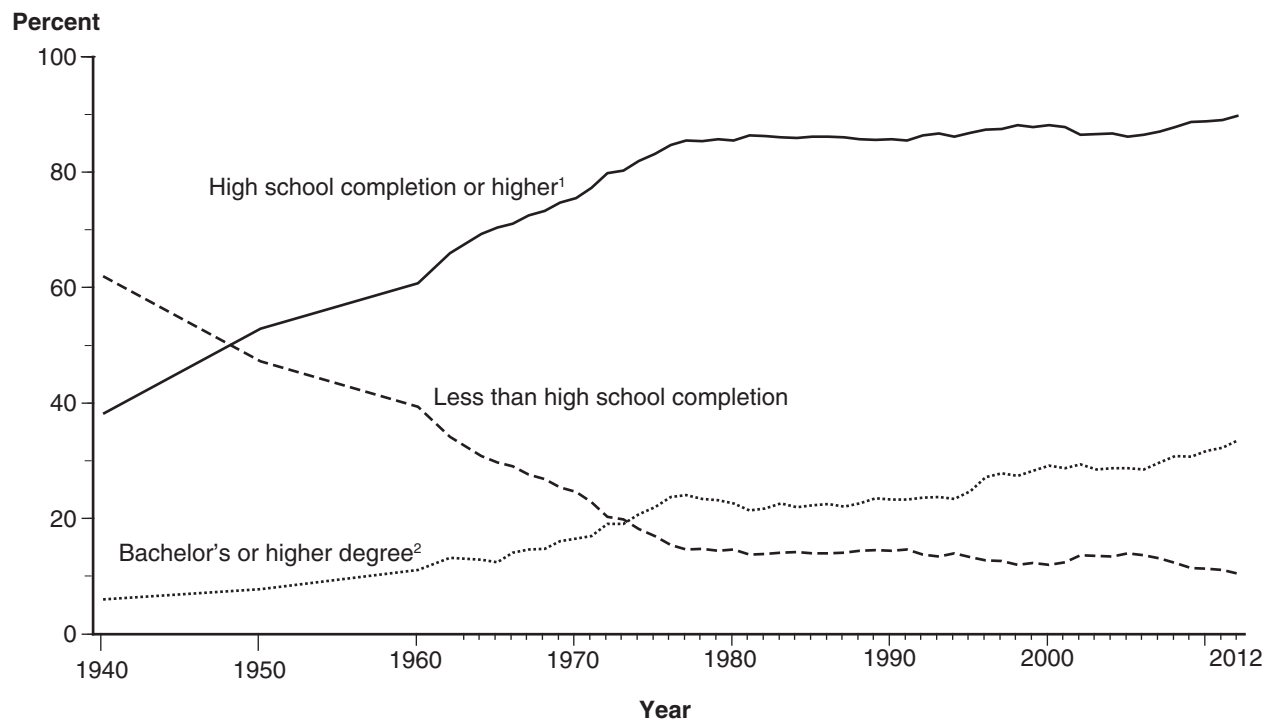
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of State School Systems*, 1965–66 through 1969–70; *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems*, 1965 through 1980; *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education*, 1970–71 through 1986–87; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1981–82 through 2010–11, and "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1987–88 through 2009–10; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989–90 through 2009–10; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" and "Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, 1965–66 through 1985–86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:86–99) and "Finance Survey" (IPEDS-F:FY87–99); and IPEDS Spring 2001 through Spring 2012, Enrollment and Finance components. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts Tables, retrieved January 10, 2013, from [http://www.bea.gov/table/index\\_nipa.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/table/index_nipa.cfm).

**Figure 3. Percentage of persons 25 years old and over, by highest level of educational attainment: Selected years, 1940 through 2012**

<sup>1</sup>Includes high school completion through equivalency programs, such as a GED program. For years prior to 1993, includes all persons with 4 or more years of high school.

<sup>2</sup>For years prior to 1993, includes all persons with 4 or more years of college.

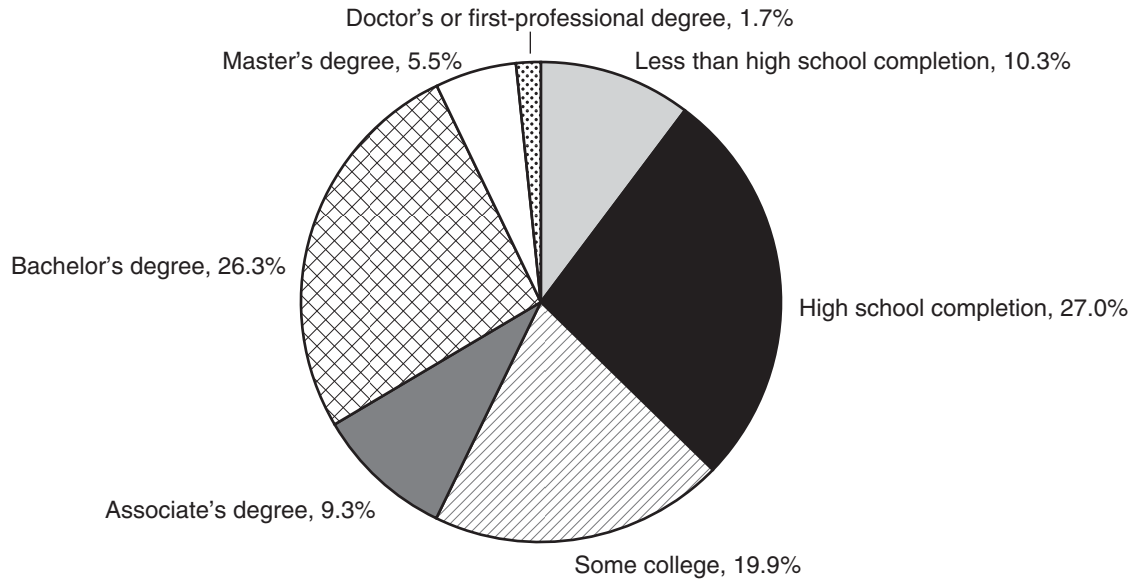
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Vol. I, Part 1; J.K. Folger and C.B. Nam, *Education of the American Population* (1960 Census Monograph); Current Population Reports, Series P-20, various years; and Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1961 through March 2012.

**Figure 4. Percentage of persons 25 through 29 years old, by highest level of educational attainment: Selected years, 1940 through 2012**

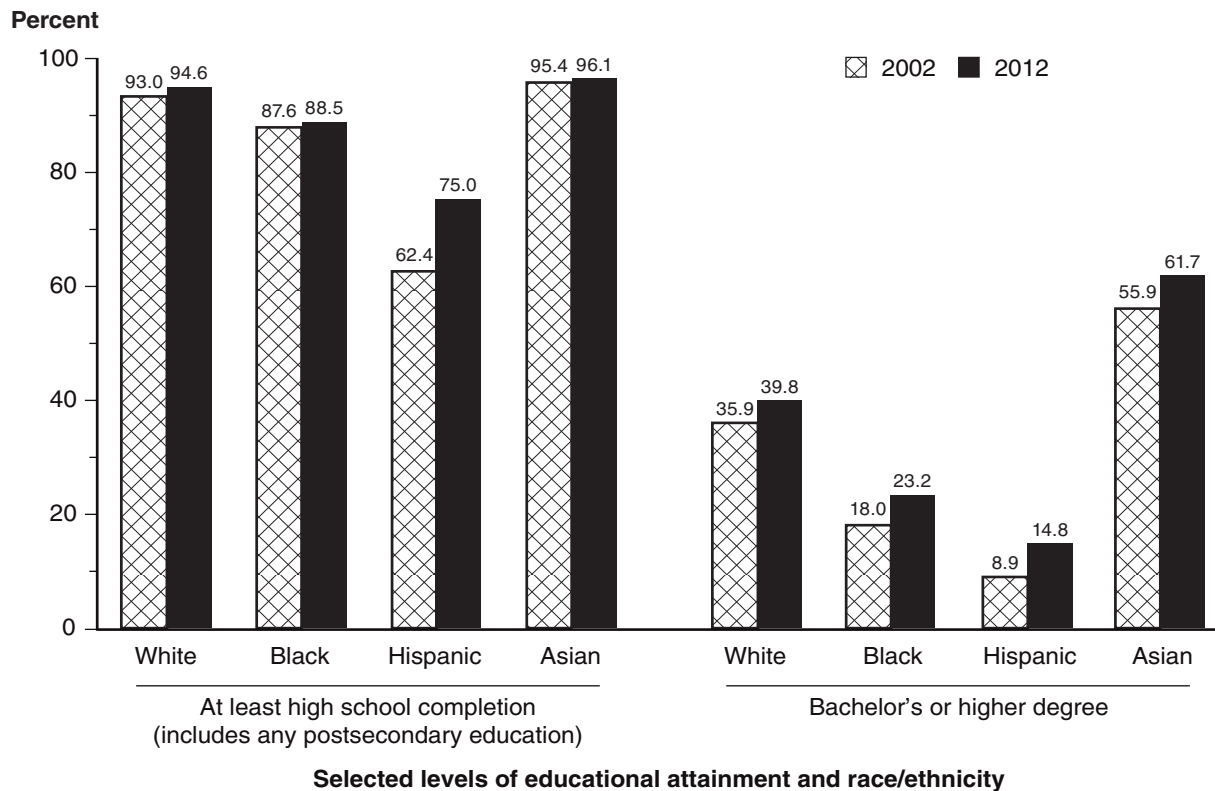
<sup>1</sup>Includes high school completion through equivalency programs, such as a GED program. For years prior to 1993, includes all persons with 4 or more years of high school.

<sup>2</sup>For years prior to 1993, includes all persons with 4 or more years of college.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Vol. I, Part 1; J.K. Folger and C.B. Nam, *Education of the American Population* (1960 Census Monograph); Current Population Reports, Series P-20, various years; and Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1961 through March 2012.

**Figure 5. Highest level of education attained by persons 25 through 29 years old: March 2012**

NOTE: High school completion includes equivalency programs, such as a GED program. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2012.

**Figure 6. Percentage of persons 25 through 29 years old, by selected levels of educational attainment and race/ethnicity: 2002 and 2012**

NOTE: High school completion includes equivalency programs, such as a GED program. For 2002, Asian includes Pacific Islander. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2002 and March 2012.

**Table 1. Projected number of participants in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Fall 2012**  
[In millions]

Participants	All levels (elementary, secondary, and postsecondary degree-granting)	Elementary and secondary schools			Postsecondary degree-granting institutions		
		Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>86.7</b>	<b>62.4</b>	<b>56.4</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>24.2</b>	<b>17.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>
Enrollment .....	76.3	55.1	49.8	5.3	21.3	15.3	6.0
Teachers and faculty .....	4.7	3.7	3.3	0.4	1.0	0.7	0.4
Other professional, administrative, and support staff .....	5.6	3.6	3.3	0.3	2.0	1.3	0.7

NOTE: Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes federal Bureau of Indian Education schools and Department of Defense schools. Excludes private preprimary enrollment in schools that do not offer kindergarten or above. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. Data for teachers and other staff in public and private elementary and secondary schools and col-

leges and universities are reported in terms of full-time equivalents. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*; and unpublished projections and estimates. (This table was prepared January 2013.)

**Table 2. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution, enrollment level, and attendance status and sex of student: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2021**  
[In thousands]

Level and control of institution, enrollment level, and attendance status and sex of student	Actual				Projected											
	1980	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
All levels .....	58,305	60,683	68,685	75,892	75,950	76,344	76,773	77,331	77,898	78,523	79,246	79,993	80,746	81,509	82,199	
Elementary and secondary schools <sup>1</sup> .....	46,208	46,864	53,373	54,876	54,956	55,091	55,288	55,599	55,957	56,330	56,722	57,098	57,507	57,975	58,444	
Public .....	40,877	41,217	47,204	49,484	49,636	49,828	50,067	50,407	50,773	51,146	51,524	51,880	52,260	52,688	53,113	
Private .....	5,331	5,648 <sup>2</sup>	6,169 <sup>2</sup>	5,391 <sup>2</sup>	5,320	5,263	5,221	5,192	5,183	5,185	5,198	5,218	5,247	5,287	5,331	
Prekindergarten to grade 8....	31,639	34,388	38,592	38,716	38,909	39,115	39,334	39,539	39,788	40,114	40,451	40,797	41,149	41,506	41,861	
Public <sup>3</sup> .....	27,647	29,876	33,686	34,625	34,849	35,076	35,301	35,502	35,735	36,029	36,329	36,639	36,956	37,278	37,598	
Private .....	3,992	4,512 <sup>2</sup>	4,906 <sup>2</sup>	4,091 <sup>2</sup>	4,060	4,039	4,033	4,037	4,053	4,085	4,122	4,158	4,193	4,228	4,263	
Grades 9 to 12 .....	14,570	12,476	14,781	16,160	16,047	15,976	15,954	16,060	16,169	16,217	16,271	16,301	16,358	16,469	16,583	
Public <sup>3</sup> .....	13,231	11,341	13,517	14,860	14,787	14,752	14,766	14,905	15,038	15,116	15,195	15,241	15,304	15,410	15,515	
Private .....	1,339	1,136 <sup>2</sup>	1,264 <sup>2</sup>	1,300 <sup>2</sup>	1,260	1,224	1,188	1,155	1,130	1,100	1,076	1,061	1,054	1,059	1,068	
Postsecondary degree-granting institutions .....	12,097	13,819	15,312	21,016	20,994 <sup>4</sup>	21,253	21,485	21,731	21,941	22,194	22,524	22,895	23,239	23,534	23,755	
Undergraduate .....	10,475	11,959	13,155	18,079	18,063 <sup>4</sup>	18,262	18,436	18,622	18,779	18,973	19,238	19,542	19,842	20,105	20,303	
Full-time .....	6,362	6,976	7,923	11,452	11,359 <sup>4</sup>	11,466	11,547	11,631	11,693	11,784	11,926	12,104	12,293	12,463	12,591	
Part-time .....	4,113	4,983	5,232	6,627	6,704 <sup>4</sup>	6,796	6,888	6,991	7,085	7,189	7,312	7,438	7,549	7,642	7,712	
Male .....	5,000	5,380	5,778	7,835	7,817 <sup>4</sup>	7,874	7,910	7,927	7,934	7,972	8,043	8,130	8,227	8,316	8,389	
Female .....	5,475	6,579	7,377	10,244	10,246 <sup>4</sup>	10,388	10,525	10,695	10,845	11,001	11,195	11,412	11,615	11,789	11,914	
2-year .....	4,525	5,240	5,948	7,681	7,500 <sup>4</sup>	7,583	7,663	7,756	7,835	7,931	8,055	8,194	8,325	8,435	8,514	
4-year .....	5,950	6,719	7,207	10,398	10,563 <sup>4</sup>	10,678	10,772	10,866	10,944	11,043	11,184	11,348	11,517	11,670	11,789	
Public .....	8,442	9,710	10,539	13,704	13,689 <sup>4</sup>	13,840	13,975	14,120	14,242	14,393	14,598	14,830	15,061	15,259	15,408	
Private .....	2,033	2,250	2,616	4,374	4,374 <sup>4</sup>	4,421	4,461	4,502	4,537	4,580	4,640	4,712	4,782	4,847	4,895	
Postbaccalaureate .....	1,622	1,860	2,157	2,937	2,931 <sup>4</sup>	2,991	3,050	3,110	3,162	3,220	3,286	3,353	3,397	3,429	3,453	
Full-time .....	736	845	1,087	1,631	1,642 <sup>4</sup>	1,680	1,714	1,746	1,773	1,801	1,835	1,867	1,887	1,898	1,906	
Part-time .....	886	1,015	1,070	1,307	1,289 <sup>4</sup>	1,311	1,335	1,364	1,389	1,419	1,451	1,485	1,511	1,531	1,547	
Male .....	874	904	944	1,210	1,210 <sup>4</sup>	1,233	1,250	1,262	1,273	1,289	1,307	1,327	1,339	1,347	1,353	
Female .....	748	955	1,213	1,728	1,722 <sup>4</sup>	1,758	1,800	1,848	1,889	1,932	1,978	2,026	2,058	2,082	2,100	

<sup>1</sup>Includes enrollments in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Excludes homeschooled children who were not also enrolled in public and private schools. Based on the National Household Education Survey, the homeschooled children numbered approximately 1.5 million in 2007. Private elementary enrollment includes preprimary students in schools offering kindergarten or higher grades.

<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

<sup>3</sup>Includes prorated proportion of students classified as ungraded.

<sup>4</sup>Data are actual.

NOTE: Postsecondary data through 1995 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more 2-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that did not grant

degrees. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1980*; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1990–91 through 2010–11; Parent and Family Involvement in Education Survey of the National Household Education Surveys Program (PFIEHES:2007); Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1995–96 through 2009–10; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, 1980 and 1985; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90–99); and IPEDS Spring 2001 through Spring 2012, Enrollment component. (This table was prepared January 2012.)

**Table 3. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1869–70 through fall 2021**  
[In thousands]

Year	Total enrollment, all levels	Elementary and secondary, total	Public elementary and secondary schools			Private elementary and secondary schools <sup>1</sup>			Postsecondary degree-granting institutions <sup>2</sup>		
			Total	Prekindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total	Prekindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1869–70.....	—	—	6,872	6,792	80	—	—	—	52	—	—
1879–80.....	—	—	9,868	9,757	110	—	—	—	116	—	—
1889–90.....	14,491	14,334	12,723	12,520	203	1,611	1,516	95	157	—	—
1899–1900.....	17,092	16,855	15,503	14,984	519	1,352	1,241	111	238	—	—
1909–10.....	19,728	19,372	17,814	16,899	915	1,558	1,441	117	355	—	—
1919–20.....	23,876	23,278	21,578	19,378	2,200	1,699	1,486	214	598	—	—
1929–30.....	29,430	28,329	25,678	21,279	4,399	2,651	2,310	341	1,101	—	—
1939–40.....	29,539	28,045	25,434	18,832	6,601	2,611	2,153	458	1,494	797	698
1949–50.....	31,151	28,492	25,111	19,387	5,725	3,380	2,708	672	2,659	1,355	1,304
Fall 1959.....	44,497	40,857	35,182	26,911	8,271	5,675	4,640	1,035	3,640	2,181	1,459
Fall 1969.....	59,055	51,050	45,550	32,513	13,037	5,500 <sup>3</sup>	4,200 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	8,005	5,897	2,108
Fall 1970.....	59,838	51,257	45,894	32,558	13,336	5,363	4,052	1,311	8,581	6,428	2,153
Fall 1971.....	60,220	51,271	46,071	32,318	13,753	5,200 <sup>3</sup>	3,900 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	8,949	6,804	2,144
Fall 1972.....	59,941	50,726	45,726	31,879	13,848	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	3,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	9,215	7,071	2,144
Fall 1973.....	60,047	50,445	45,445	31,401	14,044	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	3,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	9,602	7,420	2,183
Fall 1974.....	60,297	50,073	45,073	30,971	14,103	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	3,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	10,224	7,989	2,235
Fall 1975.....	61,004	49,819	44,819	30,515	14,304	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	3,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	11,185	8,835	2,350
Fall 1976.....	60,490	49,478	44,311	29,997	14,314	5,167	3,825	1,342	11,012	8,653	2,359
Fall 1977.....	60,003	48,717	43,577	29,375	14,203	5,140	3,797	1,343	11,286	8,847	2,439
Fall 1978.....	58,897	47,637	42,551	28,463	14,088	5,086	3,732	1,353	11,260	8,786	2,474
Fall 1979.....	58,221	46,651	41,651	28,034	13,616	5,000 <sup>3</sup>	3,700 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	11,570	9,037	2,533
Fall 1980.....	58,305	46,208	40,877	27,647	13,231	5,331	3,992	1,339	12,097	9,457	2,640
Fall 1981.....	57,916	45,544	40,044	27,280	12,764	5,500 <sup>3</sup>	4,100 <sup>3</sup>	1,400 <sup>3</sup>	12,372	9,647	2,725
Fall 1982.....	57,591	45,166	39,566	27,161	12,405	5,600 <sup>3</sup>	4,200 <sup>3</sup>	1,400 <sup>3</sup>	12,426	9,696	2,730
Fall 1983.....	57,432	44,967	39,252	26,981	12,271	5,715	4,315	1,400	12,465	9,683	2,782
Fall 1984.....	57,150	44,908	39,208	26,905	12,304	5,700 <sup>3</sup>	4,300 <sup>3</sup>	1,400 <sup>3</sup>	12,242	9,477	2,765
Fall 1985.....	57,226	44,979	39,422	27,034	12,388	5,557	4,195	1,362	12,247	9,479	2,768
Fall 1986.....	57,709	45,205	39,753	27,420	12,333	5,452 <sup>3</sup>	4,116 <sup>3</sup>	1,336 <sup>3</sup>	12,504	9,714	2,790
Fall 1987.....	58,254	45,488	40,008	27,933	12,076	5,479	4,232	1,247	12,767	9,973	2,793
Fall 1988.....	58,485	45,430	40,189	28,501	11,687	5,242 <sup>3</sup>	4,036 <sup>3</sup>	1,206 <sup>3</sup>	13,055	10,161	2,894
Fall 1989.....	59,680	46,141	40,543	29,150	11,393	5,599	4,468	1,131	13,539	10,578	2,961
Fall 1990.....	60,683	46,864	41,217	29,876	11,341	5,648 <sup>3</sup>	4,512 <sup>3</sup>	1,136 <sup>3</sup>	13,819	10,845	2,974
Fall 1991.....	62,087	47,728	42,047	30,503	11,544	5,681	4,550	1,131	14,359	11,310	3,049
Fall 1992.....	63,181	48,694	42,823	31,086	11,737	5,870 <sup>3</sup>	4,746 <sup>3</sup>	1,125 <sup>3</sup>	14,487	11,385	3,103
Fall 1993.....	63,837	49,532	43,465	31,502	11,963	6,067	4,950	1,118	14,305	11,189	3,116
Fall 1994.....	64,385	50,106	44,111	31,896	12,215	5,994 <sup>3</sup>	4,856 <sup>3</sup>	1,138 <sup>3</sup>	14,279	11,134	3,145
Fall 1995.....	65,020	50,759	44,840	32,338	12,502	5,918	4,756	1,163	14,262	11,092	3,169
Fall 1996.....	65,911	51,544	45,611	32,762	12,849	5,933 <sup>3</sup>	4,755 <sup>3</sup>	1,178 <sup>3</sup>	14,368	11,120	3,247
Fall 1997.....	66,574	52,071	46,127	33,071	13,056	5,944	4,759	1,185	14,502	11,196	3,306
Fall 1998.....	67,033	52,526	46,539	33,344	13,195	5,988 <sup>3</sup>	4,776 <sup>3</sup>	1,212 <sup>3</sup>	14,507	11,138	3,369
Fall 1999.....	67,725	52,875	46,857	33,486	13,371	6,018	4,789	1,229	14,850	11,376	3,474
Fall 2000.....	68,685	53,373	47,204	33,686	13,517	6,169 <sup>3</sup>	4,906 <sup>3</sup>	1,264 <sup>3</sup>	15,312	11,753	3,560
Fall 2001.....	69,920	53,992	47,672	33,936	13,736	6,320	5,023	1,296	15,928	12,233	3,695
Fall 2002.....	71,015	54,403	48,183	34,114	14,069	6,220 <sup>3</sup>	4,915 <sup>3</sup>	1,306 <sup>3</sup>	16,612	12,752	3,860
Fall 2003.....	71,551	54,639	48,540	34,201	14,339	6,099	4,788	1,311	16,911	12,859	4,053
Fall 2004.....	72,154	54,882	48,795	34,178	14,618	6,087 <sup>3</sup>	4,756 <sup>3</sup>	1,331 <sup>3</sup>	17,272	12,980	4,292
Fall 2005.....	72,674	55,187	49,113	34,204	14,909	6,073	4,724	1,349	17,487	13,022	4,466
Fall 2006.....	73,066	55,307	49,316	34,235	15,081	5,991 <sup>3</sup>	4,631 <sup>3</sup>	1,360 <sup>3</sup>	17,759	13,180	4,579
Fall 2007.....	73,451	55,203	49,293	34,205	15,087	5,910	4,546	1,364	18,248	13,491	4,757
Fall 2008.....	74,076	54,973	49,266	34,286	14,980	5,707 <sup>3</sup>	4,365 <sup>3</sup>	1,342 <sup>3</sup>	19,103	13,972	5,131
Fall 2009.....	75,277	54,849	49,361	34,409	14,952	5,488	4,179	1,309	20,428	14,811	5,617

See notes at end of table.

**Table 3. Enrollment in educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1869–70 through fall 2021—Continued**  
[In thousands]

Year	Total enrollment, all levels	Elementary and secondary, total	Public elementary and secondary schools			Private elementary and secondary schools <sup>1</sup>			Postsecondary degree-granting institutions <sup>2</sup>		
			Total	Prekindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total	Prekindergarten through grade 8	Grades 9 through 12	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Fall 2010 .....	75,892	54,876	49,484	34,625	14,860	5,391 <sup>3</sup>	4,091 <sup>3</sup>	1,300 <sup>3</sup>	21,016	15,143	5,873
Fall 2011 <sup>4</sup> .....	75,950	54,956	49,636	34,849	14,787	5,320	4,060	1,260	20,994	15,110	5,884
Fall 2012 <sup>4</sup> .....	76,344	55,091	49,828	35,076	14,752	5,263	4,039	1,224	21,253	15,290	5,963
Fall 2013 <sup>4</sup> .....	76,773	55,288	50,067	35,301	14,766	5,221	4,033	1,188	21,485	15,453	6,032
Fall 2014 <sup>4</sup> .....	77,331	55,599	50,407	35,502	14,905	5,192	4,037	1,155	21,731	15,627	6,104
Fall 2015 <sup>4</sup> .....	77,898	55,957	50,773	35,735	15,038	5,183	4,053	1,130	21,941	15,775	6,166
Fall 2016 <sup>4</sup> .....	78,523	56,330	51,146	36,029	15,116	5,185	4,085	1,100	22,194	15,954	6,239
Fall 2017 <sup>4</sup> .....	79,246	56,722	51,524	36,329	15,195	5,198	4,122	1,076	22,524	16,191	6,333
Fall 2018 <sup>4</sup> .....	79,993	57,098	51,880	36,639	15,241	5,218	4,158	1,061	22,895	16,456	6,439
Fall 2019 <sup>4</sup> .....	80,746	57,507	52,260	36,956	15,304	5,247	4,193	1,054	23,239	16,708	6,532
Fall 2020 <sup>4</sup> .....	81,509	57,975	52,688	37,278	15,410	5,287	4,228	1,059	23,534	16,921	6,613
Fall 2021 <sup>4</sup> .....	82,199	58,444	53,113	37,598	15,515	5,331	4,263	1,068	23,755	17,082	6,673

—Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Beginning in fall 1980, data include estimates for an expanded universe of private schools. Therefore, direct comparisons with earlier years should be avoided.

