

Mini-Digest of Education Statistics 2008

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Table 252. Bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions, by sex of student and field of study, 2004-05

Field of study	Bachelor's degrees (requiring 4 to 5 years)			Master's degrees			Doctor's degrees (Ph.D., Ed.D.)	
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male
All fields, total	1,439,284	813,000	626,284	574,819	293,590	281,229	32,821	28,959
Arts and humanities	21,001	11,987	9,014	4,746	2,389	2,357	1,173	1,088
Agriculture, agriculture operations, and related sciences	14,432	7,366	7,067	2,229	1,111	1,118	743	673
Business, business administration, and management	1,462	877	585	339	170	169	139	139
Communications, journalism, and mass media	984	520	464	20	43	27	7	7
Education, education administration, and education teacher education	1,539	1,027	512	409	26	28	138	138
Engineering and engineering technologies	652	333	319	405	224	181	136	136
Health and health-related professions	1,033	553	480	263	133	130	106	106
Life and physical sciences	504	265	239	239	113	126	131	131
Mathematics and statistics	1,015	523	492	431	202	229	182	182
Natural and physical sciences	1,199	614	585	448	214	234	194	194
Public administration	1,059	569	490	375	183	192	147	147
Social and behavioral sciences	1,295	685	610	533	254	279	226	226
Unclassified	1,277	663	614	493	233	260	204	204



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March 2009

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Foreword

Welcome to the 14th edition of the *Mini-Digest of Education Statistics*. The primary purpose of this publication is to provide a pocket-sized compilation of statistical information covering the broad field of American education from prekindergarten through graduate school. The statistical highlights provide a quantitative description of the current American education scene.

The *Mini-Digest* is designed as an easy reference for materials found in much greater detail in the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*.

These volumes include selections of data from many government sources, especially drawing on results of surveys and activities carried out by the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES). They include information on the number of schools and colleges, teachers, enrollments, and graduates, in addition to educational outcomes, finances, and federal funds for education. Unless otherwise stated, all data are extracted from the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*. Unless indicated as a projection or estimate, all data presented in this report are actual. Information on statistical procedures, definitions, and survey sources appears in the introduction and appendixes A and B of the *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*.

Overview

In the fall of 2008, about 83.9 million people in the United States were either enrolled or employed in public and private schools and colleges (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 1). Included in this total were 74.1 million students enrolled in American schools and colleges.¹ About 4.6 million people were employed as elementary and secondary school teachers or as college faculty and teaching assistants. Other professional, administrative, and support staff of educational institutions totaled 5.2 million. In a nation with a population of about 304 million in 2008, more than 1 out of every 4 people participated in formal education (*Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 15).

For more information on education statistics, please go to: <http://nces.ed.gov>. For further detail on the tools available through the National Center for Education Statistics (NCES) website, go to page 64 of this publication.

¹ Tables in this report on elementary and secondary schools do not include data on homeschooled children. In 2007, there were 1.5 million homeschooled children (*1.5 Million Homeschooled Students in the United States in 2007*, NCES 2009-030).

The Structure of American Education

Figure 1 shows the structure of education in the United States: the three levels of education—elementary, secondary, and postsecondary—and the approximate age range of people at the elementary and secondary levels. Students ordinarily spend from 6 to 8 years in the elementary grades, which may be preceded by 1 to 3 years in early childhood programs and kindergarten. The elementary program is frequently followed by a middle school or junior high school program, which generally lasts 2 or 3 years. Students then may finish their compulsory schooling at the secondary or high school level, which may last from 3 to 6 years depending on the structure within their school district. Students normally complete the entire program through grade 12 by age 18.

High school completers who decide to continue their education may enter a technical or vocational institution, a 2-year college, a 4-year college, or a university. A 2-year college normally offers the first 2 years of a standard 4-year college curriculum and a selection of terminal vocational programs.

Academic courses completed at a 2-year college are usually transferable for credit at a 4-year college or university. A technical or vocational institution offers postsecondary technical training leading to a specific career.

The term “degree-granting institutions” used in this report refers to colleges and universities that offer associate’s

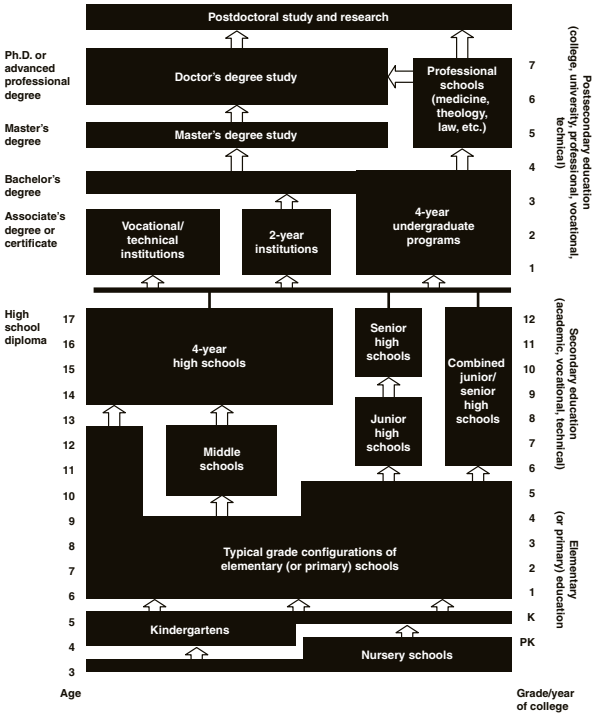
or higher degrees and whose students are eligible to participate in Title IV federal financial aid programs.

An associate's degree requires the equivalent of at least 2 years of full-time college-level work, and a bachelor's degree normally can be earned in 4 years. At least 1 year 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 admissions requirements and in program length. Medical students, for example, generally complete a 4-year 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.

Other types of educational opportunities for adults are offered by community organizations, libraries, religious institutions, and businesses.

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.

Enrollment

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Public Schools

Overall, public school enrollment increased 26 percent between 1985 and 2008. Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8) enrollment rose from 27.0 million in fall 1985 to a projected 34.9 million in fall 2008, an increase of 29 percent. In the upper grades (9–12), the net result of changes in enrollment over the same period was a 20 percent increase.

Table 1. Enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1985 through fall 2008
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8)	Secondary (grades 9 through 12)
1985	39,422	27,034	12,388
1990	41,217	29,878	11,338
1995	44,840	32,341	12,500
2000	47,204	33,688	13,515
2001	47,672	33,938	13,734
2002	48,183	34,116	14,067
2003	48,540	34,202	14,338
2004	48,795	34,179	14,617
2005	49,113	34,205	14,908
2006	49,299	34,221	15,078
2007 ¹	49,644	34,589	15,055
2008 ¹	49,825	34,903	14,922

¹ Projected.

Note: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Private Schools

About 11 percent of all elementary and secondary students attended private schools in fall 2008 (tables 2 and 3). Total private school enrollment at the elementary and secondary levels was projected at 6.1 million in fall 2008.

Table 2. Enrollment in private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1985 through fall 2008
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8)	Secondary (grades 9 through 12)
1985	5,557	4,195	1,362
1990	5,648	4,514	1,134
1995	5,918	4,756	1,163
1997	5,944	4,759	1,185
1998 ¹	5,988	4,776	1,212
1999	6,018	4,789	1,229
2000 ¹	6,169	4,906	1,264
2001	6,320	5,023	1,296
2002 ¹	6,220	4,915	1,306
2003	6,099	4,788	1,311
2004 ¹	6,087	4,756	1,331
2005	6,073	4,723	1,350
2006 ²	6,095	4,711	1,384
2007 ²	6,066	4,681	1,385
2008 ²	6,054	4,681	1,372

¹ Estimated.

² Projected.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Projections

Fall 2008 enrollment marked a new record for total school enrollment according to projections. Public and private elementary enrollment is projected to continue increasing, with an overall increase of 10 percent between 2008 and 2017. Secondary enrollment is expected to decrease between 2008 and 2011, before starting to increase again.

