

Although most States require at least a bachelor's degree to obtain a regular teaching certificate at both the elementary and secondary levels, there is considerable variation in the other requirements. For this reason, the data on the number of teachers with substandard certificates have value mainly in calling attention to the situation in individual States but do not readily permit significant interstate comparisons. Also, since the current requirements relate to the issuing of new certificates, teachers who had obtained regular certificates when the requirements were lower are excluded from the count of teachers with substandard certificates.

It should be noted that the total number of teachers with substandard certificates does not represent the so-called "teacher shortage." To arrive at the size of the teacher shortage, it would be necessary to include not only the number of qualified teachers needed to replace those with substandard certificates, but also the number needed to reduce class size, eliminate multiple sessions, fill vacant positions, and expand and improve educational services.

TEACHERS WITH LESS THAN STANDARD CREDENTIALS

Because of the shortage of fully qualified teachers, the States have permitted the employment of teachers who do not have all the qualifications necessary to obtain regular teaching certificates. The emergency certificates issued to these teachers are usually for a period shorter than that for regular certificates. Many of these provisionally employed teachers, however, are working toward standard certificates.

In the fall of 1966, State departments of education reported 90,500 full-time teachers with less than standard certificates, about 6,400 more than a year ago. These teachers constituted 5.1 percent of the total teaching staff in 1966, as compared with 4.9 percent a year earlier.

The number of teachers with less than standard credentials increased 6.7 percent in elementary schools (from 52,900 to 56,500), and 9 percent in secondary schools (from 31,200 to 34,000). On the basis of 30 pupils per teacher in elementary schools and 25 in secondary schools, it is estimated that 2,545,000 pupils were taught by teachers with less than standard certificates. Some of these teachers meet the general education requirements of their respective States but may lack one or more of the other prescribed requirements.

Mr. QUIE. It would be a huge number anyway, would it not?

Mr. HOWE. It would be a considerable number; yes.

Mr. QUIE. 5,500 is the number of Teacher Corpsmen that you would like to fund for the new program?

Mr. HOWE. Yes, through a supplemental that we are proposing of \$12.5 million and a fiscal 1968 budget item of \$36 million we would continue the present 1,200 or so and finish them up, and then start another 5,000.

Mr. QUIE. That 5,000 would graduate at the end of 2 years and have a master's degree and be a so-called qualified teacher for the deprived children?

Mr. HOWE. Most of them would; yes.

Mr. QUIE. And you would plan to start another 5,000 the year after that, or are there 5,000 in the works at all times?

Mr. HOWE. It is 5,000 in the works but 2,500 a year graduating. So you would bring out 2,500 each year and get down to a cycle.

Chances are if we get through all of this, we will ask the Appropriation Committee for a larger appropriation for the Teacher Corps for another year. But these are the terms in which we are thinking for the coming year.

Mr. QUIE. 2,500 per year is really a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed, though.

Mr. HOWE. Yes; that is correct.

Mr. QUIE. This would be adding a drop in the bucket.