<sup>2</sup>Data for 1869–70 through 1949–50 include resident degree-credit students enrolled at any time during the academic year. Beginning in 1959, data include all resident and extension students enrolled at the beginning of the fall term.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated.

<sup>4</sup>Projected data from NCES 2013-008, *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*. Fall 2011 data for degree-granting institutions are actual.

NOTE: Data for 1869–70 through 1949–50 reflect enrollment for the entire school year. Elementary and secondary enrollment includes students in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian), but generally excludes homeschooled children and students in subcollegiate departments of colleges and in federal schools. Based on the National Household Education Survey, the homeschooled children numbered approximately 1.5 million in 2007. Excludes preprimary pupils in private schools that do not offer kindergarten or above. Postsecondary data through 1995 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and

participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more 2-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that did not grant degrees. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Annual Report of the Commissioner of Education, 1870 to 1910; Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1919–20 through 1949–50; Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1959 through 1980; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1981–82 through 2010–11; Parent and Family Involvement in Education Survey of the National Household Education Surveys Program (PFI-NHES:2007); Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989–90 through 2009–10; Projections of Education Statistics to 2021; Opening (Fall) Enrollment in Higher Education, 1959; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education" surveys, 1969 through 1985; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:86–99); and IPEDS Spring 2001 through Spring 2012, Enrollment component. (This table was prepared January 2013.)*

**Table 4. Number of teachers in elementary and secondary schools, and instructional staff in postsecondary degree-granting institutions, by control of institution: Selected years, fall 1970 through fall 2021**  
[In thousands]

Year	All levels			Elementary and secondary teachers <sup>1</sup>			Degree-granting institutions instructional staff <sup>2</sup>		
	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private	Total	Public	Private
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1970.....	2,766	2,373	393	2,292	2,059	233	474	314	160
1975.....	3,081	2,641	440	2,453	2,198	255 <sup>3</sup>	628	443	185
1980.....	3,171	2,679	492	2,485	2,184	301	686 <sup>3,4</sup>	495 <sup>3,4</sup>	191 <sup>3,4</sup>
1981.....	3,145	2,636	509	2,440	2,127	313 <sup>3</sup>	705	509	196
1982.....	3,168	2,639	529	2,458	2,133	325 <sup>3</sup>	710 <sup>3,4</sup>	506 <sup>3,4</sup>	204 <sup>3,4</sup>
1983.....	3,200	2,651	549	2,476	2,139	337	724	512	212
1984.....	3,225	2,673	552	2,508	2,168	340 <sup>3</sup>	717 <sup>3,4</sup>	505 <sup>3,4</sup>	212 <sup>3,4</sup>
1985.....	3,264	2,709	555	2,549	2,206	343	715 <sup>3,4</sup>	503 <sup>3,4</sup>	212 <sup>3,4</sup>
1986.....	3,314	2,754	560	2,592	2,244	348 <sup>3</sup>	722 <sup>3,4</sup>	510 <sup>3,4</sup>	212 <sup>3,4</sup>
1987.....	3,424	2,832	592	2,631	2,279	352	793	553	240
1988.....	3,472	2,882	590	2,668	2,323	345	804 <sup>3</sup>	559 <sup>3</sup>	245 <sup>3</sup>
1989.....	3,537	2,934	603	2,713	2,357	356	824	577	247
1990.....	3,577	2,972	604	2,759	2,398	361 <sup>3</sup>	817 <sup>3</sup>	574 <sup>3</sup>	244 <sup>3</sup>
1991.....	3,623	3,013	610	2,797	2,432	365	826	581	245
1992.....	3,700	3,080	621	2,823	2,459	364 <sup>3</sup>	877 <sup>3</sup>	621 <sup>3</sup>	257 <sup>3</sup>
1993.....	3,784	3,154	629	2,868	2,504	364	915	650	265
1994.....	3,846	3,205	640	2,922	2,552	370 <sup>3</sup>	923 <sup>3</sup>	653 <sup>3</sup>	270 <sup>3</sup>
1995.....	3,906	3,255	651	2,974	2,598	376	932	657	275
1996.....	4,006	3,339	666	3,051	2,667	384 <sup>3</sup>	954 <sup>3</sup>	672 <sup>3</sup>	282 <sup>3</sup>
1997.....	4,127	3,441	687	3,138	2,746	391	990	695	295
1998.....	4,230	3,527	703	3,230	2,830	400 <sup>3</sup>	999 <sup>3</sup>	697 <sup>3</sup>	303 <sup>3</sup>
1999.....	4,347	3,624	723	3,319	2,911	408	1,028	713	315
2000.....	4,433	3,682	750	3,366	2,941	424	1,067 <sup>3</sup>	741 <sup>3</sup>	325 <sup>3</sup>
2001.....	4,554	3,771	783	3,440	3,000	441	1,113	771	342
2002.....	4,631	3,829	802	3,476	3,034	442 <sup>3</sup>	1,155 <sup>3</sup>	794 <sup>3</sup>	361 <sup>3</sup>
2003.....	4,663	3,840	823	3,490	3,049	441	1,174	792	382
2004.....	4,774	3,909	865	3,538	3,091	447 <sup>3</sup>	1,237 <sup>3</sup>	818 <sup>3</sup>	418 <sup>3</sup>
2005.....	4,883	3,984	899	3,593	3,143	450	1,290	841	449
2006.....	4,944	4,021	924	3,622	3,166	456 <sup>3</sup>	1,322 <sup>3</sup>	854 <sup>3</sup>	468 <sup>3</sup>
2007.....	5,006	4,055	951	3,634	3,178	456	1,371	877	494
2008.....	5,059	4,107	953	3,670	3,222	448 <sup>3</sup>	1,390 <sup>3</sup>	885 <sup>3</sup>	505 <sup>3</sup>
2009.....	5,086	4,123	963	3,647	3,210	437	1,439	914	525
2010.....	5,046	4,044	1,002	3,542	3,099	443 <sup>3</sup>	1,504 <sup>3</sup>	945 <sup>3</sup>	559 <sup>3</sup>
2011 <sup>5</sup> .....	5,202	4,199	1,002	3,679	3,246	432	1,524	953	570
2012 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,711	3,283	428	—	—	—
2013 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,738	3,312	426	—	—	—
2014 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,782	3,357	425	—	—	—
2015 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,830	3,403	427	—	—	—
2016 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,881	3,451	430	—	—	—
2017 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,935	3,500	434	—	—	—
2018 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	3,988	3,549	439	—	—	—
2019 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	4,045	3,601	444	—	—	—
2020 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	4,102	3,651	451	—	—	—
2021 <sup>6</sup> .....	—	—	—	4,151	3,694	457	—	—	—

—Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Includes teachers in local public school systems and in most private schools (religiously affiliated and nonsectarian). Teachers are reported in terms of full-time equivalents.

<sup>2</sup>Data through 1995 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more 2-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that did not grant degrees. Includes full-time and part-time faculty with the rank of instructor or above in colleges, universities, professional schools, and 2-year colleges. Excludes teaching assistants.

<sup>3</sup>Estimated.

<sup>4</sup>Inclusion of institutions is not consistent with surveys for 1987 and later years.

<sup>5</sup>Data for degree-granting institutions are actual; other data are projected.

<sup>6</sup>Projected.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Headcounts are used to report data for degree-granting institutions instructional staff.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools*, 1970 and 1975; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1980 through 2010; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989–90 through 2009–10; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2021*; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Staff" survey, 1970 and 1975; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Staff Survey" (IPEDS-S:87–99); IPEDS Winter 2001–02 through Winter 2011–12, Human Resources component, Fall Staff section; U.S. Equal Opportunity Commission, EEO-6, 1981 and 1983; and unpublished data. (This table was prepared January 2013.)

**Table 5. Number of educational institutions, by level and control of institution: Selected years, 1980–81 through 2010–11**

Level and control of institution	1980–81	1990–91	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10	2010–11
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
<b>All institutions .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>131,414</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>136,465</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>136,819</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>138,899</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>139,207</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>138,925</b>	<b>—</b>
<b>Elementary and secondary schools ....</b>	<b>106,746</b>	<b>109,228</b>	<b>125,007</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>130,007</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>130,407</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132,436</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132,656</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>132,183</b>	<b>—</b>
Elementary .....	72,659	74,716	86,433	—	89,277	—	89,252	—	88,896	—	88,982	—	88,565	—
Secondary .....	24,856	23,602	24,903	—	24,884	—	25,476	—	26,925	—	27,575	—	27,427	—
Combined .....	5,202	8,847	12,197	—	14,430	—	13,931	—	14,964	—	14,837	—	14,895	—
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	4,029	2,063	1,474	—	1,416	—	1,749	—	1,651	—	1,262	—	1,296	—
Public schools .....	85,982	84,538	92,012	93,273	94,112	95,615	95,726	96,513	97,382	98,793	98,916	98,706	98,817	98,817
Elementary .....	59,326	59,015	64,131	64,601	65,228	65,718	65,758	65,984	66,026	66,458	67,112	67,148	67,140	67,086
Secondary .....	22,619	21,135	22,365	21,994	22,180	22,599	22,782	23,445	23,998	23,920	24,643	24,348	24,651	24,544
Combined .....	1,743	2,325	4,042	5,096	5,288	5,552	5,437	5,572	5,707	5,984	5,899	5,623	5,730	6,137
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	2,294	2,063	1,474	1,582	1,416	1,746	1,749	1,512	1,651	2,431	1,262	1,587	1,296	1,050
Private schools <sup>2</sup> .....	20,764	24,690	32,995	—	35,895	—	34,681	—	35,054	—	33,740	—	33,366	—
Elementary .....	13,333	15,701	22,302	—	24,049	—	23,494	—	22,870	—	21,870	—	21,425	—
Schools with highest grade of kindergarten .....	†	†	5,952	—	6,622	—	6,297	—	6,059	—	5,522	—	5,275	—
Secondary .....	2,237	2,467	2,538	—	2,704	—	2,694	—	2,927	—	2,932	—	2,776	—
Combined .....	3,459	6,522	8,155	—	9,142	—	8,494	—	9,257	—	8,938	—	9,165	—
Other <sup>1</sup> .....	1,735	( <sup>9</sup> )	( <sup>9</sup> )	—	( <sup>9</sup> )	—	( <sup>9</sup> )	—	( <sup>9</sup> )	—	( <sup>9</sup> )	—	( <sup>9</sup> )	—
<b>Postsecondary Title IV institutions .....</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>6,407</b>	<b>6,479</b>	<b>6,458</b>	<b>6,354</b>	<b>6,412</b>	<b>6,383</b>	<b>6,463</b>	<b>6,536</b>	<b>6,551</b>	<b>6,632</b>	<b>6,742</b>	<b>7,021</b>
Public .....	—	—	2,078	2,084	2,099	2,051	2,047	2,027	2,013	2,009	2,004	1,997	1,989	2,015
Private .....	—	—	4,329	4,395	4,359	4,303	4,365	4,356	4,450	4,527	4,547	4,635	4,753	5,006
Nonprofit .....	—	—	1,936	1,950	1,941	1,921	1,913	1,875	1,866	1,848	1,815	1,809	1,809	1,812
For-profit .....	—	—	2,393	2,445	2,418	2,382	2,452	2,481	2,584	2,679	2,732	2,826	2,944	3,194
Title IV non-degree-granting institutions .....	—	—	2,323	2,297	2,261	2,186	2,176	2,167	2,187	2,222	2,199	2,223	2,247	2,422
Public .....	—	—	396	386	386	339	327	327	320	321	319	321	317	359
Private .....	—	—	1,927	1,911	1,875	1,847	1,849	1,840	1,867	1,901	1,880	1,902	1,930	2,063
Nonprofit .....	—	—	255	255	265	256	249	238	219	208	191	180	185	182
For-profit .....	—	—	1,672	1,656	1,610	1,591	1,600	1,602	1,648	1,693	1,689	1,722	1,745	1,881
Title IV degree-granting institutions .....	3,231	3,559	4,084	4,182	4,197	4,168	4,236	4,216	4,276	4,314	4,352	4,409	4,495	4,599
2-year colleges .....	1,274	1,418	1,721	1,732	1,710	1,702	1,706	1,683	1,694	1,685	1,677	1,690	1,721	1,729
Public .....	945	972	1,068	1,076	1,085	1,081	1,086	1,061	1,053	1,045	1,032	1,024	1,000	978
Private .....	329	446	653	656	625	621	620	622	641	640	645	666	721	751
Nonprofit .....	182	167	150	144	135	127	118	112	113	107	92	92	85	87
For-profit .....	147	279	503	512	490	494	502	510	528	533	553	574	636	664
4-year colleges .....	1,957	2,141	2,363	2,450	2,487	2,466	2,530	2,533	2,582	2,629	2,675	2,719	2,774	2,870
Public .....	552	595	614	622	628	631	634	639	640	643	653	652	672	678
Private .....	1,405	1,546	1,749	1,828	1,859	1,835	1,896	1,894	1,942	1,986	2,022	2,067	2,102	2,192
Nonprofit .....	1,387	1,482	1,531	1,551	1,541	1,538	1,546	1,525	1,534	1,533	1,532	1,537	1,539	1,543
For-profit .....	18	64	218	277	318	297	350	369	408	453	490	530	563	649

—Not available.

†Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes special education, alternative, and other schools not classified by grade span. Because of changes in survey definitions, figures for "other" schools are not comparable from year to year.

<sup>2</sup>Data for 1980–81 and 1990–91 include schools with first or higher grades. Data for 1997–98 and later years include schools with kindergarten or higher grades.

<sup>3</sup>Included in the elementary, secondary, and combined categories.

NOTE: Postsecondary data for 1980–81 and 1990–91 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for Title IV degree-granting and non-degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is very similar to the earlier higher educa-

tion classification, but it includes more 2-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that did not grant degrees. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, Common Core of Data (CCD), "Public Elementary/Secondary School Universe Survey," 1989–90 through 2010–11; *Private Schools in American Education: Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, 1980–81*; Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Private School Data File," 1990–91; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1995–96 through 2009–10; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities" survey, 1980–81; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Institutional Characteristics Survey" (IPEDS-IC:90–99); and IPEDS Fall 2001 through Fall 2010, Institutional Characteristics component. (This table was prepared December 2012.)





**Table 7. Percentage of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age group: Selected years, 1940 through 2011**  
 [Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Year	Total, 3 to 34 years old	3 and 4 years old	5 and 6 years old	7 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old			18 and 19 years old			20 to 24 years old			25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old
					Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	Total	In elementary and secondary	In higher education	Total	20 and 21	22 to 24		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1940.....	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)	95.0 (—)	79.3 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	28.9 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	6.6 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)
1945.....	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)	98.1 (—)	78.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	20.7 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	3.9 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)	— (t)
1947.....	— (t)	— (t)	73.8 (—)	98.5 (—)	79.3 (—)	91.6 (—)	67.6 (—)	24.3 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	10.2 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	3.0 (—)	1.0 (—)
1948.....	— (t)	— (t)	74.7 (—)	98.1 (—)	81.8 (—)	92.7 (—)	71.2 (—)	26.9 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	9.7 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	2.6 (—)	0.9 (—)
1949.....	— (t)	— (t)	76.2 (—)	98.6 (—)	81.6 (—)	93.5 (—)	69.5 (—)	25.3 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	9.2 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	3.8 (—)	1.1 (—)
1950.....	— (t)	— (t)	74.4 (—)	98.7 (—)	83.7 (—)	94.7 (—)	71.3 (—)	29.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	9.0 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	3.0 (—)	0.9 (—)
1951.....	— (t)	— (t)	73.6 (—)	99.1 (—)	85.2 (—)	94.8 (—)	75.1 (—)	26.2 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	8.6 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	2.5 (—)	0.7 (—)
1952.....	— (t)	— (t)	75.2 (—)	98.8 (—)	85.2 (—)	96.2 (—)	73.4 (—)	28.8 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	9.7 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	2.6 (—)	1.2 (—)
1953.....	— (t)	— (t)	78.6 (—)	99.4 (—)	85.9 (—)	96.5 (—)	74.7 (—)	31.2 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	11.1 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	2.9 (—)	1.7 (—)
1954.....	— (t)	— (t)	77.3 (—)	99.4 (—)	87.1 (—)	95.8 (—)	78.0 (—)	32.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	11.2 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	4.1 (—)	1.5 (—)
1955.....	— (t)	— (t)	78.1 (—)	99.2 (—)	86.9 (—)	95.9 (—)	77.4 (—)	31.5 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	11.1 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	4.2 (—)	1.6 (—)
1956.....	— (t)	— (t)	77.6 (—)	99.3 (—)	88.2 (—)	96.9 (—)	78.4 (—)	35.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	12.8 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	5.1 (—)	1.9 (—)
1957.....	— (t)	— (t)	78.6 (—)	99.5 (—)	89.5 (—)	97.1 (—)	80.5 (—)	34.9 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	14.0 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	5.5 (—)	1.8 (—)
1958.....	— (t)	— (t)	80.4 (—)	99.5 (—)	89.2 (—)	96.9 (—)	80.6 (—)	37.6 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	13.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	5.7 (—)	2.2 (—)
1959.....	— (t)	— (t)	80.0 (—)	99.4 (—)	90.2 (—)	97.5 (—)	82.9 (—)	36.8 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	12.7 (—)	18.8 (—)	8.6 (—)	5.1 (—)	2.2 (—)
1960.....	— (t)	— (t)	80.7 (—)	99.5 (—)	90.3 (—)	97.8 (—)	82.6 (—)	38.4 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	13.1 (—)	19.4 (—)	8.7 (—)	4.9 (—)	2.4 (—)
1961.....	— (t)	— (t)	81.7 (—)	99.3 (—)	91.4 (—)	97.6 (—)	83.6 (—)	38.0 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	13.7 (—)	21.5 (—)	8.4 (—)	4.4 (—)	2.0 (—)
1962.....	— (t)	— (t)	82.2 (—)	99.3 (—)	92.0 (—)	98.0 (—)	84.3 (—)	41.8 (—)	— (t)	— (t)	15.6 (—)	23.0 (—)	10.3 (—)	5.0 (—)	2.6 (—)
1963.....	— (t)	— (t)	82.7 (—)	99.3 (—)	92.9 (—)	98.4 (—)	87.1 (—)	40.9 (—)	10.9 (—)	29.8 (—)	17.3 (—)	25.0 (—)	11.4 (—)	4.9 (—)	2.5 (—)
1964.....	— (t)	9.5 (—)	83.3 (—)	99.0 (—)	93.1 (—)	98.6 (—)	87.7 (—)	41.6 (—)	11.0 (—)	30.6 (—)	16.8 (—)	26.3 (—)	9.9 (—)	5.2 (—)	2.6 (—)
1965.....	55.5 (—)	10.6 (—)	84.9 (—)	99.4 (—)	93.2 (—)	98.9 (—)	87.4 (—)	46.3 (—)	11.2 (—)	35.0 (—)	19.0 (—)	27.6 (—)	13.2 (—)	6.1 (—)	3.2 (—)
1966.....	56.1 (—)	12.5 (—)	85.8 (—)	99.3 (—)	93.7 (—)	98.6 (—)	88.5 (—)	47.2 (—)	10.8 (—)	36.3 (—)	19.9 (—)	29.9 (—)	13.2 (—)	6.5 (—)	2.7 (—)
1967.....	56.6 (—)	14.2 (—)	87.4 (—)	99.3 (—)	93.7 (—)	98.2 (—)	88.8 (—)	47.6 (—)	11.7 (—)	36.0 (—)	22.0 (—)	33.3 (—)	13.6 (—)	6.6 (—)	4.0 (—)
1968.....	56.7 (—)	15.7 (—)	87.6 (—)	99.1 (—)	94.2 (—)	98.0 (—)	90.2 (—)	50.4 (—)	12.4 (—)	38.0 (—)	21.4 (—)	31.2 (—)	13.8 (—)	7.0 (—)	3.9 (—)
1969.....	57.0 (—)	16.1 (—)	88.4 (—)	99.2 (—)	94.0 (—)	98.1 (—)	89.7 (—)	50.2 (—)	11.2 (—)	39.0 (—)	23.0 (—)	34.1 (—)	15.4 (—)	7.9 (—)	4.8 (—)
1970.....	56.4 (0.22)	20.5 (0.73)	89.5 (0.53)	99.2 (0.08)	94.1 (0.27)	98.1 (0.22)	90.0 (0.49)	47.7 (0.85)	10.5 (0.52)	37.3 (0.83)	21.5 (0.47)	31.9 (0.85)	14.9 (0.52)	7.5 (0.33)	4.2 (0.27)
1971.....	56.2 (0.21)	21.2 (0.75)	91.6 (0.49)	99.1 (0.08)	94.5 (0.26)	98.6 (0.19)	90.2 (0.48)	49.2 (0.84)	11.5 (0.54)	37.7 (0.81)	21.9 (0.46)	32.2 (0.83)	15.4 (0.51)	8.0 (0.33)	4.9 (0.29)
1972.....	54.9 (0.21)	24.4 (0.80)	91.9 (0.50)	99.2 (0.08)	93.3 (0.28)	97.6 (0.24)	88.9 (0.50)	46.3 (0.82)	10.4 (0.50)	35.9 (0.79)	21.6 (0.45)	31.4 (0.79)	14.8 (0.50)	8.6 (0.33)	4.6 (0.27)
1973.....	53.5 (0.21)	24.2 (0.78)	92.5 (0.49)	99.2 (0.08)	92.9 (0.28)	97.5 (0.24)	88.3 (0.51)	42.9 (0.81)	10.0 (0.49)	32.9 (0.77)	20.8 (0.44)	30.1 (0.78)	14.5 (0.49)	8.5 (0.32)	4.5 (0.26)
1974.....	53.6 (0.21)	28.8 (0.83)	94.2 (0.43)	99.3 (0.08)	92.9 (0.28)	97.9 (0.22)	87.9 (0.51)	43.1 (0.80)	9.9 (0.48)	33.2 (0.76)	21.4 (0.44)	30.2 (0.76)	15.1 (0.50)	9.6 (0.33)	5.7 (0.29)
1975.....	53.7 (0.21)	31.5 (0.87)	94.7 (0.41)	99.3 (0.08)	93.6 (0.27)	98.2 (0.21)	89.0 (0.49)	46.9 (0.80)	10.2 (0.48)	36.7 (0.77)	22.4 (0.44)	31.2 (0.76)	16.2 (0.51)	10.1 (0.33)	6.6 (0.30)
1976.....	53.1 (0.21)	31.3 (0.90)	95.5 (0.38)	99.2 (0.09)	93.7 (0.27)	98.2 (0.21)	89.1 (0.49)	46.2 (0.79)	10.2 (0.48)	36.0 (0.76)	23.3 (0.44)	32.0 (0.75)	17.1 (0.51)	10.0 (0.33)	6.0 (0.28)
1977.....	52.5 (0.21)	32.0 (0.93)	95.8 (0.38)	99.4 (0.07)	93.7 (0.27)	98.5 (0.19)	88.9 (0.49)	46.2 (0.80)	10.4 (0.49)	35.7 (0.77)	22.9 (0.44)	31.8 (0.75)	16.5 (0.51)	10.8 (0.34)	6.9 (0.30)
1978.....	51.2 (0.21)	34.2 (0.94)	95.3 (0.41)	99.1 (0.09)	93.7 (0.27)	98.4 (0.20)	89.1 (0.49)	45.4 (0.80)	9.8 (0.48)	35.6 (0.77)	21.8 (0.43)	29.5 (0.73)	16.3 (0.50)	9.4 (0.31)	6.4 (0.28)
1979.....	50.3 (0.21)	35.1 (0.95)	95.8 (0.40)	99.2 (0.09)	93.6 (0.28)	98.1 (0.22)	89.2 (0.49)	45.0 (0.79)	10.3 (0.48)	34.6 (0.76)	21.7 (0.42)	30.2 (0.74)	15.8 (0.49)	9.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.28)
1980.....	49.7 (0.21)	36.7 (0.95)	95.7 (0.40)	99.3 (0.09)	93.4 (0.29)	98.2 (0.22)	89.0 (0.50)	46.4 (0.80)	10.5 (0.49)	35.9 (0.77)	22.3 (0.43)	31.0 (0.74)	16.3 (0.49)	9.3 (0.30)	6.4 (0.27)
1981.....	48.9 (0.21)	36.0 (0.92)	94.0 (0.46)	99.2 (0.09)	94.1 (0.27)	98.0 (0.24)	90.6 (0.47)	49.0 (0.80)	11.5 (0.51)	37.5 (0.78)	22.5 (0.42)	31.6 (0.73)	16.5 (0.48)	9.0 (0.29)	6.9 (0.27)
1982.....	48.6 (0.22)	36.4 (0.96)	95.0 (0.44)	99.2 (0.10)	94.4 (0.29)	98.5 (0.22)	90.6 (0.51)	47.8 (0.85)	11.3 (0.54)	36.5 (0.81)	23.5 (0.45)	34.0 (0.79)	16.8 (0.50)	9.6 (0.31)	6.3 (0.27)
1983.....	48.4 (0.22)	37.5 (0.94)	95.4 (0.42)	99.2 (0.09)	95.0 (0.27)	98.3 (0.23)	91.7 (0.49)	50.4 (0.86)	12.8 (0.57)	37.6 (0.83)	22.7 (0.44)	32.5 (0.79)	16.6 (0.50)	9.6 (0.31)	6.4 (0.27)
1984.....	47.9 (0.22)	36.3 (0.92)	94.5 (0.45)	99.2 (0.09)	94.7 (0.28)	97.8 (0.26)	91.5 (0.50)	50.1 (0.88)	11.5 (0.56)	38.6 (0.86)	23.7 (0.45)	33.9 (0.80)	17.3 (0.51)	9.1 (0.30)	6.3 (0.27)

See notes at end of table.