Table 3. Projected enrollment in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Fall 2008 to fall 2017
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Elementary (prekindergarten through grade 8)	Secondary (grades 9 through 12)
2008	55,879	39,584	16,294
2009	56,116	39,935	16,181
2010	56,400	40,374	16,026
2011	56,781	40,856	15,926
2012	57,275	41,340	15,934
2013	57,817	41,851	15,966
2014	58,446	42,336	16,109
2015	59,127	42,687	16,440
2016	59,786	43,037	16,713
2017	60,443	43,465	16,979

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Prekindergarten and Kindergarten Enrollment

In 2007, about two-thirds of 3- to 5-year-olds were enrolled in prekindergarten or kindergarten programs. Also, about 57 percent of children in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs attended a full-day program, up from 53 percent in 2000.

Table 4. Enrollment of 3- to 5-year-olds in prekindergarten and kindergarten programs, by control, level of school, and attendance status: Selected years, October 1980 through October 2007
[In thousands]

Control, level of school, and attendance status	1980	1990	2000	2007
Total	4,878	6,659	7,592	8,056
Percent enrolled	52.5	59.4	64.0	65.4
Control				
Public	3,066	3,971	4,847	5,619
Private	1,812	2,688	2,745	2,437
Level				
Prekindergarten	1,981	3,379	4,326	4,569
Kindergarten	2,897	3,280	3,266	3,488
Attendance				
Full-day	1,551	2,577	4,008	4,578
Part-day	3,327	4,082	3,584	3,478
Percent full-day	31.8	38.7	52.8	56.8

NOTE: Starting in 1994, prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment data were collected using new procedures and may not be comparable to figures for earlier years. This revision primarily affected rates for 3- and 4-year-olds. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment Rates

School enrollment rates for 3- and 4-, 5- and 6-, 7- to 13-, and 14- to 17-year-olds changed by less than 2 percentage points between 1997 and 2007.

Table 5. Percentage of 3- to 17-year-olds enrolled in school: Selected years, October 1970 through October 2007

Year	3 and 4 years	5 and 6 years	7 to 13 years	14 to 17 years
1970	20.5	89.5	99.2	94.1
1980	36.7	95.7	99.3	93.4
1985	38.9	96.1	99.2	94.9
1990	44.4	96.5	99.6	95.8
1995	48.7	96.0	98.9	96.3
1997	52.6	96.5	99.1	96.6
1998	52.1	95.6	98.9	96.1
1999	54.2	96.0	98.7	95.8
2000	52.1	95.6	98.2	95.7
2001	52.4	95.3	98.3	95.8
2002	56.3	95.5	98.3	96.4
2003	55.1	94.5	98.3	96.2
2004	54.0	95.4	98.4	96.5
2005	53.6	95.4	98.6	96.5
2006	55.7	94.6	98.3	96.4
2007	54.5	94.7	98.4	96.4

NOTE: Starting in 1994, prekindergarten and kindergarten enrollment data were collected using new procedures and may not be comparable to figures for earlier years. This revision primarily affected rates for 3- and 4-year-olds. Includes enrollment in any school or college.

Enrollment, by Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of minority students in public elementary and secondary schools increased between 1986 and 2006. The percentage of students who were Hispanic rose from 10 percent to 21 percent; the percentage of students who were Black rose from 16 to 17 percent; and the percentage who were Asian/Pacific Islander rose from 3 to 5 percent.

Table 6. Racial/ethnic percentage distribution of students in public elementary and secondary schools: Fall 1986, 1996, and 2006

Race/ethnicity of student	1986 ¹	1996	2006
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	70.4	64.2	56.5
Minority	29.6	35.8	43.5
Black	16.1	16.9	17.1
Hispanic	9.9	14.0	20.5
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.8	3.8	4.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.9	1.1	1.2

¹ *Digest of Education Statistics, 2002.*

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

Enrollment in Programs for Children With Disabilities

The percentage of students (3 to 21 years old) served in federally supported special education programs rose from 8 percent to 14 percent between 1976–77 and 2006–07. Much of the rise during this period may be attributed to the increase in the percentage of students identified with learning disabilities prior to 1990–91. Some of the increase between 2000–01 and 2006–07 can be attributed to the increasing percentage of students identified as having other health impairments, which rose from 0.6 percent to 1.2 percent of enrollment; autism, which rose from 0.2 percent to 0.5 percent of enrollment; and developmental delay, which rose from 0.4 percent to 0.7 percent of enrollment (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 50).

Table 7. Number and percentage of 3- to 21-year-olds served in special education programs: Selected years, 1976–77 through 2006–07

Year	Number of students with disabilities, in thousands	Students with disabilities as a percent of public enrollment ¹	Students with specific learning disabilities as a percent of those with disabilities
1976–77	3,694	8.3	21.5
1980–81	4,144	10.1	35.3
1990–91	4,710	11.4	45.2
1995–96	5,572	12.4	46.3
2000–01	6,296	13.3	45.5
2006–07	6,686	13.6	39.9

¹ Based on the enrollment in public elementary and secondary schools (prekindergarten through 12th grade).

Degree-Granting Institutions

College Enrollment

College enrollment in fall 2007 was 18.2 million students. Of the fall 2007 students, 7.8 million were males and 10.4 million were females. Between fall 2000 and fall 2007, the enrollment of males rose by 16 percent and the enrollment of females rose by 21 percent.

Table 8. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex, control of institution, and attendance status: Fall 1990, 2000, and 2007

[In thousands]

Sex, control of institution, and attendance status	1990	2000	2007
Total	13,819	15,312	18,248
Males	6,284	6,722	7,816
Full-time	3,808	4,111	5,029
Part-time	2,476	2,611	2,786
Females	7,535	8,591	10,432
Full-time	4,013	4,899	6,240
Part-time	3,521	3,692	4,192
Public	10,845	11,753	13,491
Males	4,875	5,132	5,857
Females	5,970	6,620	7,633
Private	2,974	3,560	4,757
Males	1,409	1,589	1,959
Females	1,565	1,970	2,799

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment by Level and Attendance

College enrollment rose from 15.3 million in fall 2000 to 18.2 million in fall 2007. In 2007, 11.6 million students attended 4-year colleges and universities and 6.6 million attended 2-year colleges. Between 2000 and 2007, total full-time enrollment increased more than total part-time enrollment, 25 percent and 11 percent, respectively.

Table 9. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by type and control of institution and attendance status: Fall 1990, 2000, and 2007
[In thousands]

Type and control of institution and attendance status	1990	2000	2007
Total	13,819	15,312	18,248
4-year	8,579	9,364	11,630
2-year	5,240	5,948	6,618
Public	10,845	11,753	13,491
4-year	5,848	6,055	7,167
2-year	4,996	5,697	6,324
Full-time	5,750	6,371	7,687
Part-time	5,094	5,382	5,804
Private	2,974	3,560	4,757
4-year	2,730	3,308	4,464
2-year	244	251	294
Full-time	2,070	2,638	3,583
Part-time	903	921	1,174

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment Rates of 18- to 24-Year-Olds

The percentage of 18- and 19-year-olds attending high school or college rose from 61 percent in 1997 to 67 percent in 2007. The enrollment rate of 22- to 24-year-olds was about the same in 2007 as it was in 1997.

Table 10. Percentage of 18- to 24-year-olds enrolled in high school or college: Selected years, October 1985 through October 2007

Year	18- and 19- year-olds	20- and 21- year-olds	22- to 24- year-olds
1985	51.6	35.3	16.9
1990	57.2	39.7	21.0
1992	61.4	44.0	23.7
1993	61.6	42.7	23.6
1994	60.2	44.9	24.0
1995	59.4	44.9	23.2
1996	61.5	44.4	24.8
1997	61.5	45.9	26.4
1998	62.2	44.8	24.9
1999	60.6	45.3	24.5
2000	61.2	44.1	24.6
2001	61.1	46.1	25.5
2002	63.3	47.8	25.6
2003	64.5	48.3	27.8
2004	64.4	48.9	26.3
2005	67.6	48.7	27.3
2006	65.5	47.5	26.7
2007	66.8	48.4	27.3

Enrollment by Sex and Age

College enrollment has increased, both among traditional college-age students and older students, since 1990.

Between 1990 and 2006, enrollment of people under age 25 grew 35 percent and enrollment of people age 25 and older increased 20 percent. Enrollment of females under age 25 grew by 46 percent and enrollment of females age 25 and older grew by 23 percent. Enrollment of males under age 25 grew by 24 percent and enrollment of males age 25 and older grew by 15 percent.

Table 11. Fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and age: 1990, 2000, and 2006
[In thousands]

Sex and age	1990	2000	2006
Total	13,819	15,312	17,759
19 years and younger	3,127	3,676	4,001
20 and 21 years old	2,761	3,045	3,648
22 to 24 years old	2,144	2,617	3,193
25 years and older	5,788	5,974	6,917
Males, total	6,284	6,722	7,575
19 years and younger	1,508	1,646	1,788
20 and 21 years old	1,368	1,382	1,673
22 to 24 years old	1,107	1,293	1,470
25 years and older	2,301	2,401	2,645
Females, total	7,535	8,591	10,184
19 years and younger	1,619	2,030	2,213
20 and 21 years old	1,392	1,663	1,975
22 to 24 years old	1,037	1,324	1,724
25 years and older	3,487	3,573	4,272

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Enrollment by Race and Ethnicity

The percentage of American college students who are minorities has been increasing. In 1980, 16 percent were minorities, compared with 32 percent in 2007. Much of the change can be attributed to rising percentages of Hispanic and Asian or Pacific Islander students. Between 1980 and 2007, the percentage of Hispanic students rose from 4 percent to 11 percent and the percentage of Asian or Pacific Islander students rose from 2 percent to 7 percent.

Table 12. Racial/ethnic distribution of fall enrollment in degree-granting institutions: 1980, 1990, 2000, and 2007

Race/ethnicity	1980	1990	2000	2007
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	81.4	77.6	68.3	64.4
Minority	16.1	19.6	28.2	32.2
Black	9.2	9.0	11.3	13.1
Hispanic	3.9	5.7	9.5	11.4
Asian/Pacific Islander	2.4	4.1	6.4	6.7
American Indian/Alaska Native	0.7	0.7	1.0	1.0
Nonresident alien	2.5	2.8	3.5	3.4

NOTE: Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity. The race/ethnicity of nonresident aliens was not identified. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Graduate School Enrollment

Graduate school enrollment was steady at about 1.3 million in the early 1980s, but rose 45 percent between 1990 and 2007. The number of full-time graduate students rose by 86 percent between 1990 and 2007, while the number of part-time graduate students rose by 20 percent. Since 1984, the number of females in graduate schools has exceeded the number of males. The number of females rose by a larger percentage between 1990 and 2007 (63 percent) than the number of males (23 percent).

Table 13. Fall graduate enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex and attendance status: Selected years, 1970 through 2007
[In thousands]

Year	Total	Males	Females	Full-time	Part-time
1970	1,039	635	404	379	660
1980	1,344	675	669	485	859
1984	1,345	672	673	501	844
1985	1,376	677	700	509	867
1990	1,586	737	849	599	987
1995	1,732	768	965	717	1,015
2000	1,850	780	1,071	813	1,037
2003	2,102	867	1,235	985	1,117
2004	2,157	879	1,278	1,024	1,133
2005	2,186	877	1,309	1,047	1,139
2006	2,231	887	1,344	1,077	1,154
2007	2,294	910	1,383	1,112	1,181

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

First-Professional Enrollment

Enrollment in first-professional programs increased by 60 percent between 1970 and 1980, decreased during the 1980s, and showed an increase of 28 percent between 1990 and 2007. Fewer females than males were enrolled in first-professional programs between 1970 and 2007; however, the number of females has increased more.

Between 1990 and 2007, the number of females enrolled increased by 62 percent. The number of males enrolled increased by 7 percent between 1990 and 2007.

Table 14. Fall first-professional enrollment in degree-granting institutions, by sex: Selected years, 1970 through 2007

Year	Total	Males	Females
1970	173,411	158,649	14,762
1980	277,767	199,344	78,423
1985	274,200	179,792	94,408
1990	273,366	166,798	106,568
1995	297,592	173,897	123,695
2000	306,625	163,885	142,740
2001	308,647	160,666	147,981
2002	318,982	162,881	156,101
2003	329,242	166,361	162,881
2004	334,529	168,438	166,091
2005	337,024	169,831	167,193
2006	343,446	173,808	169,638
2007	350,764	177,988	172,776

NOTE: First-professional includes chiropractic medicine, medicine, dentistry, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology.

Teachers, Faculty, and Staff

Elementary and Secondary Schools

Number of Teachers

A projected 3.7 million elementary and secondary school teachers were engaged in classroom instruction in the fall of 2008, with about 3.2 million teachers in public schools and 0.5 million in private schools.

The number of public elementary and secondary school teachers rose by 15 percent between 1998 and 2008. The number of public school teachers has risen faster than the number of students during that period, resulting in declines in the pupil/teacher ratio. In the fall of 2008, there were 15.3 public school pupils per teacher compared with 16.4 public school pupils per teacher in 1998. The pupil/teacher ratio in private schools was projected at 13.0 pupils per teacher in fall 2008.

Table 15. Teachers and pupil/teacher ratios in public and private elementary and secondary schools: Selected years, fall 1980 through fall 2008
[In full-time equivalents]

Year	Total	Public	Private
Teachers, in thousands			
1980	2,485	2,184	301
1990	2,759	2,398	361 ¹
1998	3,230	2,830	400 ¹
2000	3,366	2,941	424 ¹
2005	3,593	3,143	450
2006	3,632	3,180	452 ²
2007 ²	3,663	3,204	459
2008 ²	3,713	3,246	467
Pupil/teacher ratio			
1980	18.6	18.7	17.7
1990	17.0	17.2	15.6 ¹
1998	16.3	16.4	15.0 ¹
2000	15.9	16.0	14.5 ¹
2005	15.4	15.6	13.5
2006	15.2	15.5	13.5 ²
2007 ²	15.2	15.5	13.2
2008 ²	15.0	15.3	13.0

¹ Estimated.

² Projected.

NOTE: Full-time-equivalent teachers are the sum of full-time teachers, plus the number of part-time teachers expressed as the fraction of their scheduled hours compared to the normal full-time teacher scheduled hours. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Teachers' Salaries

The average salary for public school teachers was \$50,816 in 2006–07. After adjustment for inflation, teachers' salaries were 7 percent higher in 2006–07 than they were in 1970–71. This increase reflects the decreases during the 1970s, increases during the 1980s, and fluctuations since 1990–91.

Table 16. Estimated average annual salary for public elementary and secondary school teachers: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2006–07 [In constant 2006–07 dollars]¹

Year	All teachers	Elementary teachers	Secondary teachers
1970–71	\$47,626	\$46,357	\$49,168
1975–76	46,380	45,202	47,620
1980–81	41,579	40,604	42,753
1985–86	47,273	46,370	48,486
1990–91	50,432	49,526	51,670
1995–96	49,736	49,070	50,733
2000–01	50,574	50,028	51,361
2003–04	51,124	50,762	51,209
2004–05	50,753	50,309	50,967
2005–06	50,294	49,899	50,535
2006–07	50,816	50,684	51,081

¹ Constant 2006–07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Teacher Characteristics, Public Schools

The teaching force in public elementary and secondary schools in 2003–04 was 75 percent female and 17 percent minority. Some 55 percent of teachers had at least 10 years of full-time teaching experience, and almost all teachers held at least a bachelor's degree.