**Table 7. Percentage of the population 3 to 34 years old enrolled in school, by age group: Selected years, 1940 through 2011—Continued**  
[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Year	Total, 3 to 34 years old	3 and 4 years old	5 and 6 years old	7 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old			18 and 19 years old			20 to 24 years old			25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old
					Total	14 and 15	16 and 17	Total	In elementary and secondary	In higher education	Total	20 and 21	22 to 24		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
1985.....	48.3 (0.22)	38.9 (0.94)	96.1 (0.38)	99.2 (0.09)	94.9 (0.27)	98.1 (0.24)	91.7 (0.49)	51.6 (0.89)	11.2 (0.56)	40.4 (0.88)	24.0 (0.46)	35.3 (0.83)	16.9 (0.51)	9.2 (0.30)	6.1 (0.26)
1986.....	48.2 (0.22)	38.9 (0.93)	95.3 (0.40)	99.2 (0.10)	94.9 (0.28)	97.6 (0.28)	92.3 (0.47)	54.6 (0.90)	13.1 (0.61)	41.5 (0.89)	23.6 (0.46)	33.0 (0.83)	17.9 (0.53)	8.8 (0.29)	6.0 (0.25)
1987.....	48.6 (0.22)	38.3 (0.93)	95.1 (0.41)	99.5 (0.07)	95.0 (0.28)	98.6 (0.22)	91.7 (0.48)	55.6 (0.89)	13.1 (0.60)	42.5 (0.89)	25.5 (0.48)	38.7 (0.88)	17.5 (0.53)	9.0 (0.30)	5.8 (0.25)
1988.....	48.7 (0.24)	38.2 (1.01)	96.0 (0.41)	99.7 (0.07)	95.1 (0.30)	98.9 (0.22)	91.6 (0.54)	55.6 (0.96)	13.9 (0.67)	41.8 (0.95)	26.1 (0.53)	39.1 (0.96)	18.2 (0.60)	8.3 (0.31)	5.9 (0.27)
1989.....	49.0 (0.22)	39.1 (1.00)	95.2 (0.44)	99.3 (0.09)	95.7 (0.29)	98.8 (0.22)	92.7 (0.52)	56.0 (0.95)	14.4 (0.68)	41.6 (0.95)	27.0 (0.55)	38.5 (0.97)	19.9 (0.63)	9.3 (0.33)	5.7 (0.26)
1990.....	50.2 (0.23)	44.4 (0.99)	96.5 (0.37)	99.6 (0.06)	95.8 (0.28)	99.0 (0.19)	92.5 (0.52)	57.2 (0.94)	14.5 (0.67)	42.7 (0.94)	28.6 (0.54)	39.7 (0.92)	21.0 (0.63)	9.7 (0.33)	5.8 (0.25)
1991.....	50.7 (0.22)	40.5 (0.96)	95.4 (0.41)	99.6 (0.06)	96.0 (0.27)	98.8 (0.22)	93.3 (0.49)	59.6 (0.96)	15.6 (0.71)	44.0 (0.97)	30.2 (0.55)	42.0 (0.92)	22.2 (0.64)	10.2 (0.34)	6.2 (0.26)
1992.....	51.4 (0.22)	39.7 (0.95)	95.5 (0.41)	99.4 (0.08)	96.7 (0.25)	99.1 (0.18)	94.1 (0.46)	61.4 (0.96)	17.1 (0.74)	44.3 (0.98)	31.6 (0.56)	44.0 (0.95)	23.7 (0.65)	9.8 (0.34)	6.1 (0.26)
1993.....	51.8 (0.22)	40.4 (0.93)	95.4 (0.41)	99.5 (0.07)	96.5 (0.25)	98.9 (0.20)	94.0 (0.46)	61.6 (0.95)	17.2 (0.74)	44.4 (0.97)	30.8 (0.56)	42.7 (0.97)	23.6 (0.65)	10.2 (0.35)	5.9 (0.25)
1994.....	53.3 (0.21)	47.3 <sup>1</sup> (0.87)	96.7 (0.32)	99.4 (0.08)	96.6 (0.22)	98.8 (0.19)	94.4 (0.40)	60.2 (0.87)	16.2 (0.65)	43.9 (0.88)	32.0 (0.51)	44.9 (0.88)	24.0 (0.59)	10.8 (0.33)	6.7 (0.25)
1995.....	53.7 (0.21)	48.7 <sup>1</sup> (0.87)	96.0 (0.34)	98.9 (0.10)	96.3 (0.23)	98.9 (0.18)	93.6 (0.42)	59.4 (0.85)	16.3 (0.64)	43.1 (0.86)	31.5 (0.52)	44.9 (0.89)	23.2 (0.60)	11.6 (0.34)	5.9 (0.24)
1996.....	54.1 (0.22)	48.3 <sup>1</sup> (0.91)	94.0 (0.43)	97.7 (0.15)	95.4 (0.26)	98.0 (0.24)	92.8 (0.45)	61.5 (0.87)	16.7 (0.67)	44.9 (0.89)	32.5 (0.55)	44.4 (0.93)	24.8 (0.65)	11.9 (0.36)	6.1 (0.25)
1997.....	55.6 (0.22)	52.6 <sup>1</sup> (0.92)	96.5 (0.33)	99.1 (0.09)	96.6 (0.22)	98.9 (0.18)	94.3 (0.40)	61.5 (0.86)	16.7 (0.66)	44.7 (0.88)	34.3 (0.55)	45.9 (0.91)	26.4 (0.66)	11.8 (0.36)	5.7 (0.25)
1998.....	55.8 (0.22)	52.1 <sup>1</sup> (0.92)	95.6 (0.37)	98.9 (0.10)	96.1 (0.24)	98.4 (0.22)	93.9 (0.41)	62.2 (0.84)	15.7 (0.63)	46.4 (0.86)	33.0 (0.55)	44.8 (0.91)	24.9 (0.65)	11.9 (0.37)	6.6 (0.27)
1999.....	56.0 (0.22)	54.2 <sup>1</sup> (0.93)	96.0 (0.36)	98.7 (0.11)	95.8 (0.24)	98.2 (0.23)	93.6 (0.42)	60.6 (0.84)	16.5 (0.64)	44.1 (0.85)	32.8 (0.54)	45.3 (0.90)	24.5 (0.64)	11.1 (0.36)	6.2 (0.27)
2000.....	55.9 (0.22)	52.1 <sup>1</sup> (0.93)	95.6 (0.38)	98.2 (0.13)	95.7 (0.25)	98.7 (0.20)	92.8 (0.45)	61.2 (0.84)	16.5 (0.64)	44.7 (0.85)	32.5 (0.53)	44.1 (0.88)	24.6 (0.63)	11.4 (0.37)	6.7 (0.28)
2001.....	56.4 (0.22)	52.4 <sup>1</sup> (0.88)	95.3 (0.37)	98.3 (0.12)	95.8 (0.24)	98.1 (0.23)	93.4 (0.42)	61.1 (0.83)	17.1 (0.64)	44.0 (0.84)	34.1 (0.53)	46.1 (0.87)	25.5 (0.64)	11.8 (0.38)	6.9 (0.28)
2002.....	56.2 (0.21)	56.3 <sup>1</sup> (0.89)	95.5 (0.37)	98.3 (0.12)	96.4 (0.22)	98.4 (0.21)	94.3 (0.40)	63.3 (0.83)	18.0 (0.67)	45.3 (0.86)	34.4 (0.52)	47.8 (0.87)	25.6 (0.62)	12.1 (0.37)	6.6 (0.27)
2003.....	56.2 (0.20)	55.1 <sup>1</sup> (0.85)	94.5 (0.40)	98.3 (0.12)	96.2 (0.21)	97.5 (0.25)	94.9 (0.34)	64.5 (0.80)	17.9 (0.64)	46.6 (0.84)	35.6 (0.50)	48.3 (0.83)	27.8 (0.59)	11.8 (0.34)	6.8 (0.26)
2004.....	56.2 (0.20)	54.0 <sup>1</sup> (0.85)	95.4 (0.37)	98.4 (0.12)	96.5 (0.21)	98.5 (0.19)	94.5 (0.36)	64.4 (0.80)	16.6 (0.62)	47.8 (0.83)	35.2 (0.49)	48.9 (0.82)	26.3 (0.58)	13.0 (0.35)	6.6 (0.26)
2005.....	56.5 (0.20)	53.6 <sup>1</sup> (0.86)	95.4 (0.37)	98.6 (0.11)	96.5 (0.20)	98.0 (0.22)	95.1 (0.33)	67.6 (0.79)	18.3 (0.65)	49.3 (0.84)	36.1 (0.49)	48.7 (0.80)	27.3 (0.59)	11.9 (0.34)	6.9 (0.27)
2006.....	56.0 (0.20)	55.7 <sup>1</sup> (0.86)	94.6 (0.39)	98.3 (0.12)	96.4 (0.21)	98.3 (0.21)	94.6 (0.36)	65.5 (0.77)	19.3 (0.64)	46.2 (0.81)	35.0 (0.49)	47.5 (0.81)	26.7 (0.58)	11.7 (0.33)	7.2 (0.27)
2007.....	56.1 (0.20)	54.5 <sup>1</sup> (0.86)	94.7 (0.39)	98.4 (0.11)	96.4 (0.21)	98.7 (0.18)	94.3 (0.36)	66.8 (0.75)	17.9 (0.61)	48.9 (0.80)	35.7 (0.49)	48.4 (0.81)	27.3 (0.59)	12.4 (0.33)	7.2 (0.27)
2008.....	56.2 (0.20)	52.8 <sup>1</sup> (0.85)	93.8 (0.42)	98.7 (0.10)	96.8 (0.20)	98.6 (0.19)	95.2 (0.34)	66.0 (0.75)	17.4 (0.60)	48.6 (0.79)	36.9 (0.49)	50.1 (0.81)	28.2 (0.59)	13.2 (0.34)	7.3 (0.27)
2009.....	56.5 (0.20)	52.4 <sup>1</sup> (0.85)	94.1 (0.40)	98.2 (0.12)	96.3 (0.22)	98.0 (0.23)	94.6 (0.36)	68.9 (0.73)	19.1 (0.62)	49.8 (0.79)	38.7 (0.50)	51.7 (0.81)	30.4 (0.60)	13.5 (0.34)	8.1 (0.28)
2010 <sup>2</sup> .....	56.6 (0.17)	53.2 <sup>1</sup> (0.89)	94.5 (0.46)	98.0 (0.16)	97.1 (0.21)	98.1 (0.25)	96.1 (0.33)	69.2 (0.92)	18.1 (0.71)	51.2 (1.05)	38.6 (0.71)	52.4 (1.08)	28.9 (0.79)	14.6 (0.47)	8.3 (0.39)
2011 <sup>2</sup> .....	56.8 (0.19)	52.4 <sup>1</sup> (0.90)	95.1 (0.43)	98.3 (0.14)	97.1 (0.22)	98.6 (0.21)	95.7 (0.38)	71.1 (0.95)	21.0 (0.78)	50.1 (1.08)	39.9 (0.68)	52.7 (1.05)	31.1 (0.82)	14.8 (0.44)	7.7 (0.32)

—Not available.

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.<sup>1</sup>Beginning in 1994, preprimary enrollment data were collected using new procedures. Data may not be comparable to figures for earlier years.<sup>2</sup>Beginning in 2010, standard errors were computed using replicate weights, which produced more precise values than the methodology used in prior years.NOTE: Data for 1940 are for April. Data for all other years are as of October. Includes enrollment in any type of graded public, parochial, or other private schools. Includes nursery schools, kindergartens, elementary schools, high schools, colleges, universities, and professional schools. Attendance may be on either a full-time or part-time basis and during the day or night. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Historical Statistics of the United States, Colonial Times to 1970; Current Population Reports, Series P-20*, various years; CPS Historical Time Series Tables on School Enrollment, retrieved June 6, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/school/data/cps/historical/index.html>; and Current Population Survey, October, 1970 through 2011. (This table was prepared June 2012.)





**Table 8. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by race/ethnicity and sex: Selected years, 1910 through 2012—Continued**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Sex, high school or bachelor's degree attainment, and year	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Black <sup>1</sup>	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
					Total	Asian	Pacific Islander		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1996.....	81.6 (0.22)	85.9 (0.22)	74.6 (0.71)	53.3 (0.97)	81.0 (1.21)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1997.....	82.2 (0.20)	86.3 (0.20)	76.5 (0.68)	54.6 (0.76)	82.9 (1.11)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1998.....	82.9 (0.19)	87.1 (0.20)	77.1 (0.67)	55.3 (0.75)	82.3 (1.09)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1999.....	83.3 (0.19)	87.6 (0.19)	77.5 (0.66)	56.3 (0.73)	82.8 (1.06)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	84.0 (0.19)	88.4 (0.19)	78.7 (0.64)	57.5 (0.71)	83.4 (1.03)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2001.....	84.2 (0.18)	88.8 (0.19)	78.6 (0.64)	57.4 (0.70)	85.2 (0.91)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2002.....	84.4 (0.13)	88.9 (0.13)	79.4 (0.45)	57.9 (0.48)	85.7 (0.64)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2003.....	85.0 (0.13)	89.7 (0.13)	80.7 (0.44)	57.8 (0.46)	86.1 (0.62)	86.1 (0.64)	86.9 (2.63)	77.9 (2.30)	85.1 (1.38)
2004.....	85.4 (0.12)	90.1 (0.12)	81.2 (0.43)	59.5 (0.46)	85.3 (0.63)	85.1 (0.64)	88.1 (2.76)	78.6 (2.24)	86.5 (1.29)
2005.....	85.5 (0.15)	90.3 (0.18)	81.5 (0.53)	59.1 (0.63)	85.4 (0.76)	85.2 (0.78)	91.7 (2.46)	75.6 (2.29)	88.1 (1.12)
2006.....	85.9 (0.16)	90.8 (0.17)	81.5 (0.51)	60.1 (0.59)	85.6 (0.82)	85.6 (0.81)	85.7 (3.08)	78.9 (2.18)	88.2 (1.11)
2007.....	86.4 (0.15)	91.0 (0.16)	83.0 (0.49)	62.5 (0.56)	86.1 (0.93)	86.0 (0.97)	89.1 (2.40)	81.9 (1.91)	89.2 (1.22)
2008.....	87.2 (0.17)	91.8 (0.18)	84.2 (0.49)	63.7 (0.61)	87.2 (0.75)	87.0 (0.78)	93.0 (1.57)	79.2 (2.95)	89.5 (1.53)
2009.....	87.1 (0.16)	91.9 (0.17)	84.2 (0.48)	63.3 (0.59)	86.4 (0.73)	86.3 (0.75)	89.7 (2.33)	82.7 (1.96)	87.6 (1.16)
2010.....	87.6 (0.15)	92.3 (0.17)	85.0 (0.46)	64.4 (0.59)	87.2 (0.72)	87.1 (0.75)	90.9 (2.41)	82.5 (1.95)	89.7 (1.13)
2011.....	88.0 (0.15)	92.8 (0.16)	85.3 (0.50)	65.1 (0.57)	87.1 (0.64)	87.0 (0.66)	89.5 (2.25)	83.8 (2.00)	90.7 (1.22)
2012.....	88.0 (0.17)	92.7 (0.18)	86.1 (0.46)	66.0 (0.65)	87.9 (0.64)	87.8 (0.66)	90.1 (2.11)	81.8 (1.84)	91.6 (1.13)
Bachelor's or higher degree <sup>4</sup>									
1940.....	3.8 (—)	4.0 (—)	1.2 (—)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1950.....	5.2 (—)	5.4 (—)	2.4 (—)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1960.....	5.8 (—)	6.0 (—)	3.6 (—)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1970.....	8.2 (—)	8.6 (—)	5.6 (—)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1980.....	13.6 (0.20)	14.4 (0.23)	8.1 (0.59)	6.2 (0.79)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1990.....	18.4 (0.21)	19.8 (0.25)	10.8 (0.59)	8.7 (0.69)	37.8 (2.01)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1995.....	20.2 (0.22)	22.1 (0.26)	13.0 (0.62)	8.4 (0.61)	35.0 (1.90)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1996.....	21.4 (0.23)	23.2 (0.27)	14.8 (0.58)	8.3 (0.53)	38.0 (1.50)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1997.....	21.7 (0.21)	23.7 (0.25)	14.0 (0.56)	10.1 (0.46)	37.4 (1.43)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1998.....	22.4 (0.21)	24.1 (0.25)	15.4 (0.58)	10.9 (0.47)	38.9 (1.39)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1999.....	23.1 (0.22)	25.0 (0.26)	16.5 (0.59)	11.0 (0.46)	39.0 (1.37)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	23.6 (0.22)	25.5 (0.26)	16.8 (0.59)	10.6 (0.44)	41.0 (1.37)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2001.....	24.3 (0.22)	26.5 (0.26)	16.3 (0.58)	11.3 (0.45)	43.4 (1.26)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2002.....	25.1 (0.15)	27.3 (0.19)	17.7 (0.42)	11.2 (0.31)	44.2 (0.91)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2003.....	25.7 (0.15)	27.9 (0.19)	18.0 (0.43)	11.6 (0.30)	45.3 (0.89)	46.3 (0.92)	28.0 (3.50)	12.2 (1.81)	22.2 (1.61)
2004.....	26.1 (0.15)	28.4 (0.19)	18.5 (0.43)	12.3 (0.31)	45.2 (0.88)	45.7 (0.90)	32.9 (4.01)	13.1 (1.84)	22.7 (1.59)
2005.....	26.5 (0.23)	28.9 (0.30)	18.9 (0.51)	12.1 (0.42)	46.0 (1.08)	46.8 (1.10)	24.1 (4.08)	12.2 (2.00)	23.3 (1.43)
2006.....	26.9 (0.22)	29.3 (0.28)	19.5 (0.55)	12.9 (0.39)	46.6 (1.11)	47.3 (1.15)	27.2 (4.03)	12.3 (1.81)	23.6 (1.70)
2007.....	28.0 (0.23)	30.6 (0.29)	19.2 (0.59)	13.7 (0.44)	48.6 (1.07)	49.5 (1.10)	27.9 (4.16)	13.4 (1.53)	25.8 (1.58)
2008.....	28.8 (0.24)	31.5 (0.29)	20.5 (0.58)	14.1 (0.37)	49.3 (0.99)	50.1 (1.02)	29.3 (3.82)	15.1 (1.75)	26.1 (1.92)
2009.....	29.1 (0.21)	31.9 (0.26)	20.6 (0.56)	14.0 (0.41)	48.8 (0.98)	49.7 (1.02)	32.9 (3.74)	18.8 (1.91)	26.6 (1.67)
2010.....	29.6 (0.21)	32.4 (0.26)	21.6 (0.63)	14.9 (0.42)	49.1 (1.12)	49.9 (1.19)	32.2 (4.11)	18.2 (1.83)	25.7 (1.59)
2011.....	30.1 (0.22)	33.1 (0.28)	21.7 (0.60)	15.2 (0.43)	47.0 (1.04)	48.0 (1.07)	24.7 (3.52)	17.9 (2.17)	28.9 (1.70)
2012.....	30.6 (0.23)	33.5 (0.30)	22.9 (0.61)	15.8 (0.45)	48.6 (0.93)	49.7 (0.94)	24.9 (3.70)	17.2 (2.13)	28.8 (1.88)

—Not available.

†Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic ethnicity for years prior to 1980.

<sup>2</sup>Data for years prior to 1993 are for persons with 4 or more years of high school. Data for later years are for high school completers—i.e., those persons who graduated from high school with a diploma as well as those who completed high school through equivalency programs, such as a GED program.

<sup>3</sup>Estimates based on Census Bureau reverse projection of 1940 census data on education by age.

<sup>4</sup>Data for years prior to 1993 are for persons with 4 or more years of college.

NOTE: Beginning in 2005, standard errors were computed using replicate weights, which produced more precise values than the methodology used in prior years. For 1960 and prior years, data were collected in April. For all other years, data were collected in March. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity except where otherwise noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Vol. I, Part 1; J.K. Folger and C.B. Nam, *Education of the American Population* (1960 Census Monograph); Current Population Reports, Series P-20, various years; and Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1970 through March 2012. (This table was prepared October 2012.)



**Table 9. Percentage of persons 25 to 29 years old with selected levels of educational attainment, by race/ethnicity and sex: Selected years, 1920 through 2012—Continued**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Sex, high school or bachelor's degree attainment, and year	Total	White <sup>1</sup>	Black <sup>1</sup>	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander			American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
					Total	Asian	Pacific Islander		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2006.....	25.3 (0.67)	31.4 (0.98)	15.2 (1.66)	6.9 (0.70)	58.7 (3.46)	60.9 (3.52)	†	†	20.8 (4.65)
2007.....	26.3 (0.72)	31.9 (0.98)	18.9 (1.86)	8.6 (0.71)	58.5 (3.45)	60.4 (3.54)	†	†	23.3 (4.88)
2008.....	26.8 (0.64)	32.6 (0.89)	19.0 (1.94)	10.0 (0.86)	54.1 (3.41)	55.8 (3.53)	†	†	25.7 (4.45)
2009.....	26.6 (0.66)	32.6 (1.04)	14.8 (1.82)	11.0 (1.04)	55.2 (3.07)	59.2 (3.24)	†	†	24.6 (5.77)
2010.....	27.8 (0.68)	34.8 (0.96)	15.0 (1.72)	10.8 (1.06)	49.0 (3.12)	52.3 (3.31)	†	†	24.9 (4.91)
2011.....	28.4 (0.82)	35.5 (1.16)	17.0 (1.83)	9.6 (0.90)	50.8 (3.42)	52.1 (3.55)	†	†	34.1 (6.62)
2012.....	29.8 (0.82)	36.0 (1.06)	19.1 (1.74)	12.5 (1.20)	55.0 (3.15)	56.9 (3.16)	†	†	30.4 (5.44)
<b>Master's or higher degree</b>									
1995.....	4.9 (0.35)	5.6 (0.45)	2.2 ! (0.80)	2.0 ! (0.70)	12.6 (2.68)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	4.7 (0.34)	4.9 (0.43)	2.1 ! (0.72)	1.5 (0.43)	17.2 (2.56)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2005.....	5.2 (0.38)	6.2 (0.55)	1.1 ! (0.43)	1.7 (0.46)	19.7 (3.13)	20.5 (3.30)	†	†	† (†)
2006.....	5.1 (0.37)	5.8 (0.51)	1.7 ! (0.52)	1.1 (0.32)	20.5 (2.68)	21.8 (2.83)	†	†	5.9 ! (2.66)
2007.....	5.0 (0.39)	5.7 (0.50)	3.3 (0.99)	0.6 ! (0.19)	18.4 (2.89)	19.3 (3.00)	†	†	9.8 ! (4.28)
2008.....	5.3 (0.34)	5.9 (0.49)	3.4 (0.90)	1.2 (0.32)	20.9 (2.94)	22.1 (3.07)	†	†	7.8 ! (2.85)
2009.....	6.1 (0.37)	7.4 (0.60)	3.2 (0.73)	1.2 (0.28)	20.4 (2.48)	22.0 (2.69)	†	†	5.0 ! (2.38)
2010.....	5.2 (0.32)	6.3 (0.50)	2.9 (0.69)	1.5 (0.39)	15.0 (2.19)	16.2 (2.36)	†	†	# (†)
2011.....	5.1 (0.38)	5.9 (0.49)	1.9 (0.54)	1.8 (0.41)	18.0 (2.58)	19.1 (2.71)	†	†	† (†)
2012.....	5.6 (0.42)	6.3 (0.59)	2.7 (0.72)	2.4 (0.50)	16.2 (2.46)	17.2 (2.60)	†	†	† (†)
<b>Females</b>									
<b>High school completion or higher<sup>2</sup></b>									
1980.....	85.5 (0.48)	89.2 (0.48)	78.3 (1.71)	58.9 (3.38)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1985.....	86.4 (0.47)	89.9 (0.48)	80.5 (1.61)	63.1 (2.48)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1990.....	87.0 (0.51)	91.7 (0.49)	82.0 (1.85)	59.9 (2.79)	85.1 (2.82)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1995.....	87.4 (0.54)	93.0 (0.50)	85.3 (1.75)	58.7 (2.60)	91.2 (2.50)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	89.4 (0.49)	95.2 (0.43)	86.2 (1.53)	66.4 (1.69)	95.2 (1.39)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2005.....	87.4 (0.44)	93.8 (0.47)	87.3 (1.22)	63.4 (1.54)	94.6 (1.36)	94.4 (1.41)	†	†	94.2 (2.26)
2006.....	88.5 (0.44)	94.6 (0.41)	88.0 (1.14)	66.6 (1.41)	95.6 (1.44)	96.0 (1.31)	†	†	89.4 (3.81)
2007.....	89.1 (0.45)	94.2 (0.44)	87.9 (1.46)	70.7 (1.30)	97.7 (1.05)	98.5 (0.68)	†	†	87.9 (3.82)
2008.....	89.9 (0.39)	94.7 (0.44)	89.2 (1.43)	71.9 (1.34)	96.1 (1.12)	96.2 (1.18)	†	†	84.2 (4.68)
2009.....	89.8 (0.41)	94.8 (0.44)	89.0 (1.12)	72.5 (1.34)	94.5 (1.20)	95.3 (1.18)	†	†	83.4 (4.81)
2010.....	90.2 (0.39)	94.4 (0.42)	91.1 (0.96)	74.1 (1.53)	93.6 (1.25)	94.5 (1.27)	†	†	86.8 (4.80)
2011.....	90.7 (0.36)	95.5 (0.42)	88.2 (1.24)	74.3 (1.26)	96.6 (0.89)	96.6 (0.92)	†	†	85.3 (6.02)
2012.....	91.1 (0.44)	95.3 (0.46)	90.6 (1.11)	76.9 (1.39)	96.3 (0.98)	96.1 (1.04)	†	†	85.8 (4.53)
<b>Bachelor's or higher degree<sup>4</sup></b>									
1980.....	21.0 (0.56)	23.2 (0.65)	12.4 (1.36)	6.9 (1.74)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1985.....	21.3 (0.57)	23.3 (0.67)	12.6 (1.35)	11.2 (1.62)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1990.....	22.8 (0.64)	26.2 (0.78)	11.9 (1.56)	9.1 (1.64)	37.4 (3.83)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
1995.....	24.9 (0.70)	29.2 (0.89)	13.7 (1.70)	10.1 (1.59)	44.5 (4.38)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	30.1 (0.73)	35.8 (0.96)	17.4 (1.69)	11.0 (1.12)	53.1 (3.26)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2005.....	32.2 (0.75)	38.2 (1.00)	20.5 (1.68)	12.4 (1.07)	61.4 (3.06)	63.1 (3.11)	†	†	32.1 (5.70)
2006.....	31.6 (0.70)	37.2 (0.99)	21.7 (1.77)	12.8 (1.05)	60.4 (2.76)	62.8 (2.82)	†	†	25.7 (4.72)
2007.....	33.0 (0.72)	39.2 (1.03)	20.0 (1.38)	15.4 (1.10)	60.3 (2.83)	62.5 (2.88)	†	†	29.6 (5.17)
2008.....	34.9 (0.71)	41.7 (0.98)	21.6 (1.57)	15.5 (1.11)	61.6 (2.67)	64.4 (2.71)	†	†	27.7 (5.57)
2009.....	34.8 (0.78)	42.0 (1.12)	22.6 (1.75)	13.8 (1.09)	57.6 (3.00)	61.3 (3.03)	†	†	16.3 (4.42)
2010.....	35.7 (0.68)	42.4 (0.96)	23.3 (1.72)	16.8 (1.20)	55.8 (2.93)	58.9 (3.00)	†	†	18.4 ! (6.68)
2011.....	36.1 (0.71)	43.0 (1.03)	22.9 (1.62)	16.8 (1.10)	61.0 (2.74)	62.0 (2.75)	†	†	19.7 ! (6.64)
2012.....	37.2 (0.69)	43.6 (0.97)	26.7 (1.78)	17.4 (1.10)	64.0 (2.38)	66.2 (2.46)	†	†	14.0 ! (4.55)
<b>Master's or higher degree</b>									
1995.....	4.1 (0.32)	5.0 (0.42)	1.4 ! (0.59)	1.2 ! (0.58)	8.9 (2.50)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2000.....	6.2 (0.38)	6.7 (0.50)	4.9 (0.96)	2.7 (0.58)	13.9 (2.26)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)	— (†)
2005.....	7.3 (0.44)	8.8 (0.64)	4.0 (0.70)	2.6 (0.51)	14.4 (2.08)	15.0 (2.15)	†	†	10.0 ! (4.26)
2006.....	7.8 (0.42)	9.2 (0.63)	4.5 (0.93)	2.0 (0.41)	19.7 (2.33)	20.4 (2.44)	†	†	8.3 ! (2.89)
2007.....	7.6 (0.43)	9.4 (0.63)	3.7 (0.66)	2.6 (0.53)	16.5 (2.39)	17.7 (2.54)	†	†	†
2008.....	8.7 (0.44)	10.4 (0.64)	5.2 (0.87)	2.9 (0.46)	18.9 (2.30)	19.9 (2.44)	†	†	†
2009.....	8.8 (0.45)	10.4 (0.66)	5.1 (0.80)	2.7 (0.43)	21.7 (2.45)	23.7 (2.70)	†	†	7.9 ! (2.84)
2010.....	8.5 (0.39)	9.2 (0.56)	6.2 (0.94)	3.8 (0.56)	20.6 (2.60)	21.8 (2.75)	†	†	10.0 ! (3.06)
2011.....	8.8 (0.48)	10.4 (0.72)	5.8 (0.85)	3.8 (0.63)	15.4 (1.98)	15.9 (2.03)	†	†	9.9 (2.61)
2012.....	8.8 (0.45)	10.0 (0.67)	7.1 (1.00)	3.0 (0.45)	19.3 (2.23)	20.4 (2.31)	†	†	6.3 ! (2.49)

—Not available.