Table 17. Characteristics of full-time and part-time teachers in public elementary and secondary schools: 2003–04

Selected characteristic	Number, in thousands	Percent
Total	3,251	100.0
Sex		
Male	813	25.0
Female	2,438	75.0
Race/ethnicity		
White	2,702	83.1
Black	257	7.9
Hispanic	202	6.2
Other minorities	89	2.7
Experience		
Less than 3 years	396	12.2
3 to 9 years	1,070	32.9
10 to 20 years	924	28.4
More than 20 years	860	26.5
Highest degree		
Less than bachelor's	35	1.1
Bachelor's	1,651	50.8
Master's or above	1,564	48.1

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

Teacher Characteristics, Private Schools

The teaching force in private elementary and secondary schools in 2003–04 was 76 percent female and 12 percent minority. Some 42 percent of teachers had at least 10 years of full-time teaching experience, and 91 percent of all teachers held at least a bachelor's degree.

Table 18. Characteristics of full-time and part-time teachers in private elementary and secondary schools: 2003–04

Selected characteristic	Number, in thousands	Percent
Total	467	100.0
Sex		
Male	110	23.6
Female	357	76.4
Race/ethnicity		
White	411	88.0
Black	19	4.0
Hispanic	23	4.8
Other minorities	15	3.1
Experience		
Less than 3 years	116	24.8
3 to 9 years	154	33.0
10 to 20 years	112	23.9
More than 20 years	86	18.3
Highest degree		
Less than bachelor's	43	9.2
Bachelor's	259	55.5
Master's or above	165	35.3

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

Degree-Granting Institutions

College Staff

Approximately 3.6 million people were employed in colleges and universities in the fall of 2007, including 2.6 million professional and 0.9 million nonprofessional staff. About 48 percent of the staff were faculty or teaching assistants; 6 percent were managerial; 20 percent were other professional staff; and 26 percent were non-professional staff.

Table 19. Employees in degree-granting institutions, by control of institution, primary occupation, and type of institution: Fall 2007
[In thousands]

Primary occupation and type of institution	Total	Public	Private
Total	3,561	2,362	1,199
Professional staff	2,629	1,728	901
Managerial	218	109	109
Faculty	1,371	877	494
Teaching assistants	329	266	63
Other professional	712	476	236
Nonprofessional staff	932	634	298
4-year	2,899	1,742	1,157
Full-time, total staff	1,953	1,180	772
Part-time, total staff	946	561	385
2-year	663	621	42
Full-time, total staff	329	301	28
Part-time, total staff	334	320	14

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Faculty Salaries for Males and Females

The average faculty salary for males on 9-month contracts in 2007–08 (\$74,187 in 2006–07 constant dollars) was higher than the average for females (\$61,084).

Table 20. Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by sex: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2007–08
[In constant 2006–07 dollars]¹

Year	Total	Males	Females
1970–71	\$65,312	—	—
1975–76	61,319	\$64,099	\$52,665
1980–81	54,913	57,734	47,122
1985–86	60,767	64,335	51,732
1990–91	64,275	68,696	54,695
1995–96	65,152	69,782	56,645
1999–2000	67,392	72,451	59,082
2001–02	68,440	73,686	60,330
2002–03	68,749	74,126	60,650
2003–04	68,647	74,029	60,748
2004–05	68,405	73,839	60,622
2005–06	67,883	73,420	60,182
2006–07	68,585	74,167	61,016
2007–08	68,545	74,187	61,084

— Not available.

¹ Constant 2006–07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Faculty Salaries for Public and Private Institutions

Salaries of college faculty on 9-month contracts generally decreased from 1970–71 to 1980–81, after adjusting for inflation. However, average salaries generally increased during the 1980s, 1990s, and early 2000s.

Table 21. Average salary of full-time instructional faculty on 9-month contracts in degree-granting institutions, by control and type of institution: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2007–08 [In constant 2006–07 dollars]¹

Year	Public 4-year	Public 2-year	Private 4-year	Private 2-year
1970–71	\$67,428	\$64,975	\$60,762	\$44,522
1975–76	64,049	58,231	59,324	40,125
1980–81	57,437	52,262	52,610	35,502
1985–86	63,845	55,510	59,528	36,461
1990–91	67,849	56,485	64,365	36,719
1995–96	67,613	57,205	67,146	42,169
1999–2000	69,877	58,170	70,328	43,319
2002–03	71,166	58,661	72,655	39,039
2003–04	70,580	58,223	73,422	39,844
2004–05	70,341	57,434	73,475	39,753
2005–06	69,708	56,838	73,106	39,545
2006–07	70,460	57,466	73,636	41,138
2007–08	70,254	57,515	73,614	41,852

¹ Constant 2006–07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Educational Outcomes

Reading Performance

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading scores of 4th- and 8th-graders were higher in 2007 than in 1992 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 123). Females at each grade level scored higher than males in 2007. White 8th-graders scored higher than Black and Hispanic 8th-graders.

Table 22. Performance of 8th-graders in NAEP reading, by selected characteristics: 1992, 2002, and 2007

Selected characteristic	1992	2002	2007
Average scale score	260	264	263
Sex			
Male	254	260	258
Female	267	269	268
Race/ethnicity			
White	267	272	272
Black	237	245	245
Hispanic	241	247	247
Asian/Pacific Islander	268	267	271
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	250	247
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	243	248	245
Completed high school	251	257	253
Some postsecondary	265	268	266
Graduated college	271	274	273

‡ Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Mathematics Performance

National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) mathematics scores of 4th- and 8th-graders were higher in 2007 than in 1990 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 136). Males at the 4th and 8th grades scored higher than females in 2007. White 4th- and 8th-graders scored higher than Black and Hispanic 4th- and 8th-graders.

Table 23. Performance of 8th-graders in NAEP mathematics, by selected characteristics: 1990, 2000, and 2007

Selected characteristic	1990	2000	2007
Average scale score	263	273	281
Sex			
Male	263	274	282
Female	262	272	280
Race/ethnicity			
White	270	284	291
Black	237	244	260
Hispanic	246	253	265
Asian/Pacific Islander	275	288	297
American Indian/Alaska Native	‡	259	264
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	242	253	263
Completed high school	255	261	270
Some postsecondary	267	277	283
Graduated college	274	286	292

‡ Reporting standards not met.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

Science Performance

Between 1996 and 2005, the National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) 4th-grade science score increased from 147 to 151; there was no measurable change in the 8th-grade score; and the 12th-grade score decreased from 150 to 147 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 138).

Table 24. Performance of 12th-graders in NAEP science, by selected characteristics: 1996, 2000, and 2005

Selected characteristic	1996	2000	2005
Average scale score	150	146	147
Sex			
Male	154	148	149
Female	147	145	145
Race/ethnicity			
White	159	153	156
Black	123	122	120
Hispanic	131	128	128
Asian/Pacific Islander	147	149	153
American Indian/Alaska Native	144	151	139
Parents' highest education level			
Did not complete high school	—	—	125
Completed high school	—	—	136
Some postsecondary	—	—	148
Graduated college	—	—	157

— Not available.

NOTE: Scale ranges from 0 to 500. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

High School Coursetaking Patterns

In 1983, the National Commission on Excellence in Education recommended that all students take 4 years of English; 3 years each of mathematics, science, and social studies; and half a year of computer science. For those going on to college, 2 years of foreign language study was additionally recommended.

The average number of science and mathematics credits earned by high school graduates increased between 1982 and 2005. The mean number of mathematics credits (Carnegie units) earned in high school rose from 2.6 in 1982 to 3.7 in 2005, and the number of science credits rose from 2.2 to 3.3 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 147). The average number of English credits increased from 3.9 in 1982 to 4.4 in 2005, and the number of social science credits increased from 3.2 to 4.0 during the same period. The Carnegie unit is a standard of measurement that represents one credit for the completion of a 1-year course.