†Not applicable.

#Rounds to zero.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

†Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic ethnicity for years prior to 1980.

<sup>2</sup>Data for years prior to 1993 are for persons with 4 or more years of high school. Data for later years are for high school completers—i.e., those persons who graduated from high school with a diploma as well as those who completed high school through equivalency programs, such as a GED program.

<sup>3</sup>Estimates based on Census Bureau reverse projection of 1940 census data on education by age.

<sup>4</sup>Data for years prior to 1993 are for persons with 4 or more years of college.

NOTE: Beginning in 2005, standard errors were computed using replicate weights, which produced more precise values than the methodology used in prior years. For 1960 and prior years, data were collected in April. For all other years, data were collected in March. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity except where otherwise noted.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *U.S. Census of Population: 1960*, Vol. I, Part 1; J.K. Folger and C.B. Nam, *Education of the American Population* (1960 Census Monograph); Current Population Reports, Series P-20, various years; and Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1970 through March 2012. (This table was prepared October 2012.)



**Table 10. Number of persons age 18 and over, by highest level of educational attainment, sex, race/ethnicity, and age: 2012—Continued**  
 [Numbers in thousands. Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Sex, race/ethnicity, and age	Total	Elementary		High school			College						First-professional degree	Doctor's degree
		Less than 7 years	7 or 8 years	1 to 3 years	4 years, no completion	Completion	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11			12	13
<b>Hispanic, 18 and over...</b>	<b>34,679 (35.6)</b>	<b>4,377 (114.0)</b>	<b>1,673 (64.5)</b>	<b>4,402 (96.8)</b>	<b>1,156 (57.3)</b>	<b>10,542 (145.9)</b>	<b>5,874 (108.8)</b>	<b>2,211 (63.6)</b>	<b>3,230 (94.1)</b>	<b>914 (40.0)</b>			<b>171 (19.8)</b>	<b>129 (15.6)</b>
18 and 19 years old .....	1,763 (33.6)	† (†)	† (†)	551 (25.5)	191 (17.4)	522 (30.5)	453 (26.5)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)			† (†)	† (†)
20 to 24 years old .....	4,471 (8.0)	143 (21.6)	80 (15.3)	463 (30.0)	195 (21.2)	1,483 (50.5)	1,534 (47.9)	268 (25.5)	290 (22.5)	† (†)			† (†)	† (†)
25 years old and over .....	28,445 (15.0)	4,225 (109.3)	1,574 (63.3)	3,388 (88.4)	770 (46.3)	8,538 (118.4)	3,887 (91.9)	1,931 (60.9)	2,935 (86.4)	903 (39.6)			169 (19.4)	126 (15.1)
25 to 29 years old .....	4,361 (33.6)	297 (30.0)	121 (16.4)	530 (34.7)	142 (17.3)	1,481 (49.4)	799 (40.7)	346 (27.1)	528 (35.4)	88 (13.4)			† (†)	† (†)
30 to 34 years old .....	4,178 (32.0)	446 (35.6)	196 (22.0)	568 (36.5)	132 (17.6)	1,312 (45.8)	586 (35.3)	290 (24.7)	470 (28.3)	128 (15.1)			† (†)	† (†)
35 to 39 years old .....	3,908 (29.9)	510 (32.8)	212 (20.2)	526 (29.6)	101 (14.1)	1,146 (40.3)	539 (31.0)	277 (22.8)	439 (28.8)	130 (14.7)			† (†)	† (†)
40 to 49 years old .....	6,797 (41.0)	898 (45.8)	384 (26.9)	827 (37.1)	217 (21.3)	2,074 (62.4)	882 (38.8)	484 (28.7)	708 (37.5)	244 (22.9)			47 (9.1)	† (†)
50 to 59 years old .....	4,650 (47.1)	847 (41.9)	268 (21.4)	469 (28.2)	105 (16.4)	1,329 (45.1)	624 (30.3)	320 (22.4)	477 (28.7)	163 (15.0)			† (†)	† (†)
60 to 64 years old .....	1,515 (40.4)	336 (24.6)	99 (12.1)	128 (15.9)	† (†)	445 (28.6)	210 (18.2)	91 (12.7)	98 (13.4)	61 (10.0)			† (†)	† (†)
65 years old and over .....	3,036 (4.9)	891 (37.7)	294 (21.5)	341 (23.8)	† (†)	752 (33.8)	248 (21.3)	124 (13.9)	215 (19.7)	88 (12.5)			† (†)	† (†)
<b>Asian, 18 and over .....</b>	<b>12,001 (87.3)</b>	<b>477 (37.8)</b>	<b>188 (21.4)</b>	<b>491 (32.1)</b>	<b>176 (22.3)</b>	<b>2,381 (75.0)</b>	<b>1,775 (61.8)</b>	<b>779 (38.9)</b>	<b>3,575 (80.4)</b>	<b>1,526 (69.1)</b>			<b>286 (30.0)</b>	<b>347 (24.6)</b>
18 and 19 years old .....	377 (21.7)	† (†)	† (†)	97 (12.5)	† (†)	79 (11.4)	170 (16.6)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)			† (†)	† (†)
20 to 24 years old .....	1,153 (26.4)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	155 (17.0)	574 (26.8)	63 (11.1)	248 (23.0)	† (†)			† (†)	† (†)
25 years old and over .....	10,471 (80.7)	473 (37.9)	184 (21.3)	363 (29.4)	128 (19.9)	2,147 (70.7)	1,030 (47.2)	716 (36.6)	3,323 (78.3)	1,476 (67.9)			286 (30.0)	344 (24.6)
25 to 29 years old .....	1,268 (30.9)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	179 (18.4)	173 (17.7)	84 (12.4)	543 (30.1)	188 (23.5)			† (†)	† (†)
30 to 34 years old .....	1,306 (31.4)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	187 (18.9)	146 (15.2)	94 (12.3)	448 (26.8)	258 (24.8)			67 (11.6)	† (†)
35 to 39 years old .....	1,317 (37.6)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	204 (20.2)	116 (13.5)	80 (11.7)	438 (27.6)	289 (22.3)			† (†)	83 (12.5)
40 to 49 years old .....	2,366 (47.4)	76 (14.8)	† (†)	90 (13.1)	† (†)	454 (28.3)	195 (19.4)	170 (18.5)	804 (34.7)	381 (29.5)			46 (10.6)	90 (12.3)
50 to 59 years old .....	1,950 (45.7)	87 (12.8)	† (†)	67 (11.0)	† (†)	529 (29.0)	196 (19.9)	149 (16.7)	561 (30.3)	191 (19.5)			47 (10.3)	62 (10.2)
60 to 64 years old .....	751 (29.1)	46 (10.0)	† (†)	† (†)	† (†)	192 (18.3)	65 (10.3)	55 (9.7)	225 (20.4)	72 (12.1)			† (†)	† (†)
65 years old and over .....	1,514 (29.8)	218 (22.3)	71 (15.6)	90 (16.0)	† (†)	402 (27.5)	139 (17.1)	84 (11.9)	305 (26.3)	97 (13.1)			49 (10.3)	† (†)

†Not applicable.

‡Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

NOTE: Total includes other racial/ethnic groups not shown separately. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Standard errors were computed using replicate weights.  
 SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 2012. (This table was prepared October 2012.)

**Table 11. Persons age 25 and over who hold a bachelor's or higher degree, by sex, race/ethnicity, age group, and field of bachelor's degree: 2011**  
[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Field of bachelor's degree	Total <sup>1</sup>	Sex		Race/ethnicity					Age		
		Males	Females	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian/Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	25 to 29 years old	30 to 49 years old	50 years old and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
<b>Total population, 25 and over (in thousands)</b> .....	<b>206,533 (49.2)</b>	<b>99,460 (29.9)</b>	<b>107,072 (30.1)</b>	<b>140,314 (15.2)</b>	<b>23,442 (25.6)</b>	<b>28,147 (19.3)</b>	<b>10,452 (18.0)</b>	<b>1,249 (12.1)</b>	<b>21,044 (20.5)</b>	<b>83,549 (30.3)</b>	<b>101,940 (38.1)</b>
<b>Percent of population with bachelor's degree</b> .....	<b>28.6 (0.02)</b>	<b>28.8 (0.07)</b>	<b>28.4 (0.07)</b>	<b>31.8 (0.07)</b>	<b>18.7 (0.11)</b>	<b>13.4 (0.12)</b>	<b>49.4 (0.25)</b>	<b>14.3 (0.38)</b>	<b>31.0 (0.15)</b>	<b>31.1 (0.10)</b>	<b>26.0 (0.06)</b>
<b>Bachelor's degree holders</b>	Number (in thousands)										
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>58,996 (131.1)</b>	<b>28,619 (74.6)</b>	<b>30,377 (76.0)</b>	<b>44,684 (92.6)</b>	<b>4,374 (26.3)</b>	<b>3,759 (33.2)</b>	<b>5,162 (28.1)</b>	<b>179 (5.3)</b>	<b>6,516 (32.3)</b>	<b>25,999 (80.3)</b>	<b>26,481 (60.0)</b>
Agriculture/forestry .....	645 (9.7)	455 (7.1)	191 (5.3)	540 (8.9)	26 (2.2)	33 (2.4)	39 (2.4)	2 (0.6)	61 (3.2)	260 (6.9)	324 (6.2)
Art/architecture .....	2,781 (25.3)	1,215 (15.2)	1,566 (17.9)	2,181 (21.2)	120 (4.7)	185 (5.8)	241 (7.1)	7 (1.0)	416 (8.6)	1,261 (16.2)	1,104 (14.0)
Business/management .....	12,039 (49.3)	6,913 (33.2)	5,126 (29.3)	8,926 (42.1)	1,057 (13.0)	880 (12.0)	991 (12.3)	32 (2.0)	1,305 (16.6)	5,846 (35.7)	4,888 (26.6)
Communications .....	2,094 (18.8)	868 (11.3)	1,226 (13.3)	1,655 (15.8)	168 (5.6)	142 (5.1)	90 (3.8)	6 (1.0)	384 (8.9)	1,142 (13.0)	569 (9.0)
Computer and information sciences .....	1,602 (14.4)	1,134 (12.6)	468 (10.6)	955 (11.1)	159 (5.8)	110 (4.8)	346 (7.4)	3 (0.6)	237 (6.1)	1,021 (13.2)	343 (7.6)
Education .....	8,365 (35.1)	2,065 (15.2)	6,300 (31.0)	6,912 (30.7)	610 (10.2)	458 (9.6)	274 (6.3)	35 (2.4)	555 (9.9)	2,619 (20.9)	5,192 (24.9)
Engineering .....	4,596 (31.5)	3,958 (28.6)	638 (8.9)	3,161 (24.9)	174 (5.2)	319 (7.9)	861 (11.9)	9 (1.0)	432 (9.7)	2,050 (17.4)	2,114 (17.0)
English/literature .....	1,957 (15.2)	671 (9.6)	1,286 (13.1)	1,606 (15.2)	104 (4.6)	82 (3.9)	129 (4.3)	5 (0.8)	209 (6.3)	799 (8.8)	948 (11.5)
Foreign languages .....	654 (11.1)	186 (4.9)	468 (9.0)	491 (9.4)	24 (2.0)	60 (3.2)	67 (2.8)	1 ! (0.4)	64 (3.3)	266 (6.8)	324 (6.7)
Health sciences .....	4,146 (27.9)	746 (11.0)	3,401 (23.4)	3,026 (22.4)	354 (8.5)	225 (6.5)	472 (9.3)	13 (1.3)	402 (9.8)	1,809 (18.5)	1,935 (15.2)
Liberal arts/humanities .....	855 (9.7)	347 (6.1)	508 (7.7)	651 (8.3)	58 (3.7)	69 (3.3)	60 (2.7)	3 (0.8)	87 (3.8)	381 (7.7)	387 (5.2)
Mathematics/statistics .....	885 (10.9)	530 (7.5)	355 (6.9)	682 (9.4)	49 (2.7)	30 (2.2)	110 (4.3)	2 (0.6)	76 (3.9)	325 (7.1)	484 (7.4)
Natural sciences (biological and physical) .....	4,669 (29.2)	2,720 (23.0)	1,949 (16.9)	3,392 (22.9)	288 (9.5)	259 (7.3)	644 (10.4)	10 (1.2)	550 (9.9)	2,048 (19.4)	2,072 (17.3)
Philosophy/religion/theology .....	823 (12.1)	581 (9.2)	243 (7.1)	649 (11.5)	69 (3.1)	41 (2.2)	47 (2.7)	3 (0.7)	86 (4.0)	309 (8.4)	428 (7.1)
Pre-professional .....	884 (11.5)	535 (9.7)	350 (9.5)	616 (9.7)	138 (5.5)	86 (4.1)	25 (2.3)	5 (0.9)	138 (4.6)	509 (10.3)	238 (5.7)
Psychology .....	2,744 (20.3)	885 (13.5)	1,859 (15.9)	2,106 (15.6)	234 (5.6)	201 (5.9)	146 (5.9)	9 (1.0)	388 (8.2)	1,279 (14.8)	1,076 (11.7)
Social sciences/history .....	5,727 (35.6)	3,258 (22.6)	2,469 (21.0)	4,466 (29.8)	421 (9.6)	338 (7.2)	395 (8.4)	17 (1.4)	653 (11.3)	2,422 (20.3)	2,652 (22.0)
Other fields .....	3,528 (26.3)	1,553 (17.2)	1,975 (17.4)	2,669 (22.8)	323 (7.0)	238 (7.0)	225 (5.9)	15 (1.4)	473 (9.6)	1,653 (18.1)	1,402 (14.6)
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>	<b>100.0 (†)</b>
Agriculture/forestry .....	1.1 (0.02)	1.6 (0.02)	0.6 (0.02)	1.2 (0.02)	0.6 (0.05)	0.9 (0.06)	0.7 (0.05)	1.2 (0.33)	0.9 (0.05)	1.0 (0.03)	1.2 (0.02)
Art/architecture .....	4.7 (0.04)	4.2 (0.05)	5.2 (0.06)	4.9 (0.05)	2.8 (0.11)	4.9 (0.14)	4.7 (0.13)	4.1 (0.56)	6.4 (0.13)	4.9 (0.06)	4.2 (0.05)
Business/management .....	20.4 (0.07)	24.2 (0.11)	16.9 (0.08)	20.0 (0.08)	24.2 (0.28)	23.4 (0.25)	19.2 (0.21)	17.9 (1.04)	20.0 (0.23)	22.5 (0.12)	18.5 (0.08)
Communications .....	3.5 (0.03)	3.0 (0.04)	4.0 (0.04)	3.7 (0.03)	3.8 (0.12)	3.8 (0.13)	1.7 (0.07)	3.4 (0.54)	5.9 (0.14)	4.4 (0.05)	2.1 (0.03)
Computer and information sciences .....	2.7 (0.03)	4.0 (0.04)	1.5 (0.04)	2.1 (0.02)	3.6 (0.13)	2.9 (0.12)	6.7 (0.14)	1.9 (0.32)	3.6 (0.09)	3.9 (0.05)	1.3 (0.03)
Education .....	14.2 (0.05)	7.2 (0.05)	20.7 (0.08)	15.5 (0.06)	13.9 (0.21)	12.2 (0.23)	5.3 (0.12)	19.4 (1.17)	8.5 (0.14)	10.1 (0.07)	19.6 (0.08)
Engineering .....	7.8 (0.05)	13.8 (0.09)	2.1 (0.03)	7.1 (0.05)	4.0 (0.12)	8.5 (0.19)	16.7 (0.20)	4.9 (0.52)	6.6 (0.14)	7.9 (0.06)	8.0 (0.06)
English/literature .....	3.3 (0.02)	2.3 (0.03)	4.2 (0.04)	3.6 (0.03)	2.4 (0.10)	2.2 (0.10)	2.5 (0.08)	2.5 (0.46)	3.2 (0.10)	3.1 (0.03)	3.6 (0.04)
Foreign languages .....	1.1 (0.02)	0.6 (0.02)	1.5 (0.03)	1.1 (0.02)	0.5 (0.05)	1.6 (0.08)	1.3 (0.05)	0.8 ! (0.23)	1.0 (0.05)	1.0 (0.03)	1.2 (0.03)
Health sciences .....	7.0 (0.05)	2.6 (0.04)	11.2 (0.07)	6.8 (0.05)	8.1 (0.18)	6.0 (0.16)	9.1 (0.17)	7.1 (0.70)	6.2 (0.14)	7.0 (0.07)	7.3 (0.06)
Liberal arts/humanities .....	1.4 (0.02)	1.2 (0.02)	1.7 (0.03)	1.5 (0.02)	1.3 (0.08)	1.8 (0.09)	1.2 (0.05)	1.7 (0.45)	1.3 (0.06)	1.5 (0.03)	1.5 (0.02)
Mathematics/statistics .....	1.5 (0.02)	1.9 (0.03)	1.2 (0.02)	1.5 (0.02)	1.1 (0.06)	0.8 (0.06)	2.1 (0.08)	1.4 (0.31)	1.2 (0.06)	1.3 (0.03)	1.8 (0.03)
Natural sciences (biological and physical) .....	7.9 (0.05)	9.5 (0.08)	6.4 (0.05)	7.6 (0.05)	6.6 (0.21)	6.9 (0.18)	12.5 (0.19)	5.8 (0.62)	8.4 (0.15)	7.9 (0.07)	7.8 (0.06)
Philosophy/religion/theology .....	1.4 (0.02)	2.0 (0.03)	0.8 (0.02)	1.5 (0.03)	1.6 (0.07)	1.1 (0.06)	0.9 (0.05)	1.8 (0.40)	1.3 (0.06)	1.2 (0.03)	1.6 (0.03)
Pre-professional .....	1.5 (0.02)	1.9 (0.03)	1.2 (0.03)	1.4 (0.02)	3.1 (0.12)	2.3 (0.11)	0.5 (0.04)	2.5 (0.50)	2.1 (0.07)	2.0 (0.04)	0.9 (0.02)
Psychology .....	4.7 (0.03)	3.1 (0.05)	6.1 (0.05)	4.7 (0.03)	5.3 (0.12)	5.4 (0.15)	2.8 (0.11)	5.2 (0.53)	6.0 (0.12)	4.9 (0.06)	4.1 (0.04)
Social sciences/history .....	9.7 (0.06)	11.4 (0.07)	8.1 (0.07)	10.0 (0.06)	9.6 (0.22)	9.0 (0.19)	7.6 (0.16)	9.7 (0.76)	10.0 (0.16)	9.3 (0.07)	10.0 (0.08)
Other fields .....	6.0 (0.04)	5.4 (0.06)	6.5 (0.06)	6.0 (0.05)	7.4 (0.16)	6.3 (0.17)	4.4 (0.12)	8.6 (0.76)	7.3 (0.15)	6.4 (0.07)	5.3 (0.06)

†Not applicable.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

<sup>1</sup>Totals include other racial/ethnic groups not separately shown.

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2011. (This table was prepared January 2013.)