The percentage of graduates who met or exceeded the college preparatory program recommended by the National Commission on Excellence in Education (excluding computer science) rose from 10 percent in 1982 to 52 percent in 2005.

Table 25. Percentage of public and private high school graduates earning or exceeding selected combinations of academic credits: 1982, 1998, and 2005

Year of graduation and course combinations taken	All graduates
1982 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	2.0
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	9.5
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	14.3
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	31.5
1998 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	28.6
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	44.2
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	55.0
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	74.5
2005 graduates	
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, .5 Comp., & 2 F.L.	36.2
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math, & 2 F.L.	52.1
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 3 Sci., 3 Math	64.7
4 Eng., 3 S.S., 2 Sci., 2 Math	81.8

NOTE: Eng. = English; S.S. = social studies; Sci. = science; Comp. = computer science; and F.L. = foreign language.

Graduates

About 3.3 million high school students are expected to graduate during the 2008–09 school year, including 3.0 million public school graduates and 0.3 million private school graduates. The 2008–09 projection of high school graduates is lower than the record-high projection for 2007–08, but exceeds the high point during the baby boom era in 1976–77, when 3.2 million students earned diplomas.

The Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate is an estimate of the percentage of the incoming freshman class who graduate 4 years later. In 2005–06, the Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate was 73 percent for public schools. The 2005–06 Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate was higher than in 1995–96 (71 percent), but lower than the rate in 1985–86 (74 percent).

Table 26. High school graduates, by control of school and Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate: Selected years, 1976-77 through 2008-09

School year	High school graduates, in thousands			Averaged Freshman Graduation Rate for public schools (percent)
	Total	Public	Private	
1976-77	3,152	2,837	315	74.4
1979-80	3,043	2,748	295	71.5
1985-86 ¹	2,643	2,383	260	74.3
1989-90 ¹	2,589	2,320	269	73.6
1994-95	2,520	2,274	246	71.8
1995-96 ¹	2,518	2,273	245	71.0
1996-97	2,612	2,358	254	71.3
1997-98 ¹	2,704	2,439	265	71.3
1998-99	2,759	2,486	273	71.1
1999-2000 ¹	2,833	2,554	279	71.7
2000-01	2,848	2,569	279	71.7
2001-02 ¹	2,907	2,622	285	72.6
2002-03	3,016	2,720	296	73.9
2003-04 ¹	3,054	2,753	301	74.3
2004-05	3,106	2,799	307	74.7
2005-06 ¹	3,128	2,816	312	73.4
2006-07 ²	3,262	2,950	312	75.4
2007-08 ²	3,346	3,026	320	75.4
2008-09 ²	3,328	3,011	317	74.8

¹ Private high school data are estimated.

² Projected.

NOTE: Graduates include diploma recipients only and exclude other completers.

Dropouts

The dropout rate among 16- to 24-year-olds has declined over the past 20 years. Rates for Hispanics, Blacks, and Whites have declined over this period. The dropout rate for Hispanics in 2007 (21 percent) was higher than the rates for Whites (5 percent) or Blacks (8 percent).

Table 27. Percentage of high school dropouts (status dropouts) among persons 16 to 24 years old, by race/ethnicity: Selected years, 1975 through 2007

Year	All races	White	Black	Hispanic
1975	13.9	11.4	22.9	29.2
1980	14.1	11.4	19.1	35.2
1985	12.6	10.4	15.2	27.6
1987	12.6	10.4	14.1	28.6
1990	12.1	9.0	13.2	32.4
1995 ¹	12.0	8.6	12.1	30.0
1997 ¹	11.0	7.6	13.4	25.3
2000 ¹	10.9	6.9	13.1	27.8
2001 ¹	10.7	7.3	10.9	27.0
2002 ¹	10.5	6.5	11.3	25.7
2003 ¹	9.9	6.3	10.9	23.5
2004 ¹	10.3	6.8	11.8	23.8
2005 ¹	9.4	6.0	10.4	22.4
2006 ¹	9.3	5.8	10.7	22.1
2007 ¹	8.7	5.3	8.4	21.4

¹ Wording of questionnaire on educational attainment was changed in 1992.

NOTE: Status dropouts are persons not enrolled in school who neither completed high school, nor received GED credentials. Race categories exclude persons of Hispanic ethnicity.

College Degrees

Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, the number of people earning associate's degrees increased 27 percent, bachelor's degrees 30 percent, master's degrees 44 percent, first-professional degrees 14 percent, and doctor's degrees 32 percent. Also, females receiving all types of degrees increased at a faster rate than for males between 1996–97 and 2006–07 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 268). Between 1996–97 and 2006–07, the number of bachelor's degrees awarded to males increased by 25 percent, while those awarded to females increased by 34 percent.

The number of degrees conferred by colleges and universities in 2006–07 was: 728,000 associate's degrees; 1,524,000 bachelor's degrees; 605,000 master's degrees; 90,000 first-professional degrees; and 61,000 doctor's degrees. In 2006–07, females earned the majority of degrees at the associate's, bachelor's, master's, and doctor's degree levels (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 268).

Of the 1,524,000 bachelor's degrees conferred in 2006–07, the largest numbers of degrees were conferred in the fields of business (328,000), social sciences and history (164,000), and education (106,000) (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 271). At the master's degree level, the largest numbers of degrees were in the fields of education (177,000) and business (150,000) (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 272). The fields with the largest number of degrees at the doctor's degree level were health professions and related clinical sciences (8,400), education (8,300), engineering (8,100), biological and biomedical sciences (6,400), psychology (5,200), and physical sciences (4,800) (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 273).

Table 28. Associate's and bachelor's degrees conferred and percentage of bachelor's degrees awarded to females by degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1969-70 through 2006-07

Year	Associate's degrees	Bachelor's degrees	Percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to females
1969-70	206,023	792,316	43.1
1979-80	400,910	929,417	49.0
1984-85	454,712	979,477	50.7
1988-89	436,764	1,018,755	52.6
1989-90	455,102	1,051,344	53.2
1990-91	481,720	1,094,538	53.9
1991-92	504,231	1,136,553	54.2
1992-93	514,756	1,165,178	54.3
1993-94	530,632	1,169,275	54.5
1994-95	539,691	1,160,134	54.6
1995-96	555,216	1,164,792	55.1
1996-97	571,226	1,172,879	55.6
1997-98	558,555	1,184,406	56.1
1998-99	559,954	1,200,303	56.8
1999-2000	564,933	1,237,875	57.2
2000-01	578,865	1,244,171	57.3
2001-02	595,133	1,291,900	57.4
2002-03	634,016	1,348,811	57.5
2003-04	665,301	1,399,542	57.5
2004-05	696,660	1,439,264	57.4
2005-06	713,066	1,485,242	57.5
2006-07	728,114	1,524,092	57.4

Table 29. Master's, first-professional, and doctor's degrees conferred by degree-granting institutions: Selected years, 1969-70 through 2006-07

Year	Master's degrees	First-professional degrees	Doctor's degrees
1969-70	208,291	34,918	29,866
1979-80	298,081	70,131	32,615
1984-85	286,251	75,063	32,943
1987-88	299,317	70,735	34,870
1988-89	310,621	70,856	35,720
1989-90	324,301	70,988	38,371
1990-91	337,168	71,948	39,294
1991-92	352,838	74,146	40,659
1992-93	369,585	75,387	42,132
1993-94	387,070	75,418	43,185
1994-95	397,629	75,800	44,446
1995-96	406,301	76,734	44,652
1996-97	419,401	78,730	45,876
1997-98	430,164	78,598	46,010
1998-99	439,986	78,439	44,077
1999-2000	457,056	80,057	44,808
2000-01	468,476	79,707	44,904
2001-02	482,118	80,698	44,160
2002-03	513,339	80,897	46,042
2003-04	558,940	83,041	48,378
2004-05	574,618	87,289	52,631
2005-06	594,065	87,655	56,067
2006-07	604,607	90,064	60,616

Educational Attainment

Americans are completing more years of education. Between 1970 and 2008, the percentage of the adult population 25 years of age and over who completed high school or more rose from 55 percent to 87 percent. At the same time, the percentage of adults with a bachelor's or higher degree increased from 11 percent to 29 percent.