**Table 12. Percentage distribution of 6- to 18-year-olds, by parent's highest level of educational attainment, household type, and child's race/ethnicity: 2006 and 2011**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Year, household type, and race/ethnicity	Highest level of education attained by any parent residing with child <sup>1</sup>											
	Total, all levels	Less than high school completion	High school completion <sup>2</sup>	Some college	Associate's degree	Bachelor's or higher degree						
						Total	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Doctor's degree			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
<b>2006</b>												
<b>Total, both household types.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(†)</b>	<b>11.2 (0.09)</b>	<b>23.6 (0.10)</b>	<b>21.6 (0.09)</b>	<b>10.5 (0.07)</b>	<b>33.2 (0.11)</b>	<b>19.8 (0.09)</b>	<b>8.8 (0.06)</b>	<b>4.6 (0.05)</b>		
White.....	100.0	(†)	4.2 (0.07)	20.8 (0.12)	21.7 (0.12)	11.7 (0.10)	41.6 (0.14)	24.4 (0.13)	11.3 (0.09)	5.9 (0.07)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	13.2 (0.26)	31.8 (0.34)	26.9 (0.39)	10.0 (0.22)	18.1 (0.25)	12.1 (0.24)	4.5 (0.15)	1.5 (0.08)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	32.9 (0.33)	27.9 (0.26)	18.3 (0.22)	7.1 (0.14)	13.8 (0.17)	9.2 (0.14)	3.0 (0.08)	1.7 (0.06)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	9.7 (0.40)	15.5 (0.50)	11.6 (0.38)	7.2 (0.34)	56.0 (0.54)	30.0 (0.47)	14.8 (0.39)	11.2 (0.30)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	9.6 (2.07)	30.7 (2.72)	28.6 (3.09)	14.3 (2.65)	16.9 (2.23)	12.3 (2.32)	3.2 (0.96)	1.3 ! (0.55)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	11.9 (0.99)	32.4 (1.14)	28.0 (1.03)	11.6 (0.85)	16.0 (0.85)	11.1 (0.72)	3.0 (0.39)	1.9 (0.39)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	5.9 (0.33)	21.5 (0.70)	25.2 (0.56)	12.3 (0.49)	35.1 (0.67)	20.8 (0.54)	8.9 (0.37)	5.4 (0.28)		
Two-parent household.....	100.0	(†)	7.4 (0.08)	19.4 (0.12)	20.2 (0.11)	11.2 (0.09)	41.8 (0.13)	24.2 (0.11)	11.4 (0.08)	6.2 (0.07)		
White.....	100.0	(†)	2.1 (0.06)	17.5 (0.12)	20.3 (0.13)	12.1 (0.11)	48.0 (0.17)	27.6 (0.15)	13.3 (0.11)	7.1 (0.08)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	4.0 (0.26)	23.1 (0.55)	27.3 (0.58)	13.1 (0.45)	32.5 (0.60)	20.7 (0.53)	8.6 (0.34)	3.2 (0.19)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	29.5 (0.39)	26.6 (0.30)	18.8 (0.28)	7.8 (0.18)	17.2 (0.23)	11.3 (0.18)	3.8 (0.10)	2.2 (0.08)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	7.5 (0.34)	13.9 (0.53)	10.9 (0.42)	7.1 (0.36)	60.6 (0.62)	31.5 (0.55)	16.6 (0.47)	12.5 (0.34)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	7.7 ! (2.38)	25.1 (2.49)	32.5 (3.83)	15.2 (3.53)	19.5 (2.66)	14.0 (2.76)	4.0 ! (1.32)	1.6 ! (0.73)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	5.4 (0.76)	28.7 (1.57)	28.7 (1.73)	12.8 (1.05)	24.3 (1.22)	17.5 (1.13)	4.1 (0.57)	2.7 (0.59)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	1.5 (0.18)	16.0 (0.82)	22.1 (0.74)	13.4 (0.64)	47.0 (0.78)	26.7 (0.72)	12.4 (0.54)	8.0 (0.42)		
Single-parent household.....	100.0	(†)	19.2 (0.18)	32.5 (0.18)	24.4 (0.18)	8.9 (0.12)	15.1 (0.15)	10.4 (0.12)	3.3 (0.08)	1.4 (0.05)		
White.....	100.0	(†)	10.7 (0.22)	31.4 (0.27)	26.2 (0.27)	10.6 (0.18)	21.1 (0.25)	14.2 (0.19)	4.8 (0.14)	2.0 (0.09)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	18.5 (0.37)	36.9 (0.44)	26.7 (0.49)	8.2 (0.29)	9.8 (0.25)	7.1 (0.21)	2.1 (0.12)	0.6 (0.07)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	39.1 (0.50)	30.1 (0.47)	17.4 (0.32)	5.7 (0.24)	7.6 (0.20)	5.4 (0.19)	1.5 (0.10)	0.7 (0.07)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	20.4 (1.46)	23.3 (1.22)	15.3 (0.91)	7.7 (0.77)	33.3 (1.51)	22.9 (1.35)	5.9 (0.43)	4.4 (0.51)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	14.4 (3.80)	44.2 (6.13)	19.1 (4.80)	11.9 (3.36)	10.4 ! (3.19)	8.3 ! (3.14)	† (†)	† (†)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	18.9 (1.73)	36.5 (1.92)	27.3 (1.53)	10.2 (1.17)	7.1 (0.91)	4.2 (0.67)	1.8 (0.39)	1.1 ! (0.42)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	12.4 (0.75)	29.6 (1.26)	29.7 (1.02)	10.8 (0.74)	17.5 (0.88)	12.2 (0.73)	3.6 (0.33)	1.7 (0.31)		
<b>2011</b>												
<b>Total, both household types.....</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>(†)</b>	<b>11.2 (0.09)</b>	<b>20.1 (0.10)</b>	<b>22.9 (0.12)</b>	<b>10.3 (0.07)</b>	<b>35.5 (0.15)</b>	<b>20.5 (0.11)</b>	<b>10.3 (0.09)</b>	<b>4.7 (0.05)</b>		
White.....	100.0	(†)	3.7 (0.06)	17.2 (0.13)	22.2 (0.15)	11.6 (0.12)	45.3 (0.19)	25.9 (0.14)	13.4 (0.12)	6.0 (0.08)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	10.9 (0.26)	25.9 (0.30)	30.9 (0.34)	10.7 (0.22)	21.7 (0.29)	13.5 (0.26)	6.2 (0.18)	1.9 (0.10)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	30.8 (0.26)	25.2 (0.27)	21.0 (0.24)	7.3 (0.16)	15.7 (0.21)	10.2 (0.18)	3.8 (0.11)	1.7 (0.07)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	10.1 (0.33)	12.3 (0.35)	11.3 (0.39)	7.1 (0.25)	59.2 (0.57)	29.0 (0.48)	18.2 (0.40)	12.0 (0.38)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	7.8 (1.63)	28.7 (2.90)	31.5 (2.85)	14.9 (2.06)	17.1 (2.19)	10.6 (1.81)	3.8 (0.96)	2.7 ! (0.88)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	10.9 (0.71)	25.0 (1.03)	31.2 (1.23)	13.2 (0.73)	19.8 (1.07)	14.4 (0.99)	4.2 (0.50)	1.3 (0.21)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	5.6 (0.31)	17.8 (0.46)	27.6 (0.55)	11.9 (0.43)	37.2 (0.69)	20.6 (0.54)	10.5 (0.42)	6.0 (0.30)		
Two-parent household.....	100.0	(†)	7.5 (0.09)	15.8 (0.12)	20.3 (0.14)	10.9 (0.10)	45.4 (0.18)	25.4 (0.14)	13.6 (0.12)	6.5 (0.08)		
White.....	100.0	(†)	1.8 (0.06)	13.5 (0.13)	19.9 (0.16)	11.9 (0.13)	52.9 (0.19)	29.5 (0.15)	16.1 (0.15)	7.4 (0.11)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	3.1 (0.20)	16.8 (0.44)	28.3 (0.56)	13.5 (0.44)	38.2 (0.61)	22.0 (0.54)	12.0 (0.42)	4.2 (0.22)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	26.8 (0.33)	24.3 (0.36)	20.4 (0.30)	7.9 (0.20)	20.5 (0.34)	13.0 (0.28)	5.1 (0.16)	2.4 (0.10)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	8.2 (0.34)	10.7 (0.37)	10.3 (0.40)	6.8 (0.26)	63.9 (0.63)	30.2 (0.54)	20.2 (0.46)	13.5 (0.43)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	4.2 ! (1.44)	27.0 (3.67)	33.0 (3.39)	15.4 (2.64)	20.4 (2.92)	13.3 (2.50)	4.3 (1.22)	2.8 (0.83)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	3.7 (0.58)	20.0 (1.28)	29.6 (1.91)	17.3 (1.26)	29.5 (1.70)	20.9 (1.60)	6.2 (0.92)	2.4 (0.43)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	1.8 (0.20)	11.7 (0.56)	24.1 (0.74)	12.2 (0.59)	50.0 (0.91)	25.8 (0.72)	15.0 (0.61)	9.2 (0.49)		
Single-parent household.....	100.0	(†)	18.3 (0.18)	28.2 (0.19)	27.7 (0.20)	9.3 (0.10)	16.5 (0.17)	11.2 (0.14)	3.9 (0.09)	1.3 (0.04)		
White.....	100.0	(†)	9.3 (0.18)	28.3 (0.31)	28.7 (0.32)	11.0 (0.21)	22.8 (0.28)	15.2 (0.26)	5.6 (0.14)	2.0 (0.09)		
Black.....	100.0	(†)	15.0 (0.37)	30.6 (0.39)	32.2 (0.42)	9.2 (0.29)	12.9 (0.27)	9.1 (0.25)	3.2 (0.14)	0.7 (0.07)		
Hispanic.....	100.0	(†)	36.9 (0.48)	26.5 (0.42)	21.8 (0.34)	6.3 (0.23)	8.4 (0.27)	5.8 (0.21)	1.9 (0.13)	0.7 (0.06)		
Asian.....	100.0	(†)	18.9 (1.07)	20.2 (1.10)	16.3 (1.00)	8.4 (0.73)	36.1 (1.35)	23.4 (1.18)	8.2 (0.74)	4.5 (0.50)		
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	100.0	(†)	15.8 (3.66)	32.6 (4.55)	28.1 (5.35)	13.8 (4.09)	9.7 (2.72)	4.6 ! (1.67)	† (†)	† (†)		
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	100.0	(†)	17.6 (1.26)	29.6 (1.67)	32.6 (1.74)	9.3 (0.87)	10.8 (1.06)	8.3 (0.99)	2.3 (0.39)	0.2 ! (0.09)		
Two or more races.....	100.0	(†)	10.8 (0.69)	26.2 (0.86)	32.4 (0.82)	11.4 (0.58)	19.2 (0.75)	13.4 (0.56)	4.2 (0.46)	1.6 (0.26)		

†Not applicable.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup>Includes adoptive and stepparents, but excludes parents not residing in the same household as their children.<sup>2</sup>Includes parents who completed high school through equivalency programs, such as a GED program.

NOTE: Table includes only 6- to 18-year-olds who resided with at least one parent (including an adoptive or stepparent). Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006 and 2011. (This table was prepared December 2012.)







**Table 15. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by race/ethnicity and state: 2008–10—Continued**  
[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

State	Percent with high school completion or higher								Percent with bachelor's degree or higher							
	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races	Total	White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	American Indian/ Alaska Native	Two or more races
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Ohio.....	87.7 (0.07)	89.0 (0.08)	81.4 (0.29)	70.2 (0.91)	90.1 (0.70)	74.3 (9.55)	80.4 (2.31)	86.2 (0.65)	24.4 (0.10)	25.1 (0.12)	14.8 (0.31)	16.4 (0.66)	62.7 (0.99)	16.6 ! (5.95)	21.8 (2.56)	23.8 (1.12)
Oklahoma.....	85.8 (0.16)	88.4 (0.15)	86.1 (0.73)	56.1 (1.02)	81.8 (1.72)	83.7 (6.88)	84.1 (0.63)	86.0 (0.63)	22.5 (0.20)	24.2 (0.23)	17.7 (0.75)	9.8 (0.62)	42.2 (2.46)	8.9 ! (3.97)	16.0 (0.60)	19.1 (0.81)
Oregon.....	88.8 (0.14)	92.3 (0.14)	86.7 (1.22)	55.3 (0.90)	85.6 (0.81)	84.5 (3.62)	86.2 (1.38)	88.6 (1.03)	28.7 (0.20)	30.1 (0.21)	24.6 (1.67)	10.8 (0.49)	45.6 (1.17)	20.2 (4.51)	13.2 (1.30)	22.8 (1.26)
Pennsylvania.....	88.0 (0.07)	89.7 (0.07)	82.6 (0.34)	67.2 (0.67)	82.5 (0.67)	81.2 (6.61)	83.6 (2.37)	87.7 (0.96)	26.6 (0.11)	27.6 (0.12)	14.7 (0.33)	14.0 (0.50)	53.8 (0.75)	21.1 ! (6.57)	21.5 (3.03)	24.9 (1.51)
Rhode Island.....	84.0 (0.26)	87.5 (0.28)	75.6 (1.92)	58.7 (1.55)	79.6 (2.16)	† (†)	70.6 (7.97)	83.9 (2.39)	30.3 (0.38)	32.9 (0.41)	18.1 (1.70)	11.7 (0.84)	43.1 (2.84)	† (†)	† ! (†)	25.3 (3.52)
South Carolina.....	83.7 (0.15)	87.7 (0.17)	76.9 (0.33)	58.2 (1.13)	86.0 (1.14)	† (†)	72.5 (2.86)	84.5 (1.58)	24.3 (0.13)	28.6 (0.16)	13.5 (0.35)	11.4 (0.63)	49.8 (1.87)	† (†)	10.0 (1.80)	23.3 (1.83)
South Dakota.....	89.9 (0.34)	91.3 (0.33)	83.6 (7.80)	80.1 (2.87)	86.7 (5.08)	† (†)	75.9 (1.90)	86.8 (2.78)	26.0 (0.43)	27.3 (0.49)	21.3 (4.98)	21.0 (3.81)	46.3 (5.62)	† (†)	10.3 (1.24)	19.0 (4.09)
Tennessee.....	83.2 (0.14)	84.7 (0.15)	80.5 (0.39)	57.1 (1.14)	87.1 (1.13)	† (†)	78.6 (2.86)	79.7 (1.36)	22.8 (0.16)	24.1 (0.17)	16.0 (0.34)	12.1 (0.61)	49.4 (1.63)	† (†)	17.0 (2.78)	19.8 (1.65)
Texas.....	80.3 (0.08)	91.7 (0.06)	85.4 (0.21)	58.6 (0.21)	86.5 (0.30)	93.1 (1.67)	86.8 (0.93)	89.8 (0.52)	25.8 (0.08)	33.7 (0.10)	19.2 (0.24)	11.4 (0.11)	54.0 (0.45)	13.8 (2.60)	22.8 (1.13)	30.1 (0.86)
Utah.....	90.5 (0.18)	94.2 (0.15)	84.4 (3.10)	63.4 (1.05)	87.1 (1.35)	87.7 (2.45)	79.6 (2.00)	90.7 (2.03)	29.1 (0.26)	31.3 (0.28)	26.6 (3.53)	10.9 (0.57)	44.2 (2.12)	11.2 (2.08)	12.1 (1.98)	27.7 (2.83)
Vermont.....	91.1 (0.32)	91.1 (0.32)	92.1 (3.45)	93.3 (2.09)	87.0 (3.56)	† (†)	68.5 (10.91)	89.4 (2.55)	33.7 (0.56)	33.8 (0.57)	37.9 (8.78)	29.6 (4.87)	38.9 (6.25)	† (†)	† ! (†)	23.3 (5.01)
Virginia.....	86.2 (0.11)	89.4 (0.12)	80.0 (0.34)	66.8 (0.84)	88.7 (0.50)	90.2 (4.51)	81.5 (2.14)	90.7 (0.91)	33.9 (0.16)	37.1 (0.17)	18.9 (0.26)	22.5 (0.64)	56.3 (0.78)	26.1 (6.26)	19.4 (2.26)	39.3 (1.58)
Washington.....	89.7 (0.12)	93.3 (0.11)	87.7 (0.68)	59.1 (0.86)	85.3 (0.52)	85.8 (2.29)	83.2 (0.99)	91.8 (0.58)	31.0 (0.14)	32.3 (0.18)	20.7 (0.73)	12.3 (0.38)	46.0 (0.64)	11.0 (1.61)	14.2 (0.97)	26.2 (0.88)
West Virginia.....	82.5 (0.25)	82.5 (0.26)	85.2 (1.29)	79.8 (2.88)	85.4 (3.13)	† (†)	83.8 (4.11)	76.4 (2.14)	17.1 (0.21)	17.0 (0.22)	12.4 (1.25)	20.6 (2.46)	65.5 (3.40)	† (†)	7.9 ! (2.88)	13.6 (1.77)
Wisconsin.....	89.9 (0.12)	92.1 (0.11)	79.8 (0.71)	59.6 (1.25)	81.7 (1.25)	† (†)	85.6 (1.40)	86.1 (1.62)	25.8 (0.19)	26.9 (0.20)	13.6 (0.92)	11.5 (0.64)	46.0 (1.73)	† (†)	13.2 (1.32)	22.1 (2.15)
Wyoming.....	92.2 (0.32)	93.3 (0.31)	89.9 (4.95)	78.1 (1.78)	94.3 (3.45)	† (†)	82.4 (3.73)	94.5 (2.14)	23.7 (0.51)	24.9 (0.53)	22.4 ! (7.12)	9.9 (1.41)	39.2 (8.32)	† (†)	12.0 ! (3.82)	18.1 (3.55)

†Not applicable.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡Reporting standards not met. Either there are too few cases for a reliable estimate or the coefficient of variation (CV) is 50 percent or greater.

NOTE: Estimates are 3-year averages of 2008–10 data. Use of a 3-year average increases the sample size, thereby reducing the size of sampling errors and producing more stable estimates. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.  
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2008–2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. (This table was prepared August 2012.)

**Table 16. Percentage of persons age 25 and over with high school completion or higher and a bachelor's or higher degree, by sex and state: 2008–10**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

State	Number of persons 25 years old and over (in thousands)			Percent with high school completion or higher degree			Percent with bachelor's or higher degree		
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>United States ...</b>	<b>202,046 (30.2)</b>	<b>97,175 (16.6)</b>	<b>104,871 (16.9)</b>	<b>85.3 (0.03)</b>	<b>84.7 (0.03)</b>	<b>86.0 (0.03)</b>	<b>28.0 (0.04)</b>	<b>28.6 (0.05)</b>	<b>27.5 (0.04)</b>
Alabama.....	3,142 (1.7)	1,486 (1.5)	1,656 (1.3)	82.0 (0.17)	81.3 (0.24)	82.6 (0.19)	22.0 (0.16)	22.2 (0.22)	21.8 (0.22)
Alaska.....	439 (0.8)	227 (0.7)	212 (0.7)	91.5 (0.34)	91.5 (0.47)	91.5 (0.42)	27.6 (0.52)	26.0 (0.60)	29.3 (0.76)
Arizona.....	4,088 (1.7)	1,996 (1.3)	2,092 (1.1)	85.0 (0.13)	84.5 (0.17)	85.5 (0.17)	26.1 (0.16)	27.3 (0.22)	24.9 (0.18)
Arkansas.....	1,904 (1.6)	914 (1.3)	990 (1.1)	82.5 (0.20)	81.5 (0.29)	83.5 (0.23)	19.1 (0.22)	19.1 (0.26)	19.1 (0.26)
California.....	23,781 (3.0)	11,592 (3.0)	12,189 (2.7)	80.7 (0.05)	80.3 (0.07)	81.0 (0.07)	30.0 (0.07)	30.7 (0.09)	29.4 (0.08)
Colorado.....	3,268 (1.7)	1,613 (1.4)	1,655 (1.2)	89.5 (0.12)	89.0 (0.17)	90.0 (0.15)	36.2 (0.17)	36.7 (0.23)	35.8 (0.22)
Connecticut.....	2,416 (1.0)	1,145 (1.0)	1,271 (0.9)	88.5 (0.15)	88.0 (0.21)	89.0 (0.17)	35.6 (0.21)	36.7 (0.29)	34.6 (0.25)
Delaware.....	597 (0.7)	282 (0.5)	315 (0.5)	87.2 (0.29)	86.4 (0.41)	88.0 (0.36)	27.5 (0.40)	27.6 (0.54)	27.3 (0.49)
District of Columbia...	406 (0.4)	190 (0.4)	216 (0.4)	87.0 (0.44)	86.9 (0.58)	87.1 (0.48)	49.8 (0.45)	51.2 (0.63)	48.6 (0.53)
Florida.....	12,927 (2.8)	6,181 (2.2)	6,746 (1.9)	85.4 (0.08)	84.5 (0.11)	86.3 (0.08)	25.8 (0.08)	27.0 (0.11)	24.6 (0.11)
Georgia.....	6,155 (3.3)	2,926 (2.7)	3,228 (2.0)	84.1 (0.11)	82.9 (0.16)	85.1 (0.13)	27.4 (0.13)	27.6 (0.17)	27.2 (0.16)
Hawaii.....	916 (0.5)	450 (0.6)	466 (0.5)	90.2 (0.24)	90.8 (0.28)	89.7 (0.29)	29.3 (0.38)	28.9 (0.47)	29.7 (0.49)
Idaho.....	972 (1.0)	480 (0.8)	492 (0.8)	88.4 (0.22)	87.9 (0.25)	88.9 (0.29)	24.4 (0.29)	25.7 (0.35)	23.1 (0.36)
Illinois.....	8,406 (2.2)	4,031 (2.2)	4,376 (2.0)	86.5 (0.09)	86.0 (0.12)	87.0 (0.12)	30.5 (0.12)	31.0 (0.17)	30.2 (0.14)
Indiana.....	4,201 (1.6)	2,023 (1.5)	2,177 (1.4)	86.6 (0.11)	86.1 (0.17)	87.1 (0.14)	22.8 (0.15)	23.3 (0.19)	22.3 (0.19)
Iowa.....	2,003 (1.8)	972 (1.4)	1,032 (1.3)	90.4 (0.14)	89.7 (0.19)	91.1 (0.17)	25.0 (0.24)	24.7 (0.29)	25.2 (0.25)
Kansas.....	1,825 (1.5)	887 (1.3)	938 (1.1)	89.5 (0.18)	88.8 (0.24)	90.1 (0.22)	29.8 (0.22)	30.2 (0.31)	29.4 (0.27)
Kentucky.....	2,880 (1.5)	1,383 (1.2)	1,497 (1.3)	81.7 (0.18)	80.4 (0.22)	82.9 (0.21)	20.5 (0.16)	20.3 (0.23)	20.6 (0.19)
Louisiana.....	2,901 (1.6)	1,388 (1.3)	1,514 (1.1)	81.8 (0.18)	80.4 (0.25)	83.1 (0.20)	21.1 (0.18)	20.6 (0.22)	21.7 (0.22)
Maine.....	935 (0.8)	447 (0.7)	488 (0.7)	90.1 (0.23)	88.8 (0.29)	91.4 (0.33)	26.2 (0.43)	24.8 (0.50)	27.6 (0.49)
Maryland.....	3,825 (1.4)	1,798 (1.3)	2,027 (1.2)	87.9 (0.13)	86.8 (0.18)	88.8 (0.15)	35.6 (0.16)	36.3 (0.19)	35.0 (0.22)
Massachusetts.....	4,420 (1.4)	2,088 (1.1)	2,332 (1.2)	89.0 (0.11)	88.6 (0.15)	89.3 (0.12)	38.6 (0.18)	39.1 (0.23)	38.1 (0.20)
Michigan.....	6,563 (2.3)	3,153 (2.1)	3,410 (1.7)	88.6 (0.08)	87.9 (0.12)	89.2 (0.10)	25.2 (0.11)	25.8 (0.12)	24.7 (0.15)
Minnesota.....	3,495 (2.2)	1,709 (1.9)	1,786 (1.7)	91.4 (0.11)	90.9 (0.15)	91.8 (0.14)	31.8 (0.17)	32.1 (0.22)	31.4 (0.25)
Mississippi.....	1,891 (1.8)	892 (1.3)	998 (1.1)	80.7 (0.19)	79.2 (0.27)	82.0 (0.24)	19.8 (0.19)	19.3 (0.26)	20.3 (0.24)
Missouri.....	3,944 (1.9)	1,888 (1.8)	2,056 (1.3)	86.8 (0.12)	86.5 (0.18)	87.0 (0.14)	25.4 (0.15)	25.7 (0.20)	25.1 (0.19)
Montana.....	664 (1.0)	328 (0.9)	337 (0.7)	91.7 (0.28)	91.0 (0.40)	92.4 (0.32)	28.5 (0.36)	28.3 (0.49)	28.7 (0.45)
Nebraska.....	1,176 (1.2)	573 (0.9)	603 (1.0)	90.1 (0.19)	89.1 (0.25)	91.1 (0.23)	27.6 (0.31)	27.5 (0.39)	27.6 (0.40)
Nevada.....	1,769 (0.9)	887 (0.8)	882 (0.8)	84.1 (0.15)	83.8 (0.21)	84.5 (0.21)	21.8 (0.19)	22.6 (0.25)	21.0 (0.25)
New Hampshire.....	902 (0.7)	438 (0.7)	464 (0.5)	91.3 (0.21)	90.2 (0.31)	92.2 (0.26)	33.0 (0.40)	33.6 (0.56)	32.5 (0.43)
New Jersey.....	5,924 (1.7)	2,808 (1.5)	3,117 (1.2)	87.7 (0.08)	87.4 (0.12)	88.0 (0.11)	35.0 (0.15)	36.3 (0.18)	33.8 (0.18)
New Mexico.....	1,316 (1.2)	637 (0.9)	679 (0.9)	83.1 (0.25)	82.1 (0.33)	84.0 (0.27)	25.2 (0.28)	25.2 (0.34)	25.2 (0.37)
New York.....	12,991 (2.8)	6,117 (2.2)	6,874 (1.9)	84.5 (0.09)	84.2 (0.11)	84.7 (0.10)	32.3 (0.09)	32.4 (0.11)	32.3 (0.12)
North Carolina.....	6,239 (2.1)	2,961 (1.6)	3,278 (1.8)	84.1 (0.11)	82.3 (0.18)	85.8 (0.12)	26.4 (0.12)	26.3 (0.17)	26.5 (0.15)
North Dakota.....	434 (0.9)	216 (0.5)	219 (0.6)	90.1 (0.35)	89.6 (0.46)	90.7 (0.43)	27.0 (0.53)	25.6 (0.63)	28.4 (0.71)
Ohio.....	7,690 (1.8)	3,669 (1.8)	4,021 (1.5)	87.7 (0.07)	87.3 (0.11)	88.2 (0.09)	24.4 (0.10)	25.2 (0.14)	23.7 (0.12)
Oklahoma.....	2,413 (1.6)	1,170 (1.1)	1,243 (1.2)	85.8 (0.16)	85.0 (0.22)	86.5 (0.20)	22.5 (0.20)	22.8 (0.24)	22.1 (0.25)
Oregon.....	2,580 (1.1)	1,257 (1.1)	1,323 (1.0)	88.8 (0.14)	87.9 (0.17)	89.7 (0.19)	28.7 (0.20)	29.6 (0.25)	27.9 (0.23)
Pennsylvania.....	8,604 (3.1)	4,093 (2.5)	4,511 (2.4)	88.0 (0.07)	87.8 (0.10)	88.1 (0.11)	26.6 (0.11)	27.6 (0.14)	25.7 (0.12)
Rhode Island.....	709 (0.6)	333 (0.5)	375 (0.5)	84.0 (0.26)	83.3 (0.36)	84.6 (0.34)	30.3 (0.38)	31.4 (0.51)	29.2 (0.43)
South Carolina.....	3,036 (1.2)	1,439 (1.2)	1,597 (0.9)	83.7 (0.15)	82.4 (0.22)	85.0 (0.18)	24.3 (0.13)	24.6 (0.19)	24.0 (0.18)
South Dakota.....	525 (1.0)	257 (0.8)	268 (0.9)	89.9 (0.34)	88.6 (0.47)	91.2 (0.36)	26.0 (0.43)	26.0 (0.57)	26.0 (0.63)
Tennessee.....	4,207 (1.8)	2,005 (1.4)	2,202 (1.3)	83.2 (0.14)	82.2 (0.20)	84.1 (0.16)	22.8 (0.16)	23.4 (0.20)	22.3 (0.19)
Texas.....	15,446 (3.8)	7,511 (2.9)	7,935 (2.6)	80.3 (0.08)	79.6 (0.12)	80.9 (0.08)	25.8 (0.08)	26.6 (0.11)	25.0 (0.08)
Utah.....	1,547 (1.0)	767 (1.0)	780 (0.8)	90.5 (0.18)	89.9 (0.22)	91.1 (0.23)	29.1 (0.26)	32.3 (0.36)	25.9 (0.29)
Vermont.....	429 (0.7)	207 (0.6)	223 (0.5)	91.1 (0.32)	90.0 (0.44)	92.0 (0.43)	33.7 (0.56)	32.0 (0.72)	35.3 (0.66)
Virginia.....	5,282 (2.4)	2,537 (1.9)	2,745 (1.9)	86.2 (0.11)	85.1 (0.17)	87.3 (0.13)	33.9 (0.16)	34.5 (0.21)	33.4 (0.19)
Washington.....	4,437 (1.9)	2,175 (1.7)	2,263 (1.5)	89.7 (0.12)	89.2 (0.15)	90.1 (0.14)	31.0 (0.14)	31.9 (0.20)	30.0 (0.16)
West Virginia.....	1,290 (0.8)	623 (0.8)	667 (0.7)	82.5 (0.25)	81.3 (0.35)	83.7 (0.31)	17.1 (0.21)	16.7 (0.30)	17.4 (0.29)
Wisconsin.....	3,771 (2.2)	1,842 (1.8)	1,929 (1.5)	89.9 (0.12)	89.2 (0.16)	90.5 (0.16)	25.8 (0.19)	25.5 (0.23)	26.1 (0.23)
Wyoming.....	364 (0.7)	184 (0.6)	180 (0.5)	92.2 (0.32)	91.7 (0.49)	92.7 (0.37)	23.7 (0.51)	23.7 (0.66)	23.7 (0.65)

NOTE: Estimates are 3-year averages of 2008–10 data. Use of a 3-year average increases the sample size, thereby reducing the size of sampling errors and producing more stable estimates. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 2008–2010 American Community Survey (ACS) 3-Year Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) data. (This table was prepared August 2012.)







**Table 19. Estimates of resident population, by age group: 1970 through 2011**  
[In thousands]

Year	Total, all ages	Total, 3 to 34 years old	3 and 4 years old	5 and 6 years old	7 to 13 years old	14 to 17 years old	18 and 19 years old	20 and 21 years old	22 to 24 years old	25 to 29 years old	30 to 34 years old
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1970.....	205,052	109,592	6,961	7,703	28,969	15,924	7,510	7,210	9,992	13,736	11,587
1971.....	207,661	111,202	6,805	7,344	28,892	16,328	7,715	7,350	10,809	14,041	11,917
1972.....	209,896	112,807	6,789	7,051	28,628	16,639	7,923	7,593	10,560	15,240	12,383
1973.....	211,909	114,426	6,938	6,888	28,158	16,867	8,114	7,796	10,725	15,786	13,153
1974.....	213,854	116,075	7,117	6,864	27,600	17,035	8,257	8,003	10,972	16,521	13,704
1975.....	215,973	117,435	6,912	7,013	26,905	17,128	8,478	8,196	11,331	17,280	14,191
1976.....	218,035	118,474	6,436	7,195	26,321	17,119	8,659	8,336	11,650	18,274	14,485
1977.....	220,239	119,261	6,190	6,978	25,877	17,045	8,675	8,550	11,949	18,277	15,721
1978.....	222,585	119,833	6,208	6,500	25,594	16,946	8,677	8,730	12,216	18,683	16,280
1979.....	225,055	120,544	6,252	6,256	25,175	16,611	8,751	8,754	12,542	19,178	17,025
1980.....	227,225	121,132	6,366	6,291	24,800	16,143	8,718	8,669	12,716	19,686	17,743
1981.....	229,466	121,999	6,535	6,315	24,396	15,609	8,582	8,759	12,903	20,169	18,731
1982.....	231,664	121,823	6,658	6,407	24,121	15,057	8,480	8,768	12,914	20,704	18,714
1983.....	233,792	122,302	6,877	6,572	23,709	14,740	8,290	8,652	12,981	21,414	19,067
1984.....	235,825	122,254	7,045	6,694	23,367	14,725	7,932	8,567	12,962	21,459	19,503
1985.....	237,924	122,512	7,134	6,916	22,976	14,888	7,637	8,370	12,895	21,671	20,025
1986.....	240,133	122,688	7,187	7,086	22,992	14,824	7,483	8,024	12,720	21,893	20,479
1987.....	242,289	122,672	7,132	7,178	23,325	14,502	7,502	7,742	12,450	21,857	20,984
1988.....	244,499	122,713	7,176	7,238	23,791	14,023	7,701	7,606	12,048	21,739	21,391
1989.....	246,819	122,655	7,315	7,184	24,228	13,536	7,898	7,651	11,607	21,560	21,676
1990.....	249,623	122,787	7,359	7,244	24,785	13,329	7,702	7,886	11,264	21,277	21,939
1991.....	252,981	123,210	7,444	7,393	25,216	13,491	7,208	8,029	11,205	20,923	22,301
1992.....	256,514	123,722	7,614	7,447	25,752	13,775	6,949	7,797	11,391	20,503	22,494
1993.....	259,919	124,371	7,887	7,549	26,212	14,096	6,985	7,333	11,657	20,069	22,584
1994.....	263,126	124,976	8,089	7,725	26,492	14,637	7,047	7,071	11,585	19,740	22,590
1995.....	266,278	125,478	8,107	8,000	26,825	15,013	7,182	7,103	11,197	19,680	22,372
1996.....	269,394	125,924	8,022	8,206	27,168	15,443	7,399	7,161	10,715	19,864	21,945
1997.....	272,647	126,422	7,915	8,232	27,683	15,769	7,569	7,309	10,601	19,899	21,446
1998.....	275,854	126,939	7,841	8,152	28,302	15,829	7,892	7,520	10,647	19,804	20,953
1999.....	279,040	127,446	7,772	8,041	28,763	16,007	8,094	7,683	10,908	19,575	20,603
2000.....	282,162	128,041	7,724	7,972	29,082	16,144	8,199	7,995	11,122	19,280	20,524
2001.....	284,969	128,467	7,630	7,883	29,210	16,280	8,235	8,290	11,467	18,819	20,652
2002.....	287,625	128,955	7,617	7,750	29,251	16,506	8,237	8,342	11,902	18,691	20,658
2003.....	290,108	129,346	7,678	7,661	29,153	16,694	8,325	8,324	12,267	18,772	20,472
2004.....	292,805	129,965	7,885	7,652	28,806	17,054	8,457	8,312	12,534	19,107	20,160
2005.....	295,517	130,280	7,973	7,721	28,527	17,358	8,482	8,392	12,568	19,535	19,724
2006.....	298,380	130,754	7,937	7,942	28,327	17,549	8,567	8,507	12,529	20,110	19,285
2007.....	301,231	131,417	8,002	8,040	28,256	17,597	8,730	8,500	12,578	20,543	19,171
2008.....	304,094	132,269	8,033	8,012	28,426	17,395	9,014	8,555	12,626	20,903	19,305
2009.....	306,772	133,202	8,059	8,088	28,569	17,232	9,146	8,691	12,693	21,078	19,645
2010 <sup>1</sup> .....	309,330	134,101	8,190	8,138	28,729	17,064	9,061	8,956	12,748	21,146	20,070
2011.....	311,592	134,852	8,225	8,163	28,747	16,862	8,911	9,188	12,965	21,280	20,511

<sup>1</sup>Revised from previously published figures.

NOTE: Resident population includes civilian population and armed forces personnel residing within the United States; it excludes armed forces personnel residing overseas. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Population estimates as of July 1 of the indicated reference year.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, Nos. 1000, 1022, 1045, 1057, 1059, 1092, and 1095; and 2000 through 2011 Population Estimates, retrieved August 14, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/asrh/2011/index.html>. (This table was prepared August 2012.)





**Table 22. Number and percentage distribution of family households, by family structure and presence of own children under 18: Selected years, 1970 through 2011**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Family structure and presence of children	1970	1980	1990	2000	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	Change, 1990 to 2000	Change, 2000 to 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Number (in thousands)									Percent change	
<b>All families .....</b>	<b>51,456 (257.3)</b>	<b>59,550 (271.4)</b>	<b>66,090 (307.8)</b>	<b>72,025 (311.6)</b>	<b>78,425 (227.5)</b>	<b>77,873 (240.1)</b>	<b>78,850 (241.0)</b>	<b>78,833 (241.0)</b>	<b>78,613 (240.8)</b>	<b>9.0 (0.69)</b>	<b>9.1 (0.58)</b>
Married-couple families.....	44,728 (243.6)	49,112 (252.7)	52,317 (283.3)	55,311 (289.5)	58,945 (211.3)	58,370 (218.6)	59,118 (219.6)	58,410 (218.6)	58,036 (218.1)	5.7 (0.80)	4.9 (0.68)
Without own children under 18 .....	19,196 (168.7)	24,151 (187.3)	27,780 (218.1)	30,062 (230.5)	32,787 (170.6)	33,197 (174.7)	33,989 (176.5)	33,835 (176.1)	34,098 (176.7)	8.2 (1.19)	13.4 (1.05)
With own children under 18 .....	25,532 (192.0)	24,961 (190.1)	24,537 (206.4)	25,248 (214.1)	26,158 (155.2)	25,173 (154.7)	25,129 (154.6)	24,575 (153.1)	23,938 (151.3)	2.9 ! (1.23)	-5.2 (1.00)
One own child under 18 .....	8,163 (112.5)	9,671 (122.0)	9,583 (133.0)	9,402 (136.2)	10,127 (100.7)	9,733 (99.3)	9,732 (99.3)	9,567 (98.5)	9,300 (97.1)	-1.9 (1.97)	‡ (t)
Two own children under 18.....	8,045 (111.7)	9,488 (120.9)	9,784 (134.3)	10,274 (142.1)	10,497 (102.4)	9,886 (100.0)	9,861 (99.9)	9,658 (98.9)	9,527 (98.3)	5.0 ! (2.05)	-7.3 (1.60)
Three or more own children under 18.....	9,325 (119.9)	5,802 (95.3)	5,170 (98.5)	5,572 (105.9)	5,534 (75.3)	5,555 (75.6)	5,536 (75.5)	5,351 (74.3)	5,111 (72.6)	7.8 ! (2.90)	-8.3 (2.18)
Families with male householder, no spouse present.....	1,228 (44.2)	1,733 (52.5)	2,884 (73.9)	4,028 (90.4)	5,063 (72.1)	5,100 (72.5)	5,252 (73.6)	5,580 (75.8)	5,559 (75.7)	39.7 (4.76)	38.0 (3.62)
Without own children under 18 .....	887 (37.6)	1,117 (42.2)	1,731 (57.4)	2,242 (67.7)	3,049 (56.2)	2,937 (55.3)	3,141 (57.1)	3,356 (59.0)	3,334 (58.8)	29.5 (5.81)	48.7 (5.20)
With own children under 18 .....	341 (23.3)	616 (31.3)	1,153 (46.9)	1,786 (60.5)	2,015 (45.8)	2,162 (47.5)	2,111 (46.9)	2,224 (48.2)	2,225 (48.2)	54.9 (8.20)	24.6 (5.01)
One own child under 18 .....	179 (16.9)	374 (24.4)	723 (37.2)	1,131 (48.2)	1,243 (36.1)	1,323 (37.2)	1,300 (36.9)	1,375 (37.9)	1,337 (37.4)	56.4 (10.45)	18.2 ! (6.03)
Two own children under 18.....	87 (11.8)	165 (16.2)	307 (24.2)	483 (31.6)	553 (24.1)	597 (25.0)	583 (24.7)	576 (24.6)	627 (25.7)	57.3 (16.12)	29.8 ! (10.01)
Three or more own children under 18.....	75 (10.9)	77 (11.1)	123 (15.3)	171 (18.8)	218 (15.1)	242 (15.9)	229 (15.5)	273 (16.9)	262 (16.6)	‡ (t)	53.2 ! (19.44)
Families with female householder, no spouse present.....	5,500 (92.8)	8,705 (116.0)	10,890 (141.4)	12,687 (156.9)	14,416 (118.9)	14,404 (119.7)	14,480 (120.0)	14,843 (121.4)	15,019 (122.1)	16.5 (2.09)	18.4 (1.75)
Without own children under 18 .....	2,642 (64.7)	3,261 (71.8)	4,290 (89.9)	5,116 (101.6)	5,832 (77.2)	6,030 (78.7)	6,086 (79.1)	6,424 (81.2)	6,422 (81.2)	19.3 (3.44)	25.5 (2.95)
With own children under 18 .....	2,858 (67.2)	5,445 (92.3)	6,599 (111.0)	7,571 (122.8)	8,585 (93.1)	8,374 (92.4)	8,394 (92.5)	8,419 (92.6)	8,597 (93.5)	14.7 (2.68)	13.6 (2.22)
One own child under 18 .....	1,008 (40.1)	2,398 (61.6)	3,225 (78.1)	3,777 (87.6)	4,280 (66.4)	4,104 (65.2)	4,185 (65.8)	4,207 (66.0)	4,375 (67.3)	17.1 (3.93)	15.8 (3.22)
Two own children under 18.....	810 (35.9)	1,817 (53.7)	2,173 (64.2)	2,458 (70.9)	2,765 (53.6)	2,675 (52.8)	2,696 (53.0)	2,714 (53.2)	2,681 (52.8)	13.1 ! (4.67)	9.1 ! (3.81)
Three or more own children under 18.....	1,040 (40.7)	1,230 (44.2)	1,202 (47.9)	1,336 (52.4)	1,540 (40.1)	1,594 (40.8)	1,514 (39.8)	1,499 (39.6)	1,541 (40.1)	‡ (t)	15.3 ! (5.43)
	Percentage distribution of all families									Change in percentage points	
<b>All families .....</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>100.0 (t)</b>	<b>‡ (t)</b>	<b>‡ (t)</b>
Married-couple families.....	86.9 (0.19)	82.5 (0.20)	79.2 (0.22)	76.8 (0.23)	75.2 (0.16)	75.0 (0.16)	75.0 (0.16)	74.1 (0.16)	73.8 (0.16)	-2.4 (0.31)	-3.0 (0.28)
Without own children under 18 .....	37.3 (0.27)	40.6 (0.25)	42.0 (0.27)	41.7 (0.26)	41.8 (0.18)	42.6 (0.18)	43.1 (0.18)	42.9 (0.18)	43.4 (0.18)	-0.3 ! (0.37)	1.6 (0.32)
With own children under 18 .....	49.6 (0.28)	41.9 (0.26)	37.1 (0.26)	35.1 (0.26)	33.4 (0.17)	32.3 (0.17)	31.9 (0.17)	31.2 (0.17)	30.5 (0.17)	-2.1 (0.36)	-4.6 (0.31)
One own child under 18 .....	15.9 (0.20)	16.2 (0.19)	14.5 (0.19)	13.1 (0.18)	12.9 (0.12)	12.5 (0.12)	12.3 (0.12)	12.1 (0.12)	11.8 (0.12)	-1.4 (0.26)	-1.2 (0.22)
Two own children under 18.....	15.6 (0.20)	15.9 (0.19)	14.8 (0.19)	14.3 (0.19)	13.4 (0.12)	12.7 (0.12)	12.5 (0.12)	12.3 (0.12)	12.1 (0.12)	-0.5 ! (0.27)	-2.1 (0.22)
Three or more own children under 18.....	18.1 (0.21)	9.7 (0.15)	7.8 (0.14)	7.7 (0.14)	7.1 (0.09)	7.1 (0.09)	7.0 (0.09)	6.8 (0.09)	6.5 (0.09)	-0.1 ! (0.20)	-1.2 (0.17)
Families with male householder, no spouse present.....	2.4 (0.09)	2.9 (0.09)	4.4 (0.11)	5.6 (0.12)	6.5 (0.09)	6.5 (0.09)	6.7 (0.09)	7.1 (0.09)	7.1 (0.09)	1.2 (0.17)	1.5 (0.15)
Without own children under 18 .....	1.7 (0.07)	1.9 (0.07)	2.6 (0.09)	3.1 (0.09)	3.9 (0.07)	3.8 (0.07)	4.0 (0.07)	4.3 (0.07)	4.2 (0.07)	0.5 (0.13)	1.1 (0.12)
With own children under 18 .....	0.7 (0.05)	1.0 (0.05)	1.7 (0.07)	2.5 (0.08)	2.6 (0.06)	2.8 (0.06)	2.7 (0.06)	2.8 (0.06)	2.8 (0.06)	0.7 (0.11)	0.4 (0.10)
One own child under 18 .....	0.3 (0.03)	0.6 (0.04)	1.1 (0.06)	1.6 (0.07)	1.6 (0.05)	1.7 (0.05)	1.6 (0.05)	1.7 (0.05)	1.7 (0.05)	0.5 (0.09)	‡ (t)
Two own children under 18.....	0.2 (0.02)	0.3 (0.03)	0.5 (0.04)	0.7 (0.04)	0.7 (0.03)	0.8 (0.03)	0.7 (0.03)	0.7 (0.03)	0.8 (0.03)	0.2 (0.06)	0.1 ! (0.05)
Three or more own children under 18.....	0.1 (0.02)	0.1 (0.02)	0.2 (0.02)	0.2 (0.03)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	0.3 (0.02)	‡ (t)	0.1 ! (0.03)
Families with female householder, no spouse present.....	10.7 (0.17)	14.6 (0.18)	16.5 (0.20)	17.6 (0.20)	18.4 (0.14)	18.5 (0.14)	18.4 (0.14)	18.8 (0.14)	19.1 (0.14)	1.1 (0.29)	1.5 (0.25)
Without own children under 18 .....	5.1 (0.12)	5.5 (0.12)	6.5 (0.13)	7.1 (0.14)	7.4 (0.10)	7.7 (0.10)	7.7 (0.10)	8.1 (0.10)	8.2 (0.10)	0.6 ! (0.19)	1.1 (0.17)
With own children under 18 .....	5.6 (0.13)	9.1 (0.15)	10.0 (0.16)	10.5 (0.16)	10.9 (0.11)	10.8 (0.11)	10.6 (0.11)	10.7 (0.11)	10.9 (0.11)	0.5 ! (0.23)	0.4 ! (0.20)
One own child under 18 .....	2.0 (0.08)	4.0 (0.10)	4.9 (0.12)	5.2 (0.12)	5.5 (0.08)	5.3 (0.08)	5.3 (0.08)	5.3 (0.08)	5.6 (0.08)	0.4 ! (0.17)	0.3 ! (0.15)
Two own children under 18.....	1.6 (0.07)	3.1 (0.09)	3.3 (0.10)	3.4 (0.10)	3.5 (0.07)	3.4 (0.07)	3.4 (0.07)	3.4 (0.07)	3.4 (0.07)	‡ (t)	‡ (t)
Three or more own children under 18.....	2.0 (0.08)	2.1 (0.07)	1.8 (0.07)	1.9 (0.07)	2.0 (0.05)	2.0 (0.05)	1.9 (0.05)	1.9 (0.05)	2.0 (0.05)	# (t)	‡ (t)

†Not applicable.

#Rounds to zero.

Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡Reporting standards not met. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is 50 percent or greater.

NOTE: Own children are never-married sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder or married couple. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Standard errors appear in parentheses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Series P20, *Household and Family Characteristics: 1995*; and *America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2000 and 2005-2011*, Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement, retrieved July 31, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2011.html>. (This table was prepared August 2012.)

**Table 23. Number and percentage of family households with own children under age 18, under age 6, and under age 3, by race/ethnicity and family structure: 2011**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Race/ethnicity and family structure		Families with own children under 18								Families with own children under 6		Families with own children under 3	
		Total (in thousands)	Percent of all families	Percentage distribution	Families (in thousands), by number of children				Total (in thousands)	Percent of all families	Total (in thousands)	Percent of all families	
					1 child under 18	2 children under 18	3 children under 18	4 or more under 18					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
All races¹ .....	78,613 (240.8)	34,760 (178.1)	44.2 (0.18)	100.0 (†)	15,012 (122.0)	12,835 (113.3)	4,917 (71.2)	1,996 (45.6)	15,314 (123.2)	19.5 (0.14)	8,674 (93.9)	11.0 (0.11)	
Married-couple families.....	58,036 (218.1)	23,938 (151.3)	41.2 (0.21)	68.9 (0.25)	9,300 (97.1)	9,527 (98.3)	3,618 (61.3)	1,493 (39.5)	10,887 (104.8)	18.8 (0.17)	6,323 (80.6)	10.9 (0.13)	
Families with male householder, no spouse present .....	5,559 (75.7)	2,225 (48.2)	40.0 (0.67)	6.4 (0.13)	1,337 (37.4)	627 (25.7)	199 (14.5)	63 (8.1)	1,000 (32.4)	18.0 (0.53)	579 (24.7)	10.4 (0.42)	
Families with female householder, no spouse present .....	15,019 (122.1)	8,597 (93.5)	57.2 (0.41)	24.7 (0.24)	4,375 (67.3)	2,681 (52.8)	1,100 (33.9)	441 (21.5)	3,427 (59.7)	22.8 (0.35)	1,772 (43.0)	11.8 (0.27)	
White, non-Hispanic .....	53,909 (212.3)	21,457 (144.0)	39.8 (0.22)	100.0 (†)	9,488 (98.1)	8,106 (90.9)	2,850 (54.5)	1,013 (32.6)	9,118 (96.2)	16.9 (0.17)	5,322 (74.1)	9.9 (0.13)	
Married-couple families.....	43,554 (195.5)	16,267 (126.7)	37.3 (0.24)	75.8 (0.30)	6,504 (81.7)	6,524 (81.8)	2,362 (49.6)	878 (30.3)	7,194 (85.8)	16.5 (0.18)	4,286 (66.6)	9.8 (0.15)	
Families with male householder, no spouse present .....	3,078 (56.6)	1,286 (36.7)	41.8 (0.91)	6.0 (0.17)	809 (29.1)	356 (19.3)	88 (9.6)	34 (6.0)	525 (23.5)	17.1 (0.70)	305 (17.9)	9.9 (0.55)	
Families with female householder, no spouse present .....	7,277 (86.3)	3,903 (63.6)	53.6 (0.60)	18.2 (0.27)	2,175 (47.6)	1,226 (35.8)	400 (20.5)	101 (10.3)	1,398 (38.2)	19.2 (0.47)	731 (27.7)	10.0 (0.36)	
Black².....	9,418 (84.8)	4,748 (63.8)	50.4 (0.50)	100.0 (†)	2,197 (44.7)	1,520 (37.4)	660 (24.9)	371 (18.7)	2,095 (43.7)	22.2 (0.42)	1,108 (32.1)	11.8 (0.32)	
Married-couple families.....	4,179 (60.2)	1,793 (40.5)	42.9 (0.75)	37.8 (0.69)	748 (26.5)	641 (24.5)	253 (15.5)	151 (12.0)	789 (27.2)	18.9 (0.59)	447 (20.5)	10.7 (0.47)	
Families with male householder, no spouse present .....	899 (29.0)	355 (18.3)	39.5 (1.59)	7.5 (0.37)	200 (13.8)	102 (9.8)	39 (6.1)	13 (3.5)	164 (12.5)	18.2 (1.26)	95 (9.5)	10.6 (1.00)	
Families with female householder, no spouse present .....	4,340 (61.3)	2,600 (48.4)	59.9 (0.73)	54.8 (0.70)	1,250 (34.0)	777 (27.0)	367 (18.6)	206 (14.0)	1,142 (32.6)	26.3 (0.65)	566 (23.1)	13.0 (0.50)	
Hispanic.....	10,659 (86.1)	6,373 (71.4)	59.8 (0.46)	100.0 (†)	2,403 (46.4)	2,319 (45.6)	1,136 (32.4)	515 (22.0)	3,093 (52.1)	29.0 (0.43)	1,711 (39.5)	16.1 (0.35)	
Married-couple families.....	6,725 (72.9)	4,106 (59.2)	61.1 (0.58)	64.4 (0.59)	1,350 (35.2)	1,601 (38.2)	783 (27.0)	372 (18.7)	2,062 (43.1)	30.7 (0.55)	1,143 (32.5)	17.0 (0.45)	
Families with male householder, no spouse present .....	1,180 (33.0)	465 (20.9)	39.4 (1.39)	7.3 (0.32)	245 (15.2)	140 (11.5)	65 (7.9)	14 (3.7)	258 (15.6)	21.9 (1.17)	150 (11.9)	12.7 (0.95)	
Families with female householder, no spouse present .....	2,754 (49.4)	1,803 (40.5)	65.5 (0.88)	28.3 (0.55)	808 (27.5)	578 (23.3)	287 (16.5)	129 (11.1)	773 (26.9)	28.1 (0.84)	418 (19.8)	15.2 (0.67)	
Asian² .....	3,537 (52.0)	1,683 (38.1)	47.6 (0.82)	100.0 (†)	694 (25.2)	749 (26.1)	175 (12.8)	64 (7.8)	769 (26.5)	21.7 (0.68)	418 (19.7)	11.8 (0.53)	
Married-couple families.....	2,820 (47.6)	1,459 (35.7)	51.7 (0.92)	86.7 (0.81)	567 (22.9)	677 (24.9)	154 (12.1)	61 (7.6)	690 (25.1)	24.5 (0.79)	376 (18.7)	13.3 (0.62)	
Families with male householder, no spouse present .....	272 (16.0)	39 (6.1)	14.3 (2.07)	2.3 (0.36)	31 (5.4)	6 † (2.4)	‡ (†)	# (†)	11 (3.2)	4.0 (1.17)	4 † (2.0)	1.5 † (0.71)	
Families with female householder, no spouse present .....	445 (20.3)	185 (13.2)	41.6 (2.28)	11.0 (0.74)	96 (9.5)	66 (7.9)	20 (4.4)	4 † (2.0)	68 (8.0)	15.3 (1.66)	38 (6.0)	8.5 (1.29)	

†Not applicable.

#Rounds to zero.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡Reporting standards not met. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is 50 percent or greater.

<sup>1</sup>Race of family is defined as race of head of household. "All races" includes other race/ethnicity categories not separately shown.

<sup>2</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

NOTE: Own children are never-married sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder or married couple. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *America's Families and Living Arrangements: 2011*, Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement, retrieved August 15, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/population/www/socdemo/hh-fam/cps2011.html>. (This table was prepared August 2012.)