Table 30. Percentage of persons 25 years and older who completed various years of school: Selected years, 1970 through 2008

Year	Less than 5 years of elementary school	High school completion or higher	Bachelor's or higher degree
1970	5.3	55.2	11.0
1980	3.4	68.6	17.0
1985	2.7	73.9	19.4
1990	2.4	77.6	21.3
1995	1.8	81.7	23.0
2000	1.6	84.1	25.6
2002	1.6	84.1	26.7
2003	1.6	84.6	27.2
2004	1.5	85.2	27.7
2005	1.6	85.2	27.6
2006	1.5	85.5	28.0
2007	1.5	85.7	28.7
2008	1.3	86.6	29.4

NOTE: High school completers include those earning a high school diploma or an equivalency credential such as a GED.

Finance

Total Expenditures

Expenditures for public and private education, from preprimary through graduate school, are projected at \$1,017 billion for 2007–08. The expenditures of elementary and secondary schools are expected to total \$631 billion for 2007–08, while colleges and universities will spend about \$386 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 26). After adjustment for inflation, total expenditures for all educational institutions rose by an estimated 36 percent between 1997–98 and 2007–08. Expenditures for elementary and secondary schools rose by an estimated 33 percent during this period, while total expenditures for colleges and universities rose by 41 percent.

The total expenditures for education are estimated to amount to about 7.4 percent of the gross domestic product in 2007–08.

Table 31. Total expenditures of educational institutions and percentage of gross domestic product: Selected years, 1980-81 through 2007-08

Year	Expenditures in billions of current dollars	Expenditures in billions of constant 2006-07 dollars ¹	Percent of gross domestic product
1980-81	\$176.4	\$415.6	6.3
1985-86	259.3	486.5	6.1
1990-91	395.3	602.6	6.8
1992-93	439.9	630.0	6.9
1993-94	461.2	643.8	6.9
1994-95	485.4	658.8	6.9
1995-96	508.5	671.9	6.9
1996-97	538.9	692.2	6.9
1997-98	570.5	720.0	6.9
1998-99	603.8	749.2	6.9
1999-2000	649.3	783.0	7.0
2000-01	705.0	822.0	7.2
2001-02	752.8	862.4	7.4
2002-03	795.7	891.9	7.6
2003-04	830.3	910.8	7.6
2004-05	875.5	932.7	7.5
2005-06	925.7	949.7	7.5
2006-07 ²	971.0	971.0	7.4
2007-08 ²	1,017.0	981.0	7.4

¹ Constant 2006-07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

² Projected.

NOTE: Includes expenditures for public and private education, from preprimary through graduate school.

Public Elementary and Secondary Schools

Revenues

The state share of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools generally grew from the 1930s through the mid-1980s, while the local share declined during the same time period (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 171 and figure 9). However, this pattern changed in the late 1980s, when the local share began to increase at the same time the state share decreased. Between 1986–87 and 1993–94, the state share decreased from 49.7 percent to 45.2 percent, while the local share rose from 43.9 percent to 47.8 percent. Between 1993–94 and 2000–01, the state share rose again to 49.7 percent, the highest share since 1986–87, but decreased every school year afterward until 2005–06, when the state share was 46.5 percent. Between 1995–96 and 2005–06, the federal share of revenues rose from 6.6 percent to 9.1 percent and the local share decreased from 45.9 percent to 44.4 percent.

Total revenues increased 81 percent between 1995–96 and 2005–06. Federal revenues increased 149 percent, state revenues increased 77 percent, and local revenues rose 75 percent over the time period (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 171). In 2005–06, the federal revenue per student was \$968.

Table 32. Percentage distribution of revenues for public elementary and secondary schools, by source of funds: Selected years, 1970-71 through 2005-06

Year	Federal	State	Local ¹
1970-71	8.4	39.1	52.5
1980-81	9.2	47.4	43.4
1985-86	6.7	49.4	43.9
1986-87	6.4	49.7	43.9
1989-90	6.1	47.1	46.8
1990-91	6.2	47.2	46.7
1992-93	7.0	45.8	47.2
1993-94	7.1	45.2	47.8
1994-95	6.8	46.8	46.4
1995-96	6.6	47.5	45.9
1996-97	6.6	48.0	45.4
1997-98	6.8	48.4	44.8
1998-99	7.1	48.7	44.2
1999-2000	7.3	49.5	43.2
2000-01	7.3	49.7	43.0
2001-02	7.9	49.2	42.9
2002-03	8.5	48.7	42.8
2003-04	9.1	47.1	43.9
2004-05	9.2	46.9	44.0
2005-06	9.1	46.5	44.4

¹Includes revenues from nongovernmental sources (2.2 percent in 2005-06).

NOTE: Beginning in 1980-81, revenues for state education agencies are excluded. Beginning in 1988-89, new survey procedures were implemented. Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures

After an increase during the 1980s, current expenditure per student in public schools stabilized during the early 1990s. Between 1995–96 and 2005–06, current expenditure per student rose 25 percent after adjustment for inflation. In 2005–06, the current expenditure per student in fall enrollment was \$9,154 (\$9,391 in constant 2006–07 dollars).

Table 33. Total and current expenditure per pupil in fall enrollment in public schools: Selected years, 1970–71 through 2005–06

Year	Total expenditure ¹		Current expenditure	
	Unad-justed dollars	Constant 2006–07 dollars ²	Unad-justed dollars	Constant 2006–07 dollars ²
1970–71	\$970	\$4,986	\$842	\$4,328
1980–81	2,529 ³	5,961 ³	2,307	5,438
1990–91	5,486	8,363	4,902	7,472
1995–96	6,443	8,513	5,689	7,517
1996–97	6,764	8,689	5,923	7,609
1998–99	7,533	9,346	6,508	8,074
1999–2000	8,033	9,686	6,912	8,335
2000–01	8,575	9,997	7,380	8,604
2001–02	8,996	10,305	7,727	8,853
2002–03	9,299	10,423	8,044	9,017
2003–04	9,627	10,561	8,310	9,116
2004–05	10,081	10,735	8,711	9,276
2005–06	10,615	10,889	9,154	9,391

¹ Includes current expenditures, capital outlay, and interest on school debt.

² Constant 2006–07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

³ Estimated.

Degree-Granting Institutions

Revenues for Public Institutions

The largest single source of revenue for public 4-year and 2-year institutions was state appropriations, amounting to 24 percent of total revenue in 2005–06. Public institutions received 17 percent of their revenue from tuition and fees and 12 percent from federal grants and contracts.

Table 34. Revenues of public degree-granting institutions, by source: 2005–06

Source	Revenue, in billions	Percentage distribution	Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total revenues	\$246.2	100.0	\$26,215
Operating revenues	142.9	58.1	15,221
Tuition and fees ²	41.8	17.0	4,448
Grants and contracts	45.1	18.3	4,808
Federal (excludes FDSL ³)	30.3	12.3	3,230
State	7.2	2.9	768
Local	7.6	3.1	810
Other operating revenues	62.3	25.3	6,635
Nonoperating revenues	90.2	36.6	9,606
Federal appropriations	1.9	0.8	198
State appropriations	58.7	23.9	6,253
Local appropriations	8.2	3.4	879
Other nonoperating	21.4	8.7	2,276
Other revenues and additions	13.0	5.3	1,389

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

² Net of allowances and discounts.

³ Federal Direct Student Loans.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Revenues for Private (not-for-profit) Institutions

Private (not-for-profit) 4-year and 2-year institutions received 29 percent of their revenues from student tuition and fees in 2005–06. The next largest sources for 2005–06 were investment return (23 percent), federal government (13 percent), and private gifts and grants (12 percent).

Table 35. Revenues of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source: 2005–06

Source	Revenue, in billions	Percentage distribution	Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total	\$152.7	100.0	\$52,506
Tuition and fees	44.3	29.0	15,215
Federal government ²	19.7	12.9	6,766
State governments	1.6	1.0	536
Local governments	0.5	0.3	178
Private gifts and grants ³	18.3	12.0	6,307
Investment return	35.6	23.3	12,249
Educational activities	3.7	2.4	1,278
Auxiliary enterprises	11.6	7.6	3,991
Hospitals	11.5	7.6	3,966
Other	5.9	3.8	2,020

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

² Includes independent operations.

³ Includes contracts and contributions from affiliated entities.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Revenues for Private (for-profit) Institutions

Private (for-profit) 4-year and 2-year institutions received 88 percent of their revenues from student tuition and fees in 2005–06. The next largest sources in 2005–06 were federal government (6 percent) and auxiliary enterprises (2 percent).

Table 36. Revenues of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by source of funds: 2005–06

Source	Revenue, in billions	Percentage distribution	Revenue per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total	\$12.59	100.0	\$13,977
Tuition and fees	11.02	87.5	12,234
Federal government	0.80	6.4	888
State and local governments	0.07	0.5	74
Private gifts, grants, and contracts	#	#	5
Investment return	0.04	0.3	49
Educational activities	0.20	1.6	217
Auxiliary enterprises	0.27	2.1	300
Other	0.19	1.5	211

Rounds to zero.

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures of Public Institutions

Expenditures at public 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$227 billion in 2005–06, amounting to \$24,126 per full-time-equivalent student. The largest category of expenditures was instruction (28 percent).

Table 37. Expenditures of public degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2005–06

Purpose	Expenditures, in billions	Percentage distribution	Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total	\$226.5	100.0	\$24,126
Instruction	63.0	27.8	6,708
Research	23.1	10.2	2,455
Public service	9.7	4.3	1,038
Academic support	15.3	6.8	1,629
Student services	10.6	4.7	1,133
Institutional support	18.5	8.2	1,973
Operation and maintenance of plant	15.1	6.7	1,610
Depreciation	10.1	4.4	1,073
Scholarships and fellowships ²	8.6	3.8	918
Auxiliary enterprises	17.3	7.6	1,844
Hospitals	20.7	9.1	2,203
Other operating expenditures and deductions	7.0	3.1	745
Nonoperating expenses	7.5	3.3	797

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

² Excludes discounts and allowances.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures of Private (not-for-profit) Institutions

Expenditures at private (not-for-profit) 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$117 billion in 2005–06, amounting to \$40,156 per full-time-equivalent student. Not-for-profit institutions' largest expenditure category was instruction, which accounted for 33 percent of their expenditures. The next largest expenditure was institutional support, which accounted for 13 percent.

Table 38. Total expenditures of private not-for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2005–06

Purpose	Expenditures, in billions	Percentage distribution	Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total	\$116.8	100.0	\$40,156
Instruction	38.5	32.9	13,222
Research	13.2	11.3	4,552
Public service	1.9	1.7	667
Academic support	10.2	8.7	3,512
Student services	9.0	7.7	3,082
Institutional support	15.7	13.4	5,386
Auxiliary enterprises	11.7	10.1	4,036
Net grant aid to students ²	0.7	0.6	243
Hospitals	9.6	8.3	3,316
Independent operations	4.2	3.6	1,445
Other	2.0	1.7	695

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

² Excludes tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions, such as Pell grants.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Expenditures of Private (for-profit) Institutions

Expenditures at private (for-profit) 4-year and 2-year degree-granting institutions totaled \$10 billion in 2005–06, amounting to \$11,336 per full-time-equivalent student. Private (for-profit) institutions' largest expenditure category was student services, academic and institutional support, which accounted for 64 percent of their expenditures in 2005–06. The next largest expenditure was instruction, which accounted for 25 percent of their expenditures.

Table 39. Total expenditures of private for-profit degree-granting institutions, by purpose: 2005–06

Purpose	Expenditures, in billions	Percentage distribution	Expenditures per full-time equivalent student ¹
Total	\$10.21	100.0	\$11,336
Instruction	2.59	25.3	2,873
Research and public service	0.01	0.1	9
Student services, academic and institutional support	6.57	64.3	7,295
Auxiliary enterprises	0.28	2.7	307
Net grant aid to students ²	0.07	0.7	74
Other	0.70	6.9	778

¹ Enrollment of full-time students, plus the full-time equivalent of the part-time students.

² Excludes tuition and fee allowances and agency transactions, such as student awards made from contributed funds or grant funds.

NOTE: Detail may not sum to totals because of rounding.

College Costs

For the 2007–08 academic year, average annual undergraduate charges for tuition, room, and board were \$13,424 (\$12,944 in 2006–07 dollars) at public 4-year institutions and \$30,393 (\$29,307 in 2006–07 dollars) at private 4-year institutions.

Table 40. Average undergraduate tuition, room, and board charges, by type and control of institution: 1987–88, 1997–98, and 2007–08
[In constant 2006–07¹ dollars]

Year and control of institution	Total tuition, room, and board		
	All institutions	4-year	2-year
All			
1987–88	\$9,682	\$11,053	\$5,750
1997–98	12,101	14,233	6,553
2007–08	15,665	18,670	7,372
Public			
1987–88	7,137	7,759	5,402
1997–98	8,599	9,685	5,691
2007–08	11,164	12,944	6,717
Private			
1987–88	18,524	18,784	12,473
1997–98	23,370	24,069	16,308
2007–08	28,846	29,307	20,936

¹ Constant 2006–07 dollars based on the Consumer Price Index, prepared by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor.

Financial Aid for Students

About 76 percent of all full-time undergraduate students received some form of financial aid in 2003–04. A higher percentage of students at private institutions received aid than students at public institutions. About 89 percent of full-time undergraduates at private not-for-profit institutions received aid compared with 71 percent at public institutions. Full-time students obtained aid through a variety of programs: 62 percent received some sort of federal aid, 23 percent received state aid, 31 percent received institutional aid, and 23 percent received aid from other sources (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 339). Private not-for-profit institutions provided institutional aid to 65 percent of their full-time undergraduates. For all full-time undergraduates, the average student aid package from all sources (including grants, loans, work-study, and other) totaled \$9,899 in 2003–04 (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 337).

In 2003–04, 87 percent of all full-time graduate students received some form of financial aid. About 64 percent of graduate students received loans, 38 percent received fellowships, and 22 percent received assistantships (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 346).

Table 41. Percentage of full-time undergraduate and graduate students receiving financial aid, by level of student and control and highest level of offering of institution: 2003-04

Level of student and control and highest level of offering of institution	Aid from all sources		
	Grants	Loans	
All undergraduates	76.1	62.2	49.9
Public	71.1	56.0	42.6
4-year doctoral	75.5	58.5	51.6
Other 4-year	77.0	58.8	52.2
2-year	62.3	51.5	26.4
Less than 2-year	66.7	49.7	24.8
Private, not-for-profit	88.6	81.0	66.0
4-year doctoral	84.1	75.9	60.8
Other 4-year	91.8	85.0	70.3
Less than 4-year	88.8	76.3	56.4
Private, for-profit	92.1	69.7	79.4
All graduate students	87.0	—	63.6
Master's degree	81.0	—	58.4
Public	79.2	—	48.5
Private	82.9	—	68.7
Doctor's degree	92.9	—	38.4
Public	93.7	—	34.1
Private	91.7	—	44.2
First-professional	92.1	—	84.7
Public	92.2	—	84.1
Private	91.9	—	85.1

— Not available.