**Table 24. Median household income, by state: Selected years, 1990 through 2011**

[In constant 2011 dollars. Standard errors appear in parentheses]

State	1990 <sup>1</sup>	2000 <sup>2</sup>	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>United States .....</b>	<b>\$52,638</b>	<b>\$56,684</b>	<b>\$53,300 (\$70)</b>	<b>\$54,000 (\$60)</b>	<b>\$55,000 (\$50)</b>	<b>\$54,300 (\$50)</b>	<b>\$52,700 (\$50)</b>	<b>\$51,600 (\$40)</b>	<b>\$50,500 (\$40)</b>
Alabama .....	41,326	46,076	42,500 (370)	43,300 (350)	44,000 (280)	44,600 (430)	42,500 (340)	41,800 (300)	41,400 (330)
Alaska .....	72,519	69,611	64,800 (1,270)	66,300 (980)	69,800 (1,050)	71,500 (1,220)	70,200 (1,490)	66,600 (1,310)	67,800 (1,180)
Arizona .....	48,232	54,746	51,000 (450)	52,700 (300)	54,100 (330)	53,200 (320)	51,100 (310)	48,300 (330)	46,700 (340)
Arkansas .....	37,035	43,440	40,300 (420)	40,800 (330)	41,400 (490)	40,500 (450)	39,700 (400)	39,500 (400)	38,800 (460)
California .....	62,694	64,107	61,800 (230)	63,200 (160)	65,000 (190)	63,700 (150)	61,800 (170)	59,500 (220)	57,300 (170)
Colorado .....	52,785	63,715	58,400 (390)	58,000 (330)	59,900 (430)	59,500 (400)	58,100 (450)	55,800 (460)	55,400 (370)
Connecticut .....	73,067	72,802	70,200 (570)	70,700 (560)	71,600 (540)	71,700 (720)	70,300 (630)	66,100 (680)	65,800 (520)
Delaware .....	61,077	63,956	60,500 (990)	58,900 (960)	59,200 (1,040)	60,600 (1,020)	59,600 (1,110)	57,600 (960)	58,800 (960)
District of Columbia .....	53,813	54,164	54,400 (1,350)	57,800 (830)	58,900 (1,310)	60,500 (1,530)	62,200 (1,090)	62,800 (970)	63,100 (1,460)
Florida .....	48,132	52,399	48,900 (190)	50,700 (170)	51,900 (220)	49,900 (220)	46,900 (180)	45,800 (200)	44,300 (250)
Georgia .....	50,825	57,277	52,500 (310)	52,200 (270)	53,300 (320)	53,100 (260)	49,900 (260)	47,900 (290)	46,000 (280)
Hawaii .....	68,002	67,248	66,900 (1,380)	68,200 (790)	69,100 (1,270)	70,200 (1,190)	67,200 (1,000)	65,000 (980)	61,800 (630)
Idaho .....	44,233	50,715	47,700 (590)	47,800 (590)	50,200 (500)	49,700 (610)	47,100 (610)	44,900 (630)	43,300 (800)
Illinois .....	56,484	62,888	57,900 (240)	58,000 (190)	58,700 (240)	58,700 (230)	56,600 (260)	54,600 (280)	53,200 (310)
Indiana .....	50,433	56,108	50,700 (350)	50,600 (290)	51,500 (250)	50,100 (340)	47,600 (290)	46,000 (280)	46,400 (280)
Iowa .....	45,936	53,276	50,200 (360)	49,600 (350)	51,300 (380)	51,200 (410)	50,400 (270)	49,500 (410)	49,400 (420)
Kansas .....	47,795	54,835	49,400 (510)	50,700 (340)	51,500 (420)	52,400 (300)	50,100 (430)	49,800 (550)	49,000 (460)
Kentucky .....	39,464	45,451	43,100 (340)	43,900 (360)	43,700 (340)	43,400 (280)	42,000 (340)	41,300 (310)	41,100 (280)
Louisiana .....	38,440	43,958	42,300 (400)	43,900 (410)	44,400 (300)	45,700 (400)	44,600 (400)	43,800 (440)	41,700 (320)
Maine .....	48,781	50,267	49,300 (680)	48,500 (520)	49,800 (470)	48,700 (570)	48,000 (600)	47,300 (600)	46,000 (490)
Maryland .....	68,978	71,362	71,000 (420)	72,700 (450)	73,800 (490)	73,700 (390)	72,600 (440)	71,000 (580)	70,000 (490)
Massachusetts .....	64,715	68,168	65,900 (490)	66,900 (420)	67,600 (340)	68,300 (380)	67,200 (430)	64,000 (260)	62,900 (550)
Michigan .....	54,326	60,292	53,000 (310)	52,600 (220)	52,000 (250)	50,800 (270)	47,500 (230)	46,800 (190)	46,000 (200)
Minnesota .....	54,132	63,591	59,900 (260)	60,300 (300)	60,500 (400)	59,800 (330)	58,300 (350)	57,200 (290)	57,000 (300)
Mississippi .....	35,265	42,290	37,900 (430)	38,500 (420)	39,400 (450)	39,500 (430)	38,400 (440)	38,000 (400)	36,900 (350)
Missouri .....	46,168	51,204	48,400 (250)	47,800 (300)	48,900 (320)	49,000 (240)	47,400 (330)	45,700 (320)	45,200 (320)
Montana .....	40,259	44,576	45,300 (680)	45,300 (480)	47,200 (680)	45,600 (800)	44,400 (680)	44,000 (710)	44,200 (660)
Nebraska .....	45,562	52,980	50,500 (530)	50,700 (390)	51,100 (450)	51,900 (510)	49,700 (510)	49,900 (570)	50,300 (420)
Nevada .....	54,310	60,176	56,600 (620)	59,100 (710)	59,700 (620)	58,900 (500)	55,900 (630)	52,600 (500)	48,900 (620)
New Hampshire .....	63,624	66,771	65,400 (700)	66,600 (840)	67,700 (760)	66,600 (1,040)	63,500 (880)	63,000 (720)	62,600 (860)
New Jersey .....	71,677	74,437	71,100 (370)	71,900 (450)	72,700 (380)	73,500 (330)	71,700 (420)	69,800 (480)	67,500 (440)
New Mexico .....	42,184	46,073	43,200 (520)	45,300 (480)	45,000 (450)	45,400 (580)	45,100 (660)	43,400 (460)	42,000 (490)
New York .....	57,732	58,573	57,000 (300)	57,300 (170)	58,000 (230)	58,500 (240)	57,300 (250)	55,900 (240)	55,200 (240)
North Carolina .....	46,668	52,891	46,900 (220)	47,500 (300)	48,500 (280)	48,600 (270)	45,800 (240)	44,700 (230)	43,900 (320)
North Dakota .....	40,654	46,709	47,300 (490)	46,800 (680)	47,500 (790)	47,700 (620)	50,200 (630)	50,200 (990)	51,700 (770)
Ohio .....	50,274	55,283	50,100 (240)	49,700 (240)	50,500 (200)	50,100 (200)	47,600 (220)	46,500 (180)	45,700 (190)
Oklahoma .....	41,291	45,084	42,700 (400)	43,200 (440)	45,100 (260)	44,700 (450)	43,700 (320)	43,400 (260)	43,200 (370)
Oregon .....	47,724	55,229	49,500 (410)	51,600 (340)	52,900 (450)	52,400 (330)	50,800 (400)	48,000 (340)	46,800 (430)
Pennsylvania .....	50,909	54,136	51,300 (270)	51,600 (200)	52,700 (200)	53,000 (170)	51,900 (180)	50,800 (270)	50,200 (180)
Rhode Island .....	56,359	56,814	59,300 (960)	57,800 (780)	58,100 (890)	58,200 (1,140)	56,700 (970)	53,900 (780)	53,600 (1,030)
South Carolina .....	45,983	50,054	45,300 (430)	45,800 (290)	47,000 (420)	46,600 (400)	44,500 (360)	43,300 (270)	42,400 (340)
South Dakota .....	39,410	47,624	46,400 (620)	47,700 (670)	47,100 (620)	48,100 (740)	47,200 (770)	47,400 (760)	48,300 (970)
Tennessee .....	43,445	49,079	44,800 (340)	45,000 (290)	46,000 (230)	45,600 (270)	43,800 (280)	42,800 (250)	41,700 (260)
Texas .....	47,314	53,894	48,500 (170)	50,100 (190)	51,600 (200)	52,300 (140)	50,600 (160)	50,100 (220)	49,400 (240)
Utah .....	51,612	61,722	55,200 (660)	57,200 (390)	59,800 (500)	59,200 (450)	57,800 (510)	56,500 (390)	55,900 (490)
Vermont .....	52,175	55,148	52,600 (840)	53,200 (860)	54,100 (780)	54,400 (620)	54,100 (610)	51,000 (930)	52,800 (860)
Virginia .....	58,368	63,005	62,500 (380)	62,800 (310)	64,600 (390)	64,000 (280)	62,200 (310)	62,600 (290)	61,900 (310)
Washington .....	54,612	61,789	56,800 (450)	58,700 (320)	60,300 (330)	60,700 (370)	59,300 (340)	57,400 (340)	56,800 (350)
West Virginia .....	36,419	40,084	38,500 (560)	39,100 (420)	40,200 (500)	39,700 (650)	39,300 (450)	39,400 (560)	38,500 (530)
Wisconsin .....	51,563	59,110	54,300 (280)	54,400 (300)	54,900 (240)	54,400 (230)	52,400 (260)	50,500 (310)	50,400 (260)
Wyoming .....	47,454	51,147	53,200 (1,060)	52,900 (1,000)	56,100 (870)	55,600 (1,260)	55,200 (1,200)	55,200 (1,190)	56,300 (1,150)

<sup>1</sup>Based on 1989 incomes collected in the 1990 census.

<sup>2</sup>Based on 1999 incomes collected in the 2000 census.

NOTE: Constant dollars adjusted by the Consumer Price Index research series using current methods (CPI-U-RS).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, 1990 Summary Tape File 3 (STF 3), "Median Household Income in 1989," retrieved May 12, 2005, from (<https://www.census.gov/>)

[hhes/www/income/data/historical/state/state1.html](https://www.income/data/historical/state/state1.html)); Decennial Census, 2000, *Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics*; Census 2000 Summary File 4 (SF 4), retrieved March 28, 2005, from ([http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC\\_00\\_SF4\\_PCT089&prodType=table](http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/tableservices/jsf/pages/productview.xhtml?pid=DEC_00_SF4_PCT089&prodType=table)); and American Community Survey, 2005 through 2011. (This table was prepared October 2012.)







**Table 26. Poverty status of all persons, persons in families, and related children under age 18, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1960 through 2011—Continued**  
 [Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Year and race/ethnicity	Number below the poverty level (in thousands)						Percent below the poverty level					
	All persons	In all families			In families with female householder, no husband present		All persons	In all families			In families with female householder, no husband present	
		Total	Householder <sup>1</sup>	Related children under 18 <sup>2</sup>	Total	Related children under 18 <sup>2</sup>		Total	Householder <sup>1</sup>	Related children under 18 <sup>2</sup>	Total	Related children under 18 <sup>2</sup>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
2005.....	9,368 (196.0)	7,767 (113.1)	1,948 (51.2)	3,977 (75.9)	3,069 (65.6)	1,774 (48.7)	21.8 (0.46)	20.6 (0.23)	19.7 (0.45)	27.7 (0.42)	39.0 (0.61)	50.2 (0.94)
2006.....	9,243 (195.7)	7,650 (112.0)	1,922 (50.8)	3,959 (75.7)	3,189 (67.0)	1,848 (49.7)	20.6 (0.44)	19.5 (0.22)	18.9 (0.43)	26.6 (0.40)	36.9 (0.58)	47.2 (0.89)
2007.....	9,890 (202.5)	8,248 (117.4)	2,045 (52.5)	4,348 (79.9)	3,527 (70.9)	2,092 (53.2)	21.5 (0.44)	20.6 (0.23)	19.7 (0.44)	28.3 (0.41)	39.6 (0.58)	51.6 (0.88)
2008.....	10,987 (211.3)	9,303 (126.7)	2,239 (55.2)	4,888 (85.5)	3,751 (73.4)	2,218 (54.9)	23.2 (0.45)	22.3 (0.23)	21.3 (0.45)	30.3 (0.40)	40.5 (0.57)	51.9 (0.85)
2009.....	12,350 (220.8)	10,345 (135.7)	2,369 (56.9)	5,419 (90.9)	4,176 (78.1)	2,437 (57.8)	25.3 (0.45)	24.2 (0.23)	22.7 (0.46)	32.5 (0.40)	40.6 (0.54)	52.2 (0.82)
2010.....	13,243 (226.6)	11,188 (142.9)	2,557 (59.3)	5,881 (95.4)	4,643 (83.0)	2,715 (61.3)	26.6 (0.46)	25.6 (0.23)	24.0 (0.46)	34.5 (0.41)	44.5 (0.54)	57.0 (0.80)
2011.....	13,244 (226.6)	11,143 (142.5)	2,651 (60.5)	5,820 (94.8)	4,996 (86.6)	2,955 (64.2)	25.3 (0.44)	24.3 (0.22)	22.9 (0.44)	33.7 (0.40)	44.0 (0.52)	56.8 (0.77)
<b>Asian<sup>3</sup></b>												
1990 <sup>5</sup> .....	858 (88.9)	712 (40.7)	— (†)	356 (28.6)	132 (17.3)	— (†)	12.2 (1.21)	11.3 (0.60)	— (†)	17.0 (1.23)	20.7 (2.41)	— (†)
1995 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,411 (112.3)	1,112 (51.3)	— (†)	532 (35.1)	266 (24.7)	— (†)	14.6 (1.11)	13.0 (0.55)	— (†)	18.6 (1.09)	28.9 (2.25)	— (†)
1996 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,454 (118.5)	1,172 (54.9)	— (†)	553 (37.2)	300 (27.3)	— (†)	14.5 (1.13)	13.2 (0.56)	— (†)	19.1 (1.14)	29.5 (2.24)	— (†)
1997 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,468 (119.0)	1,116 (53.5)	244 (24.6)	608 (39.1)	313 (27.9)	— (†)	14.0 (1.09)	12.0 (0.53)	10.2 (0.97)	19.9 (1.13)	33.6 (2.42)	— (†)
1998 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,360 (114.9)	1,087 (52.8)	270 (25.9)	542 (36.8)	373 (30.5)	— (†)	12.5 (1.02)	11.4 (0.51)	11.0 (0.99)	17.5 (1.07)	33.2 (2.20)	— (†)
1999 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,285 (111.9)	1,010 (50.8)	— (†)	367 (30.2)	275 (26.1)	— (†)	10.7 (0.91)	9.6 (0.45)	— (†)	11.5 (0.88)	22.9 (1.90)	— (†)
2000 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,258 (110.8)	895 (47.7)	235 (24.1)	407 (31.8)	289 (26.8)	128 (17.8)	9.9 (0.85)	8.1 (0.41)	8.8 (0.86)	12.5 (0.91)	23.4 (1.89)	32.3 (3.68)
2001 <sup>5</sup> .....	1,275 (111.5)	873 (47.1)	234 (24.1)	353 (29.6)	198 (22.1)	105 (16.1)	10.2 (0.87)	8.1 (0.41)	7.8 (0.77)	11.1 (0.87)	14.8 (1.52)	26.7 (3.49)
2002.....	1,161 (76.0)	763 (31.3)	210 (16.2)	302 (19.5)	155 (13.9)	85 (10.3)	10.1 (0.65)	7.7 (0.30)	7.4 (0.55)	11.4 (0.69)	15.2 (1.25)	29.8 (3.02)
2003.....	1,401 (82.9)	1,017 (36.3)	311 (19.8)	331 (20.4)	242 (17.4)	119 (12.2)	11.8 (0.68)	9.8 (0.33)	10.2 (0.61)	12.1 (0.70)	23.6 (1.48)	37.4 (3.02)
2004.....	1,201 (77.2)	812 (32.3)	232 (17.1)	265 (18.2)	135 (13.0)	55 (8.3)	9.8 (0.62)	7.6 (0.29)	7.4 (0.52)	9.4 (0.61)	13.2 (1.18)	18.7 (2.53)
2005.....	1,402 (83.0)	970 (35.4)	289 (19.1)	312 (19.8)	189 (15.4)	68 (9.2)	11.1 (0.64)	8.9 (0.30)	9.0 (0.56)	11.0 (0.66)	17.8 (1.31)	25.6 (2.99)
2006.....	1,353 (81.7)	912 (34.3)	260 (18.1)	351 (21.0)	187 (15.3)	91 (10.7)	10.3 (0.61)	8.0 (0.28)	7.8 (0.52)	12.0 (0.67)	17.7 (1.31)	36.2 (3.38)
2007.....	1,349 (81.8)	930 (34.7)	261 (18.1)	345 (20.9)	217 (16.5)	100 (11.2)	10.2 (0.60)	8.1 (0.28)	7.9 (0.52)	11.8 (0.67)	17.3 (1.19)	32.3 (2.96)
2008.....	1,576 (88.0)	1,192 (39.4)	341 (20.7)	430 (23.3)	209 (16.2)	88 (10.5)	11.8 (0.64)	10.2 (0.31)	9.8 (0.56)	14.2 (0.71)	16.0 (1.13)	25.0 (2.57)
2009.....	1,746 (92.4)	1,244 (40.3)	337 (20.6)	444 (23.7)	250 (17.7)	90 (10.6)	12.5 (0.64)	10.1 (0.30)	9.4 (0.54)	13.6 (0.67)	18.5 (1.18)	25.6 (2.60)
2010.....	1,729 (92.0)	1,244 (40.3)	329 (20.4)	459 (24.1)	301 (19.5)	132 (12.8)	12.1 (0.63)	10.0 (0.30)	9.3 (0.54)	14.0 (0.68)	22.4 (1.27)	36.9 (2.84)
2011.....	1,973 (97.8)	1,389 (42.7)	401 (22.5)	466 (24.3)	327 (20.3)	147 (13.6)	12.3 (0.60)	9.9 (0.28)	9.7 (0.51)	13.0 (0.63)	20.8 (1.14)	34.5 (2.57)

—Not available.

†Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Refers to the person who owns or rents (maintains) the housing unit.

<sup>2</sup>Refers to all children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (except a child who is the spouse of the householder). For 1960 and 1965 only, the data exclude related children who have ever been married.

<sup>3</sup>Includes persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

<sup>5</sup>Includes Pacific Islanders as well as Asians.

NOTE: Data are from the Current Population Survey and may differ from data shown in other tables obtained from the Decennial Census and the American Community Survey. For information about how the Census Bureau determines who is in poverty, see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/poverty/about/overview/measure.html>.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, *Poverty in the United States*, selected years, 1960 through 2002; and *Income, Poverty, and Health Insurance Coverage in the United States*, 2003 through 2009; Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement, retrieved November 13, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/cpstables/032012/pov/toc.htm>. (This table was prepared November 2012.)

**Table 27. Number and percentage of children under age 18 living in poverty, by family structure and race/ethnicity with selected subgroups: 2006 and 2011**

[Standard errors appear in parentheses]

Year and race/ethnicity	Number of related children <sup>1</sup> living in poverty (in thousands)		Percent of related children <sup>1</sup> living in poverty							
			Total, all families		Married-couple household <sup>2</sup>		Mother-only household, no spouse present <sup>2</sup>		Father-only household, no spouse present <sup>2</sup>	
1	2		3		4		5		6	
2006										
Total.....	12,871	(82.7)	17.9	(0.11)	8.3	(0.08)	42.1	(0.24)	21.2	(0.37)
White .....	4,245	(46.3)	10.3	(0.11)	4.9	(0.08)	32.0	(0.33)	16.0	(0.45)
Black .....	3,634	(38.0)	35.0	(0.32)	11.5	(0.40)	49.6	(0.43)	31.4	(1.09)
Hispanic.....	4,027	(37.6)	27.6	(0.24)	18.3	(0.30)	49.3	(0.43)	25.2	(0.77)
Mexican.....	2,936	(33.7)	29.2	(0.29)	21.2	(0.37)	51.2	(0.54)	26.4	(0.95)
Puerto Rican.....	398	(13.1)	31.5	(0.83)	10.6	(0.96)	52.3	(1.11)	28.5	(3.20)
Cuban .....	45	(4.1)	14.8	(1.26)	6.3	(1.13)	37.3	(3.06)	12.5	(3.58)
Dominican.....	113	(6.0)	31.6	(1.50)	12.0	(1.57)	49.8	(2.31)	23.1	(4.85)
Salvadoran.....	82	(6.1)	21.5	(1.34)	14.4	(1.79)	39.1	(2.64)	19.9	(3.42)
Other Central American.....	130	(8.7)	25.0	(1.52)	15.4	(1.54)	45.9	(2.52)	21.8	(3.86)
South American.....	76	(6.5)	13.5	(1.07)	7.8	(0.96)	32.1	(2.72)	14.8	(3.70)
Other Hispanic or Latino.....	248	(9.5)	21.8	(0.75)	10.6	(0.75)	43.7	(1.48)	23.6	(2.56)
Asian.....	318	(12.7)	11.3	(0.43)	9.0	(0.41)	28.5	(1.69)	13.2	(1.40)
Asian Indian .....	50	(4.1)	8.7	(0.65)	7.4	(0.66)	30.0	(4.97)	9.1 !	(3.25)
Chinese <sup>3</sup> .....	68	(4.7)	10.7	(0.69)	8.3	(0.67)	29.4	(3.16)	13.2	(3.11)
Filipino .....	22	(2.3)	5.1	(0.52)	2.5	(0.47)	16.3	(2.71)	10.6 !	(3.25)
Japanese .....	3	(0.8)	3.5	(0.91)	1.9 !	(0.80)	8.5 !	(3.41)	22.7 !	(10.77)
Korean .....	31	(2.9)	11.3	(0.97)	9.1	(0.96)	35.9	(5.01)	6.6 !	(3.22)
Vietnamese.....	55	(4.9)	16.2	(1.29)	13.2	(1.34)	30.3	(3.96)	19.1	(4.08)
Other Asian.....	89	(8.0)	19.4	(1.57)	16.7	(1.67)	37.9	(4.44)	14.4	(3.03)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	24	(3.1)	23.3	(2.70)	20.3	(3.46)	33.2	(6.30)	20.5 !	(6.69)
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	196	(8.5)	35.1	(1.31)	19.6	(1.51)	52.7	(2.00)	41.2	(3.83)
Two or more races .....	378	(11.6)	18.8	(0.51)	6.0	(0.42)	40.4	(1.08)	20.2	(1.96)
White and Black.....	206	(9.3)	26.8	(1.08)	8.6	(1.15)	42.5	(1.57)	24.4	(3.91)
White and Asian.....	30	(2.3)	6.0	(0.43)	2.7	(0.41)	25.5	(2.40)	10.3	(2.98)
White and American Indian/Alaska Native.....	57	(3.4)	18.6	(1.02)	8.8	(0.94)	42.2	(2.54)	20.0	(3.63)
Other two or more races .....	84	(5.2)	19.5	(1.01)	6.0	(0.79)	40.5	(2.03)	20.4	(3.88)
2011										
Total.....	15,947	(97.0)	22.0	(0.13)	11.2	(0.11)	45.3	(0.25)	27.1	(0.32)
White .....	5,013	(46.4)	13.0	(0.12)	6.8	(0.10)	35.5	(0.33)	20.3	(0.43)
Black .....	3,859	(36.7)	38.7	(0.32)	15.1	(0.48)	52.0	(0.41)	36.0	(0.96)
Hispanic.....	5,741	(47.8)	33.7	(0.28)	23.3	(0.32)	51.8	(0.43)	34.4	(0.78)
Mexican.....	4,221	(41.2)	35.4	(0.33)	26.4	(0.38)	53.3	(0.53)	35.4	(0.92)
Puerto Rican.....	568	(13.0)	36.3	(0.75)	14.0	(0.92)	55.1	(1.21)	37.1	(2.77)
Cuban .....	86	(5.8)	22.4	(1.43)	13.0	(1.34)	42.3	(2.94)	25.0	(4.04)
Dominican.....	164	(7.2)	37.2	(1.35)	18.8	(1.74)	52.4	(2.06)	26.4	(4.17)
Salvadoran.....	168	(8.8)	29.5	(1.39)	20.4	(1.64)	46.8	(2.47)	26.4	(4.14)
Other Central American.....	244	(11.2)	33.9	(1.21)	22.2	(1.51)	49.5	(2.15)	43.6	(3.79)
South American .....	117	(5.7)	15.9	(0.77)	10.2	(0.79)	29.9	(2.02)	22.2	(3.95)
Other Hispanic or Latino.....	171	(8.6)	24.1	(1.04)	12.1	(1.13)	44.7	(1.74)	27.5	(3.79)
Asian.....	392	(11.3)	12.5	(0.35)	9.4	(0.39)	30.7	(1.28)	22.3	(2.09)
Asian Indian .....	48	(3.6)	6.7	(0.50)	5.9	(0.50)	22.7	(3.77)	12.2 !	(4.08)
Chinese <sup>3</sup> .....	68	(4.0)	10.1	(0.60)	7.6	(0.52)	26.4	(2.44)	22.9	(4.77)
Filipino .....	29	(3.2)	6.8	(0.74)	3.9	(0.72)	18.8	(2.53)	8.8 !	(2.69)
Japanese .....	6	(1.2)	7.5	(1.45)	3.8	(0.94)	31.8 !	(10.93)	±	(†)
Korean .....	31	(2.9)	12.0	(1.06)	8.7	(1.09)	37.8	(4.51)	23.0 !	(8.20)
Vietnamese.....	67	(3.7)	17.0	(0.88)	12.5	(0.95)	36.2	(3.29)	21.5	(4.62)
Other Asian.....	144	(8.0)	24.1	(1.18)	19.9	(1.40)	40.3	(2.93)	32.8	(4.79)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander.....	39	(4.0)	30.2	(2.63)	26.5	(3.20)	45.6	(5.45)	18.9 !	(7.23)
American Indian/Alaska Native.....	200	(5.8)	35.7	(0.95)	19.5	(1.30)	51.9	(1.40)	38.9	(2.54)
Two or more races .....	653	(16.5)	22.3	(0.51)	9.2	(0.45)	43.6	(0.98)	25.3	(1.89)
White and Black.....	375	(12.4)	31.1	(0.82)	11.7	(0.89)	46.5	(1.21)	32.7	(3.10)
White and Asian.....	70	(5.2)	9.1	(0.68)	6.1	(0.64)	29.1	(2.94)	8.0	(1.78)
White and American Indian/Alaska Native.....	81	(4.8)	21.8	(1.24)	10.4	(0.89)	44.1	(2.64)	25.3	(3.21)
Other two or more races .....	127	(7.0)	21.7	(0.99)	10.3	(0.95)	41.3	(2.08)	20.4	(3.29)

†Not applicable.

!Interpret data with caution. The coefficient of variation (CV) for this estimate is between 30 and 50 percent.

‡Reporting standards not met (too few cases for a reliable estimate).

<sup>1</sup>Related children in a family include all children in the household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (except a child who is the spouse of the householder). The householder is the person (or one of the people) who owns or rents (maintains) the housing unit. This table includes only children related to the householder. It excludes unrelated children and householders who are themselves under the age of 18.

<sup>2</sup>To determine family structure, children are classified by their parents' marital status or, if no parents are present in the household, by the marital status of the householder who is related

to the children. Mother-only households are those that have only a female householder, and father-only households are those that have only a male householder.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes Taiwanese. Taiwanese is included in "Other Asian."

NOTE: Data may differ from Current Population Survey data that are shown in other tables. American Community Survey respondents were interviewed throughout the given year and reported the income they received during the previous 12 months. For information about how the Census Bureau determines who is in poverty, see <http://www.census.gov/hhes/www/pov-erty/about/overview/measure.html>. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2006 and 2011. (This table was prepared February 2013.)

**Table 28. Expenditures of educational institutions related to the gross domestic product, by level of institution: Selected years, 1929–30 through 2011–12**

Year	Gross domestic product (GDP) (in billions of current dollars)	School year	Expenditures for education in current dollars					
			All educational institutions		All elementary and secondary schools		All postsecondary degree-granting institutions	
			Amount (in millions)	As a percent of GDP	Amount (in millions)	As a percent of GDP	Amount (in millions)	As a percent of GDP
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1929.....	\$103.6	1929–30	—	—	—	—	\$632	0.6
1939.....	92.2	1939–40	—	—	—	—	758	0.8
1949.....	267.2	1949–50	\$8,494	3.2	\$6,249	2.3	2,246	0.8
1959.....	506.6	1959–60	22,314	4.4	16,713	3.3	5,601	1.1
1961.....	544.8	1961–62	26,828	4.9	19,673	3.6	7,155	1.3
1963.....	617.8	1963–64	32,003	5.2	22,825	3.7	9,178	1.5
1965.....	719.1	1965–66	40,558	5.6	28,048	3.9	12,509	1.7
1967.....	832.4	1967–68	51,558	6.2	35,077	4.2	16,481	2.0
1969.....	984.4	1969–70	64,227	6.5	43,183	4.4	21,043	2.1
1970.....	1,038.3	1970–71	71,575	6.9	48,200	4.6	23,375	2.3
1971.....	1,126.8	1971–72	76,510	6.8	50,950	4.5	25,560	2.3
1972.....	1,237.9	1972–73	82,908	6.7	54,952	4.4	27,956	2.3
1973.....	1,382.3	1973–74	91,084	6.6	60,370	4.4	30,714	2.2
1974.....	1,499.5	1974–75	103,903	6.9	68,846	4.6	35,058	2.3
1975.....	1,637.7	1975–76	114,004	7.0	75,101	4.6	38,903	2.4
1976.....	1,824.6	1976–77	121,793	6.7	79,194	4.3	42,600	2.3
1977.....	2,030.1	1977–78	132,515	6.5	86,544	4.3	45,971	2.3
1978.....	2,293.8	1978–79	143,733	6.3	93,012	4.1	50,721	2.2
1979.....	2,562.2	1979–80	160,075	6.2	103,162	4.0	56,914	2.2
1980.....	2,788.1	1980–81	176,378	6.3	112,325	4.0	64,053	2.3
1981.....	3,126.8	1981–82	190,825	6.1	120,486	3.9	70,339	2.2
1982.....	3,253.2	1982–83	204,661	6.3	128,725	4.0	75,936	2.3
1983.....	3,534.6	1983–84	220,993	6.3	139,000	3.9	81,993	2.3
1984.....	3,930.9	1984–85	239,351	6.1	149,400	3.8	89,951	2.3
1985.....	4,217.5	1985–86	259,336	6.1	161,800	3.8	97,536	2.3
1986.....	4,460.1	1986–87	280,964	6.3	175,200	3.9	105,764	2.4
1987.....	4,736.4	1987–88	301,785	6.4	187,999	4.0	113,786	2.4
1988.....	5,100.4	1988–89	333,245	6.5	209,377	4.1	123,867	2.4
1989.....	5,482.1	1989–90	365,825	6.7	231,170	4.2	134,656	2.5
1990.....	5,800.5	1990–91	395,318	6.8	249,230	4.3	146,088	2.5
1991.....	5,992.1	1991–92	417,944	7.0	261,755	4.4	156,189	2.6
1992.....	6,342.3	1992–93	439,676	6.9	274,435	4.3	165,241	2.6
1993.....	6,667.4	1993–94	460,757	6.9	287,407	4.3	173,351	2.6
1994.....	7,085.2	1994–95	485,169	6.8	302,200	4.3	182,969	2.6
1995.....	7,414.7	1995–96	508,523	6.9	318,046	4.3	190,476	2.6
1996.....	7,838.5	1996–97	538,854	6.9	338,951	4.3	199,903	2.6
1997.....	8,332.4	1997–98	570,471	6.8	361,615	4.3	208,856	2.5
1998.....	8,793.5	1998–99	603,847	6.9	384,638	4.4	219,209	2.5
1999.....	9,353.5	1999–2000	649,322	6.9	412,538	4.4	236,784	2.5
2000.....	9,951.5	2000–01	705,017	7.1	444,811	4.5	260,206	2.6
2001.....	10,286.2	2001–02	752,780	7.3	472,064	4.6	280,715	2.7
2002.....	10,642.3	2002–03	795,691	7.5	492,807	4.6	302,884	2.8
2003.....	11,142.2	2003–04	830,293	7.5	513,542	4.6	316,751	2.8
2004.....	11,853.3	2004–05	875,988	7.4	540,969	4.6	335,019	2.8
2005.....	12,623.0	2005–06	925,246	7.3	571,669	4.5	353,577	2.8
2006.....	13,377.2	2006–07	984,034	7.4	608,495	4.5	375,539	2.8
2007.....	14,028.7	2007–08	1,054,904	7.5	646,414	4.6	408,490	2.9
2008.....	14,291.5	2008–09	1,089,670	7.6	658,926	4.6	430,744	3.0
2009.....	13,973.7	2009–10	1,101,119	7.9	654,636	4.7	446,483	3.2
2010.....	14,498.9	2010–11 <sup>1</sup>	1,153,000	8.0	681,000	4.7	471,000	3.2
2011.....	15,075.7	2011–12 <sup>2</sup>	1,183,000	7.8	700,000	4.6	483,000	3.2

—Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Data for elementary and secondary education are estimated; data for degree-granting institutions are actual.<sup>2</sup>Estimated.

NOTE: Total expenditures for public elementary and secondary schools include current expenditures, interest on school debt, and capital outlay. Data for private elementary and secondary schools are estimated. Expenditures for colleges and universities in 1929–30 and 1939–40 include current-fund expenditures and additions to plant value. Public and private degree-granting institutions data for 1949–50 through 1995–96 are for current-fund expenditures. Data for private degree-granting institutions for 1996–97 and later years are for total expenditures. Data for public degree-granting institutions for 1996–97 through 2000–01 are for current expenditures; data for later years are for total expenditures. Data through 1995–96 are for institutions of higher education, while later data are for degree-granting institutions. Degree-granting institutions grant associate's or higher degrees and participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs. The degree-granting classification is

very similar to the earlier higher education classification, but it includes more 2-year colleges and excludes a few higher education institutions that did not grant degrees. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, *Biennial Survey of Education in the United States, 1929–30 through 1949–50; Statistics of State School Systems, 1959–60 through 1969–70; Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education, 1970–71 through 1986–87; Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1987–88 through 2009–10; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education, 1965–66 through 1985–86; Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance Survey" (IPEDS-F:FY87–99); and IPEDS Spring 2001 through Spring 2012, Finance component. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts Tables, retrieved January 10, 2013, from [http://www.bea.gov/table/index\\_nipa.cfm](http://www.bea.gov/table/index_nipa.cfm). (This table was prepared January 2013.)*



**Table 30. Amount and percentage distribution of direct general expenditures of state and local governments, by function: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2009–10**

Function	1970–71	1980–81	1990–91	1999–2000	2000–01	2001–02	2002–03	2003–04	2004–05	2005–06	2006–07	2007–08	2008–09	2009–10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Amount (in millions of current dollars)														
<b>Total direct general expenditures</b> .....	<b>\$150,674</b>	<b>\$407,449</b>	<b>\$908,108</b>	<b>\$1,502,768</b>	<b>\$1,621,757</b>	<b>\$1,732,478</b>	<b>\$1,817,513</b>	<b>\$1,903,915</b>	<b>\$2,007,490</b>	<b>\$2,116,464</b>	<b>\$2,258,229</b>	<b>\$2,400,204</b>	<b>\$2,496,365</b>	<b>\$2,538,114</b>
Education and libraries .....	60,174	147,649	313,744	528,767	571,374	602,954	630,246	664,471	698,106	739,410	785,162	837,675	864,154	871,989
Social services and income maintenance .....	30,376	92,555	214,919	365,226	396,086	433,685	467,625	502,788	536,376	551,721	582,852	618,353	658,547	687,010
Public welfare .....	18,226	54,121	130,402	233,350	257,380	281,176	306,463	335,977	360,730	367,395	384,769	404,624	431,942	456,708
Hospitals and health .....	11,205	36,101	81,110	127,342	134,010	147,065	154,878	160,943	170,193	178,777	193,072	208,557	221,103	224,352
Social insurance administration .....	945	2,276	3,250	4,178	4,359	5,082	5,267	4,364	4,265	4,556	3,981	4,089	4,570	5,157
Veterans' services .....	†	57	157	357	337	361	1,017	1,504	1,189	992	1,031	1,083	933	794
Transportation .....	19,819	39,231	75,410	118,974	130,422	136,824	142,255	141,070	149,626 <sup>1</sup>	160,460 <sup>1</sup>	170,976 <sup>1</sup>	181,322 <sup>1</sup>	184,123 <sup>1</sup>	186,007 <sup>1</sup>
Public safety .....	9,416	31,233	79,932	137,809	146,544	156,702	162,279	166,899	176,758	187,929	203,259	217,201	226,023	225,344
Police and fire protection .....	7,531	21,283	46,568	79,900	84,554	90,456	95,215	99,079	104,961	111,971	120,916	129,360	136,411	138,123
Correction .....	1,885	7,393	27,356	48,805	52,370	54,615	55,471	56,326	59,102	62,645	68,092	72,904	74,789	72,939
Protective inspection and regulation .....	†	2,557	6,008	9,104	9,620	11,631	11,593	11,494	12,694	13,312	14,250	14,937	14,824	14,282
Environment and housing .....	11,832	35,223	76,167	117,123	124,203	134,033	141,571	146,276	153,398	163,867	179,196	191,972	197,007	198,545
Natural resources, parks, and recreation .....	5,191	13,239	28,505	45,272	50,082	52,101	54,573	53,748	55,444	59,939	66,243	70,562	72,088	69,391
Housing and community development .....	2,554	7,086	16,648	26,590	27,402	31,623	35,275	37,236	40,014	42,014	45,937	50,974	49,239	53,492
Sewerage and sanitation .....	4,087	14,898	31,014	45,261	46,718	50,309	51,723	55,292	57,940	61,914	67,016	70,436	75,680	75,662
Governmental administration .....	6,703	20,001	48,461	81,659	85,910	92,779	98,658	100,067	105,546	110,407	119,396	126,997	128,369	126,847
Financial administration .....	2,271	7,230	16,995	29,300	30,007	32,660	34,911	34,675	36,695	37,666	39,631	40,995	40,183	39,978
General control <sup>2</sup> .....	4,432	12,771	31,466	52,360	55,903	60,119	63,747	65,392	68,851	72,741	79,765	86,003	88,186	86,869
Interest on general debt .....	5,089	17,131	52,234	69,814	73,836	75,287	77,277	81,812	81,122	86,001	93,586	100,055	104,521	105,721
Other direct general expenditures, not elsewhere classified .....	7,265	24,426	47,242	83,395	93,382	100,215	97,602	100,533	106,559	116,670	123,802	126,630	133,622	136,650
Percentage distribution														
<b>Total direct general expenditures</b> .....	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
Education and libraries .....	39.9	36.2	34.5	35.2	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.8	34.9	34.6	34.4
Social services and income maintenance .....	20.2	22.7	23.7	24.3	24.4	25.0	25.7	26.4	26.7	26.1	25.8	25.8	26.4	27.1
Public welfare .....	12.1	13.3	14.4	15.5	15.9	16.2	16.9	17.6	18.0	17.4	17.0	16.9	17.3	18.0
Hospitals and health .....	7.4	8.9	8.9	8.5	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.5	8.7	8.9	8.8
Social insurance administration .....	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Veterans' services .....	†	#	#	#	#	#	0.1	0.1	0.1	#	#	#	#	#
Transportation .....	13.2	9.6	8.3	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.5 <sup>1</sup>	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	7.6 <sup>1</sup>	7.4 <sup>1</sup>	7.3 <sup>1</sup>
Public safety .....	6.2	7.7	8.8	9.2	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	8.9
Police and fire protection .....	5.0	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.4
Correction .....	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
Protective inspection and regulation .....	†	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Environment and housing .....	7.9	8.6	8.4	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.7	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.0	7.9	7.8
Natural resources, parks, and recreation .....	3.4	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.7
Housing and community development .....	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1
Sewerage and sanitation .....	2.7	3.7	3.4	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.0	3.0
Governmental administration .....	4.4	4.9	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.1	5.0
Financial administration .....	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6
General control <sup>2</sup> .....	2.9	3.1	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4
Interest on general debt .....	3.4	4.2	5.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2
Other direct general expenditures, not elsewhere classified .....	4.8	6.0	5.2	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.4	5.3	5.3	5.5	5.5	5.3	5.4	5.4

†Not applicable.

#Rounds to zero.

<sup>1</sup>No longer includes transit subsidies.<sup>2</sup>Includes judicial and legal expenditures and expenditures on general public buildings and other governmental administration.

NOTE: Excludes monies paid by states to the federal government. Some data have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Governmental Finances. Retrieved October 11, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>. (This table was prepared October 2012.)



**Table 32. Direct general expenditures per capita of state and local governments for all functions and for education, by level of education and state: 2008–09 and 2009–10**

State	Direct general expenditures, <sup>1</sup> 2008–09			Direct general expenditures, <sup>1</sup> 2009–10								
	Total amount per capita	For education		Total amount per capita	For education							
		Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions		All education		Elementary and secondary education		Colleges and universities		Other education <sup>2</sup>	
					Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions	Amount per capita	As a percent of all functions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
United States .....	\$8,131	\$2,776	34.1	\$8,205	\$2,780	33.9	\$1,856	22.6	\$785	9.6	\$140	1.7
Alabama .....	7,425	2,847	38.3	7,378	2,762	37.4	1,609	21.8	993	13.5	161	2.2
Alaska .....	18,619	4,564	24.5	17,825	4,501	25.3	3,323	18.6	1,018	5.7	160	0.9
Arizona .....	6,678	2,122	31.8	6,729	2,095	31.1	1,299	19.3	687	10.2	108	1.6
Arkansas .....	6,249	2,553	40.9	6,702	2,716	40.5	1,787	26.7	789	11.8	140	2.1
California .....	9,254	2,813	30.4	9,112	2,745	30.1	1,749	19.2	866	9.5	130	1.4
Colorado .....	7,675	2,538	33.1	7,994	2,611	32.7	1,664	20.8	857	10.7	90	1.1
Connecticut .....	9,065	3,270	36.1	8,899	3,161	35.5	2,326	26.1	676	7.6	159	1.8
Delaware .....	9,250	3,314	35.8	9,309	3,330	35.8	1,927	20.7	1,141	12.3	262	2.8
District of Columbia .....	16,906	3,697	21.9	17,822	3,934	22.1	3,677	20.6	258	1.4	0	0.0
Florida .....	7,465	2,127	28.5	7,253	2,034	28.0	1,409	19.4	484	6.7	141	1.9
Georgia .....	6,556	2,628	40.1	6,609	2,570	38.9	1,802	27.3	564	8.5	204	3.1
Hawaii .....	9,725	2,747	28.2	8,964	2,387	26.6	1,536	17.1	800	8.9	51	0.6
Idaho .....	6,663	2,137	32.1	6,578	2,100	31.9	1,293	19.7	702	10.7	105	1.6
Illinois .....	7,893	2,680	34.0	8,059	2,706	33.6	1,908	23.7	674	8.4	125	1.6
Indiana .....	7,004	2,517	35.9	6,937	2,550	36.8	1,558	22.5	839	12.1	153	2.2
Iowa .....	8,304	3,069	37.0	8,390	3,042	36.3	1,846	22.0	1,063	12.7	133	1.6
Kansas .....	8,091	2,989	36.9	8,020	2,989	37.3	1,943	24.2	952	11.9	94	1.2
Kentucky .....	7,068	2,485	35.2	7,325	2,587	35.3	1,518	20.7	859	11.7	209	2.9
Louisiana .....	9,503	2,721	28.6	9,437	2,651	28.1	1,767	18.7	697	7.4	187	2.0
Maine .....	8,224	2,487	30.2	8,328	2,581	31.0	1,852	22.2	563	6.8	166	2.0
Maryland .....	8,452	3,058	36.2	8,596	3,140	36.5	2,098	24.4	926	10.8	117	1.4
Massachusetts .....	8,996	2,777	30.9	9,078	2,764	30.4	1,971	21.7	635	7.0	158	1.7
Michigan .....	7,309	2,822	38.6	7,477	2,944	39.4	1,815	24.3	1,022	13.7	107	1.4
Minnesota .....	8,862	3,031	34.2	8,848	2,887	32.6	1,868	21.1	824	9.3	195	2.2
Mississippi .....	7,832	2,512	32.1	7,964	2,524	31.7	1,493	18.7	903	11.3	128	1.6
Missouri .....	6,891	2,396	34.8	6,975	2,365	33.9	1,627	23.3	616	8.8	122	1.8
Montana .....	7,614	2,633	34.6	8,106	2,612	32.2	1,626	20.1	820	10.1	166	2.0
Nebraska .....	7,803	3,052	39.1	7,989	3,128	39.2	1,983	24.8	1,009	12.6	136	1.7
Nevada .....	7,116	2,205	31.0	6,573	2,054	31.2	1,479	22.5	485	7.4	89	1.4
New Hampshire .....	7,067	2,632	37.2	7,530	2,716	36.1	1,991	26.4	613	8.1	112	1.5
New Jersey .....	9,375	3,628	38.7	9,400	3,610	38.4	2,809	29.9	629	6.7	171	1.8
New Mexico .....	9,365	3,313	35.4	9,420	3,162	33.6	1,814	19.3	1,180	12.5	168	1.8
New York .....	11,362	3,528	31.0	11,927	3,654	30.6	2,877	24.1	669	5.6	108	0.9
North Carolina .....	7,034	2,513	35.7	6,917	2,480	35.9	1,456	21.1	927	13.4	97	1.4
North Dakota .....	8,383	2,952	35.2	8,900	3,203	36.0	1,769	19.9	1,285	14.4	149	1.7
Ohio .....	7,687	2,724	35.4	7,848	2,844	36.2	1,892	24.1	712	9.1	240	3.1
Oklahoma .....	6,949	2,600	37.4	7,077	2,720	38.4	1,592	22.5	988	14.0	140	2.0
Oregon .....	8,001	2,769	34.6	8,121	2,716	33.5	1,588	19.6	1,022	12.6	107	1.3
Pennsylvania .....	8,053	2,737	34.0	8,316	2,763	33.2	1,936	23.3	669	8.0	157	1.9
Rhode Island .....	8,481	2,783	32.8	8,673	2,876	33.2	2,076	23.9	574	6.6	225	2.6
South Carolina .....	7,541	2,738	36.3	7,550	2,653	35.1	1,710	22.6	694	9.2	250	3.3
South Dakota .....	7,106	2,371	33.4	7,381	2,481	33.6	1,516	20.5	834	11.3	131	1.8
Tennessee .....	6,384	2,018	31.6	6,427	2,010	31.3	1,358	21.1	526	8.2	126	2.0
Texas .....	7,015	2,850	40.6	7,248	2,954	40.8	1,927	26.6	940	13.0	86	1.2
Utah .....	7,074	2,814	39.8	7,083	2,657	37.5	1,438	20.3	1,106	15.6	113	1.6
Vermont .....	9,126	3,657	40.1	9,403	3,748	39.9	2,353	25.0	1,139	12.1	255	2.7
Virginia .....	7,456	2,909	39.0	7,499	2,907	38.8	1,933	25.8	845	11.3	128	1.7
Washington .....	8,547	2,863	33.5	8,423	2,722	32.3	1,685	20.0	829	9.8	207	2.5
West Virginia .....	7,243	2,689	37.1	7,398	2,838	38.4	1,732	23.4	816	11.0	289	3.9
Wisconsin .....	7,916	2,857	36.1	8,091	2,952	36.5	1,861	23.0	991	12.2	100	1.2
Wyoming .....	13,763	4,509	32.8	13,465	4,369	32.4	2,980	22.1	1,185	8.8	204	1.5

<sup>1</sup>Includes state and local government expenditures for education services, social services and income maintenance, transportation, public safety, environment and housing, governmental administration, interest on general debt, and other general expenditures.

<sup>2</sup>Includes assistance and subsidies to individuals, private elementary and secondary schools, and private colleges and universities, as well as miscellaneous education expenditures.

NOTE: Per capita amounts for 2009–10 are based on population estimates for July 2010. Per capita amounts for 2008–09 are based on the latest population estimates for July 2009

and have been revised from previously published figures. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Governmental Finances, retrieved October 25, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/govs/estimate/>; and GCT-T1 Population Estimates, retrieved October 26, 2012, from <http://www.census.gov/popest/data/national/totals/2011/index.html>. (This table was prepared October 2012).



**Table 34. Gross domestic product price index, Consumer Price Index, education price indexes, and federal budget composite deflator: Selected years, 1919 through 2011**

Calendar year			School year					Federal fiscal year	
Year	Gross domestic product price index	Consumer Price Index <sup>1</sup>	Year	Consumer Price Index <sup>2</sup>	Higher Education Price Index <sup>3</sup>	Research and Development Index	Academic Library Operations Index	Year	Federal budget composite deflator
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1919.....	—	17.3	1919–20	19.1	—	—	—	1919 .....	—
1929.....	10.593	17.1	1929–30	17.1	—	—	—	1929 .....	—
1939.....	8.599	13.9	1939–40	14.0	—	—	—	1939 .....	—
1949.....	14.515	23.8	1949–50	23.7	—	—	—	1949 .....	0.1024
1950.....	14.628	24.1	1950–51	25.1	—	—	—	1950 .....	0.1065
1951.....	15.635	26.0	1951–52	26.3	—	—	—	1951 .....	0.1047
1952.....	15.976	26.5	1952–53	26.7	—	—	—	1952 .....	0.1042
1953.....	16.178	26.7	1953–54	26.9	—	—	—	1953 .....	0.1124
1954.....	16.342	26.9	1954–55	26.8	—	—	—	1954 .....	0.1163
1955.....	16.576	26.8	1955–56	26.9	—	—	—	1955 .....	0.1203
1956.....	17.148	27.2	1956–57	27.7	—	—	—	1956 .....	0.1263
1957.....	17.749	28.1	1957–58	28.6	—	—	—	1957 .....	0.1327
1958.....	18.157	28.9	1958–59	29.0	—	—	—	1958 .....	0.1405
1959.....	18.363	29.1	1959–60	29.4	—	—	—	1959 .....	0.1461
1960.....	18.620	29.6	1960–61	29.8	25.6	26.7	—	1960 .....	0.1467
1961.....	18.830	29.9	1961–62	30.1	26.5	27.5	—	1961 .....	0.1507
1962.....	19.087	30.2	1962–63	30.4	27.6	28.5	—	1962 .....	0.1511
1963.....	19.290	30.6	1963–64	30.8	28.6	29.5	—	1963 .....	0.1579
1964.....	19.589	31.0	1964–65	31.2	29.8	30.7	—	1964 .....	0.1600
1965.....	19.945	31.5	1965–66	31.9	31.3	32.0	—	1965 .....	0.1621
1966.....	20.511	32.4	1966–67	32.9	32.9	33.8	—	1966 .....	0.1659
1967.....	21.142	33.4	1967–68	34.0	34.9	35.7	—	1967 .....	0.1700
1968.....	22.040	34.8	1968–69	35.7	37.1	38.0	—	1968 .....	0.1765
1969.....	23.130	36.7	1969–70	37.8	39.5	40.3	—	1969 .....	0.1881
1970.....	24.349	38.8	1970–71	39.7	42.1	42.7	—	1970 .....	0.1992
1971.....	25.567	40.5	1971–72	41.2	44.3	45.0	—	1971 .....	0.2133
1972.....	26.670	41.8	1972–73	42.8	46.7	47.1	—	1972 .....	0.2283
1973.....	28.148	44.4	1973–74	46.6	49.9	50.1	—	1973 .....	0.2413
1974.....	30.695	49.3	1974–75	51.8	54.3	54.8	—	1974 .....	0.2622
1975.....	33.606	53.8	1975–76	55.5	57.8	59.0	57.3	1975 .....	0.2890
1976.....	35.535	56.9	1976–77	58.7	61.5	62.7	61.6	1976 .....	0.3118
1977.....	37.796	60.6	1977–78	62.6	65.7	66.8	65.8	1977 .....	0.3372
1978.....	40.447	65.2	1978–79	68.5	70.5	71.7	71.4	1978 .....	0.3589
1979.....	43.811	72.6	1979–80	77.6	77.5	78.3	78.5	1979 .....	0.3904
1980.....	47.817	82.4	1980–81	86.6	85.8	86.6	86.1	1980 .....	0.4319
1981.....	52.326	90.9	1981–82	94.1	93.9	94.0	94.0	1981 .....	0.4790
1982.....	55.514	96.5	1982–83	98.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	1982 .....	0.5137
1983.....	57.705	99.6	1983–84	101.8	104.8	104.3	105.1	1983 .....	0.5394
1984.....	59.874	103.9	1984–85	105.8	110.8	109.8	111.2	1984 .....	0.5677
1985.....	61.686	107.6	1985–86	108.8	116.3	115.2	117.6	1985 .....	0.5870
1986.....	63.057	109.6	1986–87	111.2	120.9	120.0	124.2	1986 .....	0.6022
1987.....	64.818	113.6	1987–88	115.8	126.2	126.8	130.0	1987 .....	0.6213
1988.....	67.047	118.3	1988–89	121.2	132.8	132.1	138.6	1988 .....	0.6400
1989.....	69.579	124.0	1989–90	127.0	140.8	139.0	147.4	1989 .....	0.6637
1990.....	72.274	130.7	1990–91	133.9	148.2	145.8	155.7	1990 .....	0.6842
1991.....	74.826	136.2	1991–92	138.2	153.5	150.6	163.3	1991 .....	0.7165
1992.....	76.602	140.3	1992–93	142.5	157.9	155.2	169.8	1992 .....	0.7439
1993.....	78.288	144.5	1993–94	146.2	163.3	160.1	176.7	1993 .....	0.7640
1994.....	79.935	148.2	1994–95	150.4	168.1	165.4	183.9	1994 .....	0.7782
1995.....	81.602	152.4	1995–96	154.5	173.0	170.8	192.6	1995 .....	0.7995
1996.....	83.154	156.9	1996–97	158.9	178.4	—	—	1996 .....	0.8187
1997.....	84.627	160.5	1997–98	161.7	184.7	—	—	1997 .....	0.8359
1998.....	85.580	163.0	1998–99	164.5	189.1	—	—	1998 .....	0.8439
1999.....	86.840	166.6	1999–2000	169.3	196.9	—	—	1999 .....	0.8558
2000.....	88.724	172.2	2000–01	175.1	208.7	—	—	2000 .....	0.8770
2001.....	90.731	177.1	2001–02	178.2	212.7	—	—	2001 .....	0.8992
2002.....	92.192	179.9	2002–03	182.1	223.5	—	—	2002 .....	0.9138
2003.....	94.134	184.0	2003–04	186.1	231.7	—	—	2003 .....	0.9378
2004.....	96.784	188.9	2004–05	191.7	240.8	—	—	2004 .....	0.9645
2005.....	100.000	195.3	2005–06	199.0	253.1	—	—	2005 .....	1.0000
2006.....	103.237	201.6	2006–07	204.1	260.3	—	—	2006 .....	1.0354
2007.....	106.231	207.3	2007–08	211.7	273.2	—	—	2007 .....	1.0642
2008.....	108.565	215.3	2008–09	214.7	279.3	—	—	2008 .....	1.1031
2009.....	109.532	214.5	2009–10	216.7	281.8	—	—	2009 .....	1.1085
2010.....	111.002	218.1	2010–11	221.1	288.4	—	—	2010 .....	1.1218
2011.....	113.369	224.9	2011–12	227.6	—	—	—	2011 .....	1.1525

—Not available.

<sup>1</sup>Index for urban wage earners and clerical workers through 1977; 1978 and later figures are for all urban consumers.

<sup>2</sup>Consumer Price Index adjusted to a school-year basis (July through June).

<sup>3</sup>Beginning in 2001–02, components of index were weighted through a regression methodology.

NOTE: Some data have been revised from previously published figures.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, National Income and Product Accounts, retrieved January 10, 2013, from <http://www.bea.gov/national/>

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