Federal Funding

Federal on-budget support for education increased 342 percent from fiscal year (FY) 1965 to FY 2007, after adjustment for inflation. (On-budget support excludes education funds that are generated by federal subsidies, such as Federal Family Education Loans and the Federal Direct Student Loans.) Increases occurred between 1965 and 1975. After a period of relative stability between 1975 and 1980, federal funding for education declined approximately 16 percent between 1980 and 1985 after adjustment for inflation. Thereafter, federal on-budget funding for education generally increased, showing a rise of 112 percent from 1985 to 2007, after adjustment for inflation.

For FY 2008, estimates show federal program funds for elementary and secondary education at \$72.8 billion, for postsecondary education at \$38.0 billion, and for other programs at \$7.9 billion (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 373).

According to FY 2007 estimates, \$71.8 billion (about 49 percent of the \$147.5 billion spent by the federal government on education) came from the U.S. Department of Education (see *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008*, table 374). Money also came from other agencies, including the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (\$25.7 billion), the U.S. Department of Agriculture (\$15.4 billion), the U.S. Department of Defense (\$6.1 billion), the U.S. Department of Labor (\$5.4 billion), the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (\$5.3 billion), the U.S. Department of Energy (\$4.6 billion), and the National Science Foundation (\$4.4 billion).

**Table 42. Federal on-budget funds for education:
Selected fiscal years 1965 through 2007
[In billions of dollars]**

Year	Total on-budget support	
	Unadjusted dollars	Constant 2008 dollars ¹
1965	\$5.3	\$34.3
1970	12.5	65.7
1975	23.3	85.3
1980	34.5	85.0
1985	39.0	71.3
1990	51.6	81.2
1993	67.7	96.2
1994	68.3	95.0
1995	71.6	97.3
1996	71.3	94.7
1997	73.7	96.1
1998	76.9	99.2
1999	82.9	105.3
2000	85.9	106.5
2001	94.8	114.8
2002	109.2	129.8
2003	124.4	144.0
2004	132.4	149.0
2005	146.2	158.7
2006	168.0	176.3
2007	147.5	151.5

¹Data adjusted by the federal funds composite deflator prepared by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget.

Source Information

The following reports and surveys from the National Center for Education Statistics, Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education (except where noted otherwise) were used as sources for this document.

Table 1: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 3), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary and Secondary Education," 1985–86 through 2006–07; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*.

Table 2: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 3), Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989–90 through 2005–06; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*.

Table 3: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 3), *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*.

Table 4: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 43), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1980 through October 2007.

Table 5: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1970 through October 2007.

Table 6: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2002* (table 42), U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights, *1986 State Summaries of Elementary and Secondary School Civil Rights Survey*. *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 41), Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1995–96 and 2006–07.

Table 7: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 50), *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1976–77 and 1980–81*; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1990–91 through 2006–07;

and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*. U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services, *Annual Report to Congress on the Implementation of The Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, selected years, 1977 through 1996; and Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) data base, retrieved on August 1, 2008, from <http://www.ideadata.org/partBdata.asp>.

Table 8: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (tables 193 and 196), 1990, 2000, and 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2008.

Table 9: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (tables 193 and 196), 1990, 2000, and 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), and Spring 2001 and Spring 2008.

Table 10: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 7), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1985 through October 2007.

Table 11: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 190), 1990, 2000, and 2006 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2007; and *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*. U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October, 1990, 2000, and 2006.

Table 12: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 226), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" survey, 1980; 1990, 2000, and 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90), Spring 2001 and Spring 2008.

Table 13: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 206), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall

Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90-99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2008.

Table 14: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 207), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Fall Enrollment in Colleges and Universities" surveys, 1970 through 1985; 1990 through 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Fall Enrollment Survey" (IPEDS-EF:90-99), and Spring 2001 through Spring 2008.

Table 15: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 64), *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary Day Schools, 1980-81*; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1990-91 through 2006-07; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989-90 through 2005-06; *Projections of Education Statistics to 2017*; and unpublished data.

Table 16: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 78), National Education Association, *Estimates of School Statistics, 1970-71* through 2006-07; and unpublished tabulations.

Table 17: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 68), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Public Teacher Questionnaire," 2003-04.

Table 18: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 68), Schools and Staffing Survey (SASS), "Private Teacher Questionnaire," 2003-04.

Table 19: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 245), 2007 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Winter 2007-08.

Tables 20 and 21: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 257), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), "Faculty Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits" surveys, 1970-71 through 1985-86; and 1990-91 through 2007-08 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Salaries, Tenure, and Fringe Benefits of

Full-Time Instructional Faculty Survey" (IPEDS-SA:90-99), and Winter 2001-02 through Winter 2007-08.

- Table 22: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 123), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1992, 2002, and 2007 Reading Assessments, retrieved June 16, 2008, from the NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde/>).
- Table 23: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 136), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1990, 2000, and 2007 Mathematics Assessments, retrieved June 16, 2008, from the NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde/>).
- Table 24: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 138), National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP), 1996, 2000, and 2005 Science Assessments, retrieved November 2006, from the NAEP Data Explorer (<http://nces.ed.gov/nationsreportcard/nde/>).
- Table 25: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 151), High School and Beyond Longitudinal Study of 1980 Sophomores (HS&B-So:80/82), "High School Transcript Study"; and 1998 and 2005 High School Transcript Study (HSTS).
- Table 26: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 104), *Statistics of Public Elementary and Secondary School Systems, 1976-77 and 1979-80; Statistics of Nonpublic Elementary and Secondary Schools, 1976 through 1980; Common Core of Data (CCD), "State Nonfiscal Survey of Public Elementary/Secondary Education," 1984-85 through 2006-07; Private School Universe Survey (PSS), 1989 through 2005; and Projections of Education Statistics to 2017.*
- Table 27: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 109), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), October 1975 through October 2007.
- Tables 28 and 29: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 268), Higher Education General Information Survey

(HEGIS), "Degrees and other Formal Awards Conferred" surveys, 1969–70 through 1985–86; and 1986–87 through 2006–07 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Completions Survey" (IPEDS-C:87–99), and Fall 2000 through Fall 2007.

Table 30: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 8), U.S. Department of Commerce, Census Bureau, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-20, Current Population Survey (CPS), March 1970 through March 2008.

Table 31: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (tables 25 and 26), *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education*, 1980–81 and 1985–86; Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1990–91 through 2005–06; Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), *Financial Statistics of Institutions of Higher Education*, 1980–81 and 1985–86; 1990–91 through 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), "Finance Survey" (IPEDS-F:FY91–99), and Spring 2002 through Spring 2006. U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, unpublished data.

Tables 32 and 33: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (tables 171 and 181), *Revenues and Expenditures for Public Elementary and Secondary Education*, 1970–71 through 1985–86; Common Core of Data (CCD), "National Public Education Financial Survey," 1986–87 through 2005–06.

Table 34: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 350), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.

Table 35: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 353), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.

Table 36: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 356), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.

- Table 37: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 362), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.
- Table 38: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 364), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.
- Table 39: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 366), 2005–06 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Spring 2006 and Spring 2007.
- Table 40: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 331), Higher Education General Information Survey (HEGIS), “Institutional Characteristics of Colleges and Universities” survey, 1987–88; “Fall Enrollment in Institutions of Higher Education” survey, 1987; and 1997–98 and 2007–08 Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), “Fall Enrollment Survey” (IPEDS-EF:97), “Institutional Characteristics Survey” (IPEDS-C:96), Spring 2007, and Fall 2007. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Consumer Price Index.
- Table 41: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (tables 340 and 346), 2003–04 National Postsecondary Student Aid Study (NPSAS:04).
- Table 42: *Digest of Education Statistics, 2008* (table 373), U.S. Department of Education, Budget Service, unpublished tabulations. U.S. Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, unpublished tabulations. U.S. Office of Management and Budget, *Budget of the U.S. Government, Appendix*, fiscal years 1967 through 2009. National Science Foundation, *Federal Funds for Research and Development*, fiscal years 1967 through 2007.


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